



CUBA
RAPID RESPONSE
2024

CERF-CUB-24-RR-1432

Francisco Pichon
Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator

PART I - ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

1. Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:		
1.1 Please indicate when the After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.	02 Jul 2025	
1.2 Please indicate who participated in the After-Action Review (AAR)		
<p>About six months after Hurricane Rafael, a workshop was held at the National Civil Defense Headquarters, with the participation of 20 officials from national counterparts and 15 representatives from UN agencies in Cuba, including the Resident Coordinator Office (RCO), program officers from each sector and focal points from all the CERF implementing agencies, the Emergency Officer for the Caribbean from WFP-LACRO, the Cuban Red Cross, and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) for the Latin America and Caribbean region.</p> <p>The main objective of this activity was to engage with national counterparts on lessons learned, challenges, and strengths identified by the UN System during the multiple emergencies of 2024, in order to enhance the effectiveness of the response in future emergencies, taking into account the main bottlenecks and possible strategies to address them, particularly in the CERF projects implementation.</p> <p>This meeting was preceded by an internal reflection exercise among UN agencies to identify good practices and challenges, which served as preparation for the workshop.</p>		
1.3 Please confirm that the report on the use of CERF funds was discussed with the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team (HCT/UNCT).	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
1.4 Please confirm that the final version of this report was 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	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2. STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

2.1 Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator:

The Action Plan and CERF projects were implemented for Hurricane Oscar and Rafael simultaneously covering immediate response and early recovery, in significant complex conditions. Key achievements include: strong partnership with Civil Defense for needs definition and bottleneck analysis; use of prepositioned items enabling immediate response despite sanctions; mobilization of two CERF allocations that replenished supplies and encouraged donor support; inter-agency coordination through OCHA and UNETE; agencies' technical expertise and field presence providing contextual knowledge; collaboration with ECHO for humanitarian flights; robust monitoring systems shared with national counterparts; and consistent focus on vulnerable populations, gender, and protection.

Major challenges hindering implementation: sanctions that restrict suppliers and shipping, delaying and increasing costs; the need to transport goods across the island, creating internal delays; and severe shortages of fuel and electricity, complicating customs clearance and distribution. These factors forced project extensions and slowed delivery.

Recommendations for improvement include revising program timelines and goals to incorporate realistic contingency periods; diversifying procurement and expanding regional prepositioning to ease logistics constraints; creating joint logistics task forces with authorities to streamline processes; and strengthening monitoring and adaptive management to respond quickly to emerging bottlenecks.

The effective use of the anticipatory action framework and funding will ensure immediate response in affected territories and might be a trigger to mobilize funds into readiness and prepositioned items.

2.2 CERF's Added Value:

CERF's life-saving support proved essential in sustaining emergency mechanisms established by national authorities and in preventing the situation from reaching critical levels in key sectors such as housing, WASH, health, and food security. During the emergency caused by Hurricane Oscar, CERF's objectives and scope promoted inter-agency coordination from the earliest stages of response planning. Joint analyses conducted by agencies fostered a more integrated vision of humanitarian assistance, ensuring that projects addressed sectoral needs in a coherent and complementary way. This model, now replicated in recent emergencies, has become a core element of inter-agency preparedness for hurricane season.

CERF's life-saving criteria demand rapid and flexible responses, pushing agencies to find timely solutions to emerging challenges. While project implementation was affected by sanctions, economic crisis, and logistical constraints beyond the UN's control, CERF enabled agencies to engage in stronger dialogue with authorities, communities, and other stakeholders to overcome barriers and ensure delivery.

In Cuba, CERF represents the main donor in emergencies, given the country's exclusion from international financial institutions and the severe limitations imposed by external sanctions. Its early mobilization not only replenishes essential supplies but also serves as a catalyst, encouraging other donors to contribute additional resources. This multiplier effect strengthens collective humanitarian action, mitigates the impact of structural restrictions, and ensures that critical assistance reaches the most vulnerable populations when it is most urgently needed.

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

Partially

CERF funds partially enabled the rapid implementation of high-impact priority actions in the immediate response period. Temporary roof solutions, medicines, medical equipment, water storage containers, and food assistance, among other items, were provided quickly to cover time-critical needs. Pre-positioned food and non-food items allowed immediate distribution, ensuring basic habitability and food security. Food assistance was completed within the first months of the emergency, while NFIs were delivered to restore essential capacities. However, due to external and domestic logistical constraints, some NFIs arrived only 7-8 months after the storm.

2.2.2 Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

Yes

The allocation addressed the most urgent needs of the affected population, including: • Immediate food assistance and rehabilitation of short-cycle crops. • Access to safe water and sanitation, including in schools and health institutions in the hardest-hit municipalities. • Restoration of medical services, communicable disease control, and attention to SRH and GBV. • Support for basic habitability and housing recovery. • Infrastructure support, including high-capacity pumping units, electric generators, solar-powered hypochlorators and solar panels, which are particularly relevant under the current energy conditions. These priorities were jointly identified with national institutions based on preliminary damage assessments.

2.2.3 Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

Yes

CERF facilitated joint action between UN agencies and national authorities, towards a more coordinated and effective response to urgent needs. It strengthened partnerships with local authorities and communities in affected municipalities. In this particular emergency, the coordinated response with humanitarian flights financed by ECHO was relevant and highly appreciated by authorities. Nonetheless, further efforts are needed to enhance coordination among humanitarian actors to reduce the response time.

2.2.4 Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

Yes

CERF funds, which had a timely impact on territories during the most critical moments of the several emergencies, catalyzed the mobilization of other funds that broadened the territorial scope of aid to those affected. It also established synergies among actors, allowing for a more efficient and appropriate use of resources. The Action Plan was formulated and implemented integrating actions in response to the overlapping emergencies: Hurricane Oscar, Hurricane Rafael y earthquakes. The Plan was launched for 78.3 million for the three emergencies and all the affected territories. The mobilization reached 20.3 million out of which CERF contributed to 9.5 million (46.7 %) Although there were funds mobilized to address common needs in the various affected territories, in the case of Hurricane Rafael, 7.85 million were mobilized across all sectors for this emergency, nearly 70.5% corresponds to CERF contributions. These resources have been critical to the response across all sectors, exceeding 65% of their mobilized funds. The Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and FSN sectors stand out, with 84.2%, 81.7%, and 78.3% of their funds mobilized, respectively. Particularly important were the agencies' own funds and those of other partners, including ECHO, the European Union and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

2.2.5 Provide any other examples of added value of this CERF allocation.

Yes

CERF funds allow to complement the strategy of prepositioning items, highly effective and needed in the Cuban context.

2.3. Quality Programming:

This CERF allocation integrated crosscutting issues across all interventions, ensuring that protection, accountability, inclusion, and gender equality guided both design and implementation of activities. The most vulnerable families benefited, thanks to the rigorous work of the local Labour, Social Security and Housing Directorates. Social workers carried out effective work using their diagnostic tool with affected families ensuring that vulnerable groups like children, women, people with disabilities and the elderly over age 65 in all sectors were reached.

The following actions stand out as relevant in the prioritized areas:

- Direct exchanges during field visits with affected communities to monitor progress and address challenges in collaboration with local authorities.
- Establishing dialogue spaces for feedback to report and share information about the projects.
- Permanent dialogue and coordination mechanism established with the Ministry of Agriculture and collaboration with local authorities to ensure access, inclusion, and accountability in the response.
- Sex- and age-disaggregated data collection
- Integrating a cross-cutting approach to protection in all sectors and interventions.
- Prioritizing women, youth, and vulnerable farmers, including female-headed households, youth, or older adults, in the selection of beneficiaries.
- Assisting affected people through community kitchens and other institutions such as communities' canteens, day care centers, primary schools, maternity homes, family care systems, and other centers in the communities. At least 35% of the harvested food production reached vulnerable populations through institutional channels, including allocation to health centers, elderly care facilities, and educational institutions serving children, pregnant women, mothers with children under five, and persons with disabilities.
- Distribution of non-food items based on a rapid assessment of damage and needs, as well as the identification of families to prioritize based on their social vulnerability, including single women caring for three or more children, women caring for the sick, disabled, or elderly, pregnant women, families with a vulnerable member.
- Community brigades at the local level were organized by the government to support the provision of shelter solutions for vulnerable families.

Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse,

- Supporting capacity building for staff and partners. Training people in charge of dealing with SEA cases, specifically dealing with victims.
- Kits for the clinical management of sexual violence were delivered, and health personnel were trained to provide proper care.
- Sharing PSEA policy, information and its reporting mechanisms during all monitoring visits.
- Strengthening capacities of 36 health providers in the care of pregnancy and childbirth complications, the implementation of the MISP, and the clinical management of sexual violence.
- Strengthening capacities for the clinical management of SV and by procuring IARH kits to establish effective referral pathways and acquisition of Dignity Kits and IARH kit dedicated to clinical management of Rape, which support the protection of women, adolescents, and other vulnerable populations.
- Creation of 19 community brigades made up of health personnel and representatives from the Federation of Cuban Women. The brigades identified vulnerable people (including adolescents, pregnant women, families who had lost everything, and people with disabilities) and ensured their access to SRH services. They supported the distribution of DKs, carried out life-saving health promotion activities for the beneficiary population and facilitated the active participation of community members.
- Improving access of women from vulnerable families to safe water, water storage capacity in their homes and improved hygiene conditions, including menstrual hygiene management.

In all agencies, disability was addressed in all interventions as a selection criterion.

