

**RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR  
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS**

**CUBA**

**RAPID RESPONSE**

**Tornado**

**2019**

**19-RR-CUB-34583**

<b>RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR</b>	<b>CONSUELO VIDAL-BRUCE</b>
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## REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

a. Please indicate when the After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.	15 November .2019
<p>The After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted on Nov 15th. There were 10 participants from the different related UN agencies including the Resident Coordinator Office (RCO), program officers by sector and focal points of all the CERF implementing agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, WHO/PAHO). There was a joint presentation conducted by the RC's Office (RCO) and the interagency group UNETE that leads joint programming in emergencies. An open discussion on common lessons learned regarding the CERF implementation process proved to be a significant contribution to this present report. A Civil Defense Officer, main national counterpart for disasters, participated as well.</p>	
b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report on the use of CERF funds was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
N/A	
c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>The final version of the RC/HC report was shared with the UN Country Team, the focal points of CERF recipient agencies, the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).</p>	

## PART I

### **Strategic Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator**

CERF fund response guaranteed a comprehensive benefit to families with humanitarian needs to provide support to the most affected families in their immediate needs as well as the recovery of basic livable conditions in their homes and communities and to support the early recovery and restoration of services throughout the 14 affected peoples' councils.

Life-saving activities for those 31,500 people who lost their homes were required to complement the government response and included the provision of the critical basic needs of the most affected families and to assist in Shelter/NFIs, health, food aid, education and wash sectors. CERF funds helped triggering funds from international cooperation partners in order to support national authorities in immediate response and early recovery.

### **1. OVERVIEW**

**TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)**

<b>a. TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE</b>	<b>14,360,524</b>
<b>FUNDING RECEIVED BY SOURCE</b>	
CERF	1,995,221
COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUND (if applicable)	
OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	1,078,968
<b>b. TOTAL FUNDING RECEIVED FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE</b>	<b>3,074,189</b>

**TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY PROJECT AND SECTOR (US\$)**

Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
IOM	19-RR-IOM-005	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items	205,729
UNDP	19-RR-UDP-002	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items	899,999
UNFPA	19-RR-FPA-010	Health - Health	110,000
UNICEF	19-RR-CEF-023	Education - Education	177,636
UNICEF	19-RR-CEF-024	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	251,895
WFP	19-RR-WFP-017	Food Security - Food Assistance	149,962
WHO	19-RR-WHO-014	Health - Health	200,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1,995,221</b>

**TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)**

<b>Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods</b>	<b>1,995,221</b>
Funds transferred to Government partners	0
Funds transferred to International NGOs partners	0
Funds transferred to National NGOs partners	0
Funds transferred to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners	0
<b>Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,995,221</b>

## 2. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT AND NEEDS

An estimated 253,682 people bore the brunt of a severe tornado that tore through five municipalities in Havana, Cuba in the late evening of Sunday, 27 January. For 30 minutes, the EF4 category tornado (Enhanced Fujita Scale with a maximum intensity of 5) produced winds of up to 300 kilometers per hour as it travelled at a speed of 46 km/h and cut a 20km long by 400 to 600-meter-wide path, destroying houses, apartment buildings, hospitals, clinics, schools, electric and telecommunication infrastructure, small and medium industries and harbor infrastructure. Seven individuals died and 190 injured.

Of this affected population living in the five hardest-hit municipalities, there were at least 58,340 people in highly vulnerable groups, which included, children under age five, pregnant women and adults over age 65. Some 31,500 people completely lost or partially lost their homes and lacked basic services. Some of these people stayed with family members, friends or in-state facilities. Estimates indicated some 7,872 homes were severely impacted.

Educational activities for around 15,000 children were disrupted as 101 education facilities suffered infrastructure damage or lost school material. Damages to the health sector included 19 damaged health facilities, being one major hospital and four polyclinics the most affected, which also served neighboring municipalities.

Assessments totalized critical damage in houses, loss of basic household items, destroyed water tanks, health centers, schools, warehouses, and food distribution infrastructure, as well as strategic industries (steel factories, port cranes, among others).

The Action Plan informed by needs assessments, field visits, and close dialogue with national and local authorities is targeting those 253,682 affected individuals within the five affected municipalities. A multi-sectorial response approach was designed to guarantee a comprehensive benefit to families with humanitarian needs with two Strategic Objectives: provide support to the most affected families in their immediate needs as well as the recovery of basic livable conditions in their homes and communities and support the early recovery and restoration of services throughout the 14 affected people's councils.

Life-saving activities for those 31,500 were required to complement the government response and included provision of the critical basic needs of the most affected families and to assist in Shelter/NFIs, health, food aid, education, and WASH sectors. Around 9,916 of these people who lost their homes were located with friends and relatives and in state facilities.

Additionally, CERF funds helped triggering funds from international cooperation partners to support national authorities in immediate response and early recovery.

## 3. PRIORITIZATION PROCESS

The UNDMT (UN Disaster Management Team) and the Government agreed on the relevance of the CERF mechanism to deal with the emergency and together agreed on the sectors and prioritized activities to support. The UNDMT agreed on the following parameters for the CERF request:

- All projects were included in the Plan of Action;
- Agencies included, ensured they had the operational capacity to carry out activities and complete them within six months;
- Agencies designed projects in dialogue with their national institutional counterparts.
- Geographically; mostly focused on the most affected municipalities of 10 de Octubre, Guanabacoa and Regla.

All projects were consulted with the Government and aligned to the national priorities.

Joint multi-sector assessments were conducted. In the first 72 hours, national authorities, through Civil Defense and the Ministry for International Cooperation – MINCEX, provided situation reports and preliminary figures to the UN System. The UN Emergency

Team (UNETE) and specific sectors were activated on Monday 28th and 29th, respectively. On January the 30th, preliminary information about critical damages on houses, hospitals, and schools were available. UN agencies, leading shelter, health, housing, and education sectors carried out joint data analysis and humanitarian needs prioritization with the Government counterparts, including the Public Health, Education, and Construction Ministries, Civil Defense, and MINCEX. Field visits were paid by UN agencies, UN Humanitarian Coordinator, OCHA, Civil Defense to interview local authorities, and affected individuals to update information on critical humanitarian needs in early February. A multi-sector meeting was organized on February the 7th to analyze the ongoing humanitarian response, gaps, and define strategic response actions to be included within the Plan of Action and the CERF proposal. Along the process, close communication, dialogue, and coordination were kept between national authorities and the UN system.

Based on the information provided by national authorities, damage assessments, and identified humanitarian needs, CERF-funded actions focused on those 31,500 people who had lost their homes and basic household items from the five affected municipalities. Life-saving support was provided to those people, including items to safely subsist while their homes are rebuilt. Life-saving activities, included the CERF proposal, were distilled from the multi-sector Action Plan formulated to cover the immediate humanitarian needs.

Need priorities discussions, both at sectorial or inter-sectorial level, were informed from needs assessment exercises, field visits, and direct dialogue with affected groups, local and national authorities.

Sectorial needs and gaps were identified at each sector in close dialogue with sectorial Government counterparts (e.g. Health and Education Ministries). The inter-cluster analysis allowed defining affected groups with the most needs. Special focus was given to more vulnerable groups like children under five, women, pregnant and breast-feeding women, and elders over 65. According to national statistics, the elder population above 60, within these three most affected municipalities, accounts for 23% of the total population, slightly above the national average of 20%.

A “package” of life-saving aid was delivered to those 31,500 people, including tarpaulins, mattresses, blankets, hygiene kits, mosquito nets, dignity kits for women, kitchen kits, and other NFIs (UNDP & IOM), plus, access to safe water, water tanks (UNICEF), and food (rice and beans) (WFP). Actions to reduce the chances of GBV were also mainstreamed along the process (UNFPA)<sup>1</sup>.

Critical medical equipment for neonates (incubators and ventilators) were destroyed in one hospital and they were replaced with CERF funds to guarantee solid attention to newborns, plus, linen and medicines for other poly-clinics; in addition, epidemiologic surveillance and control, to diminish vector-borne and water-borne diseases, was reinforced (WHO); sexual and reproductive health services were provided by UNFPA.

Safe spaces and services in schools were positive to promote psychosocial recovery to families. Waterproof roof covers for damaged educational centers, and educational and recreational kits were provided (by UNICEF) in some of the more affected schools. Around 11,377 school students benefited from this action.

Support for families who lost their homes was enhanced by providing metal sheets for housing shelters (UNDP).

#### **4. CERF RESULTS**

The core target group was those 7,872 families who suffered the heaviest damage of their homes and the loss of their household items; estimating 31,500 individuals. IOM distributed a basic, life-saving kit for those in more need evacuees, whose houses were destroyed, while UNDP supported auto-sheltered families with shelter and NFIs kits (including metal sheets), whose houses were partially destroyed. UNICEF’s WASH project also benefited those auto-sheltered while WFP provided food assistance to around

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<sup>1</sup> Pregnant and puerperal women were supported by UNFPA with Hygiene (Dignity) Kits. That contributed to prevent gender based violence in this vulnerable group

30,000 individuals from the core group. UNICEF's Education project assisted 11,377 scholars from the most damaged educational centers. WHO and UNFPA covered the widest target group with health, sexual and reproductive health actions.

CERF allocated 1,995,221 USD to the most affected municipalities in Havana, to provide assistance to 60,036 people in five sectors. This funding allowed agencies to provide 2,100 NFIs Kits for the beneficiaries sheltered in collective state facilities and with host families, safely subsist while their homes were being rebuilt, 1,500 picks and 1,500 shovels to building brigades<sup>2</sup>. 1000 affected families benefitted from 2,000 tarpaulins, 22,448 zinc roof sheets were also delivered to replace the roofs of other 1,022 dwellings affected. 9,536 people received 3,000 mattresses and full-size bed sheets; 6,012 towels; and 2,384 kitchen kits.

Education sector provided access to early childhood, primary and secondary education in safe, protective and functional learning spaces to a total of 7,368 girls and 7,670 boys by supporting educational activities in the daycare centers with educational and learning materials, 75 recreation Kits, and psycho-emotional care guidelines. Support was also provided to teachers. CERF funds also supported the return to functionality of 31 schools and 9-day care centers through the provision of 34,730 square meters of waterproof roof covers that were destroyed by the tornado.

The WASH sector supported safe water storage and hygiene for the prevention of morbidity and mortality caused by water and vector-borne diseases by supporting the safe storage of water and improving hygiene conditions of 3,120 families (12,480 people) through the procurement of 1,300 water containers and 624 hygiene kits as well as user-friendly information on hygiene promotion.

The Health sector acquired two neonatal ventilators, four neonatal incubators; nine pump infusion and 2700 infusion sets, 20 dopplers and 5 cardiographs and its accessories and a fetal heartbeat detector for the affected neonatal intensive care unit of the maternal hospital. The four polyclinics affected by the tornado received Themephos 1% for water safety control and prevention of waterborne diseases and eleven thermonebulizers for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases. Hygiene kits for 2000 pregnant and puerperal women were provided and 20 Emergency Sexual and Reproductive Health kits (SRH kits) were distributed to four health centers and the maternal hospital.

About 11,259 families received 18 pounds<sup>3</sup> of rice and 9 pounds of beans to complement the monthly food ration provided by the Government.

## 5. PEOPLE REACHED

The estimation of beneficiaries was developed according to information gathered by local governments, communities and social workers at the local level. This guaranteed transparency regarding the distribution process. In the areas visited during the fieldwork, the reliability of the gathered data was observed. Local governments established control models that were verified.

The estimates of total beneficiaries for each sector, as well as their disaggregation by sex, were obtained from the information collected directly in the territories by each leading sector agency. It was important to maintain coordination with the local governments that provide information on direct beneficiaries with each input delivered, e.g., school children, pregnant women and women with small children, etc.

The planned amount of people to be benefitted totally and by sector was exceeded as **62,695** people were reached out of 60,000 planned. There were no significant deviations between the planned and actual numbers of people reached.

The total number of beneficiaries was estimated considering the information collected by each sector/project. Double counting of the total number of beneficiaries was avoided by considering that the inputs distributed by UNFPA and PAHO in the health sector

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<sup>2</sup> Rebuilding or reconstruction teams with professional workers and community members.

<sup>3</sup> Food distribution in Cuba follows the Imperial system. 1 pound/lb equals 460 grams. The use of the pound instead of the kilogram is a historical issue that comes from the colonial era because although Spain adopted the metric system in 1849, during the occupation of Havana by the English in 1762, they introduced the pound in commercial activities, which remains to this day.

reached the highest amount of the population of the most affected municipalities (10 de Octubre, Guanabacoa and Regla), for a total of 60,036 people benefited. The number of beneficiaries of the UNDP project in Cerro (2208) and Habana del Este (450) were added to obtain the actual numbers of people reached.

In the health sector, the composition of the groups benefited changed. The response focused more than expected on children and women. Particularly, the PAHO project was not able to estimate the number of beneficiaries from the Maternal Center, so it only declared 49,872 people out of the planned 60,000.

<b>TABLE 4: NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY CATEGORY<sup>1</sup></b>		
Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Host communities	0	0
Refugees	0	0
Returnees	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0
Other affected persons	60,000	62,695
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>62,695</b>

<sup>1</sup> Best estimates of the number of people directly supported through CERF funding by category.

<b>TABLE 5: NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY SEX AND AGE<sup>2</sup></b>					
	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
<b>Planned</b>	23,041	25,354	5,430	6,175	<b>60,000</b>
<b>Reached</b>	19,981	29,630	6,680	6,404	<b>62,695</b>

<sup>2</sup> Best estimates of the number of people directly supported through CERF funding by sex and age (totals in tables 4 and 5 should be the same).

<b>TABLE 6: NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING (PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES)<sup>3</sup></b>					
	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
<b>Planned</b> (Out of the total targeted)	49	52	257	93	<b>451</b>
<b>Reached</b> (Out of the total reached)	49	52	257	93	<b>451</b>

<sup>3</sup> Best estimates of the number of people with disabilities directly supported through CERF funding.