2.5 Allocation Overview (US\$)

Total amount required for the humanitarian response	31,115,000.00
CERF	5,999,887.88
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	0.00
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	1,846,722.12
Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)	7,846,610.00

2.6 CERF Emergency Funding by Project and Sector/Cluster (US\$)

Agency	Project Code	Sector/Cluster	Amount (US \$)
WFP	CERF-CUB-24-RR-WFP-34304	Food Security - Food Assistance	1,300,000.00

FAO	CERF-CUB-24-RR-FAO-34305	Food Security - Agriculture	500,023.84
UNDP	CERF-CUB-24-RR-UDP-34306	Shelter and Non-Food Items	1,380,000.00
UNFPA	CERF-CUB-24-RR-FPA-34307	Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health	300,000.00
UNICEF	CERF-CUB-24-RR-CEF-34308	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,079,889.18
UNICEF	CERF-CUB-24-RR-CEF-34308	Education	299,984.55
WHO	CERF-CUB-24-RR-WHO-34309	Health	1,139,990.31
Total			5,999,887.88

2.7 Breakdown of CERF Funds by Type of Implementation Modality (US\$)

Partner Type	Budget in US \$	Expenditure in US \$
Total		

2.8 Cash

CVA Type	Sector/Cluster	Planned People Targeted	People Reached	Total Planned transfer amount (in \$US)	Total Amount transferred (in \$US)
Total					

3. OPERATIONAL PRIORITIZATION:

3.1 Overview of the Humanitarian Situation:

Within less than a month, Cuba was struck by three different types of disasters, each impacting distinct regions of the archipelago and generating complex damage to key sectors essential for the population's well-being, livelihoods, and socioeconomic development. Overall, seven provinces and 17 municipalities across the country were affected.

Hurricane Rafael made landfall in Artemisa as a Category 3 cyclone. Its passage through the western region affected more than 800,000 people, including approximately 350,000 who suffered critical impacts such as severe damage to housing and the loss of essential household items, including food, cooking utensils, water storage equipment, hygiene products, mattresses, and electrical appliances. In addition, significant damage was reported to educational and health facilities, as well as to the electrical grid, water supply systems, and food crop production. The most severe impacts were concentrated in seven municipalities of Artemisa and two municipalities of Mayabeque province.

This crisis unfolded amid the worst economic conditions Cuba has faced in three decades, characterized by severe shortages of essential supplies—including medicines, nutritional supplements, and food—leaving public institutions with severely limited capacity to respond to the humanitarian needs of the affected communities.

3.2 Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:

The implemented projects provided a comprehensive and coordinated package of immediate assistance across various sectors improving living conditions in the targeted communities. By fostering collaboration among different sectors, efforts were concentrated within the same communities and families whenever feasible, maximizing the combined impact of these complementary actions.

349,320 people were directly reached, including:

- A total of 63,732 people affected by the disaster benefited from temporary shelter solutions and the restoration of basic living conditions. 37,740 people received rechargeable lamps and 15,573 people received mattresses. Roofs were also used to repair a health center directly benefiting 11,394 people, and lamps and mattresses were distributed to health and educational institutions at the government's request.
- 349,320 individuals received food assistance including rice, vegetable oil and legumes. 1,109.1 MT of food was purchased (342 MT more than anticipated), which allowed for the extension of assistance to 31 days (11 more than planned). Also, 1,300 vulnerable families benefited from the distribution of kitchen sets.
- 1710 kg of high-quality short-cycle crop seeds were delivered for planting 3,986 hectares of land, including Spanish chard, Chinese chard, lettuce, pepper, tomato, beet, carrot and cabbage. Short-cycle crops contributed 19,930 tons of nutritious food to the hurricane-affected areas, enough to cover the daily vegetable consumption of the beneficiary population of 502,392 people for approximately 99 days (considering 400 grams of vegetables per person per day, as recommended by the WHO).
- Rehabilitating short-cycle agricultural production, benefiting 22,928 people (farmers and their families) and 95 productive units through the distribution of essential agricultural inputs. Greenhouses were rehabilitated and solar irrigation systems were installed. Technical training was provided to local farmers and technicians on the installation, operation, and maintenance of irrigation equipment, ensuring its efficient use and long-term sustainability.
- 105,000 people regained access to safe drinking water and sustainable storage conditions, and 6,000 families (30,000 of them vulnerable) benefited from the delivery of essential supplies to improve their basic hygiene conditions for 30 days. In addition, 39 health institutions and 130 schools and childcare centers improved their sustainable water storage conditions that support the continuity of health and educational services.
- 61,180 children from affected communities resumed their educational activities in safe and secure environments through support for infrastructure rehabilitation and roof waterproofing, the delivery of educational materials, and recreational kits for psycho-emotional support.
- Restoration of essential health services including mental health care and epidemiological surveillance. Critical medical supplies, medicines, renewable supplies, equipment, and essential diagnostic and water quality monitoring supplies were delivered. Hygiene and personal care supplies were provided in health facilities and shelters. 87 health institutions resumed its operational capacity in safe conditions with the support of infrastructure equipment such as water tanks, multipurpose tents with lighting kits, solar panel kits, and generators.
- Support was provided to revitalize sexual and reproductive health services, including care for victims of sexual violence benefiting 90,566 people. Sexual and reproductive health kits, medical equipment, supplies, medications, and linens were provided for maternal healthcare institutions. Health promotion actions were carried out and hygiene needs were supported with the acquisition of 600 Dignity Kits

3.3 People Indirectly Reached:

645,270 people in the provinces of Artemisa and Mayabeque benefited indirectly from the implementation of the following actions:

- 10,000 people were immediately assisted through community kitchens and other institutions such as communities' canteens, day care centers, primary schools, maternity homes, family care systems, and other centers in the communities.
- 18,000 people benefited, including teachers and families from the beneficiary educational institutions, as well as the general population of the communities involved, who benefited indirectly from the prevention of waterborne and vector-borne diseases.
- 645,270 living nearby closing the municipalities of intervention benefited from medical supplies and surveillance activities carried out in the affected municipalities.
- 11,233 women of reproductive age benefited from sexual and reproductive health promotion activities.
- 3,780 births that occur annually in the area benefited from expanding maternal and child health service capacities.
- 502,392 people benefited from greater access to and consumption of fresh and nutritious food, including all municipalities in Artemisa, as well as the municipalities of Quivicán and Batabanó in Mayabeque.
- Some 3,450 people are estimated to have benefited from recovered tarpaulins .

3.4 People Directly Reached:

As planned, CERF activities benefited 100% of the population in the nine most affected municipalities in Artemisa and Mayabeque provinces. Food Assistance and Health sectors provided assistance to the entire population of those territories (349,320 people). Although data on potential beneficiaries from various sources (ONEI, MINCIN, MINED) were used during the formulation phase, for the reporting phase population data and its breakdown by age/gender were updated based on information provided by the National Office of Information and Statistics (ONEI). This explains the adjustment in the gap between the target and reached populations in some projects and in the overall allocation of the CERF.

In the WASH sector, the figures for boys and girls were adjusted after it was identified that UNICEF's interventions included individuals who had already turned 18 but were still classified as children. To ensure consistency in inter-agency reporting and to avoid double counting across sectors and agencies, the data was corrected. As a result, 7,095 girls and 5,723 boys were reclassified and are now reported under the categories of women and men, respectively.

In Health Sector, the estimated number of direct beneficiaries was calculated using data of external and emergency consultations over a three-month period (June-August 2025) in targeted health facilities in Artemisa and Mayabeque and data on outbreak surveillance public health interventions. The difference between targeted and reached beneficiaries reflects a difference in calculation methodology: the target figure included the total population of the two targeted provinces (349,320), while the reached figure is based on actual service data and supplies delivered, adjusted to avoid double counting.

Table 4: Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Sector/Cluster*

Sector/Cluster	Planned					Reached				
	Women (≥ 18)	Girls (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Boys (< 18)	Total	Women (≥ 18)	Girls (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Boys (< 18)	Total
Food Security - Food Assistance	139,921	32,990	140,913	35,176	349,000	136,156	37,811	134,823	40,530	349,320
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	51,997	14,302	48,198	15,503	130,000	61,682	7,231	56,157	9,930	135,000
Education	0	29,682	0	31,395	61,077	0	30,580	0	30,600	61,180
Health	136,156	37,811	134,823	40,530	349,320	29,701	9,379	30,913	9,762	79,755
Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health	38,115	22,331	16,161	13,393	90,000	35,713	23,238	18,531	13,084	90,566
Food Security - Agriculture	7,702	402	14,062	397	22,563	7,895	417	14,211	405	22,928
Shelter and Non-Food Items	30,000	7,500	30,000	7,500	75,000	30,000	7,500	30,000	7,500	75,000
Total	403,891	145,018	384,157	143,894	1,076,960	301,147	116,156	284,635	111,811	813,749

Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women (≥ 18)	Girls (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Boys (< 18)	Total	Women (≥ 18)	Girls (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Boys (< 18)	Total
Host Communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally Displaced People	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	139,921	37,811	140,913	40,530	359,175	136,156	37,811	134,823	40,530	349,320
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding	139,921	37,811	140,913	40,530	359,175	136,156	37,811	134,823	40,530	349,320

Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women (≥ 18)	Girls (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Boys (< 18)	Total	Women (≥ 18)	Girls (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Boys (< 18)	Total
Number of people with disabilities (PwD)	4,198	1,560	4,227	1,216	11,201	4,198	1,860	4,227	1,081	11,366

Sub-IP

Partner Type	\$	%	Partner Tags	\$	%
International NGO	0	0	Total		0 %
National NGO	0	0			
Others / Government	0	0			
Private Contractor	0	0			
Red Cross/Red Crescent Society	0	0			
UN and IOM	0	0			
Total	0.00	0 %			

Cluster/ Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Type	Partner Type	Funds Transferred in USD	Date of First Payment to Implementing Partner*	Start Date of CERF-Funded Activities by implementing Partner*	Comments/ Remarks
		Extended Name	Partner Acronym				

PART II - PROJECT OVERVIEW

Project Proposal: CERF-CUB-24-RR-WFP-34304	
Allocation Code:	CERF Rapid Response: Cuba Nov 2024 (Hurricane Rafael)
Project Code:	CERF-CUB-24-RR-WFP-34304
Emergency Type:	Climate / natural disaster - Storm
Project Sector/Cluster:	Food Security - Food Assistance
Organization:	World Food Programme (WFP)

1. Project Overview	
1.1 Project Title	Immediate food assistance for the population of the 9 most-affected municipalities in Artemisa and Mayabeque provinces with emphasis on malnutrition prevention and prioritizing most vulnerable group.
1.2 Start Date	18-Nov-2024
1.3 End Date	17-May-2025
1.4 Extended End Date	15-Aug-2025
1.5 Project Duration	8 Months, 29 Days