<b>TABLE 7a: NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY SECTOR (PLANNED)<sup>4</sup></b>					
By Cluster/Sector (Planned)	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Education - Education	188	625	5,740	5,637	<b>12,190</b>
Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items	5,158	5,727	1,462	1,453	<b>13,800</b>
Food Security - Food Assistance	10,930	11,840	3,840	4,160	<b>30,770</b>
Health - Health	23,041	25,354	5,430	6,175	<b>60,000</b>
Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	4,912	5,322	1,169	1,077	<b>12,480</b>

**TABLE 7b: NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY SECTOR (REACHED)<sup>4</sup>**

<b>By Cluster/Sector (Reached)</b>	<b>Men (≥18)</b>	<b>Women (≥18)</b>	<b>Boys (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Girls (&lt;18)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Education - Education	231	767	7,670	7,368	<b>16,036</b>
Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items	6,299	7,959	1,873	2,185	<b>18,316</b>
Food Security - Food Assistance	13,507	14,649	4,756	5,136	<b>38,048</b>
Health - Health	18,752	28,335	6,613	6,336	<b>60,036</b>
Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	4,912	5,322	1,169	1,077	<b>12,480</b>

<sup>4</sup> Best estimates of the number of people directly supported through CERF funding by sector.



## 6. CERF'S ADDED VALUE

### a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to people in need?

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

The use of pre-positioned tarpaulins and food allowed immediate distribution to the affected people after the tornado. They provided temporary facilities for households with total or partial roof collapse, creating minimal habitability conditions immediately and basic food supply. In dialogue with National authorities, a fast-track delivery process of humanitarian inputs to beneficiaries was implemented. This process included support for rapid import procedures. Effective procurement processes supported by direct implementation modality was carried out. This allowed the purchasing processes and delivery of resources to the affected areas to be completed on time. Despite this immediate and effective response, the distribution process was less agile than expected.

### b) Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

CERF's contribution represented 65% of the total funds mobilized for the tornado response. In some critical sectors, these funds represented a much greater percentage. This contribution made it possible to intervene in the immediate response with priority actions of high impact. Roof solutions, medical equipment, water storage containers, educational kits, food assistance were part of the time-critical needs CERF funds helped to provide.

### c) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

The United Nations System (UNS) in Cuba keeps an excellent collaborative relationship in the field of humanitarian action with the national authorities, through emergency response efforts (among the most recent, Hurricane Matthew in 2016 and Hurricane Irma in 2017). In these cases, joint efforts to respond to the immediate needs of the most affected people have been carried out. CERF projects have been instrumental in not only responding to these priorities, but doing so in a swift and effective way.

The Cuban government has facilitated the UNS humanitarian work by applying flexible mechanisms for fast response in the CERF execution. Coordination among other humanitarian actors was strengthened particularly with local authorities. Partnerships with national local authorities in the affected municipalities are strengthened as a result of this humanitarian project.

### d) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

CERF funds, with a timely incidence in the territories during the most critical moments after the Tornado, was an incentive for the mobilization of other funds from Russian Government, United Arab Emirates, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (COSUDE) and agencies' own resources.

### e) If applicable, please highlight other ways in which CERF has added value to the humanitarian response

The life-saving CERF support helped sustain the emergency mechanisms developed by the authorities and prevented the situation from becoming critical in key sectors such as shelter WASH, education, health, and food security.

The UN system in the country has further increased its dialogue with national authorities to continue working on a common strategy to help protect the most affected populations.

Cuba is equipped with the technically trained staff in the public administration and civil society to carry out necessary measures within a comprehensive strategy that prioritizes social protection in emergencies. Nonetheless, the country faces a complex situation because it is carrying out ambitious economic, social and environmental development plans while, at the same time, assuming the enormous financial burden that natural disasters entail.

CERF funds are a time-critical vehicle for the UN system to support national authorities in humanitarian responses.

## 7. LESSONS LEARNED

**TABLE 8: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT**

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement
The pre-positioning of food and non-food items ensured an effective response during the first moments after the impact of the hurricane.	Increasing the possibility of funding pre-positioning of the most necessary items by sector to reduce delivery times to beneficiaries, considering the Cuban situation of current natural disasters and importing restrictions.

**TABLE 9: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS**

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Gender mainstreaming at all stages of the project allowed strengthening the design, implementation and monitoring processes as well as recognizing gaps and challenges.	-Strengthening this approach in future formulations	UN Agencies
The Kit to assist Sexual Violence, incorporated for the first time in the country under the health cluster, was positively assessed by health providers in the affected communities.	Including this kind of items in next similar emergencies The use of these kits requires initial orientation, and systematic accompaniment, in order to better incorporation into the professional practice of health care.  The MoH is a good ally to incorporate the actions to assie Sexual Violence.	UN Agencies
The field visits of a PAHO / WHO expert in hospital safety were positive, accompanying the project implementation processes.	Ensuring expert visits to accompany PAHO/WHO projects	UN Agencies
Constant Support from the Regional UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) from project formulation and throughout the implementation phase.	-Maintaining communications and excellent coordination between RCO Cuba and OCHA.	RCO, OCHA
The distribution process of emergency items, nationalized under the expedited mechanism (Fast Track), did not work properly in the different sectors. This caused a marked delay in the delivery of many items to the beneficiaries.	- Increasing dialogue with the Government, including training for all agencies on the changes for emergency items' importation, nationalization and distribution processes, related to humanitarian assistance. This will allow for more clarity in understanding and effectively implementing these new procedures. - Conducting a meeting with entities related to the nationalization, circulation, and distribution of inputs acquired during emergencies to seek solutions to the identified challenges, including greater efficiency in the internal mechanisms of Customs and nationalizing companies.	UN Agencies, Defense Councils, National Authorities.
Need for diversification of the items to be mobilized	- Identify in advance with the government other items to be mobilized, such as mosquito nets, rechargeable lamps, collapsible tanks, etc.	UN Agencies, Defense Councils, National Authorities.

<p>The pre-positioning of food and non-food items ensured an effective response during the first moments after the impact of the hurricane.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing the possibility of pre-positioning in the country of the most necessary items by sector in order to reduce delivery times to beneficiaries.</li> </ul>	<p>UN Agencies</p>
<p>The process of gathering information to formulate emergency projects and preparing follow-up reports continues to be a challenge.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analyzing the frequency and content of SitReps that are developed during the emergency to improve their quality for donors, counterparts and other key actors.</li> <li>- Maintaining the training on the preparation of follow-up reports and Sitreps as part of interagency preparation for the hurricane season.</li> </ul>	<p>UN Agencies, OCHA</p>
<p>Existence of several national entities in the processes of nationalization and circulation of imported articles, with complex mechanisms of interaction among them that slow down the extraction and distribution of these goods. The distribution process was observed as the most critical point.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evaluating the possibility of hiring personnel in the affected territories to monitor the execution of emergency projects and their results.</li> <li>- Consideration should be given to making support available to the government, concerning transportation and fuel so that these processes are expedited.</li> <li>- Put together modules, upon arrival of goods to the warehouse with different compositions and in correspondence with the number of people and families benefited. These bags must be contracted with the supplier and the modules assembled in Cuba, with the participation of the logistics assistant, for a better budget performance.</li> </ul>	<p>UN Agencies, National Authorities.</p>
<p>Information to the donor community about on the evolution of emergencies can be improved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improving mechanisms for mobilizing resources with the donor community based on more effective information on the needs of humanitarian assistance and the implementation of emergency projects.</li> <li>- Coordinating with the national authorities from the preparation phase for the response, the need to carry out field visits as soon as possible to guarantee a more effective monitoring and information gathering.</li> </ul>	<p>UN Agencies, National Authorities.</p>
<p>The Visibility of CERF or UNS (not as individual agencies) in project implementation was low.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improving visibility of Cerf Funds and RCO/SNU together with the implementing agency.</li> </ul>	<p>UN Agencies</p>

## PART II

### 8. PROJECT REPORTS

#### 8.1. Project Report 19-RR-IOM-005 – IOM

1. Project Information				
<b>1. Agency:</b>	IOM	<b>2. Country:</b>	Cuba	
<b>3. Cluster/Sector:</b>	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items	<b>4. Project Code (CERF):</b>	19-RR-IOM-005	
<b>5. Project Title:</b>	Emergency assistance to people affected by the 27 January tornado in five municipalities of Cuba			
<b>6.a Original Start Date:</b>	11/03/2019	<b>6.b Original End Date:</b>	10/09/2019	
<b>6.c No-cost Extension:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	If yes, specify revised end date:	N/A	
<b>6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date?</b> (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 3)		
<b>7. Funding</b>	<b>a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 500,000</b>	
	<b>b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 205,729</b>	
	<b>c. Amount received from CERF:</b>		<b>US\$ 205,729</b>	
	<b>d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners</b>		<b>US\$ 0</b>	
	of which to:			
	Government Partners		US\$ 0	
International NGOs		US\$ 0		
National NGOs		US\$ 0		
Red Cross/Crescent		US\$ 0		

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF RR grant, IOM distributed non-food item (NFI) kits containing 2 sheet sets, 2 pillows, 2 towels, 2 mosquito nets, 1 blanket, 2 buckets, 1 solar lamp, 1 led flashlight, 2 batteries, 1 fan, and 1 nylon bag to 2,100 households (7,249 individuals) who had been evacuated to collective state facilities as well as those residing with host families in Habana Este (150 households), 10 de Octubre (1,080 households), Guanabacoa (340 households), and Regla (530) municipalities. In addition to the NFI kits, 1,500 households also received shelter kits containing one pick and one shovel; these shelter kits were for households who were involved in clean up and repair works of their houses.

During the project period, the project contributed to the improvement of the quality of life of the individuals sheltered in the collective state facilities, as well as those sheltering in host families.

IOM in coordination with social workers of the municipalities during the assessment and implementation of the project activities prioritized the assistance to the women and children. Also, through the social workers were looking for gender-based violence but were not identified any cases.

### 3. Changes and Amendments

In the project three changes happened against the originally planned target and locations. Due to support from the IOM Administrative Centre in Panama, IOM was able to purchase several items of the NFI kits through coordinated requests with other countries in the region, and therefore reducing the costs related to procurement. The remaining funding allowed IOM to purchase a larger number of NFI kits and reaching more people in need than initially planned.

- 1) In Panama, the prices of the items at the time of the procurement were more favourable than estimated during the design of the project, which allowed the project to increase the number of kits.
- 2) The average family size during the design of the project was estimated at 4 members; during implementation the average family size was less than 3.4 members.

The above changes allowed the project to increase the number of NFIs and serve an additional 1,150 households in four municipalities. In the municipality of El Cerro the project didn't assist the people as planned because they were assisted before by the government.

#### 4.a. NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING (PLANNED)

Cluster/Sector	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items				
Planned	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected persons (evacuees)	1,492	1,434	428	446	3,800
Planned	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people planned")	0	0	0	0	0

#### 4.b. NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING (REACHED)

Cluster/Sector	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items				
Reached	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other affected persons (evacuees)</b>	2,184	3,174	789	1,102	7,249
Reached	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people reached")	0	0	0	0	0

In case of significant discrepancy between figures under planned and reached people, either in the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:

The number of beneficiaries assisted increased because the number of NFI kits increased by 1,150 households (originally planned for 950 households) because the prices of the items at the time of the implementation were lower than during the time of the design of the project, and also because the procurement costs was reduced due to support from the IOM Administrative Centre in Panama.

## 5. CERF Result Framework

<b>Project Objective</b>	Contribute to improve the quality of life of the sheltered people through provision of Non-Food Items
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<b>Output 1</b>	Affected evacuees accessed to basic non-food items			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of individuals who benefit from the NFI kits	3,800	7,249	List of beneficiaries; TV report <sup>4</sup> pictures
Indicator 1.2	Number of NFIs kits provided to the affected evacuated people	950	2,100	Waybill Cargo transport paper.
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		The variation of the output is higher because some positive changes happened during the procurement of the items and allowed the project to reach more beneficiaries. The number of beneficiaries assisted increased because the number of NFI kits increased by 1,150 households and increase in number of beneficiaries by 3, 449 (originally planned for 950 households to reach 3,800 individuals considering the average family size of 4 members) because the prices of the items at the time of the implementation were lower than during the time of the design of the project, and also because the procurement costs was reduced due to support from the IOM Administrative Centre in Panama.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Registration of beneficiaries	IOM with local government support		
Activity 1.2	Procurement, customs, and transportation of the NFI items	The procurement was carried out by the staff of IOM Panama Administrative Center by applying the IOM standard operating procedures. The cargo was shipped from Panama to Cuba by sea. The Cuban entity of CONSUMIMPORT of the MINCEX, received the cargo, nationalized the importation and transfer the donation to the warehouses of EMPROSUT administered by the Government of Havana. After that the cargo was transported to the target four municipalities by road.		
Activity 1.3	Distribution of the NFI kits to the beneficiaries and monitoring	IOM and Local Governments As monitoring mechanism, the IOM staff visited the affected communities, had a meeting with social workers, staff of municipalities and the Government of the Havana.		

## 6. Accountability to Affected People

### 6.a IASC AAP Commitment 2 – Participation and Partnership

#### How were crisis-affected people (including vulnerable and marginalized groups) involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project?

During the assessment of the needs the affected people participated in focus group discussions conducted by the social workers of the municipalities to identify the needs and priorities. The identified needs were included in the composition of the NFI kits. During the implementation of the project, the affected people participated in the organization of beneficiaries for distribution of the NFI in coordination with the social workers of the municipalities to attend at the designated points for distribution of the NFIs.