1.6 Project Revision				
Revision Name	Revision Project	Date Revision Submitted	Date Revision Approved	Revision Status
Revision 1	No Cost Extensions (NCE)	08-May-2025	08-May-2025	Approved - Project form updated

1.7 Funding Summary	
1.7.1 Total Funds Required for Organization's Response	10,275,000.00
1.7.2 Funds Received for Organization's Response	0.00
1.7.3 Total Funds Requested from CERF for this Proposal	1,300,000.00

1.8 Project Results Summary

Of a total of 767 MT of food planned (rice, vegetable oil and pulses) WFP through CERF project was able to acquire 1,109.103 MT due to prices were lower than those foreseen at the time of purchase. A total of 349,320 people were assisted with a ration of (50g of rice, 30g of pulses and 30.66 g of vegetable oil per person/day) for a period of 31 days, corresponding to entire population of the 7 most- affected Artemisa's municipalities:(Mariel; Güira de Melena; Alquizar; Artemisa; Bahia Honda; Guanajay; San Antonio) and the 2 most affected Mayabeque's municipalities (Batabanó, Quivicán) during the first month of the emergency. The in-kind assistance support Cuban authorities in preserving food security and nutrition. Non-food items were also delivered, 1, 300 kitchen sets were distributed to affected population with emphasis in vulnerable groups in Artemisa province in the 7 most- affected municipalities. The original implementation plan from CERF was based on a strategy to provide in-kind food assistance to 349,000 people affected by the shock in the nine municipalities worst affected in Artemisa and Mayabeque through the purchase of 767 MT of food, which would only cover 67% (20 days) of total requirements for the first month of assistance. However, as prices were lower than anticipated WFP was able to provide an additional 311 MT, allowing us to provide assistance to the targeted population for 31 days during the first month of the emergency, a period longer than originally planned (the first month of the emergency was successfully covered).

<p>1.9 Changes And Amendments</p>	<p>Regarding the initial timeline implementation, a non-cost extension was needed to ensure supplier's payments due to lags in national logistical mechanisms delays in the extraction, transport and delivery of food and non-food items foreseen in the implementation. Also, the complex international situation and the embargo restrictions have also caused serious delays in the shipping process of food and non-food items to replenishment and prepositioning in the country to face new emergencies.</p> <p>CERF original project exceeded its planned implementation, considering that food and non-food item prices were lower than anticipated. In the case of food assistance, the agreed number of beneficiaries was reached through a ration of (50g of rice, 30g of pulses and 30.66 g of vegetable oil per person/day) for a period of 31 days, with 20 days of assistance planned. In the case of NFIs, WFP was capable to acquire a total of 2,100 Kitchen Sets allow it to replenish the total used during response and increase the prepo stock in 800 kitchen sets due to lower prices at the time.</p>
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2. Project Objective

2.1 Project Objective

Provide immediate assistance with food and non-food items to the 7 most affected municipalities in Artemisa (Mariel, Güira; Alquizar; Artemisa; Bahia Honda; Guanajay; San Antonio) and the 2 most affected municipalities in Mayabeque (Batabanó, Quivicán) to prevent the deterioration of food and nutritional security of the population, with emphasis on the most vulnerable.

Logical Framework

Logical Framework details for Food Security - Food Assistance						
3. Outcomes and outputs						
Outcome 1						
Population in the 9 most-affected municipalities in Artemisa and Mayabeque province prevent the deterioration of their food security and nutrition, with emphasis on the most vulnerable.						
Comment on progress in achieving project outcome :						
The implementation of the CERF Fund enabled WFP to assist 349,320 residents of the nine municipalities most affected by the hurricane with food supplies for 31 days (eleven more than planned). Non-food items (1,300 kitchen sets) were also distributed to the affected population, with an emphasis on vulnerable groups during the first month., in the seven most affected municipalities in Artemisa province.						
			Indicators Targets		Indicators Achievements	
			End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Outcome Indicator 1.1(Standard)						
(Global) FS.4 - Percentage of people enabled to meet their basic food needs Unit: Percentage			100	Women: 0 Girls: 0 Men: 0 Boys: 0	100	Women: 0 Girls: 0 Men: 0 Boys: 0
Reporting on Achievements:						
CERF allocation enabled WFP to purchase a total of 1,109.103 MT of food (approximately 311 MT more than anticipated) due to lower-than-expected prices at the time of purchase. The entire population of the nine most affected municipalities (349,320 people) received a ration of 50 g of rice, 30 g of legumes, and 30.66 g of vegetable oil per person per day, for 31 days, during the first month of the emergency. At the same time, WFP was able to distribute 1, 300 Kitchen sets to the most affected population with emphasis in vulnerable groups during the first month						
Output 1.1						
Description						
Provided immediate assistance with food and non-food items to the most affected municipalities in Artemisa and Mayabeque provinces to prevent the deterioration of food and nutritional security of the population, with emphasis on the most vulnerable.						
Comment on progress in achieving project output :						
WFP provide immediate assistance with food items to the 9 most affected municipalities reaching whole population to prevent deterioration of food and nutritional security , with emphasis on the most vulnerable.						
4. Indicators						
			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements	
Code	Type	Indicator	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Indicator 1.1.1	Standard	(Global) FN.1b - Quantity of food assistance distributed in MT Unit: MT	767	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0	1,109	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0

Comments on Reached: WFP was able to purchase 1109.103 MT of food instead of the 767 MT planned food due to lower prices at the time.
The original implementation plan from CERF was based on a strategy to provide in-kind food assistance to 349,000 people affected by the shock in the nine municipalities worst affected in Artemisa and Mayabeque through the purchase of 767 MT of food, which would only cover 67% (20 days) of total requirements for the first month of assistance.
However, as prices were lower than anticipated WFP was able to provide an additional 311 MT, allowing us to provide assistance to the targeted population for 31 days during the first month of the emergency, a period longer than originally planned (the first month of the emergency was successfully covered).

Indicator 1.1.2	Standard	(Global) FN.1a - Number of people receiving in-kind food assistance Unit: People	349,000	Women: 139921 Men:140913 Girls:32990 Boys:35176	349,320	Women: 136156 Men: 134823 Girls: 37811 Boys: 40530
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Comments on Reached: WFP provide immediate assistance with food items to the 9 most affected municipalities reaching whole population. The breakdown of the governmental Data Base was updated following the information provided by National Information and Statistics Office (ONEI)

Indicator 1.1.3	Custom	Number of in-kind Kitchen sets distributed Unit: Number	1,300	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0	1,300	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0
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Comments on Reached:

5. People Targeted

5. People Directly Reached

PROJECT DETAIL

Categories		Women (>=18)	Girls (<18)	Men (>=18)	Boys (<18)	Total
Internally Displaced People	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Internally Displaced People	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Host Communities	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Host Communities	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Other	Targeted	139,921	32,990	140,913	35,176	349,000
Other	Reached	136,156	37,811	134,823	40,530	349,320
Total People directly Targeted						
	Targeted	139,921	32,990	140,913	35,176	349,000
		Percentage of Female 50 %	Percentage of Male 50 %	Percentage of Child 20 %		
	Reached	136,156	37,811	134,823	40,530	349,320

	Percentage of Female 50 %	Percentage of Male 50 %	Percentage of Child 22 %				
Persons with disabilities							
	Targeted	4,198	990	4,227	1,055	10,470	
	Reached	4,198	990	4,227	1,055	10,470	
	Percentage of PWD against Total Targeted 3%						
Directly Targeted by Sector/Cluster							
Cluster	Category	Women (>=18)	Girls (<18)	Men (>=18)	Boys (<18)	Total	
Food Security - Food Assistance	Internally Displaced People - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0	
	Internally Displaced People - Reached	0	0	0	0	0	
	Refugees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0	
	Refugees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0	
	Returnees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0	
	Returnees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0	
	Host Communities - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0	
	Host Communities - Reached	0	0	0	0	0	
	Other - Targeted	139,921	32,990	140,913	35,176	349,000	
	Other - Reached	136,156	37,811	134,823	40,530	349,320	
	Total People directly Targeted						
		Targeted	139,921	32,990	140,913	35,176	349,000
		Percentage of Female 50 %	Percentage of Male 50 %		Percentage of Child 20 %		
		Reached	136,156	37,811	134,823	40,530	349,320
		Percentage of Female 50 %	Percentage of Male 50 %		Percentage of Child 22 %		
	Persons with Disabilities						
		Targeted	4198	990	4227	1055	10470
	Reached	4,198	990	4227	1055	10,470	
	Percentage of PWD against Project Total 3%						

5.1 Comments for People Targeted *

The number of people assisted did not change, despite the increase quantity of food procured/distributed. The original implementation plan from CERF was based on a strategy to provide in-kind food assistance to 349,000 people affected by the shock in the nine municipalities worst affected in Artemisa and Mayabeque through the purchase of 767 MT of food, which would only cover 67% (20 days) of total requirements for the first month of assistance. However, as prices were lower than anticipated WFP was able to provide an additional 311 MT, allowing us to provide assistance to the targeted population for 31 days during the first month of the emergency, a period longer than originally planned (the first month of the emergency was successfully covered).

6. People Indirectly Reached

6.1 Estimate on people indirectly reached

Targeted	0	Reached	10,000
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6.2 People indirectly reached by the project

Number of people who were immediately assisted through community kitchens and other institutions such as communities' canteens, day care centers, primary schools, maternity homes, family care systems, and other centers in the communities. Under this concept, 100% of people were assisted, however the number, initially estimated based on preliminary assessments, decreased as the recovery progressed.

7. Locations

People per Sector	Targeted		Reached	
	Food Security - Food Assistance			
Artemisa	85 %	296,650	85 %	296,922
Mayabeque	15 %	52,350	15 %	52,398
	100 %	349,000	100 %	349,320

Comments on People Reached

In-kind distribution of food and non-food items was carried out through government logistical mechanisms that allow and ensure to reach planned most- affected population.

Comments on Budget

Budget per Sector	Targeted		Reached	
	Food Security - Food Assistance			
Artemisa	80 %	1,040,000.00	80 %	1,040,000.00
Mayabeque	20 %	260,000.00	20 %	260,000.00
	100 %	1,300,000.00	100 %	1,300,000.00

Programming and Implementation

8. Effective Programming

8.1 Effective programming *

WFP provided emergency assistance to the nine most affected municipalities in the provinces of Artemisa and Mayabeque by distributing non-food items, such as kitchen sets, to reduce the risk of displacement. WFP also ensured the entire crisis-affected population received immediate food assistance through proximity-based delivery, supported by government institutions and field monitoring actions. The intervention was coordinated across sectors and agencies, taking advantage of UNETE's interagency and intersectoral structure. Follow-up coordination meetings and a lessons-learned exercise were developed during and after the implementation period respectively. Direct collaboration with local authorities in Artemisa and Mayabeque provinces, as well as WFP field monitoring, ensured access, inclusion, and accountability in the response during implementation. Gender, age, and disability considerations were integrated into field monitoring and reconciliations with the Ministry of Domestic Trade (MINCIN) to verify proper receipt and distribution of food through evacuation centers and community canteens. WFP included sex- and age-disaggregated data collection in the project and applied its Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy, emphasizing a zero-tolerance approach to SEA by WFP personnel, partners, and contractors.

8.2 Protection Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Protection Budget Percent	Protection Budget Value	Protection People Targeted
Food Security - Food Assistance	1,300,000.00	Targeted	0.00	0.00	349,000
		Reached	0.00	0.00	349,000

8.3. Comment on the Protection Budget Value

N/A

8.4 Protection from GBV Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		GBV Budget Percent	GBV Budget Value	GBV People Targeted
Food Security - Food Assistance	1,300,000.00	Targeted			
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0

8.5. Comment on the Protection from GBV Budget Value

N/A

8.6. Gender Equality Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Gender Equality Budget Percent	Gender Equality Budget Value	Gender Equality People Targeted
Food Security - Food Assistance	1,300,000.00	Targeted		0.00	
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0

8.7. Comment on the Gender Equality Budget Value

N/A

8.8. Disability Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Persons with Disabilities Budget Percentage	Persons with Disabilities Budget Value
Food Security - Food Assistance	1,300,000.00	Targeted		0.00
		Reached	0.00	0.00

8.9. Comment on Disability Budget Value and People Reached

N/A

Climate Action (CA)

CA.1 Do planned activities reduce exposure or vulnerability, supporting adaptation and resilience, to future climate-related shocks and stresses for targeted individuals or communities?

No

Please describe the results achieved related during the reporting period

no results was planned during implementation

9. Funding

Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:								0.00	
International NGO								0.00	0 %
National NGO								0.00	0 %
	WLO		RLO		YLO		OPD		
	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %	
Others / Government								0.00	0 %
Private Contractor								0.00	0 %
Red Cross/Red Crescent Society								0.00	0 %
UN and IOM								0.00	0 %

10. Sub-Implementing Partners

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US \$	Expenditure in US \$	Date of First Payment to Implementing Partner	Start Date of CERF Funded Activities	Activities	Comment (mandatory if 15% variance)
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No Sub-Partners were added in this project

Total							
Latest Financial Report Expenditure							
Comment: Briefly describe the reason for invalid date inputs							

11. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

11.1 Cash

CVA Type	Cluster/Sector	Planned People Targeted	People Reached	Total planned transfer amount	Total amount transferred info
No CVA types were added in this project.					
11.2 CVA Total People Reached		Targeted		Reached	
11.3 Comments on the Reached people" (mandatory if variance is more than 15%)					

Project Proposal: CERF-CUB-24-RR-FAO-34305	
Allocation Code:	CERF Rapid Response: Cuba Nov 2024 (Hurricane Rafael)
Project Code:	CERF-CUB-24-RR-FAO-34305
Emergency Type:	Climate / natural disaster - Storm
Project Sector/Cluster:	Food Security - Agriculture
Organization:	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

1. Project Overview	
1.1 Project Title	Emergency support for the early rehabilitation of short-cycle crops production to the food and nutritional security of vulnerable people affected by Hurricane Rafael
1.2 Start Date	29-Nov-2024
1.3 End Date	28-May-2025
1.4 Extended End Date	28-Aug-2025
1.5 Project Duration	9 Months

1.6 Project Revision				
Revision Name	Revision Project	Date Revision Submitted	Date Revision Approved	Revision Status
Revision 1	No Cost Extensions (NCE)	28-Apr-2025	06-May-2025	Approved - Project form updated

1.7 Funding Summary	
1.7.1 Total Funds Required for Organization's Response	1,000,000.00
1.7.2 Funds Received for Organization's Response	0.00
1.7.3 Total Funds Requested from CERF for this Proposal	500,023.84

1.8 Project Results Summary

The project rehabilitated short-cycle crop production in the municipalities most affected by Hurricane Rafael, located in the provinces of Artemisa (Güira de Melena, Alquizar, Artemisa, San Antonio de los Baños, Mariel, Bahía Honda, and Guanajay) and Mayabeque (Batabanó and Quivicán). Agricultural inputs were distributed, directly benefiting 22,928 people, including farmers and their families, and supporting 95 productive units.

A total of 3,986 hectares were planted using 2,010 kg of short-cycle vegetable seeds, of which 1,710 kg were procured through this project and 300 kg through complementary FAO funding. The crops included: Lettuce, Spanish chard, Chinese chard, Pepper, Cabbage, Tomato, Beetroot, and Carrot. The average seeding rate was 0.50 kg per hectare, reflecting efficient input allocation and planning adapted to local agroclimatic conditions.

To support protected agriculture, 44,000 seedling trays, 120 netting rolls, and 1,500 fastening kits were distributed to rehabilitate 30 greenhouses. Additionally, solar-powered irrigation systems were installed across 67 hectares, directly benefiting 14,497 people.

This intervention enhanced the sustainability and climate resilience of agricultural production by reducing dependence on fossil fuels and grid electricity, while ensuring a reliable water supply for short-cycle vegetable cultivation.

As a result, an estimated 43,053 tons of fresh produce were harvested, with an average yield of 13.4 tons per hectare. Yields increased significantly across all crops, with improvements of up to 90% in some cases. Prior to the intervention, yields ranged from 5 to 8 tons/ha.

The project enabled over 5,000 farming families to produce more than 250 kg of vegetables per season, contributing to food availability and nutritional support. Based on World Health Organization guidelines of 400 grams of vegetables per person per day, this production could sustain the beneficiary of 502,392 people for approximately 214 days.

1.9 Changes And Amendments

The project did not undergo significant amendments. Although some adjustments were made to the inputs purchased, within the limits of the approved budget, these changes represented less than 15% of the original target. There were no discrepancies between the planned and actual outcomes. These modifications did not affect the scope of activities or the project's results, and they were approved by both the FAO LTO Officer and CERF.

A three-month extension was requested to complete the delivery of certain inputs due to limited booking availability among suppliers. The arrival of supplies was affected by the capacity of Cuban ports, which impacted the shipping schedule. The overall situation in the country remained highly complex, with limited access to fuel and electricity, impacting logistics for the extraction, distribution, and delivery of resources to beneficiaries. Some agricultural inputs remained at the port for nearly 30 days, awaiting transportation and fuel to be delivered to beneficiaries.

In coordination with the government counterpart, measures were reviewed to adjust the delivery of resources. A permanent dialogue and coordination mechanism was established with the Ministry of Agriculture. Field visits and exchanges with beneficiaries were conducted to monitor progress and address challenges in collaboration with local authorities, particularly regarding logistics, distribution, and intervention areas.

2. Project Objective

2.1 Project Objective

Rehabilitate local vegetables production to the food and nutritional security of vulnerable people of the most affected municipalities.

Logical Framework

Logical Framework details for Food Security - Agriculture					
3. Outcomes and outputs					
Outcome 1					
Affected farmers enabled to produce local short-cycle nutritive crops.					
Comment on progress in achieving project outcome :					
A total of 7,105 farmers affected by the crisis were supported to produce local, short-cycle, nutrient-rich crops with seeds, agricultural inputs, seedling trays and irrigation pump systems					
			Indicators Targets		Indicators Achievements
			End-Cycle Beneficiaries		
Outcome Indicator 1.1(Standard)					
(Global) Ag.7 - Percentage change in crop yields Unit: Percentage		90	Women: 0 Girls: 0 Men: 0 Boys: 0	90	Women: 0 Girls: 0 Men: 0 Boys: 0
Reporting on Achievements:					
To verify a 90% increase in vegetable crop yields, production data before and after the intervention were compared, using yield per hectare as the reference. The change was calculated using a percentage formula and validated with the support of agricultural technicians and local production records. An estimated 43 053 tons of fresh produce were harvested, with an adjusted average yield of 13.4 tons per hectare. This represents a substantial improvement compared to pre-intervention yields, which ranged from 5 to 8 tons/ha, depending on crop type and location. Fertile soils and favorable weather enabled quick recovery and better yields. FAO and MINAG guidance on planting, irrigation, and pest control reduced losses, and farmers applied the support effectively. The 90% increase reflects a rebound from post-hurricane lows; compared to pre-crisis levels, the gain is much smaller.					
Output 1.1					
Description					
Guaranteed the availability of nutritive food through the production of short cycle vegetables for affected communities.					
Comment on progress in achieving project output :					
A total of 22,928 people received agricultural input packages to ensure the availability of nutritious food through the production of short-cycle vegetables in affected communities. Of these, 5,327 received seeds and agricultural inputs, including Spanish chard, Chinese chard, lettuce, pepper seeds, and seedling trays. Additionally, 4,724 farmers received inputs for greenhouse cultivation, and 14,497 were provided with irrigation pump systems. An estimated 43, 053 tons of fresh vegetables were harvested. The use of renewable energy for irrigation not only improved production efficiency but also aligned with national goals for sustainable agriculture and climate adaptation.					
4. Indicators					
			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements
Code	Type	Indicator	End-Cycle Beneficiaries		
Indicator 1.1.1	Standard	(Global) Ag.1 - Number of people receiving agricultural inputs (items/packages/kits) Unit: People	22,563	Women: 7702 Men:14062 Girls:402 Boys:397	22,928 Women: 7895 Men: 14211 Girls:417 Boys:405

Comments on Reached: The people that directly targeted by the project:

5,327 received seeds and agricultural tools;
4,724 received inputs for greenhouse cultivation; and
14,497 received irrigation pump systems.