<sup>4</sup> <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xGJRVNfL9o2CwXv7909XHqA7fctueQ7M/view>

In the monitoring of the project, the affected people participated in interviews conducted by IOM staff with satisfaction survey. 115 (5.5%) beneficiaries were surveyed, and most of the interviewed people said that they were satisfied with the items because the items met their needs. Part of the beneficiary population expressed satisfaction with NFIs received, mentioning that they covered their needs through a report that was done by the tv in shelters visited and the municipal government in the process of delivery of the kits NFI.

**Were existing local and/or national mechanisms used to engage all parts of a community in the response? If the national/local mechanisms did not adequately capture the needs, voices and leadership of women, girls and marginalised groups, what alternative mechanisms have you used to reach these?**

The coordination mechanisms between the Government of Havana and the local governments benefiting from the NFIs were used, which took into account the priorities and needs of the evacuees, giving priority to women, minors, people over 65 years of age where they were identified.

**6.b IASC AAP Commitment 3 – Information, Feedback and Action**

**How were affected people provided with relevant information about the organisation, the principles it adheres to, how it expects its staff to behave, and what programme it intends to deliver?**

The affected people received information about the assistance of NFIs through the meetings with local authorities, civil defence staff and IOM, in different times of visit and meetings, the affected people were informed about the arrival of items and the dates of distribution of the NFIs kits. A calendar of distribution was prepared by the local municipalities in coordination with civil defense and IOM and it was communicated to the beneficiaries.

**Did you implement a complaint mechanism (e.g. complaint box, hotline, other)? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the complaints.** Yes  No

In each component of the project we ensure that affected populations were informed and included explained IOM mandated and delivered information about the donation they received.

**Did you establish a mechanism specifically for reporting and handling Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)-related complaints? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the SEA-related complaints.** Yes  No

No specific mechanism for reporting and handling SEA-related complaints were established, however the IOM permanent presence during the distribution process of the NFIs kits and the active participation of local governments and the presence of social workers in the distribution process allowed to receive reporting complaints, however any it happen.

**Any other comments (optional):**

N/A

**7. Cash Transfer Programming**

**7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Transfer Programmings (CTP)?**

Planned	Achieved
No	No

**8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?**

No evaluation was planned because of short duration of the project.	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## 8.2. Project Report 19-RR-UDP-002 - UNDP

1. Project Information			
1. Agency:	UNDP	2. Country:	Cuba
3. Cluster/Sector:	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items	4. Project Code (CERF):	19-RR-UDP-002
5. Project Title:	Immediate response to provide temporary emergency shelter and restore basic living conditions for tornado affected people in Havana, Cuba		
6.a Original Start Date:	18/03/2019	6.b Original End Date:	17/09/2019
6.c No-cost Extension:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	If yes, specify revised end date:	N/A
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date? (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 3)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 7,000,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 1,050,000
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 899,999
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners		US\$ 0
	of which to:		
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
	Red Cross/Crescent		US\$ 0

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through CERF funds, the UNDP and the Havana government met the most urgent needs of **11,518 people, out of which 5,875 were women and 5,643 were men**. The tornado affected 3 municipalities of the capital city: Diez de Octubre, Regla and Guanabacoa. UNDP's first efforts were aimed at meeting the massive demand to provide immediate shelter for the population and provided essential goods to the affected population in those municipalities. In addition, support was given to 2 other municipalities of the capital, Habana del Este and Cerro, where shelter capabilities were created in the so called "transit communities" for people from the affected municipalities. Of a total of 7, 872 partially or totally destroyed dwellings, UNDP provided response to **13% of these affected dwellings, according the government's demand**. The UNDP delivered 2,000 tarpaulins that were already pre-positioned in the country, which were later replaced with these funds. This donation benefited 1,000 affected dwellings, where **4,900 people** from 5 aforementioned municipalities where interventions took place, were temporarily sheltered. A total of 22,448 zinc roof sheets were also delivered to replace the roofs of 1,022 dwellings affected in these same municipalities. Moreover, 3,000 mattresses; 3,000 full-size bedsheets; 6,012 towels; and 2,384 kitchen kits were delivered. These goods benefited a total of 9,536 people of the 3 affected municipalities (2,136 more than the expected figure). Of the total number of people that were benefited with essential goods, 9,064 are considered to be already benefited with roof solutions for their dwellings.

**The people that were benefited can be categorized as follows: 8,176 with roofs (whereof 2,000 had previously received tarpaulins) + 2,900 who received tarpaulins only = 11,076. Within this total, there are 9,094 people that received essential goods and roofs and 442 people that only were benefited with essential goods. The total number of benefited people is 11,518.** Priority was given to large families, single mothers who are in charge of the nuclear family and nuclear families with elderly people, sick people or with someone with a disability.

There was a coordination process between the UNDP and the Havana authorities in charge of the emergency response mechanisms. UNDP contributed its expertise in humanitarian actions of this kind, considering that the capital city has not been previously affected by these type of natural phenomena (tornadoes), and therefore had experience and/or historical memory for response to these types of



events. There were some difficulties in the distribution process, which were jointly solved. The high level of satisfaction among the population and local governments and entities was verified by the UNDP through its monitoring mechanism.

Both agencies, UNDP and IOM, worked together identifying good practices for the distribution of living means to the affected population and their location in different intervention areas. In cooperation with the municipal governments, an analysis was carried out to complement the actions and not duplicate the aid. On one hand, OIM worked with the population who took refuge in state shelters and with other refugees who were staying with family or friends. On the other hand, UNDP worked with the population that was taking refuge in their own homes, creating temporary facilities, in case that their homes had suffered partial collapses. Other families, who were affected by a total collapse of their homes and stayed in refuge houses belonging to relatives or neighbors or in transit communities were also supported. The families taking refuge remained in these places until their homes were recovered.

Continuous dialogues were established between both agencies, to discuss about the relevance of having a logistics assistant, who in close connection with the government and national institutions, could prepare modules with donated goods and deliver them to affected families in beneficiary municipalities. These modules were designed considering the number of people in the family nuclei. This experience was very positive for OIM and facilitated greater agility in delivery and a greater social impact.

It proved to be good praxis for the UNDP coordination team to have personnel in charge of the logistics arrangements. This facilitated to support the entire process of reception, distribution to municipal governments, and delivery of goods obtained through CERF, to the affected population. This was accomplished in coordination with the government.

Lessons learned from previous disasters were collected, where both agencies are part of the Housing and Early Recovery cluster led by UNDP. The dialogue held during this response facilitated the confirmation of good practices and coordination's impact between UNDP and IOM at the territorial level.

### 3. Changes and Amendments

The humanitarian context is complex since it is the capital city of Cuba and has a compact urban layout that makes the housing recovery process more difficult. This has been one of the main difficulties faced, since the tornado impact strip covers a densely populated area. In Havana, a significant amount of buildings date from the early 19th century. The fact that they are built in a contiguous manner, have signs of ageing and suffer from lack of maintenance makes them vulnerable to extreme events such as the tornado that hit the city last January 27<sup>th</sup>, leaving 7,872 houses partially or totally destroyed. In addition, as mentioned before, the capital city did not have recent experience related to this type of meteorological event.

Most of the houses destroyed in the 3 affected municipalities are located within tenements (housing complex of contiguous dwellings). To provide a reconstruction solution, the executing entities had to design a strategy for each case, since access of conventional construction equipment to these tenements is extremely difficult. Demolition, debris collection and reconstruction were the actions undertaken in the initial stage. Out of the 3 affected municipalities, Diez de Octubre accounted for the highest number of affected buildings; hence, the government requested more humanitarian aid for this municipality, as it is the most populated one in the capital. Difficulties in the reconstruction process add to the number of affected houses and persons.

It is in this context that the UNDP provided its humanitarian aid which consisted in delivering 2,000 tarpaulins to protect roofless homes in order to serve as temporary shelters for one or more households. UNDP also delivered 22,448 galvanized zinc sheets to be placed on houses with damaged roofs.

Placing the zinc roof sheets became a complicated process due to the abovementioned reasons. Nevertheless, in accordance with the strategies designed by the government and consulted with the UNDP, it was estimated that the process would conclude in the month of August. Thus, the first batch of 16,940 roof sheets were distributed in the abovementioned 5 municipalities between April and June 2019. This first batch of roof sheets delivered to the government was gradually placed between June and August. The second batch of 5,508 roof sheets was received in June, and was distributed and placed between June and August. The whole process was completed by the end of August 2019.

Despite difficulties in the distribution and placement of roof sheets, the Project outcomes did not modified. Finally, a total of 1,022 dwellings (11,076 people) were benefited with the donated 2,000 tarpaulins and the donated 22,448 galvanized zinc sheets. Likewise, persons affected by the tornado received essential goods delivered by the UNDP to the government (3,000 mattresses; 3,000 full-size bedsheets; 6,012 towels; and 2,384 kitchen kits) during the implementation of the Project, benefiting a total of 9,536 persons; whereof 9,094 are considered to be included in the total of 11,076. The total amount of benefited people is 11,518.

The balance of persons benefited was very positive. In the initial assessment, 10,000 persons were to be benefited: 4,000 with tarpaulins; 8,000 with roofs (whereof 2,000 also received tarpaulins); and 7,400 with basic goods, which are included in the figure of roof recipients. According to the result 1 of the project: *10,000 affected people will be protected in temporary shelters with galvanized zinc sheets and in temporary facilities with tarpaulins*. This action benefited 4,900 people with tarpaulins, 8,176 with roofs (which includes 2,000 who had previously received tarpaulins), for a total of 11,076.

According to the result 2 of the project: 7,400 vulnerable people affected receive essential means (giving priority to mattresses, sheets, towels and kitchen kits) to improve their basic living conditions in temporary facilities and shelter homes assured by the project, as well as other dwellings recovered with basic living conditions. With this action, 9,536 people were benefited with essential goods, of which 9,094 people are considered within the total that received tarpaulins and roofs.

Finally, there was an increase in the number of people benefited, 1,518 people more than those estimated in the original assessment.

**The final figure was 11,518 people directly benefiting from the humanitarian assistance provided by UNDP with CERF funds.**

#### 4.a. NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING (PLANNED)

Cluster/Sector	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items				
Planned	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected persons	3,666	4,293	1,034	1,007	10,000
Planned	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people planned")	0	0	0	0	0

#### 4.b. NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING (REACHED)

Cluster/Sector	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items				
Reached	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected persons	4,262	4,954	1,151	1,151	11,518
Reached	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people reached")	0	0	0	0	0

In case of significant discrepancy between figures under planned and reached people, either in the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:

1,000 roof modules would be purchased initially, corresponding to 22,000 galvanized zinc sheets. Cost optimization was achieved during the acquisition process, which generated a positive balance and allowed the acquisition of 22,448 sheets, which made it possible to deliver to the government of Havana 22 modules of roofs in addition to those initially planned. This benefited 1,022 dwellings and corresponded to 8,176 people, in addition to 4,900 people benefited with tarpaulins (2,000 coinciding with roofs).

Thus, for the result 1 of the project, the total number of people benefited corresponds to 8,176 + 2,900 = 11,076.

Moreover, in the result 2, essential goods were delivered for the benefit of 9,536 people, of which 9,094 included in those who benefited from roofs and tarpaulins.

	<b>The total number of beneficiaries is broken down as follows:</b> <b>8,176 + 2,900 + 442 = 11,518</b>
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<b>5. CERF Result Framework</b>	
<b>Project Objective</b>	Improve coverage of basic living conditions for 10,000 people due to the tornado in 3 municipalities most seriously affected in Havana, Cuba

<b>Output 1</b>	10,000 affected people protected in temporary shelter: "Shelter Houses" with galvanized roof sheets, and "Temporary Facilities" with plastic tarpaulins			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of people reached through shelter services	10,000	11,518	Certificate of the Havana Government with the distribution of goods and number of beneficiaries (households/persons) Photographic Report
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		<p><b>Beneficiaries expected to be reached with the distribution of 2,000 tarpaulins (4,000 persons)</b> A total of 2,000 tarpaulins were to be delivered at 2 tarpaulins per house, since each tarpaulin covers 24 m<sup>2</sup> and the average house area, as corroborated by the National Housing Division ranges between 35 and 40 m<sup>2</sup>. Hence, the roofs of 1,000 dwellings would be covered with tarpaulins. The average number of inhabitants per house was estimated by the National Housing Division as 3. Taking into consideration that the tarpaulins would also cover the roof demand for temporary facilities to shelter other relatives and neighbors, 1 more person was added to the estimated beneficiaries per dwelling, totaling 4 persons per household. <b>The estimated number of people to be benefited was 4,000.</b></p> <p><b>Actual beneficiaries with the distribution of 2,000 tarpaulins/ (4,900 persons)</b> The 2,000 anticipated and pre-positioned tarpaulins donated by the UNDP were distributed to 1,275 dwellings in order to replace the destroyed roofs and build temporary facilities with part of the materials recovered after the tornado. The tarpaulins were distributed in accordance with the area to be covered in each affected dwelling. A total of 725 dwellings with an area ranging from 40 to 50 m<sup>2</sup> received 1,450 tarpaulins, and on average, 5 persons were sheltered in them, thus benefiting a total of 3,625 persons. Another 550 dwellings up to 25 m<sup>2</sup> received 550 tarpaulins (1 per dwelling), sheltering on average, 2 to 3 people on average, totaling 1,275 people. The 2,000 tarpaulins distributed protected 1,275 households with 4 and 5 persons on average. <b>The total number of persons benefited with the tarpaulins amounted to 4,900; 900 more persons than initially planned.</b> At a further stage in the recovery process, after having used the tarpaulins to cover temporary shelter needs of the people whose dwellings lost their floors, and taking into consideration that the rainy season starts in the month of June, local governments consulted with the UNDP the possibility of reusing tarpaulins to cover construction materials stored out in the open during the reconstruction of damaged houses. This is considered an added value in the use of tarpaulins that were first used to provide shelter for affected persons and later to protect construction materials, speeding up the</p>		