5. People Targeted

5. People Directly Reached

PROJECT DETAIL

Categories		Women (>=18)	Girls (<18)	Men (>=18)	Boys (<18)	Total
Internally Displaced People	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Internally Displaced People	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Host Communities	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Host Communities	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Other	Targeted	7,702	402	14,062	397	22,563
Other	Reached	7,895	417	14,211	405	22,928

Total People directly Targeted

	Targeted	7,702	402	14,062	397	22,563
	Percentage of Female 36 %		Percentage of Male 64 %		Percentage of Child 4 %	
	Reached	7,895	417	14,211	405	22,928
	Percentage of Female 36 %		Percentage of Male 64 %		Percentage of Child 4 %	

Persons with disabilities

	Targeted	231	12	422	11	676
	Reached	237	13	426	12	688
	Percentage of PWD against Total Targeted 3%					

Directly Targeted by Sector/Cluster

Cluster	Category	Women (>=18)	Girls (<18)	Men (>=18)	Boys (<18)	Total
Food Security - Agriculture	Internally Displaced People - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Internally Displaced People - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Refugees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Refugees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0

Food Security - Agriculture	Returnees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Returnees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Host Communities - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Host Communities - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Other - Targeted	7,702	402	14,062	397	22,563
	Other - Reached	7,895	417	14,211	405	22,928
	Total People directly Targeted					
	Targeted	7,702	402	14,062	397	22,563
	Percentage of Female 36 %		Percentage of Male 64 %		Percentage of Child 4 %	
	Reached	7,895	417	14,211	405	22,928
	Percentage of Female 36 %		Percentage of Male 64 %		Percentage of Child 4 %	
	Persons with Disabilities					
	Targeted	231	12	422	11	676
	Reached	237	13	426	12	688
	Percentage of PWD against Project Total 3%					

5.1 Comments for People Targeted *

Among the people that directly targeted by the project, 5,327 received seeds of lettuce, spanish chard, chinese chard, pepper and agricultural tools; 4,724 received inputs for greenhouse cultivation; and 14,497 received irrigation pump systems.

6. People Indirectly Reached

6.1 Estimate on people indirectly reached

Targeted	489,000	Reached	502,392
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6.2 People indirectly reached by the project

The project indirectly benefited a total of 502,392 people (250,839 men and 251,553 women), covering all municipalities in Artemisa, as well as Quivicán and Batabanó in Mayabeque. The distribution mechanism was collaboratively designed by local government authorities, the agricultural sector, and the Urban Agriculture Group, with the aim of ensuring that at least 35% of the harvested production reached vulnerable populations through institutional channels.

Coordination with municipal authorities was essential for identifying indirect beneficiaries, with priority given to vulnerable farmers, women, and youth. Although prior data on people with disabilities was unavailable, their inclusion was considered, and data collection was integrated into the project's implementation.

Food was allocated to health centers, elderly care facilities, and educational institutions serving children, pregnant women, mothers with children under five, and persons with disabilities. This approach significantly contributed to improving food and nutritional security in the affected areas.

7. Locations						
	Targeted			Reached		
People per Sector	Food Security - Agriculture					
Artemisa	70	%	15,795	70	%	16,050
Mayabeque	30	%	6,768	30	%	6,878
	100	%	22,563	100	%	22,928

Comments on People Reached

The project directly reached 22,928 people (7,895 women, 417 girls, 14,211 men, and 405 boys), slightly surpassing the initial target of 22,563. The intervention focused on rehabilitating short-cycle agricultural production, benefiting vulnerable farmers and their families through the distribution of essential agricultural inputs.

In addition, an estimated 502,392 people were indirectly reached, including those served by health centers, educational institutions, and elderly care facilities. More than 35% of the harvested production was allocated to these groups, significantly contributing to food and nutritional security in the affected areas.

Beneficiary selection was carried out in coordination with local authorities, prioritizing women, youth, and vulnerable farmers. Selection criteria included households headed by women, youth, or elderly individuals; loss of more than 50% of agricultural production due to the hurricane; and dependence on short-cycle crops.

Although prior data on people with disabilities was unavailable, their inclusion was considered, and it was agreed to collect this information during project implementation.

Active community participation and an inclusive approach were essential to ensuring equitable and contextually relevant resource distribution. A damage mapping exercise was conducted with the involvement of farmers and community members, who helped identify the most affected areas and provided data on losses and vulnerability conditions. This participatory process helped tailor the response to the actual needs of the territory and reinforced the transparency and legitimacy of the intervention.

Comments on Budget

The total budget allocated to the project was directly executed through activities in the food security and agriculture sector, demonstrating efficient management aligned with the project's strategic objectives.

The resulting agricultural production directly supported food consumption among the affected population, including vulnerable groups such as pregnant women, children, and the elderly. Although no specific funds were earmarked for gender equality or the inclusion of people with disabilities, gender-sensitive criteria were applied throughout all phases of the project. The importance of advancing toward more inclusive programming in future interventions was also recognized.

Financial execution faced logistical challenges due to limited availability of transportation, fuel, and port capacity in the country, which caused delays in the delivery of inputs. Continuous coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and field visits helped mitigate these challenges and ensured transparent and effective implementation.

	Targeted			Reached		
Budget per Sector	Food Security - Agriculture					
Artemisa	70	%	350,016.69	70	%	350,016.69
Mayabeque	30	%	150,007.15	30	%	150,007.15
	100	%	500,023.84	100	%	500,023.84

Programming and Implementation

8. Effective Programming

8.1 Effective programming *

The project strengthened localization by implementing activities directly in the most affected municipalities of Artemisa and Mayabeque, in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and local governments. Women, youth, and vulnerable farmers were prioritized in the selection of beneficiaries and the distribution of inputs. Feedback mechanisms were established during field visits, and accountability was promoted through community dialogue. Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) was addressed through the dissemination of FAO's zero-tolerance policy and the availability of reporting channels. Although persons with disabilities were not initially identified, local authorities agreed to collect this information during project implementation.

8.2 Protection Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Protection Budget Percent	Protection Budget Value	Protection People Targeted
Food Security - Agriculture	500,023.84	Targeted	0.00	0.00	0
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0

8.3. Comment on the Protection Budget Value

The protection approach was integrated transversally into the delivery of agricultural inputs, rehabilitation of greenhouses, and support to family production units. Although not labeled as specific protection activities, these actions directly contributed to improving food security and the well-being of vulnerable populations.

8.4 Protection from GBV Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		GBV Budget Percent	GBV Budget Value	GBV People Targeted
Food Security - Agriculture	500,023.84	Targeted			
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0

8.5. Comment on the Protection from GBV Budget Value

Gender-based violence protection was not an explicit component of the project, but principles of equity and safety were applied during implementation. The need to strengthen this approach in future interventions is recognized. Coordination efforts will be promoted with municipal authorities responsible for women's affairs, as well as with institutions that provide services to survivors of gender-based violence, including organizations such as FMC (Federation of Cuban Women) and CENESEX (National Center for Sex Education), to ensure a protection-oriented, equitable, and safe approach."

8.6. Gender Equality Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Gender Equality Budget Percent	Gender Equality Budget Value	Gender Equality People Targeted
Food Security - Agriculture	500,023.84	Targeted		0.00	
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0

8.7. Comment on the Gender Equality Budget Value

Gender equality was promoted through the active participation of women in all phases of the project. Gender sensitive selection criteria were applied, and women's inclusion in productive activities was encouraged

8.8. Disability Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Persons with Disabilities Budget Percentage	Persons with Disabilities Budget Value
Food Security - Agriculture	500,023.84	Targeted		0.00
		Reached	0.00	0.00

8.9. Comment on Disability Budget Value and People Reached

Climate Action (CA)

CA.1 Do planned activities reduce exposure or vulnerability, supporting adaptation and resilience, to future climate-related shocks and stresses for targeted individuals or communities?

Yes, it is one of the key considerations of planned activities.

"If 'Yes', please describe how the project helps increase the ability to adapt or absorb climate shocks and stresses or reduce exposure to them."?

The project will promote the use of irrigation pumps with solar panels for energy savings and the use of short - cycle varieties with highest adaptation to local conditions

Please describe the results achieved related during the reporting period

The project implemented concrete measures to strengthen the climate resilience of farming communities. It promoted the use of solar-powered irrigation pumps, which will help reduce dependence on fossil fuels and greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, short-cycle crop varieties adapted to local conditions were distributed, enabling more efficient and resilient agricultural production in the face of extreme weather events such as droughts and floods. These actions not only enhance environmental sustainability but also increase farmers' adaptive capacity to the challenges of climate change. The use of renewable energy for irrigation not only improved production efficiency but also aligned with national goals for sustainable agriculture and climate adaptation.

9. Funding

Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:								0.00	
International NGO								0.00	0 %
National NGO								0.00	0 %
	WLO		RLO		YLO		OPD		
	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %	
Others / Government								0.00	0 %
Private Contractor								0.00	0 %
Red Cross/Red Crescent Society								0.00	0 %
UN and IOM								0.00	0 %

10. Sub-Implementing Partners

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US \$	Expenditure in US \$	Date of First Payment to Implementing Partner	Start Date of CERF Funded Activities	Activities	Comment (mandatory if 15% variance)
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No Sub-Partners were added in this project

Total			
Latest Financial Report Expenditure			
Comment: Briefly describe the reason for invalid date inputs			

11. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)					
11.1 Cash					
CVA Type	Cluster/Sector	Planned People Targeted	People Reached	Total planned transfer amount	Total amount transferred info
No CVA types were added in this project.					
11.2 CVA Total People Reached		Targeted		Reached	
11.3 Comments on the Reached people" (mandatory if variance is more than 15%)					

Project Proposal: CERF-CUB-24-RR-UDP-34306	
Allocation Code:	CERF Rapid Response: Cuba Nov 2024 (Hurricane Rafael)
Project Code:	CERF-CUB-24-RR-UDP-34306
Emergency Type:	Climate / natural disaster - Storm
Project Sector/Cluster:	Shelter and Non-Food Items
Organization:	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

1. Project Overview	
1.1 Project Title	Immediate response with temporary shelter and basic living conditions, prioritizing people vulnerable, affected by Hurricane Rafael in critical municipalities of Artemisa and Mayabeque, Cuba
1.2 Start Date	25-Nov-2024
1.3 End Date	24-May-2025
1.4 Extended End Date	24-Aug-2025
1.5 Project Duration	9 Months

1.6 Project Revision				
Revision Name	Revision Project	Date Revision Submitted	Date Revision Approved	Revision Status
Revision 1	No Cost Extensions (NCE)	05-May-2025	06-May-2025	Approved - Project form updated

1.7 Funding Summary	
1.7.1 Total Funds Required for Organization's Response	4,535,000.00
1.7.2 Funds Received for Organization's Response	1,465,000.00
1.7.3 Total Funds Requested from CERF for this Proposal	1,380,000.00

1.8 Project Results Summary

The main results achieved by the Shelter sector (coordinated by UNDP) in Artemisa have been made possible through CERF funding, setting it apart from other donors.