		<p>process of rebuilding the homes of those same families that had been sheltered.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries expected to be reached with the distribution of 1,000 roof modules/ (8,000 persons)</b>  The procurement of 1,000 modules of 22 roof sheets each to cover 70 m<sup>2</sup> was planned. According to the assessment made together with the National Housing Division, the 1,000 roof modules would benefit 1,000 houses that would become shelters for 2 households each. On the other hand, and according to the average number of 3 inhabitants per house specified by the National Housing Division plus the possibility of accommodating other relatives and neighbors, it was estimated that 8 people could be sheltered in each house. <b>The number of benefited people planned was 8,000.</b></p> <p><b>Actual beneficiaries with the distribution of 1,022 roof modules / (8,176 people)</b>  The amount of galvanized zinc sheets purchased and delivered to the government of Havana was 22,448 (1,022 modules). This increased the amount of protected dwellings to 1,022 and the beneficiaries amounted to 8,176.</p>
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Process of coordination, organization and preparation of local communities and leaders to ensure pre-requisites that enable shelter houses and temporary facilities to create conditions before the installation of shelter houses and temporary facilities	<p>The UNDP, together with the National General Staff of Civil Defense, the government of Havana and the municipal governments of the 5 benefited municipalities and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment (MINCEX) coordinated preparatory actions to be undertaken to ensure the effective use of the donated goods. Coordinating parallel actions to the delivery of roof sheets by UNDP and an investment process were essential to make dwellings fit for the correct placement of roofs.</p> <p>The UNDP procured 1,022 roof modules (22,448 galvanized zinc sheets) that were used in partially or totally collapsed houses. The investment process included projects for the full reconstruction of totally destroyed tenements, with a 25-35 m<sup>2</sup> basic cell concept where basic habitability conditions are created building back progressively with more resistant materials and a light roof (for which the UNDP contribution was used.) Other actions were implemented to guarantee safe reroofing in partially or totally collapsed houses.</p> <p>Technical assistance was provided with UNDP's own funds, supported with systematized documents from responses to previous events.</p> <p>Under UNDP's Building Back Better concept, a visual identity was designed in Cuba that has been used in all projects dealing with urban reconstruction and urban resilience. This has been part of the standardized visibility in the cooperation through UNDP implemented since the support provided by the UNDP after Hurricane Sandy hit the province of Santiago de Cuba in 2012, and later in the responses to the hurricanes Matthew in 2016 and Irma in 2017. The promotion of the concept Building Back Better goes hand by hand with technical assistance in risk management to improve construction techniques, promote the use of more resilient materials and technology, capacity building of institutions and governments that incorporate a resilience vision and enhance risk perception among the population living in the affected areas.</p> <p>Hence, with UNDP's own funds, communication documents drawn up as part of the response to Hurricane Irma, like the <i>Family Guide for Safe Roofing and the ABC for safe roofing</i>, were reproduced. Both documents were provided to the affected households and the technical staff of the Housing Divisions (technicians, community architectures) as well as to the state and community construction brigades in charge of reconstruction and reroofing. This allowed</p>

		them to better monitor the placement of the roofs and their subsequent sustainability.
Activity 1.2	Simultaneous distribution of pre-positioned plastic tarpaulins and created "Temporary Facilities"	<p>Initially, 2,000 tarpaulins that the UNDP had pre-positioned at a warehouse of the Ministry of Domestic Trade in Ciego de Avila province were delivered. This quick delivery enabled the setting up of temporary facilities in damaged houses to shelter affected households, relatives and neighbors who had suffered partial or total collapsed of their homes.</p> <p>The government had already identified the households to be benefited with tarpaulins. A quick distribution to all 5 municipalities was carried out, providing an immediate shelter response and covering one of the first needs requested by the government.</p>
Activity 1.3	Establishment of distribution points, recipient control forms, resources to be delivered, training of community representatives for control of and assistance to affected people	<p>The delivery of the goods donated by the UNDP was done through the control mechanism of the government that is part of the extreme weather events response process in the country. In this regard, a provincial Temporary Group was established as well as one such group in each affected municipality to guide the emergency response, all of them led by the Havana government. Procedure Offices (one stop shops) were established for a comprehensive follow-up and monitoring of the process. As part of the procedure, files were opened for each affected household. These files included a form detailing the damages suffered by the household in order to cover their needs as well as the priorities identified in the community in accordance with available resources in the country and the humanitarian aid received. The donations delivered to the province were allotted to each municipality and by an Agreement of the Municipal Administration Council, were delivered to prioritized households following the survey made by the Procedure Offices. Each household was assisted in accordance with the damages suffered, their vulnerabilities, household composition, income, etc.</p> <p>As part of the logistic monitoring of the goods delivery processes, UNDP, with the staff of its DRR team, was able to be present both in the opening of all the containers, and in the monitoring of the distribution of the goods to the municipalities and its subsequent delivery to the beneficiaries. Several field visits were made for this purpose.</p> <p>As of the receipt of the goods delivered by UNDP (2,000 tarpaulins and 22,448 galvanized zinc roof sheets), the Havana Provincial Administration Council (CAP, its Spanish acronym) issued an official communication to the Enterprise of Supplies and Transportation (EMPROSUT) warehouses, under the CAP, specifying the destination of said goods. Each municipality organized the collection of their allocated items.</p> <p>At municipal level, these processes were led by People's Power Assembly VP's offices, Housing Divisions, and executing companies; while social workers distributed and monitored the receipt of tarpaulins and roofs by target beneficiaries.</p>

Activity 1.4	Imported aid procurement process to equip shelter houses and temporary facilities	<p>The procurement process of the 22,448 roof sheets began in February 2019. It was undertaken by the UNDP Procurement Unit and followed up by its Disaster Risk Reduction Office. The Long-Term Agreement (LTA) entered into for the purchase of roof sheets for Hurricane Irma's response was also used for this purchase, which expedited the process.</p> <p>Under agreement 19-CUB-15, the first 16,490 sheets arrived in Cuba from Mexico, in April; while a second batch with 5,508 sheets arrived in June, 2019.</p> <p>Likewise, 2,000 tarpaulins were purchased to replenish UNDP's local stock, which arrived by way of air cargo in April, 2019. Tarpaulins were immediately delivered to the government of Cuba to be reintegrated in the warehouses of the Ministry of Domestic Trade, as part of the pre-positioning of goods to be used in future emergencies. Such prompt action was possible because UNDP had pre-positioned these goods since the need was first identified during Hurricane Sandy response in Santiago de Cuba back in 2012. Said tarpaulins have been used during Hurricanes Matthew and Irma and have been progressively replenished with emergency funds managed for these last events. In the case of the Tornado response, the 2,000 tarpaulins used were purchased with CERF funds.</p>
Activity 1.5	Imported aid arrival and transfer to recipient areas	<p>The importation process was fast due to the support of existing national mechanisms.</p> <p>Between April and June 2019, a total of 18 containers carrying the 22,448 galvanized zinc sheets were received at Havana's CAP EMPROSUT warehouses. The 18 containers were gradually downloaded by the staff of said warehouses, as well as by representatives of the Havana CAP, inspection enterprise INTERMAR, SA and UNDP. As a result of said operations, it was verified that all containers arrived properly sealed; goods had been well protected and distributed inside to optimize the cargo. None of the 18 containers had any missing goods.</p>
Activity 1.6	Distribution to the beneficiaries and habilitation of the temporary shelters: "Shelter Houses". UNDP/national authorities monitoring	<p>Tarpaulins were placed at the Havana Domestic Trade Enterprise warehouses where each municipal government picked up the number of tarpaulins they had been assigned by the Havana CAP.</p> <p>On the other hand, the roofs that were going to be distributed were picked up by the Housing Division of each municipality and roof placement executing companies as per CAP's allocation.</p> <p>As part of the logistics follow up of the delivery of goods, UNDP, with the staff of its Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Team, was able to witness the opening of all containers and take part in the follow up of the distribution of goods to the municipalities and their subsequent delivery to beneficiaries. To that end, several field trips were carried out.</p>

<b>Output 2</b>	7,400 affected vulnerable people receive basic means (giving priority to Mattresses, blankets, towels and cooking kit) to improve basic living conditions in the Shelter Houses and Temporary Facilities ensured by the project, as well as other houses recovered with basic living conditions,			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 2.1	Number of people reached through Non-Food items services	7,400	9,536	Certificate of the Havana Government with the distribution of goods and number of beneficiaries (households/persons)

				Photographic Report
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		<p><b>Beneficiaries expected to be reached with the distribution of: 3,000 mattresses; 3,000 full-size bedsheets; 6,000 towels and 1,850 kitchen kits. (7,400 persons)</b></p> <p>It was planned that as of the delivery of basic goods and upon their receipt by governments, modules were to be created to be handed out to beneficiary households. Considering the personal delivery of items, a total of 6,000 persons would be benefited (with the delivery of 6,000 individual towels, 3,000 full-size bedsheets for the benefit of two individuals, thus totaling the 6,000 original beneficiaries and out of those 3,000 were to be benefited with twin-size bed mattresses). Additionally, 1,850 kitchen kits were to be handed out to 1,400 households, including providing more than one kit to larger families (more than six members). <b>The number of planned beneficiaries was 7,400.</b></p> <p><b>Actual beneficiaries of the distribution of 3,000 mattresses; 3,000 full-size bedsheets; 6,012 towels and 2,384 kitchen kits</b></p> <p>Once the purchase process began and offers of the goods to be purchased were received, there was a positive balance from the difference with benchmark prices upon which the numbers of goods were initially defined. Therefore, it was possible to purchase more towels and kitchen kits than originally planned (i.e. 6,012 towels and 2,384 kitchen kits).</p> <p>A second analysis carried out by the government at the time of the distribution allowed that the goods delivered by the UNDP reached a higher number of beneficiaries. Similarly, modules were created and delivered to households prioritizing the most vulnerable, including larger families with more than six members. <b>The actual number of beneficiaries was 9,536.</b></p>		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Process of coordination, organization and preparation of local communities and leaders to supply the aid received, as per the damage assessment and the identification of vulnerable groups	<p>With those funds, the procurement and delivery of basic goods were prioritized to ensure the reestablishment of basic living conditions for the affected population.</p> <p>Before goods reached the country, the Havana CAP had already identified affected households that required replacement of their mattresses, bedsheets, towels and kitchen kits.</p> <p>Several meetings were held with Havana authorities to follow up on the humanitarian aid to be delivered. The government was in constant dialogue with UNDP. Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment (MINCEX), which is a counterpart of the Government of Cuba for cooperation, accompanied the overall process at all times,</p> <p>Proper controls were put in place to record the delivery of goods to each household, as per the needs listed in the damages form included in each case file. Families with more than six members, single mothers as head of households, as well as those with elders, sick and disabled persons were prioritized.</p>		
Activity 2.2	Imported basic means procurement process	<p>UNDP Cuba has a solid experience in procurement processes. The work was carried out pursuant to effective Long-Term Agreements (LTAs), to provide continuity to previous processes and speed up required purchases. The process was expedited considering some shipments were made by air cargo.</p> <p>All essential goods arrived in the port of Mariel in April, 2019. These goods were delivered to the warehouse of the Government of Havana within a month of funds approval.</p>		
Activity 2.3	Imported means arrival and transfer to recipient territories	<p>The required arrangements were made for:</p> <p>The timely shipping of goods/ (UNDP-providers)</p>		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cargo clearance upon arrival in Cuba/ (UNDP- MINCEX Import Company (CONSUMINPORT))</li> <li>- The transportation of containers from the Port of Mariel to Havana CAP warehouses/ (PNUD- Transport company (TRANSCONTENEDORES))</li> <li>- The transportation from Havana CAP warehouses to the CAMs of the identified municipalities/ (provincial and municipal governments)</li> <li>- The distribution to beneficiary households (Municipal governments and institutions to distribution points in the identified People's Councils)</li> <li>- After a change in its internal structure, the UNDP DRR Office included a Logistics Officer responsible for logistics arrangements linked to the implementation of all projects. Having a Logistics Officer has been a good practice and has made a difference in the Tornado response.</li> </ul>
Activity 2.4	Means distribution among recipients at shelter houses and temporary facilities, and among other priority groups UNDP/national authorities monitoring	<p>Upon the delivery of goods in April 2019, a conciliation was made to ensure the speedy delivery thereof through the creation of modules including mattresses, bedsheets, towels, kitchen kits that were to be distributed according to the number of household members, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-One person households: 1 mattress, 1 bedsheet set, 1 towel and 1 kitchen kit.</li> <li>-Households with 2 to 7 persons: 3 mattresses, 3 bedsheet sets, 3 towels and 1 kitchen kit.</li> <li>-Households with more than 7 persons: 6 mattresses, 6 bedsheet sets, 6 towels and 1 kitchen kit.</li> </ul> <p>Said conciliation was made by UNDP and local governments to ensure an equitable distribution. It was also decided that families benefited with these modules should also be benefited with donated roofs.</p>

## 6. Accountability to Affected People

### 6.a IASC AAP Commitment 2 – Participation and Partnership

#### **How were crisis-affected people (including vulnerable and marginalized groups) involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project?**

For the execution of the Project, UNDP, as an implementing entity, relied on the mechanisms established by governments and the National Civil Defense General Staff to undertake humanitarian actions. These mechanisms include direct interaction with affected families and affected people who would be provided assistance; which have tested in previous events (hurricanes Sandy, Mathew, and Irma)

To that end, Procedure Offices were created to provide assistance to people with qualified personnel, including government officials, social workers, municipal Domestic Trade and Housing Divisions representatives, among others.

As part of the update of the housing inventory of each municipality, Housing Divisions carried out a survey to assess the technical and structural status of each house, the composition of households, as well as other social and demographic aspects to be considered. Thus, it was possible to provide specific and differentiated assistance to families and enhance the effectiveness of disaster response.