The total anticipated number of beneficiaries was reached by providing shelter solutions directly to affected households. Additionally, the project helped to establish basic living conditions in these shelters. Temporary facilities made from tarpaulins were created in households that were severely damaged, while households whose walls remained intact were provided with shelter housing with roof modules. These shelter homes made it possible to temporarily house other family members or relatives. The project improved living conditions by providing mattresses and rechargeable lamps. The rechargeable lamps were particularly valuable in the face of power shortages.

Beneficiaries were reached by sending some quantities of roofs, mattresses and lamps to social centres in the affected areas, such as health centres, care homes for the elderly and school residences (which serve as shelters in times of crisis), at the request of the government.

As planned, a total of 75,000 people have benefited from CERF support.

Field visits and reports from the UNDP Focal Point in Artemisa have verified that the most vulnerable families were prioritised, thanks to the rigorous work of the local Labour, Social Security and Housing Directorates, as well as municipal governments. Social workers carried out effective work using their diagnostic tool with affected families. The organisational and distribution system of Artemisa's government institutions has also been recognised.

1.9 Changes And Amendments

The no-cost extension allowed for the reception at port and distribution of rechargeable lamps, as this item had difficulties arriving in Cuba on time, given the distance from the country of origin (China). Although the UNDP negotiated with other nearby suppliers, suitable alternatives for the large quantity of lamps requested could not be found.

The project purchased 23,000 tarpaulins. Recently, the Artemisa government reported that 4,000 tarpaulins remained undistributed. The authorities explained that it was unnecessary to distribute all of them because the demand was already met with 19,000 tarpaulins. This considers the fact that many affected individuals received assistance from the government while the tarpaulins were being imported. Regional OCHA was consulted, and it was deemed appropriate to inform CERF that 4,000 tarpaulins remained undistributed in Artemisa.

2. Project Objective

2.1 Project Objective

Guarantee an effective immediate response through the creation of temporary emergency accommodation solutions and the restoration of basic living conditions for groups in the most vulnerable conditions, based on promoting a rights-based approach, prioritizing protection and integration, with a gender perspective, in the most critical municipalities affected by Hurricane Rafael in the Artemisa and Mayabeque provinces.

Logical Framework

Logical Framework details for Shelter and Non-Food Items				
3. Outcomes and outputs				
Outcome 1				
Guaranteed an effective immediate response in the most critical municipalities affected by Hurricane Rafael in Artemisa and Mayabeque provinces, through the creation of temporary emergency shelter solutions and the restoration of basic living conditions groups in conditions of greater vulnerability.				
Comment on progress in achieving project outcome :				
The total number of beneficiaries targeted by the project was reached: 75,000 people. This result was determined by the coverage achieved with shelter solutions (planned in Output 1.1) with roofs for shelter housing and tarpaulins for temporary facilities, as well as the distribution of a number of roofs to a health center at the request of the government. However, the number of beneficiaries receiving goods to create basic habitability in shelters increased to a total of 37,740 people (3,840 more than expected), as identified in Output 1.2. Rechargeable lamps and mattresses were distributed to the most vulnerable families in shelters and temporary facilities. At the government's request, some of these items were also distributed to health and education centers. These centers also provide temporary shelter to vulnerable groups.				
		Indicators Targets		Indicators Achievements
		End-Cycle Beneficiaries		
Outcome Indicator 1.1(Custom)				
Number of affected people benefiting from temporary shelter coverage and restored basic living conditions. Unit: People	75,000	Women: 30000 Girls: 7500 Men: 30000 Boys: 7500	75,000	Women: 30000 Girls: 7500 Men: 30000 Boys: 7500
Reporting on Achievements:				
Target achieved: 75,000 beneficiaries, determined by the scope of Output 1.1, intended to provide shelter solutions: - 57,000 people benefited from 19,000 temporary shelters made with tarpaulins. Each shelter houses one family of three people. - 6,732 people benefited from 1,122 roof modules for shelters housing. These shelters house two families (six people). - 11,394 people benefited from 15 roof modules (120 tiles, 375 m ²), intended for the polyclinic in Bauta Municipality. This was done at the request of the government. This did not affect the number of planned shelter homes because a greater quantity of metal roof tiles could be purchased. Although Output 1.2 exceeded the planned number, reaching 37,740 people (3,840 more than planned), this is absorbed by the Output 1.1 indicator, considering that it responds to those at greatest risk among the vulnerable people who benefited from shelter solutions.				
Output 1.1				
Description				
Guaranteed immediate shelter solutions to accommodate 1 family with temporary facilities and 2 families and relatives with shelter homes.				
Comment on progress in achieving project output :				

The 75,000 people targeted for shelter solutions were reached, and the shelters were set up quickly. A total of 19,000 tarpaulins were distributed. Four thousand (4,000) tarpaulins remained undistributed. At the government's request, 15 roof modules (120 tiles/375 m²) were allocated to repair the polyclinic in Bauta, benefiting 11,394 people. The polyclinic provides the community with emergency care, consultations, nursing, therapeutic treatments, and epidemiological management. Monitoring verified that shelter housing was prioritized for the most vulnerable families. The 75,000 beneficiaries are broken down as follows: - A total of 57,000 people benefited from 19,000 tarpaulin-covered temporary shelters. Each temporary shelter housed one family of three people from the most damaged households or those with roof leaks due to damage. - Approximately 11,270 people benefited from 15 roof modules (120 tiles, covering 375 m²), intended for the polyclinic in the Bauta municipality. This was done at the request of the government. The number of planned shelter homes was not affected because a larger quantity of tiles was purchased. - Six thousand seven hundred thirty-two (6,732) people benefited from 1,122 roof modules in shelter homes. These shelters house two families, or six people. The planned number of shelter homes was achieved.

4. Indicators

			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements	
Code	Type	Indicator	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Indicator 1.1.1	Standard	(Global) SN.1a - Number of people receiving in-kind shelter assistance Unit: People	75,000	Women: 30000 Men:30000 Girls:7500 Boys:7500	75,000	Women: 30000 Men: 30000 Girls: 7500 Boys: 7500

Comments on Reached: Target achieved: 75,000 beneficiaries in shelters:

- 57,000 people benefited from: 19,000 temporary shelters created with the same number of tarpaulins. One family (three people) in each temporary shelter. These are located in the most damaged homes, or to prevent leaks in badly damaged roofs.
- 6,732 people benefited from 1,122 roof modules for shelter housing. These house two families (six people): the owner family and another family temporarily staying with them until they receive a response. This option benefited the most vulnerable families among the vulnerable.
- 11,394 people benefited from 15 roof modules (120 tiles - 375 m²), intended for the Bauta Municipality polyclinic, at the request of the government. This did not affect the number of shelter homes planned, as it was possible to purchase a larger quantity of metal roof tiles.

Output 1.2

Description

Basic living conditions guaranteed with essential items for the most vulnerable people with gender equity, distributed in the shelter solutions provided.

Comment on progress in achieving project output :

A total of 37,740 people benefited, which is 3,840 more than expected. They consisted of: A total of 37,740 people received rechargeable lamps. - 31,740 people received 10,580 lamps distributed in shelters - 6,000 people with 600 lamps distributed in health centers. The lamps were distributed to five hospitals, five nursing homes, 11 maternity homes, and 19 polyclinics. It was estimated that each lamp benefited approximately ten people. A total of 15,573 people received mattresses: - 9,017 people received the same number of mattresses, which were distributed to the most vulnerable people in shelters. - 5,790 people received 579 mattresses allocated to health centers. It was estimated that 30 people benefited from each mattress. - A total of 766 children benefited from the same number of mattresses in educational - institutions (boarding schools and scholarships). These facilities provide shelter during critical phases. Mattresses and rechargeable lamps were distributed to the same beneficiaries, prioritizing the most vulnerable families. This includes the disabled, the sick, the elderly, pregnant women, and children. The Artemisa Government requested the distribution of mattresses and lamps in health and education services due to the limited resources available to respond to these priority social services.

4. Indicators

			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements	
Code	Type	Indicator	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Indicator 1.2.1	Custom	Number of people with living condition coverage through access to essential items, energetic crisis will be included. Unit: People	33,900	Women: 13560 Men:13560 Girls:3390 Boys:3390	37,740	Women: 15096 Men: 15096 Girls: 3774 Boys: 3774

Comments on Reached: Reached: 37,740 people, which is 3,840 more than expected.

- 37,740 people received rechargeable lamps.

- 31,740 people in shelters (3-person families).

- 6,000 people received 600 lamps distributed in health centers at the government's request. An estimated 10 people per lamp benefited.

A total of 15,573 people received mattresses.

- 9,017 people received mattresses, which were distributed to the most vulnerable people in shelters.

- 5,790 people received 579 mattresses allocated to health centers at the government's request. An estimated 30 people benefited from each mattress.

766 children benefited with the same number of mattresses in educational institutions (boarding schools with scholarships), at the government's request. These facilities provide shelter during the critical phase.

The distribution of mattresses and lamps coincided with the same beneficiaries, prioritizing the most vulnerable families.