Social workers worked thoroughly with families to identify support needs and priority levels, channel their needs and solve their problems concerning the damages to their houses and basic goods they required. Governments have verified beneficiaries' level of satisfaction through meetings with families and direct interviews and have recorded their views on the response given. Governments and Housing provide advice services to the population as standard practice to channel and cater to families' needs. They likewise interview people and inquire on their level of satisfaction with the humanitarian aid received.

During the development of these processes, governments have facilitated direct dialogue forums between UNDP and the benefited people. Through field missions, it was possible to dialogue with beneficiary families, take photographic evidence and collect testimonies on the level of satisfaction of beneficiaries with the assistance received.

#### **Were existing local and/or national mechanisms used to engage all parts of a community in the response? If the national/local mechanisms did not adequately capture the needs, voices and leadership of women, girls and marginalised groups, what alternative mechanisms have you used to reach these?**



Local governments and entities engage relevant authorities as well as social organizations, community leaders and the population itself in the organization of the response. For the distribution of goods, distribution points were established where the previously selected affected population went to receive the aid. Community actors and members who were not affected and willingly decided to cooperate in the distribution of goods to affected people joined in the dispatch.

Government officials and entities involved in the response worked hard to raise people's awareness to ensure the efficiency of the process. That allowed for distribution in a prioritized order which was clearly understood and supported by the remainder of affected people. Most vulnerable groups were prioritized: single women who were the head of households with more than two children, nuclear families with sick, disabled or elder persons and with children younger than 5 years old, as well as larger families. All cases received differentiated care depending on the specificities of damages and their degree of vulnerability.

**6.b IASC AAP Commitment 3 – Information, Feedback and Action**

**How were affected people provided with relevant information about the organisation, the principles it adheres to, how it expects its staff to behave, and what programme it intends to deliver?**

UNDP, as implementing agency of the humanitarian action reported timely to the Government of Havana on the humanitarian assistance to be provided. UNDP held several meetings with Havana highest authorities, including one meeting with the President of the government and other authorities of Havana and several with Havana government VP's offices, as well as with officials and representatives of entities involved in the response to damages caused by the Tornado.

The participation of officials of the International Economic Agencies Division (DOEI) of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment (MINCEX) should also be highlighted.

In said meetings, updates were given on the arrival of procured goods to the country. Likewise, participants were briefed on the mechanism established by the government to receive and distribute said goods to their final recipients.

Consequently, the government notified beneficiary households of the prompt delivery of goods using the above-described mechanisms.

**Did you implement a complaint mechanism (e.g. complaint box, hotline, other)? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the complaints.** Yes  No

Governments and institutions have an established mechanism to address the affected population's needs, from the creation of the Temporary Group for Emergency Response, in case of an extreme weather event; from which UNDP receives systematized information regarding cooperation projects' implementation. Challenges and solutions are shared in order to better channel the offered aid. There are interactions with this group during monitoring visits conducted when delivering humanitarian aid.

Offices are created to facilitate procedures and care for the municipalities' affected population, with technical assistance of qualified personnel, government officials, and social workers (to collect information about affected people's needs and to establish social priorities and vulnerable groups), the Directorates of Internal Trade (which controls state delivered goods and humanitarian aid, both articulated), the bank (which controls total or partial subsidy grants) and the Directorate of Housing (to carry out technical opinions, property control, granting of land, etc.). In these offices, the diagnosed information is processed, and files are created for each affected family, giving a timely response, depending on the damage complexity and the families' social vulnerability degree. UNDP has contributed with technical support to collect this information. This is a very effective mechanism that has facilitated UNDP's work with humanitarian aid funds, including CERF. Its operation has been systematized as a positive experience since the post-Hurricane Sandy response in 2012.

Among members of these offices are social workers, the majority of whom are women, who carry out rigorous outreach to families in order to identify their needs and establish the priority order to solve their problems, on which UNDP relies to distribute humanitarian aid provided by CERF.

Additionally, there is a Management Center, located in each municipal government, to respond to complaints or requests from the affected population. The Federation of Cuban Women takes part in this center, being a national mechanism to ensure policies and programs that guarantee gender equality and having recognized leadership in the prevention and attention to gender violence.

Through these mechanisms, the population's concerns are made known, which are immediately processed and given an appropriate response, according to the strategy assumed by governments to prioritize groups in vulnerable condition; always considering the total affected population as the target population.

There are formal and informal local leaders, including the community delegate. This person also participates and oversees, along with governments; in the distribution process of donated goods, channels the affected population's concerns and defends the interests of the community that elects him/her.

During the development of these processes, governments have provided UNDP, with complete transparency and immediacy; data, testimonies and documented evidence on the received collaboration, while they have fostered dialogues and direct exchanges between UNDP staff with the beneficiaries. Through field missions, it was possible to dialogue with beneficiary families, collect photographic evidence and testimonies of concerns resolved by the government as well as satisfaction with the received aid.

**Did you establish a mechanism specifically for reporting and handling Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)-related complaints? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the SEA-related complaints.** Yes  No

The mechanisms established in the country, in response to gender violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse, remain active and are reinforced in the face of emergencies such as the one that occurred when a tornado struck Havana, as well as the socioeconomic impacts derived from it.

The UNDP personnel linked to the project, systematically strengthen their capacities on prevention and attention to gender-based violence, have completed the PSEA courses and signed the notification and implementation protocol of the "Policy on prevention of workplace harassment, sexual harassment and abuse."

During the implementation of the project, UNDP did not receive information regarding the existence or complaint about this problem. During the exchanges held with the Temporary Group for Emergency Response mentioned above, the population's complaints and possible existence of gender-based violence during the emergency response were also investigated. No specific cases of violence were reported in such meetings, although it was emphasized that, during the delivery of essential goods, roofs, tarpaulins, etc.; it was necessary to reinforce the community awareness for a better understanding of the prioritized attention, among the affected people, to those families and most vulnerable people.

At the same time, UNDP continued to contribute, in alliance with the Federation of Cuban Women and the National General Staff of Civil Defense, to the creation of awareness materials in order to strengthen the capacities of the mechanisms in operation and of the communities. In particular, the Women and Family Orientation Houses of the capital city's municipalities, the Legal Orientation Service of the National Center for Sexual Education, among others, are a priority. An advocacy material made available to institutions was the recent publication of the brochure "Gender in response to disasters and in early recovery from extreme hydrometeorological events, reflections from the Building Back Better post-Irma projects". This includes systematized lessons learned from other projects and include attention to gender violence as one of the aspects of disaster response.

**Any other comments (optional):**

N/A

## 7. Cash Transfer Programming

**Did the project include one or more Cash Transfer Programmings (CTP)?**

**Planned**

**Achieved**

No

No

8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	
<p>No evaluation was planned for this project considering that UNDP implemented a systematic monitoring process, which includes field visits, work meetings with governments and key actors, visits and exchanges with beneficiaries, as well as exchanges via email and telephone with authorities and entities responsible for the response processes. At the same time there was follow-up meetings with national authorities such as the MINCEX, Civil Defense and the institutions responsible for the transfer and distribution of goods. This systematic monitoring process has ensured a proper implementation and also have allowed to extract learned lessons from the humanitarian action developed.</p> <p>This has been the usual procedure that UNDP has been developed in the framework of the 5 CERF's projects implemented post-hurricane Action Plans in the years 2008, 2012, 2016, 2017 and 2019.</p>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### 8.3. Project Report 19-RR-FPA-010 – UNFPA

1. Project Information			
1. Agency:	UNFPA	2. Country:	Cuba
3. Cluster/Sector:	Health - Health	4. Project Code (CERF):	19-RR-FPA-010
5. Project Title:	Support sexual and reproductive health services for the affected population of the 27 January tornado in Havana		
6.a Original Start Date:	11/03/2019	6.b Original End Date:	10/09/2019
6.c No-cost Extension:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	If yes, specify revised end date:	N/A
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date? (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 3)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 190,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 125,000
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 110,000
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners		US\$ 0
	of which to:		
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
	Red Cross/Crescent		US\$ 0

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance
<p>Through this CERF project, UNFPA supported the restoration of capacities in maternal hospitals and health centers to provide SRH services for affected population in three municipalities of Havana: Diez de Octubre, Guanabacoa and Regla.</p> <p>UNFPA in coordination with the Minister of Health provided hygiene kits for 2000 pregnant and puerperal women, 20 Emergency Sexual and Reproductive Health kits (SRH kits) were distributed to 4 health centers and two maternal hospitals. Three types of medical equipment (9 pumps infusion and 2700 infusion sets, 20 dopplers and 5 cardiographs and their accessories), intended for the rehabilitation of services in the 10 de Octubre maternal hospital, severely damaged and also to the services in Guanabacoa Maternal Hospital. 4 Health centers were equipped to attend sexual violence. Eight orientation meetings took place for health providers working in the basic health services of the affected areas (336 health providers and support staff), with the intention of providing useful information on sexual and reproductive health kits that include attending and preventing gender-based violence.</p> <p>The project incorporated a gender, life course and rights approach.</p> <p>The project assisted a total of 57 192 people, mainly women, adolescents and young people.</p> <p>Relevant material and manuals have been printed to strengthen capacities regarding the use of SRH kits.</p>

3. Changes and Amendments
N/A

4.a. NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING (PLANNED)					
Cluster/Sector	Health - Health				
Planned	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected persons	15,908	28,335	6,613	6,336	57,192
Planned	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people planned")	0	0	0	0	0

4.b. NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING (REACHED)					
Cluster/Sector	Health - Health				
Reached	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected persons	15,908	28,335	6,613	6,336	57,192
Reached	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people reached")	0	0	0	0	0

In case of significant discrepancy between figures under planned and reached people, either in the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:	N/A
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5. CERF Result Framework	
<b>Project Objective</b>	To contribute to save lives of vulnerable populations, particularly, pregnant women, adolescent girls and boys and young people ensuring the minimum capacities of sexual, reproductive health services in a maternal hospital and health basic centres.

<b>Output 1</b>	Sexual and reproductive health services aimed to attend deliveries and obstetric complications, family planning and STI treatments are available			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	No. of SRH services (contraception, care deliveries, emergency obstetric) revitalized	5 (1 hospital, 4 Basic health centers)	6 (2 hospitals, 4 Basic health centers.)	Distribution lists of Ministry of Health to the health centers and Maternal Hospitals, News in Press media, pictures. Evidences of coordination meetings with health providers.
Indicator 1.2	% of pregnant women being attended in the maternity hospital	100%	100%(1646)	100% of deliveries are attended in maternal hospitals. Evidences of coordination meetings with health providers.
Indicator 1.3	% of coverage of STI-HIV treatments for affected population	40%	40%(500)	Distribution lists of Ministry of Health to the health centers and Maternal Hospital. Evidences of coordination meetings with health providers.
Indicator 1.4	% of coverage of contraception for affected population	40%	40% (750)	Distribution lists of Ministry of Health to health centers and Maternal Hospital. Evidences of coordination meetings with health providers.
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		The Guanabacoa maternal hospital also received some medical equipment to support maternal care for the population of this municipality affected by the Tornado.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Procurement of SRH kits	UNFPA		
Activity 1.2	Procurement of equipment	UNFPA		
Activity 1.3	Distribution of SRH Kits in basic health centres	UNFPA-MoH		
Activity 1.4	Distribution of equipment for maternity hospital	UNFPA-MoH		
Activity 1.5	Coordination meeting with government and health management at the national level and in at the affected municipalities	UNFPA-MoH		
Activity 1.6	Orientation meeting with medical staff	UNFPA-MoH		

<b>Output 2</b>	Improved the protection of the pregnant women, adolescent girls and young women through hygienic supplies for basic life conditions and services for sexual violence.			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 2.1	Number of affected pregnant women reached through hygiene kits.	2000	2000	Distribution lists to pregnant and puerperal women. Distribution lists of Ministry of Health to municipalities
Indicator 2.2	Number of health institutions equipped with sexual violence kits.	4	4	Distribution lists of Ministry of Health to health centers. Evidences of coordination meetings with health providers.
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		N/A		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 2.1	Provide information on gender equality and female empowerment to local authorities and the population that benefits from Dignity kits	UNFPA-MoH		
Activity 2.2	Meetings of coordination	UNFPA-MoH		
Activity 2.3	Procurement Dignity Kits to support basic hygiene needs of pregnant women and their families.	UNFPA-MoH		
Activity 2.4	Distribute Dignity Kits to support basic hygiene needs of pregnant women and their families	UNFPA-MoH		
Activity 2.5	Procurement sexual violence kits to provide services in the affected communities	UNFPA-MoH		
Activity 2.6	Distribute sexual violence kits to provide services in health institutions of affected communities	UNFPA-MoH		
Activity 2.7	Advocacy actions on GBV and gender equality	UNFPA-MoH		

<b>6. Accountability to Affected People</b>	
<b>6.a</b>	<b>IASC AAP Commitment 2 – Participation and Partnership</b>
	<p><b>How were crisis-affected people (including vulnerable and marginalized groups) involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project?</b></p> <p>Local authorities and social organizations in coordination with MoH participated in the process of design and implementation of the project with UNFPA. Health providers were directly involved in the needs, determination, selections of kits and distribution at a community level.</p> <p>Project activities and specific acquisitions were design in relation to health authorities and health providers according to the needs of the affected people.</p> <p>The health providers at the community level joined orientation meetings on the use of SSR kits, with emphasis on kits to address sexual violence. Its meetings included a process of evaluations about the needs and actions. They had an active participation in the organization and design of services at health centers for affected population and providing suggestions and ideas about the implementation process in each health center.</p> <p>UNFPA developed orientation and coordination meetings in the field.</p>

	<p><b>Were existing local and/or national mechanisms used to engage all parts of a community in the response? If the national/local mechanisms did not adequately capture the needs, voices and leadership of women, girls and marginalised groups, what alternative mechanisms have you used to reach these?</b></p> <p>Yes, local and national mechanisms were used to engage all parts of the communities in the response. The Ministry of Health has structures that reach out the community level, as well as mechanisms in health facilities to reach out all affected people. Hygienic kits were distributed to pregnant and puerperal women through maternal homes and other community health facilities. Participatory community mechanisms and systematic contact with civil social organizations were a way of receiving a feedback regarding the implementation of the project.</p>
<b>6.b</b>	<p><b>IASC AAP Commitment 3 – Information, Feedback and Action</b></p> <p><b>How were affected people provided with relevant information about the organisation, the principles it adheres to, how it expects its staff to behave, and what programme it intends to deliver?</b></p> <p>Orientation meetings were held at community level. The characteristics of the project were transmitted, as well as its purposes. At the same time, the mission and the experience of UNFPA in humanitarian work and in accompanying the country in situations of disasters were shared.</p> <p><b>Did you implement a complaint mechanism (e.g. complaint box, hotline, other)? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the complaints.</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Governments and civil society organizations at the community level have activated channels through which the population, especially those in vulnerable conditions, can participate in the processes and make possible complaints and concerns related to sexual exploitation and abuse and other issues related to GBV, discrimination, etc. During the implementation of the Project, in the affected territories, these organizations remained active, as well as their mechanisms for taking action on these issues. During CERF implementation, the mechanisms that are available in the country also functioned. There is an open line at the national level, which receives complaints and concerns related to different types of gender-based violence.</p> <p>An added value of the project implemented by UNFPA, is that it had a counterpart such as the Ministry of Public Health, an institution that had been implementing a pilot to attend GBV in emergency conditions. In this way, health providers became receivers of any manifestation or complaint, as well as participated together with municipal government social workers in the systematic exchange with the beneficiary population. Field visits and monitoring of UNFPA staff allowed systematic feedback in this regard</p> <p><b>Did you establish a mechanism specifically for reporting and handling Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)-related complaints? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the SEA-related complaints.</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The Federation of Cuban Women (as a national mechanism for the advancement of women) and other civil society organizations have active mechanisms at the community level that allow the population, especially those in vulnerable conditions, to channel and denounce actions of Violence, abuse and sexual exploitation.</p> <p>The UNFPA team in the field, which had already completed the mandatory course on PSEA, was trained and was able to include in the response to tornado affectations some of the principles of the PSEA: community engagement, prevention, response and coordination. This team was strengthened with the incorporation of an expert on Gender issues and Prevention of Gender Violence hired to manage the implementation of the Project.</p> <p>Socializing information on emergency contraception and post-exposure prophylactic treatment at the community health centre level, targeting the target population, was one way to contribute to the community's sensitivity to various types of violence and especially to sexual violence.</p> <p>An essential component of the UNFPA response during the execution of the project was the protection of pregnant women through the acquisition of Dignity Kits, as well as the strengthening of care services for victims of sexual violence in the four health areas of the affected territories.</p> <p>An opportunity to work on the PSEA was the donation of kits for attention to sexual violence for the health services of the most affected municipalities. The orientation meetings for the implementation of these kits introduced the essential elements about the</p>



	<p>PSEA. For example, UNFPA is sometimes called to facilitate support to EAS victims, as a way to remove the barriers that exist for affected people to receive support. Also, UNFPA, through the coordinator of the CERF project (alternate focal point of PSEA) and the contracted consultant (expert in the management of gender-based violence) had the possibility of Facilitating information and sensitization of the GBV at the community level and UNFPA easily includes on the meetings' agenda. The information provided was in line with the PSEA Standards Operating Procedures.</p> <p>Considering that the aid was made with the Ministry of Health, in particular by delivering SRH supplies, there were no humanitarian workers responsible for delivering supplies. The hygiene kits were aimed at high-risk pregnant women admitted to maternity homes and were delivered to each of the women by the municipal health department. Even though this does not mean that the risks of SEA disappear, it allowed us to be more directly linked and ensuring compliance with the principles of the PSEA.</p> <p>An evaluation of CERF implementation with emphasis on GBV issues was conducted. Since 2018, the prevention and attention to Sexual Violence is part of the response to emergency situations and as a result, a Pilot in Health services was being implemented to address gender-based violence.</p> <p>A PSEA training workshop was held with UNFPA support a few months after the Tornado. A specific guide on gender violence and mechanisms for caring for survivors in health centres and other community places were reviewed and distributed.</p> <p>UNFPA developed an action plan aimed at preventing sexual abuse and exploitation for 2019 that included, in addition to capacity building for office staff, some awareness-raising and training actions aimed at partners. Unfortunately, the tornado affected the country in January 2019, when counterpart training had not yet been conducted (it was held in September as planned).</p> <p>An added value was the evaluation carried out of the implementation of the Project, the result of which identified the need to increase the visibility of the subject and of the resources available at the national level. This information was already identified in the training conducted in September for UNFPA staff, national institutions, and civil society organizations.</p> <p>As challenges during the implementation could be distinguished a low perception of risk by the institutions, a little use of the available services and that the mechanism of PSEA requires funds and the available resources are currently limited.</p> <p>UNFPA carried out a mapping of national institutions and organizations with capacities to address the PSEA. The UNJC and the CENESEX legal team were identified to strengthen capacities in other institutions and organizations.</p>
	<p><b>Any other comments (optional):</b></p> <p>N/A</p>

7. Cash Transfer Programming					
7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Transfer Programmings (CTP)?					
Planned			Achieved		
No			No		
7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CTP modality/ies used. If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated <b>value of cash</b> that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs).					
CTP Modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Cluster/Sector	c. Conditionality	d. Restriction
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Supplementary information (optional):					
N/A					

**8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?**

Final evaluation is being carried out by UNFPA. Information will be collected from statistics of MoH, a survey was made applied to health providers in orientations meetings and final meeting was developed with decisions makers, health providers and representatives of social organizations to evaluate the experiences of different municipalities and learned lessons.

The final document is in process and will be concluded in January, 2020.

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

## 8.4. Project Report 19-RR-CEF-023 - UNICEF

1. Project Information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	2. Country:	Cuba
3. Cluster/Sector:	Education - Education	4. Project Code (CERF):	19-RR-CEF-023
5. Project Title:	Rapid return to safe, protective and functional learning spaces for children affected by the 27 January tornado in Cuba		
6.a Original Start Date:	08/03/2019	6.b Original End Date:	07/09/2019
6.c No-cost Extension:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	If yes, specify revised end date:	
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date? (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 3)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 515,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 231,636
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 177,636
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to:		US\$ 0
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
International NGOs		US\$ 0	
National NGOs		US\$ 0	
Red Cross/Crescent		US\$ 0	

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF UFE grant, UNICEF provided access to early childhood, primary and secondary education in safe, protective and functional learning spaces to a total of 7,368 girls and 7,670 boys of the 3 most affected municipalities (Regla, Guanabacoa and 10 de Octubre) by the 27 January tornado in Havana.

Through this project, 765 girls and 797 boys from 0 to 5 years resumed the educational activities in the day care centers. Also, UNICEF provided educational and learning materials to 5,044 girls and 5,327 boys in primary and secondary schools through the procurement of 179 school-in-a-box<sup>5</sup>.

In addition, the funds ensured that children and adolescents received psychosocial support and recreational activities by providing and delivering 75 recreation Kits and 2,457 copies of psycho-emotional care guidelines for post-disaster situations. 998 teachers were also supported as a critical part of achieving this goal and are now better equipped to address the psycho-emotional care of students after emergency hits.

CERF funds also supported the return to functionality of 31 schools and 9 day care centres through the provision of 34,730 square meters of waterproof roof covers that were destroyed by the tornado. The project assisted a total of 16,036 people (including students and teachers) in municipalities of Regla, Guanabacoa and 10 de Octubre, in Havana, Cuba, between April and June 2019.

## 3. Changes and Amendments

According to the national context and identified needs, UNICEF Cuba and sectoral authorities analyzed key actions and essential supplies to support immediate response and early recovery actions. Many of these supplies were purchased through the UNICEF Supply Division and others through competitive bidding processes.

Due to lower prices for sector supplies purchased through UNICEF Supply Division, freight costs fluctuations, and lower prices from bidding process, the budget availability allowed for an increased coverage, which reached 3,931 children and 23 educational centres more than planned, from the 3 prioritized municipalities.

#### 4.a. NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING (PLANNED)

Cluster/Sector	Education - Education				
Planned	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected persons	188	625	5,740	5,637	12,190
Planned	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people planned")	0	0	245	82	327

#### 4.b. NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING (REACHED)

Cluster/Sector	Education - Education				
Reached	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected persons	231	767	7,670	7,368	16,036
Reached	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people reached")	0	0	364	121	485

In case of significant discrepancy between figures under planned and reached people, either in the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:

In addition to the coverage included in the proposal, the implementation of the CERF project reached a larger population coverage than planned, since prices of contracted supplies allowed 23 more schools and 3,661 additional children to be reached.

<sup>5</sup> Each kit contains school materials for student and teacher use : Scissors; Cubes ; Crayon,wax,packs of 8 colours; Tape,adhesive; Chalk,assorted colours/Brush,paint,for chalkboard; Duster/wiper for Blackboard; Slate,fibreboard; Compass,plastic, for Blackboard; Pencil,HB grade,black lead; White pencil for slates; Paint,chalkboard,black; Ruler Blackboard; Set Square Blackboard,30-60-90 degrees; Clock,teaching,wood or plastic; Book,exercise; Chalk,white/yellow,BOX-100 ; Student's Geometry sets, Box-20; Bristol paper, colored, A4, 180 gsm, pac; Duct tape, 50mm, silver ; Users guide School in a Box Kit, English; Children w/Disability Guide.

## 5. CERF Result Framework

<b>Project Objective</b>	5,637 Girls and 5,740 boys of the 3 most affected municipalities have access to early childhood, primary and secondary education in safe, protective and functional learning spaces
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<b>Output 1</b>	88 girls and – 90 boys from 0 to 5 years in the 3 most affected municipalities resume the educational activities in the day care centres and communities.			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	No. of children from 0 to 5 years with access to restored functional day care centres	178	1,562	Report by Ministry of Education's Investment Department
Indicator 1.2	# of day care centres with restored functionality through waterproof roof covers	2	9	Report by Ministry of Education's Investment Department.
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		Due to lower prices for waterproof roof covers purchased through competitive bidding processes, the budget availability allowed for an increased coverage, reached 7 day care centres more than additionally planned. As a result of this increase, 1,562 children were reached (1,384 more than planned).		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Purchase waterproof roof covers for day-care centers - providing early childhood education	UNICEF		
Activity 1.2	Delivery waterproof covers to the Government of Cuba	UNICEF		
Activity 1.3	Distribution waterproof covers in day-care centers providing early childhood education	Local governments/ Education Municipal Directions		

<b>Output 2</b>	5,144girls and 5,237boys from the 3 most affected municipalities resume their learning activities in safe and protective temporary environments			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 2.1	# of children and adolescents benefiting the educational materials in the School in a Box Kit.	10,371	10,371	Report by Ministry of Education and UNICEF field monitoring visit results on June 27 <sup>th</sup> .
Indicator 2.2	# of schools with restored functionality through waterproof roof covers	15	31	Report by Ministry of Education and UNICEF field monitoring visit results on June 27 <sup>th</sup> .
Indicator 2.3	# of children and adolescent with access to school with restored functionality.	3,634	13,476	Report by Ministry of Education and UNICEF field monitoring visit results on June 27 <sup>th</sup> .
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		Due to lower prices for waterproof roof covers purchased through competitive bidding processes, the budget availability allowed for an increased coverage, reached 16 educational centres more than additionally planned, in the 3 most affected municipalities. As a result of this increase, 13,476 children and adolescent were benefited (9,842 more than planned)		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 2.1	Purchase of school-in-a-box Kits and waterproof roof covers for schools	UNICEF		

Activity 2.2	Delivery of school-in-a-box Kits and waterproof covers to the Government of Cuba	UNICEF
Activity 2.3	Distribution of school-in-a-box Kits and waterproof covers in schools and local councils.	Local governments/ Education Municipal Directions

<b>Output 3</b>	5,637 girls and 5,740 boys - receive adequate psychosocial and recreational attention for their post-disaster recovery			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 3.1	# of children and adolescents benefiting from psychosocial and recreational attention through the use of the Recreational Kits.	11,377	11,377	Report by Ministry of Education and UNICEF field monitoring visit results on June 27 <sup>th</sup> .
Indicator 3.2	# of educational centres using the psycho-emotional care guidelines for post-disaster situations.	51	51	Report by Ministry of Education and UNICEF field monitoring visit results on June 27 <sup>th</sup> .
Indicator 3.3	# of teachers benefiting with psycho-emotional care guidelines for post-disaster situations.	813	998	Report by Ministry of Education and UNICEF field monitoring visit results on June 27 <sup>th</sup> .
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		With reference to variance for indicator 3.3, due to lower prices obtained for reprinting of psycho-emotional care guidelines, 185 teachers more than planned were benefited. This guide has been used by educational specialists as a useful tool to assist people affected in different ways by the tornado, in the 3 most affected municipalities.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 3.1	Purchase of Recreational Kits	UNICEF		
Activity 3.2	Re-print of psycho-emotional care guidelines for post-disaster situations	UNICEF		
Activity 3.3	Delivery of recreation Kits and psycho-emotional care guidelines for post-disaster situations to the Government of Cuba	Local governments/ Education Municipal Directions		
Activity 3.4	Delivery of recreation Kits and psycho-emotional care guidelines for post-disaster situations to the children by sector authorities.	Local governments/ Education Municipal Directions		

## 6. Accountability to Affected People

### 6.a IASC AAP Commitment 2 – Participation and Partnership

#### How were crisis-affected people (including vulnerable and marginalized groups) involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project?