5. People Targeted						
5. People Directly Reached						
PROJECT DETAIL						
Categories		Women (>=18)	Girls (<18)	Men (>=18)	Boys (<18)	Total
Internally Displaced People	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Internally Displaced People	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Host Communities	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Host Communities	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Other	Targeted	30,000	7,500	30,000	7,500	75,000
Other	Reached	30,000	7,500	30,000	7,500	75,000
Total People directly Targeted						
	Targeted	30,000	7,500	30,000	7,500	75,000
	Percentage of Female 50 %		Percentage of Male 50 %		Percentage of Child 20 %	
	Reached	30,000	7,500	30,000	7,500	75,000
	Percentage of Female 50 %		Percentage of Male 50 %		Percentage of Child 20 %	

Persons with disabilities						
	Targeted	900	225	900	225	2,250
	Reached	900	225	900	225	2,250
Percentage of PWD against Total Targeted 3%						

Directly Targeted by Sector/Cluster							
Cluster	Category	Women (>=18)	Girls (<18)	Men (>=18)	Boys (<18)	Total	
Shelter and Non-Food Items	Internally Displaced People - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0	
	Internally Displaced People - Reached	0	0	0	0	0	
	Refugees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0	
	Refugees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0	
	Returnees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0	
	Returnees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0	
	Host Communities - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0	
	Host Communities - Reached	0	0	0	0	0	
	Other - Targeted	30,000	7,500	30,000	7,500	75,000	
	Other - Reached	30,000	7,500	30,000	7,500	75,000	
	Total People directly Targeted						
	Targeted	30,000	7,500	30,000	7,500	75,000	
	Percentage of Female 50 %		Percentage of Male 50 %		Percentage of Child 20 %		
	Reached	30,000	7,500	30,000	7,500	75,000	
Percentage of Female 50 %		Percentage of Male 50 %		Percentage of Child 20 %			
Persons with Disabilities							
Targeted	900	225	900	225	2,250		
Reached	900	225	900	225	2,250		
Percentage of PWD against Project Total 3%							

5.1 Comments for People Targeted *

The project's target was achieved: 75,000 people, as expressed in Outcome 1 and determined by Output 1.1. In other words, the largest number of people benefited from shelter solutions: shelter housing (with 25 m² roof modules) and temporary facilities (with tarpaulins). The target number of beneficiaries was increased to 37,740 (3,840 more), with means to improve living conditions (mattresses and rechargeable lamps). However, as this number was lower than the number of people benefiting from shelter solutions, these items were distributed to extremely vulnerable families.

6. People Indirectly Reached

6.1 Estimate on people indirectly reached			
Targeted	13,450	Reached	13,450
6.2 People indirectly reached by the project			
<p>A similar number of people are estimated to have benefited indirectly: 13,450. A considerable number of people have likely benefited from recovered tarpaulins, though probably fewer than anticipated. The greatest impact on indirect beneficiaries, however, is related to the tarpaulins that were temporarily used to protect essential goods. These include food and medicine warehouses and the transport of goods in trucks. These tarpaulins were recovered for reuse. At the same time, actions supporting health centers, education, and essential services have a notable impact on direct beneficiaries (as explained in Outputs 1.1 and 1.2) and indirectly benefit doctors, nurses, social workers, educators, and caregivers for the elderly. Although the project identified a hypothetical indicator of indirect beneficiaries, practice has shown a greater diversity of unforeseen impacts.</p>			

	Targeted		Reached	
People per Sector	Shelter and Non-Food Items			
Artemisa	85 %	63,750	100 %	75,000

Mayabeque	15 %	11,250	0 %	0
	100 %	75,000	100 %	75,000

Comments on People Reached

All beneficiaries are from the province of Artemisa, which was the most affected by Hurricane Rafael. The total number of beneficiaries has been reached: 75,000 people. As explained in the Logframe chapter, this is due to the coverage achieved with shelter solutions and the contribution to the recovery of a health facility of municipal importance.

- Of these, 57,000 people benefited from the 19,000 temporary facilities created with tarpaulins. Each facility houses one family of three people. These temporary facilities are set up in completely destroyed homes using salvaged materials. Families can remain on their property, allowing them to participate in and monitor the reconstruction of their homes. Another benefit of the tarpaulins is that they prevent leaks in severely damaged homes that have not yet been repaired.
- 6,732 people benefited from 1,122 roof modules in shelters with an area of 25 m². They house two families (six people): a) the homeowner families and b) a close family that is temporarily staying with them. These homes will be expanded progressively at a later date.
- A total of 11,394 people benefited from 15 roof modules, each with 120 tiles covering a 375 sqm - area, at the Bauta Municipality polyclinic. This decision was made in response to the government's request to activate vital areas of this health service, which provides coverage to the local population. The number of planned shelter homes was not affected, as a greater quantity of metal roof tiles could be purchased.

A greater number of beneficiaries received basic commodities that helped create basic living conditions in shelters. A total of 37,740 people (3,840 more than expected) benefited from these commodities (mattresses and rechargeable lamps). However, this indicator is relevant because priority was given to delivering these resources to the most vulnerable people. Approximately 50% of the total project beneficiaries were able to benefit, which is taken into account. Nevertheless, the increase in this indicator is determined by the quantities of mattresses and rechargeable lamps distributed to health centers, adult care services, educational services (which also serve as shelters), etc. The result is broken down as follows:

- A total of 37,740 people benefited from rechargeable lamps, and 31,740 of those people received shelter solutions. It is estimated that each lamp benefits a family of three. Additionally, 6,000 people received 600 lamps distributed in health centers at the government's request.
- A total of 15,573 people received mattresses, 9,017 of whom received shelter solutions. Additionally, 5,790 people received 579 mattresses allocated to health centers at the government's request. It was estimated that each mattress benefited 30 people. Similarly, 766 children benefited from the same number of mattresses in educational institutions (boarding schools and scholarship programs) at the government's request. These educational facilities provide shelter to vulnerable families during critical phases, such as when the hurricane is imminent or has already occurred.

Comments on Budget

Savings were made in the areas of personnel and planned monitoring visits from the planned budget of US\$1,380,000.00. These savings allowed for a greater impact on beneficiaries. These activities were funded by UNDP Coordination Funds.

The entire budget was allocated to Artemisa, as it was the province most affected by Hurricane Rafael. More items were purchased than planned:

- 1,221 roof modules for shelter housing were purchased instead of the planned 1,000. The total value was \$356,687.24.
- 10,362 mattresses were purchased instead of the planned 10,300. The cost was \$340,026.50.
- 11,180 rechargeable lamps were purchased instead of the planned 10,300. The total value was USD 212,711.23.
- 23,000 tarpaulins were purchased as planned. The total value was USD 372,650.00.
- 1,257 towels were purchased at a cost of USD 5,873.83. This item was not planned for, but since there was a budget surplus at the end of the project, the towels were purchased in Cuba.
- UNDP direct costs were used: \$1,769.92. This represented a savings of \$1,268.68 compared to the planned amount.

Management costs were covered by the UNDP's Coordination Funds, which includes staff responsible for implementation and monitoring visits.

GMS: \$90,281.28

	Targeted			Reached		
Budget per Sector	Shelter and Non-Food Items					
Artemisa	85	%	1,173,000.00	100	%	1,380,000.00
Mayabeque	15	%	207,000.00	0	%	0.00
	100	%	1,380,000.00	100	%	1,380,000.00

Programming and Implementation

8. Effective Programming

8.1 Effective programming *

Due to Cuba's unique circumstances and financial limitations, it is not feasible to purchase items from local markets or collaborate with local partners. However, activities have been carried out in coordination with local authorities. Exceptionally, towels were purchased using funds remaining from the budget allocated for coordination and monitoring. However, it has not been possible to purchase the necessary quantities of the items identified in the project locally.

The project promoted a rights-based approach during the immediate response by prioritizing protection and integration from a gender perspective.

Local authorities organized the distribution process for the items. They ensured the items were received at warehouses in the province. From there, the items were transported to warehouses in the affected municipalities and then to delivery points for the population. At the latter, control is maintained through lists and signatures of the beneficiaries.

The purchased items were distributed evenly across all affected municipalities, taking into account population size and the number of people affected. Vulnerable families were prioritized.

The government ensured a rapid assessment of the damage and needs, as well as the identification of families to be prioritized due to their social vulnerability. The government also ensured the distribution was carried out at the level of People's Councils (neighborhoods) with rigorous control.

Records were kept for all affected families, including assessments of damage, needs, and social vulnerability. These records also include a form detailing the resources delivered by CERF, other donations, and the state. Beneficiaries signed lists including their name, identity card number, address, and signature. These lists were shared.

Social priorities are based on a methodology set out by the Department of Labor and Social Security in a form. Social workers are responsible for conducting the assessment.

The criteria for defining vulnerable families were effective and aligned with the project.

- Single women caring for three or more children.

- Women caring for sick, disabled, or elderly individuals.

- Pregnant women.

- Families with a vulnerable member who is sick, disabled, or elderly.

- Families consisting of elderly people living alone or with vulnerable dependents.

- Families consisting of elderly people and children.

The project had a significant impact amid the economic crisis. Most of the beneficiary families have low purchasing power. This support made it possible to assist vulnerable groups who are ineligible for state subsidies because they receive some form of income, albeit insufficient. These groups include retired older adults, who are a growing percentage of the population due to aging rates, low birth rates, and high emigration of young people.

A commission of community members approves the order of priority for vulnerable families proposed by social workers based on their diagnoses.

During the response, the UNDP promoted the further development of the Care methodology, considering its impact on women. Social workers and other provincial and municipal actors in Artemisa were trained. Currently, the government is coordinating with the National Civil Defense and the Ministry of Labor and Social Security to standardize the contributions suggested for the social diagnosis methodology.

The government organized community brigades at the local level to support the provision of shelter solutions for vulnerable families. Similarly, mutual aid processes were organized at the community level. This approach has the advantage of providing shelter solutions directly on the premises of those affected.

8.2 Protection Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Protection Budget Percent	Protection Budget Value	Protection People Targeted
Shelter and Non-Food Items	1,380,000.00	Targeted	58.00	800,400.00	43,500
		Reached	58.00	800,400.00	43,500

8.3. Comment on the Protection Budget Value

Based on the analysis of priorities for distributing basic necessities as determined by social workers, we estimate that coverage is similar to the target estimate. That is, about 43,500. Similarly, it is estimated that a similar budget has been allocated to that planned. This analysis is based on the criterion of providing basic necessities to establish basic habitability (Output 1.2), such as mattresses and rechargeable lamps. This criterion also overlaps with the number of families prioritized for shelter solutions, mainly shelter housing and temporary facilities. Another aspect of protection to consider relates to vulnerable people who benefit from health and vulnerable group services, such as polyclinics, homes for the elderly, and school residences that provide shelter for children.