According to the national context and identified needs, UNICEF Cuba and sectoral authorities analyzed key actions and essential supplies to support immediate response and early recovery actions. The existing community governance mechanisms allow the participation from the grassroots levels, with structures that enable the direct interaction from the district (can match the population settlement) with the affected population to identify the priorities of the community and respond to their needs of the inhabitants.

1. Project design and planning were based on government assessments and response requests. These included data reported by the local governments in the affected communities and incorporated a child protection and a gender equality approach.

2. Central, provincial and municipal authorities led the implementation with their sectoral specialists in close coordination with UNICEF, considering the most vulnerable population groups, in this case students with disabilities.

3. While the Government of Cuba had institutionalized monitoring mechanisms, UNICEF, in agreement with the Government, carried out monitoring field missions and analyzed information provided by municipal authorities for reporting purposes. UNICEF closely analyzed distribution lists and their means of verification. During the monitoring visits, UNICEF staff exchanged directly with teachers and students from different educational levels to know about the relevance of the response. Testimonies and evidence were collected on the effectiveness of the materials received in supporting the continuity of the school year in safe and protective spaces and in supporting the psychosocial recovery of affected children and adolescents.

**Were existing local and/or national mechanisms used to engage all parts of a community in the response? If the national/local mechanisms did not adequately capture the needs, voices and leadership of women, girls and marginalised groups, what alternative mechanisms have you used to reach these?**

Involvement of community members in the response was achieved through existing governance mechanisms at the municipal and local levels.

**6.b IASC AAP Commitment 3 – Information, Feedback and Action**

**How were affected people provided with relevant information about the organisation, the principles it adheres to, how it expects its staff to behave, and what programme it intends to deliver?**

During the monitoring visit made on June 27<sup>th</sup>, information was shared with affected people about the organization principles and the project's objectives and implementation.

**Did you implement a complaint mechanism (e.g. complaint box, hotline, other)? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the complaints.** Yes  No

In the national context, UNICEF procured the supplies and national institutions managed the supply distribution in accordance to the existing national mechanisms. The main partners in this regard were the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment (MINCEX), Ministry of Education and local authorities in affected municipalities. The national institutions with which UNICEF worked directly on this project have established channels at the local level to receive complaints from the affected population as well as related opinions on the project. UNICEF maintained an ongoing dialogue with these authorities on the progress of the response and during field visits exchanged directly with the beneficiaries and learned about the mechanisms of the local authorities to resolve complaints.

**Did you establish a mechanism specifically for reporting and handling Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)-related complaints? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the SEA-related complaints.** Yes  No

A mechanism specifically for reporting SEA was not established, but the protection of children from post-disaster violence is included in the project. Enabling children to return to safe and protective learning environments reduces their risk to violence, as they are less exposed to predators.

The country has established mechanisms for the protection of children and women with the participation of the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of the Interior, the Federation of Cuban Women with a presence at the local level and in close coordination with schools. This mechanism is active during an emergency situation. During the implementation of the project and during the field visits, UNICEF was not aware of any events of this kind. As part of this project, UNICEF, in partnership with the Ministry of Education, distributed materials to support the protection of children in this post-disaster situation.

As part of UNICEF's commitment to strengthening protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, an online training module – developed jointly with UNDP, UNFPA and UN Women – is mandatory for all staff and consultants.

**Any other comments (optional):**

N/A

7. Cash Transfer Programming					
7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Transfer Programmings (CTP)?					
Planned			Achieved		
No			No		
7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CTP modality/ies used. If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated value of cash that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs).					
CTP Modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Cluster/Sector	c. Conditionality	d. Restriction
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Supplementary information (optional): Cash transfer programming is not an implementation modality in Cuba. Social protection mechanisms in Cuba are led entirely by the Government and are mostly in-kind.					

8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	
There is no planned evaluation of the project. UNICEF, in agreement with the Government, carried out monitoring field missions and analyzed information provided by provincial and municipal authorities for reporting purposes. UNICEF closely analyzed distribution lists and their means of verification.	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



## 8.5. Project Report 19-RR-CEF-024 - UNICEF

1. Project Information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	2. Country:	Cuba
3. Cluster/Sector:	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	4. Project Code (CERF):	19-RR-CEF-024
5. Project Title:	WASH intervention in three municipalities of Havana in response to the 27 January Tornado damages		
6.a Original Start Date:	08/03/2019	6.b Original End Date:	07/09/2019
6.c No-cost Extension:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	If yes, specify revised end date:	N/A
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date? (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 3)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 310,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 291,895
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 251,895
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners		US\$ 0
	of which to:		
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
	Red Cross/Crescent		US\$ 0

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance
<p>Through this CERF UFE grant, UNICEF supported safe water storage and hygiene promotion activities for the prevention of morbidity and mortality caused by water and vector-borne diseases in three municipalities of Havana, affected by the tornado.</p> <p>UNICEF supported the safe storage of water and improved hygiene conditions of 3,120 families through the procurement of 1,300 water containers, 624 hygiene kits and the access to information to change and reinforce good levels of hygiene practices through user-friendly information on hygiene promotion (EDA Prevention Brochure, Triptych on 5 keys to food safety, Sticker and flyer on hand washing, and Flyer on Food and Safe Water). Information to affected families was provided through community meetings with intersectoral participation led by the health sector.</p> <p>The project assisted a total of 12,480 persons, including 5,322 women and 1,077 girls in municipalities of Regla, Guanabacoa and 10 de Octubre, in Havana, Cuba, between April and June 2019.</p>

3. Changes and Amendments
N/A

4.a. NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING (PLANNED)					
Cluster/Sector	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene				
Planned	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected persons	4,912	5,322	1,169	1,077	12,480
Planned	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people planned")	49	52	12	11	124

4.b. NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING (REACHED)					
Cluster/Sector	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene				
Reached	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected persons	4,912	5,322	1,169	1,077	12,480
Reached	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people planned")	49	52	12	11	124

In case of significant discrepancy between figures under planned and reached people, either in the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:	N/A
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5. CERF Result Framework	
<b>Project Objective</b>	Support to safe water storage and hygiene for the prevention morbidity and mortality caused by water vector-borne diseases in the Havana province

Output 1	Safe water storage means and hygiene kits for 3,120 families affected, that live in the municipalities that suffered the greatest impact is available			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of Verification
Indicator 1.1	# of water containers distributed	1,300	1,300	Reports of municipalities and local authorities, and

				UNICEF field visit results on July 15th.
Indicator 1.2	# of hygiene kits distributed (kits included personal hygiene -bathing/washing- for 5 families each one)	624	624	Reports of municipalities and local authorities, and UNICEF field visit results on July 15th.
Indicator 1.3	# families benefiting from the hygiene kits	3,120	3,120 (12,480)	Reports of municipalities and local authorities, and UNICEF field visit results on July 15th.
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>				
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Procurement and transport of basic supplies: Hygiene kits 500 litre water containers	UNICEF Cuba		
Activity 1.2	Delivery of basic supplies to the Government of Cuba	UNICEF Cuba		
Activity 1.3	Distribution of basic supplies by the Government to the beneficiaries	Government of Cuba		

<b>Output 2</b>	Affected families have their practices and habits regarding adequate levels hygiene changed and/or reinforced			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 2.1	Targeted families have access to information to change and reinforce good levels of hygiene practices	3,120	3,120 (12,480)	Report by Ministry of Health and UNICEF field monitoring visit results on July 15 <sup>th</sup> .
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>				
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 2.1	Disseminating information to families affected through: community meetings with intersectoral participation lead by the health sector.	UNICEF Cuba jointly with MINSAP		

<b>6. Accountability to Affected People</b>	
<b>6.a</b>	<b>IASC AAP Commitment 2 – Participation and Partnership</b>
	<p><b>How were crisis-affected people (including vulnerable and marginalized groups) involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project?</b></p> <p>Project design and planning is based on government assessments and response requests. These include data reported by the local governments in the affected communities and incorporates a child protection and a gender equality approach. Central, provincial and municipal authorities lead the implementation with their sectoral specialists in close coordination with UNICEF. During monitoring visits, communities, women and children provide information and feedback to UNICEF in relation to the interventions. UNICEF exchanged directly with the beneficiary population, especially children and women, as the most vulnerable groups, to learn about the relevance of the response and the usefulness of the supplies delivered.</p>
	<p><b>Were existing local and/or national mechanisms used to engage all parts of a community in the response? If the national/local mechanisms did not adequately capture the needs, voices and leadership of women, girls and marginalised groups, what alternative mechanisms have you used to reach these?</b></p>

Involvement of community members in the response was achieved through existing governance mechanisms at the municipal and local levels.

**6.b IASC AAP Commitment 3 – Information, Feedback and Action**

**How were affected people provided with relevant information about the organisation, the principles it adheres to, how it expects its staff to behave, and what programme it intends to deliver?**

During the monitoring visit made on July 15<sup>th</sup> information was shared with affected people about the organization principles and the project's objectives and implementation.

**Did you implement a complaint mechanism (e.g. complaint box, hotline, other)? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the complaints.** Yes  No

In the national context, UNICEF procured the supplies and national institutions managed the supply distribution in accordance to the existing national mechanisms. The main partners in this regard were the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment (MINCEX), Ministry of Health and local authorities in affected municipalities. The national institutions with which UNICEF worked directly on this project have established channels at the local level to receive complaints from the affected population as well as related opinions on the project. UNICEF maintained an ongoing dialogue with these authorities on the progress of the response and during field visits exchanged directly with the beneficiaries and learned about the mechanisms of the local authorities to resolve complaints.

**Did you establish a mechanism specifically for reporting and handling Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)-related complaints? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the SEA-related complaints.** Yes  No

The project considers that the provision of WASH services will decrease risks of GBV for the women and girls seeking and carrying drinking water.

The country has established mechanisms for the protection of children and women with the participation of the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of the Interior, the Federation of Cuban Women with a presence at the local level. This mechanism is active during an emergency situation. During the implementation of the project and during the field visits, UNICEF was not aware of any events of this kind. This project carried out by UNICEF focused on the most vulnerable families in the community, particularly those headed by single women and caregivers of children and the elderly.

As part of UNICEF's commitment to strengthening protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, an online training module – developed jointly with UNDP, UNFPA and UN Women – is mandatory for all staff and consultants.

**Any other comments (optional):**

N/A

**7. Cash Transfer Programming**

**Did the project include one or more Cash Transfer Programmings (CTP)?**

**Planned**

**Achieved**

No

No

**8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?**

There is no planned evaluation of the project. While the Government of Cuba has institutionalized monitoring mechanisms, UNICEF, in agreement with the Government, carried out monitoring field missions and analyzed information provided by provincial and municipal authorities for reporting purposes. UNICEF analyzed closely distribution lists and their means of verification.

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

## 8.6. Project Report 19-RR-WHO-014 - WHO

1. Project Information			
1. Agency:	WHO	2. Country:	Cuba
3. Cluster/Sector:	Health - Health	4. Project Code (CERF):	19-RR-WHO-014
5. Project Title:	Response to essential health needs and public health emergencies caused by the impact of the 27 January 2019 tornado in Havana		
6.a Original Start Date:	13/03/2019	6.b Original End Date:	12/09/2019
6.c No-cost Extension:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	If yes, specify revised end date:	N/A
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date? (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 3)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 747,824
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 352,251.63
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 200,000
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners		US\$ 0
	of which to:		
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
	Red Cross/Crescent		US\$ 0

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF grant, PAHO/WHO acquired two neonatal ventilators and four neonatal incubators for the neonatal intensive care unit at the Maternal Hospital "Diez de Octubre" (Hijas de Galicia). These equipments are of a high importance and utility for such health institution since it receives underweight children from the 15 municipalities of Havana province; the personnel in charge of their use were trained. Besides, with CERF funds fetal heartbeat detectors were purchased and delivered to the same hospital for the perinatal attention. The four polyclinics affected by the tornado received Themephos 1% for water safety control and prevention of waterborne diseases and eleven thermonebulizers for oprevention and control of vectorborne diseases.

The beneficiary population was calculated from the three polyclinics most affected by the tornado, two from 10 de Octubre municipality and one from Regla municipality. It is impossible to calculate the population from the hospital, since only the neonatology service was taken into consideration, which attend to underweight children in Havana province.

## 3. Changes and Amendments

Not applicable

4.a. NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING (PLANNED)					
Cluster/Sector	Health - Health				
Planned	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected persons	23,041	25,354	5,430	6,175	60,000
Planned	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people planned")	0	0	0	0	0

4.b. NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING (REACHED)					
Cluster/Sector	Health - Health				
Reached	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected persons	18,752	21,548	4,216	5,356	49,872
Reached	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people reached")	0	0	0	0	0

<p>In case of significant discrepancy between figures under planned and reached people, either in the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</p>	<p>From a total of 60,000 planned; 49,872 were reached since the emergency response was aimed at the Maternal hospital and the four polyclinics. The beneficiary population was calculated from the three polyclinics most affected in health by the tornado, two (Polyclinics Luyanó and Raúl Gómez) from 10 de Octubre municipality and one (Polyclinics Lidia y Clodomira) from Regla municipality. It is impossible to calculate the population from the hospital, since only the neonatology service was taken into consideration, which attend to underweight children in Havana province.</p>
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5. CERF Result Framework	
<b>Project Objective</b>	Respond to emergency health needs aimed to reduce public health consequences in Havana province following the passage of the tornado

<b>Output 1</b>	5 health facilities affected by the Tornado with restored primary and secondary health care capacity			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of affected health care institutions in targeted areas with restored functional and operational capacity	5 restored of 19 (26%)	5 restored of 19 (26%)	PAHO/WHO and MoH
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		Not applicable		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Procurement of essential medical supplies for the maternity hospital services and polyclinics, including incubators and neonatal ventilators.	PAHO/WHO		
Activity 1.2	Procurement of electrical generators for affected health facilities	not acquired		
Activity 1.3	Distribution of medical supplies and basic emergency support materials to targeted affected health facilities	PAHO/WHO		

<b>Output 2</b>	Adequate epidemiological response to 100% of outbreaks of water-borne and vector-borne diseases			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 2.1	Response capacity coverage in affected areas	100%	100%	PAHO/WHO and MoH
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		N/A		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 2.1	Procurement of Temephos 1% to treat water, controlling mosquitos growth	PAHO/WHO		
Activity 2.2	Procurement of thermonebulizers to treat the affected areas	PAHO/WHO		

6. Accountability to Affected People	
6.a IASC AAP Commitment 2 – Participation and Partnership	
<p><b>How were crisis-affected people (including vulnerable and marginalized groups) involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project?</b></p> <p>From the emergency reports provided by the Civil Defense at the MoH. PWR in Cuba receives official information from the MoH and needs/priorities are analyzed together with them and the response project is implemented, with no direct participation of the population but the national/local health authorities.</p>	
<p><b>Were existing local and/or national mechanisms used to engage all parts of a community in the response? If the national/local mechanisms did not adequately capture the needs, voices and leadership of women, girls and marginalised groups, what alternative mechanisms have you used to reach these?</b></p> <p>MoH structures and organizes response at all levels, with the participation of the population in rehabilitation of physical structures.</p>	
6.b IASC AAP Commitment 3 – Information, Feedback and Action	
<p><b>How were affected people provided with relevant information about the organisation, the principles it adheres to, how it expects its staff to behave, and what programme it intends to deliver?</b></p> <p>Through Civil Defense reports and official media. PWR/Cuba is invited to follow-up meeting at the MoH lead by its Emergency Department.</p>	
<p><b>Did you implement a complaint mechanism (e.g. complaint box, hotline, other)? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the complaints.</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Complaints and needs from the population were canalized through the office for population attention/response.</p>	
<p><b>Did you establish a mechanism specifically for reporting and handling Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)-related complaints? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the SEA-related complaints.</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>N/A</p>	
<p><b>Any other comments (optional):</b></p> <p>N/A</p>	

7. Cash Transfer Programming	
Did the project include one or more Cash Transfer Programmings (CTP)?	
Planned	Achieved
No	No

8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	
<p>The proposal did not include external monitoring and evaluation. However, PAHO/WHO continuously monitored communities satisfaction through exchange in the field, feedback with national authorities to corroborate the technical progress and timely implementation of the planned activities. Two monitoring visits were made to the areas of intervention, and it was determined that equipment and supplies were properly used by health personnel. The monitoring visits also allowed verifying that all planned tasks were completed satisfactorily.</p>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



## 8.7. Project Report 19-RR-WFP-017 – WFP

1. Project Information			
1. Agency:	WFP	2. Country:	Cuba
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Security - Food Assistance	4. Project Code (CERF):	19-RR-WFP-017
5. Project Title:	Emergency food assistance to the populations most affected by the 27 January tornado in Havana		
6.a Original Start Date:	08/03/2019	6.b Original End Date:	07/09/2019
6.c No-cost Extension:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	If yes, specify revised end date:	N/A
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date? (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 3)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 2,775,637
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 594,815
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 149,962
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners		US\$ 0
	of which to:		
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
	Red Cross/Crescent		US\$ 0

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

As part of the overall WFP response, the CERF allocation contributed to assist 38,048 people directly affected by the tornado in 14 "people's councils". This allowed to re-establish their livelihoods taking advantage of their limited economic resources. Initially, WFP signed an agreement with the Government of Havana to assist 30,770 people with food (rice and beans from WFP's pre-positioned food stock), whose homes were damaged by the January 27<sup>th</sup> tornado, complementing the monthly food ration provided by the Government. However, in 7 out of the 15 final distribution points, 7,278 people affected had been added to the beneficiary lists, increasing the total number of recipients to 38,048 people.

The above-mentioned families received 18 pounds of rice and 9 pounds of beans<sup>6</sup> during the first distribution phase. Due to increase in the total number of affected families reported by the Government, WFP Cuba Country Office made the decision to adjust (reduce) the food ration size per family for the second delivery phase.

## 3. Changes and Amendments

The identification process of targeted families entitled to the food assistance by the Government, took longer than expected. Initially, the Government requested food assistance for around 60,000 persons. 30,000 of them belonged to the families, whose dwellings suffered any type of damage caused by the tornado and another 30,000 were people, who gave shelter to those affected people. Nevertheless, at the time of starting to implement WFP assistance operation, the Government of Havana had excluded families who offered their houses to the affected people from the total number of entitled people and<sup>7</sup> reduced the total number of assisted persons to 30,000 directly affected people.

In addition, the Government of Havana did not provide a list of the people residing in the houses where the tornado caused some kind of damage. Instead, an official communique was published at the beginning of May, where it stated that it only could target potential assistance recipients at the family level but not to individuals. As a result of this, it was decided to deliver a single ration to 9,756 families who had suffered some kind of damages at their houses. An agreement was made to deliver a family module of rice and

beans financed by CERF (as well as oil purchased with funds donated by the Government of Italy) through 15 state owned food-distribution centers (bodega) located in 14 popular councils.

For this reason, despite the fact that food was pre-positioned in Havana, the first food delivery took place between May and June, 4 months after the impact of the tornado.

WFP Country Office was monitoring the whole process, visiting both the central warehouse from where the prepositioned food rations departed as well as the 15 final distribution points where food was distributed to the final beneficiaries. These visits served as a proof that the food distribution process went as planned.

However, during the monitoring of the first distribution, in 7 out of the 15 final distribution points visited, it was found that an additional number of 1,503 affected families had been identified by the government as entitled to received WFP food assistance.

Therefore, WFP had adjusted the food ration for the second delivery according to the total number of people (38,048 affected, considering the increase in this figure).

#### 4.a. NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING (PLANNED)

Cluster/Sector	Food Security - Food Assistance				
Planned	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected persons	10,930	11,840	3,840	4,160	30,770
Planned	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people planned")	0	0	0	0	0

#### 4.b. NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING (REACHED)

Cluster/Sector	Food Security - Food Assistance				
Reached	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Host communities	0	0	0	0]	0
Refugees	0	0	0	0]	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0]	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0]	0
Other affected persons	13,507	14,649	4,756	5,136	38,048
Reached	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people reached")	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>6</sup> The use of the pound instead of the kilogram is a historical issue that comes from the colonial era because although Spain adopted the metric system in 1849, during the occupation of Havana by the English in 1762, they introduced the pound in commercial activities, which remains to this day.

In case of significant discrepancy between figures under planned and reached people, either in the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:	The increase of 7,278 persons compared to the initial number of beneficiaries was caused by the fact that the Government counterparts requested to introduce 1503 additional families, which were not considered in the list of affected families/persons presented by the City Government authorities of Havana.
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## 5. CERF Result Framework

<b>Project Objective</b>	Improved food access during two months for the tornado-affected people whose houses were damaged, as a complement to the government food ration
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<b>Output 1</b>	Improved food access during two months for the tornado-affected people whose houses were damaged, as a complement to the government food ration			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	Amount of food distributed	187.6 MT	187.09	Government reports and WFP monitoring
Indicator 1.2	Number of people assisted	30,770	38,048	Government reports and WFP monitoring
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		There is no significant difference in the amount of food distributed. The difference in the number of people assisted is caused by the gaps in the targeting mechanisms of the Government of Havana, which were explained in point 4b.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Distribution of rice and beans	Ministry of Domestic Trade of Cuba		
Activity 1.2	Distribution and post-distribution monitoring	WFP and Ministry of Domestic Trade of Cuba		
Activity 1.3	Procurement of food to replenish part of the WFP's food stocks	WFP		

## 6. Accountability to Affected People

<b>6.a IASC AAP Commitment 2 – Participation and Partnership</b>
<p><b>How were crisis-affected people (including vulnerable and marginalized groups) involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project?</b></p> <p>In order to organize the humanitarian assistance, the Government of Havana and the affected municipalities were responsible for collecting information on damages and needs of the affected dwellings and families. This evaluation allowed the affected people to participate indirectly in the design of the project. Implementation and monitoring involved the beneficiaries through the food distribution endpoint, where they exchanged directly with the beneficiaries.</p> <p>Project design and planning is based on government assessments. WFP, as others implementing agencies, relied on the mechanisms established by national and local governments and the National Civil Defense General Staff to undertake humanitarian actions. These mechanisms include direct interaction with affected families and people who would be provided assistance. These procedures have been tested in previous events during last years.</p> <p>WFP decided to assist people whose homes were affected by the tornado. Damaged houses were certified by Housing Divisions, that carried out a survey to assess the technical and structural status of each house, the composition of households, as well as other social and demographic aspects to be considered. Besides, social workers worked thoroughly with families to identify support needs and priority levels.</p> <p>During the development of these processes, governments have facilitated direct dialogue forums between WFP and the benefited people. Through field missions, it was possible to dialogue with beneficiary families on the level of satisfaction of beneficiaries with the assistance received.</p>

**Were existing local and/or national mechanisms used to engage all parts of a community in the response? If the national/local mechanisms did not adequately capture the needs, voices and leadership of women, girls and marginalised groups, what alternative mechanisms have you used to reach these?**

The plans of the Civil Defense Service reach the local level and allow all parts of the community to participate in the response, taking in account the needs of the most vulnerable people.

**6.b IASC AAP Commitment 3 – Information, Feedback and Action**

**How were affected people provided with relevant information about the organisation, the principles it adheres to, how it expects its staff to behave, and what programme it intends to deliver?**

Food distribution centers for the end-users (bodegas) informed the beneficiaries *showing on designated blackboards* the amount of food to be received during the two delivering periods.

On the boards, in addition to the products, the ration per consumer and the month of delivery, it was specified that the products were delivered by WFP. In addition, the food was delivered to the beneficiaries in a bag designed for this operation, with the WFP logo and an iconography of the assistance. Additionally, people were informed by the media and other means of communication about the targeting criteria of the selected families and the food and rations they would receive. Orientation meetings were held by social workers at community level on purposes of food assistance.

**Did you implement a complaint mechanism (e.g. complaint box, hotline, other)? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the complaints.** Yes  No

All food distribution endpoints are equipped with a book of complaints and suggestions that allow the beneficiaries to register any disagreement on the food they receive, or any aspect related to this process.

The complaints mechanism was not implemented by WFP, but by networks of domestic trade establishments where food is delivered to people. This mechanism is the same one that was established in Cuba 60 years ago to deliver the government-subsidized food basket.

Besides, governments and civil society organizations at the community level have activated channels through which the population, especially those in vulnerable conditions, can participate in the processes and make possible complaints and concerns related to food assistance and other issues. There is an open line at the national level, which receives complaints and concerns related to food assistance.

There are formal and informal local leaders, including the community delegate. This person also participates and oversees, along with governments, channels of distribution process of donated goods, including foods.

During field missions, it was possible to dialogue with beneficiary families on satisfaction with the assistance received.

**Did you establish a mechanism specifically for reporting and handling Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)-related complaints? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the SEA-related complaints.** Yes  No

This kind of challenge is not common in Cuba.

Civil society organizations have active mechanisms at the community level that allow the population, especially those in vulnerable conditions, to channel and denounce actions of Violence, abuse and sexual exploitation. These mechanisms established in the country are reinforced in emergencies.

WFP staff linked to project implementation, systematically strengthen their capacities on prevention and attention to gender-based violence, have completed the PSEA courses and signed the notification and implementation protocol of the "Policy on prevention of workplace harassment, sexual harassment and abuse."

During the implementation of the project, WFP did not receive information related to complaint about this problem. During the exchanges with governments authorities no specific cases of violence were reported, although it was emphasized that, during the delivery of foods it was necessary to reinforce the community awareness for a better understanding of the prioritized attention, among the affected people, to those families and most vulnerable people.

**Any other comments (optional):**

There are no additional comments.

7. Cash Transfer Programming					
7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Transfer Programmings (CTP)?					
Planned			Achieved		
No			No		
7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CTP modality/ies used. If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated <b>value of cash</b> that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs).					
CTP Modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Cluster/Sector	c. Conditionality	d. Restriction
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Supplementary information (optional): N/A					

8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	
There is no planned evaluation of the project. While the Government of Cuba has institutionalized monitoring mechanisms, WFP, in agreement with the Government, carried out monitoring field missions and analysed closely food delivery at final distribution points.	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## ANNEX: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

<b>AAP</b>	Accountability to Affected Populations
<b>AAR</b>	After Action Review
<b>APS</b>	Primary Health Care
<b>CERF</b>	Central Emergency Response Fund
<b>CMF</b>	Family Doctors and Nurses Cabinets
<b>COSUDE</b>	Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation
<b>CSB</b>	Corn Soya Blend
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>ECD</b>	Early Child Development
<b>EMED</b>	Executing Company
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agricultural Organization
<b>FAO LTO</b>	Lead Technical Officer FAO
<b>FAO SLM</b>	Subregional Office for Mesoamerica FAO
<b>HC</b>	Humanitarian Coordinator
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>MINCEX</b>	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment
<b>MINCIN</b>	Ministry of Domestic Trade
<b>MINSAP</b>	Ministry of Public Health of Cuba
<b>MISP</b>	Minimum Initial Service Package
<b>MNP</b>	Micronutrient Powder
<b>NFI</b>	Non-Food Items
<b>OCHA</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>PAMI-MoH</b>	Maternal and Child Care Program
<b>RC</b>	Resident Coordinator
<b>RCO</b>	Resident Coordinator's Office
<b>SRH</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNDP-SURGE</b>	UNDP-Supporting Resources on the Ground with Experts
<b>UNETE</b>	United Nations Emergency Group
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNS</b>	United Nations System
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WHO/PAHO</b>	World Health Organization / Pan American Health Organization