The project has implemented and promoted a rights-based approach to the immediate response, prioritizing protection and integration, with a gender perspective.

Priority was given to families with women and people in situations of greater vulnerability, including pregnant women, women with children, and women with dependents. Support is also provided to women with lower socioeconomic resources.

The methodology emphasizes shared responsibility for care, considering that this role is generally assumed by women.

Additionally, priority was given to people with disabilities, individuals who were ill or required permanent care, and older adults.

During monitoring visits, compliance with the government's social intervention strategy was verified, in line with the project's approach.

8.4 Protection from GBV Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		GBV Budget Percent	GBV Budget Value	GBV People Targeted
Shelter and Non-Food Items	1,380,000.00	Targeted			
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0

8.5. Comment on the Protection from GBV Budget Value

Although gender-based violence is not a specific component of the project, the shelter solutions approach promoted by the project and coordinated with the government has a direct impact on this issue. Shelter housing and temporary facilities encourage families to be sheltered and protected on their own property, where their home has been totally or partially destroyed, rather than moving to a collective shelter. In this way, they remain in their family and community environment.

Guaranteeing shelter solutions directly in affected homes significantly reduces the number of people who would otherwise be moved to collective shelters. These solutions and facilities encourage families to stay on their property and in their neighborhoods, where they have a sense of belonging. From there, they can continue to recover their homes progressively. This option avoids the promiscuity and cohabitation with strangers that can occur when people are grouped together in collective shelters. Instead, it promotes community roots and solidarity. For instance, community reconstruction brigades can be formed to support the provision of shelter solutions, and community initiatives for mutual aid among neighbors can be established. This type of shelter prioritizes women and the most vulnerable people, significantly reducing the risk of gender-based violence.

Based on the work carried out by the government through the Damage and Needs Assessment and the Livelihood Distribution Points, priority was given to vulnerable groups such as families at risk of social exclusion, women with an excessive burden of unpaid care work, and caregivers of elderly, sick, or disabled people.

At the same time, the project's approach coincided with that of the government, prioritizing women and the most vulnerable people, coinciding with those susceptible to being affected by some level of violence. Based on the work carried out by the government through the Damage and Needs Assessment and the Livelihood Distribution Points, priority was given to vulnerable groups, such as vulnerable families with single women as heads of household with children, and women with excessive workloads due to their responsibility as unpaid caregivers.

The relationship between caregivers and other vulnerable groups such as the elderly, the sick, the disabled, etc. was taken into consideration.

At the Livelihoods Distribution Points, priority was given to vulnerable groups, including families at risk of violence, women burdened with excessive unpaid care work, and caregivers of the elderly, sick, or disabled. To assess the impact, the trend in family composition observed during monitoring visits was taken into account. The predominance of women in family units was evident, as were their leadership and decision-making roles. However, the social diagnoses do not show any trends in cases of gender-based violence. However, the presence of gender stereotypes affecting women is evident. This situation is common in families headed by single mothers who are in various vulnerable situations, for example, mothers with several children. In families with men present, however, women are responsible for caring for the elderly, disabled and sick. The project has improved safe housing conditions in shelters for the most vulnerable families affected by these issues.

There are examples of families where women receive a state salary for caring for vulnerable people. Similarly, other women in the neighborhood receive salaries as carers in households where nobody else can take on this role.

8.6. Gender Equality Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Gender Equality Budget Percent	Gender Equality Budget Value	Gender Equality People Targeted
Shelter and Non-Food Items	1,380,000.00	Targeted	15.00	207,000.00	37,500
		Reached	15.00	207,000.00	37,500

8.7. Comment on the Gender Equality Budget Value

This is based on the number of female beneficiaries (who represent around 50% of the total affected population) and women with additional vulnerabilities, who were prioritized when project resources were distributed. Other beneficiaries included minors, older adults, sick people and people with disabilities, approximately 50% of whom are women, and most of whom are cared for by women. Pregnant women and mothers with more than three children or fewer dependents have also been considered.

During project monitoring, it was found that the vulnerabilities in municipalities hit hardest by Hurricane Rafael are linked to pre-existing gender inequalities. Similarly, sociocultural norms that undermine women's empowerment and gender equality, such as the sexual division of labor and participation in unpaid care work, also have an impact. The project reduced gender inequalities and created the conditions for greater gender equality in the immediate response by taking a rights-based approach and including the most vulnerable people. The project's prioritization requirements helped raise awareness among local actors and the population about the need for and importance of prioritizing women (since they are in a more disadvantaged economic and sociocultural situation). This has also helped to promote better conditions for gender equality and the advancement of women in the affected territories. Influencing the social diagnosis methodology to incorporate greater precision in terms of shared responsibility for caregiving has been a significant contribution. This takes into account the need to introduce changes that address gender inequalities in families with care-dependent members, a responsibility that primarily falls on women.

8.8. Disability Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Persons with Disabilities Budget Percentage	Persons with Disabilities Budget Value
Shelter and Non-Food Items	1,380,000.00	Targeted	3.00	41,400.00
		Reached	6.00	82,800.00

8.9. Comment on Disability Budget Value and People Reached

The inclusion of disability was not planned as a specific component of the project. However, it was estimated that at least 3% of the budget would contribute to improving the lives of people with disabilities (around 2,250). According to the results of the project, it is estimated that no less than 6 % of the project budget has benefited people with disabilities. Although it is estimated that a similar number of disabled people as initially planned have benefited, that is: about 2250. Even if we estimate that only 50% of the shelter housing will benefit one person from this group, the percentage of the budget would exceed 10%. It should be noted that this is a benefit at the family level, where a person with a disability is included. On the other hand, the impact of the health services, care for the elderly, etc., that the project benefited has been taken into consideration. As for the number of people with disabilities, it is estimated that the amount reached is proportional to what was expected. The project prioritized people with disabilities who require greater inclusion, such as dependent individuals, caregivers, older people and those with lower socioeconomic resources. This approach directly impacts shared responsibility for care, given the need to prioritize women in the most economically and socio-culturally disadvantaged situations. It will also promote better conditions for gender equality and the advancement of women in the affected territories. In this regard, UNDP's action to promote the rigorous incorporation of shared responsibility for care into the methodology and social diagnosis forms used by social workers will have a significant impact.

Climate Action (CA)

CA.1 Do planned activities reduce exposure or vulnerability, supporting adaptation and resilience, to future climate-related shocks and stresses for targeted individuals or communities?

No

Please describe the results achieved related during the reporting period

Although not a project component, exchanges with local stakeholders during the coordination of project implementation provided in-depth knowledge of the vulnerabilities and gaps that shaped the impact of Hurricane Rafael, particularly that of strong winds, which posed the greatest threat.

The analysis concluded that preparedness actions in the face of the imminent threat of a hurricane with strong winds must be disseminated, promoted and supported. It is well known that more intense and frequent hurricanes are a consequence of climate change.

Actions that could be considered within the framework of the United Nations System Action Plan were analyzed and are being incorporated into UNDP initiatives in the housing sector, which it leads.

- Securely installing roofs in the aftermath of a hurricane to prevent future damage.
- Strengthening local production of construction materials using locally sourced materials in response to shortages of cement and steel.

- Promoting rapid action to protect roofs in the event of imminent impact. For example, distribute wire and nails to protect lightweight roofs. One popular method involves placing wire over the tiles and fixing it to the wall with nails. This simple, inexpensive technical solution can significantly reduce roof loss at a much lower cost.

At the same time, it is important to expand communication coverage to keep the population informed, issue alerts and provide timely early warnings. In this scenario, alerts and information sent via mobile phones will play a key role in ensuring reliable sources of information, particularly in the event of false news being spread. Mobile phone coverage would require community-level energy recharging points using generators, ideally powered by renewable energy sources such as solar power.

Another lesson is the importance of ensuring coverage from alternative energy sources, given the country's current power generation crisis. This is necessary to guarantee communication, issue early warnings and ensure the operation of hydrometeorological monitoring stations.

The project included delivering solar-powered rechargeable lamps, a positive action that was very well received by those affected by the national electricity system.

These analyses will inform preparedness project proposals, as set out in the United Nations System Action Plan.

9. Funding

Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:								0.00	
International NGO								0.00	0 %
National NGO								0.00	0 %
	WLO		RLO		YLO		OPD		
	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %	
Others / Government								0.00	0 %
Private Contractor								0.00	0 %
Red Cross/Red Crescent Society								0.00	0 %
UN and IOM								0.00	0 %

10. Sub-Implementing Partners

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US \$	Expenditure in US \$	Date of First Payment to Implementing Partner	Start Date of CERF Funded Activities	Activities	Comment (mandatory if 15% variance)
No Sub-Partners were added in this project							
Total							
Latest Financial Report Expenditure							
Comment: Briefly describe the reason for invalid date inputs							

11. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)					
11.1 Cash					
CVA Type	Cluster/Sector	Planned People Targeted	People Reached	Total planned transfer amount	Total amount transferred info
No CVA types were added in this project.					
11.2 CVA Total People Reached		Targeted		Reached	
11.3 Comments on the Reached people" (mandatory if variance is more than 15%)					

Project Proposal: CERF-CUB-24-RR-FPA-34307	
Allocation Code:	CERF Rapid Response: Cuba Nov 2024 (Hurricane Rafael)
Project Code:	CERF-CUB-24-RR-FPA-34307
Emergency Type:	Climate / natural disaster - Storm
Project Sector/Cluster:	Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health
Organization:	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

1. Project Overview	
1.1 Project Title	Hurricane Rafael: support sexual and reproductive health services and needs of vulnerable persons in affected municipalities in Artemisa and Mayabeque municipality.
1.2 Start Date	22-Nov-2024
1.3 End Date	21-May-2025
1.4 Extended End Date	21-Aug-2025
1.5 Project Duration	9 Months

1.6 Project Revision				
Revision Name	Revision Project	Date Revision Submitted	Date Revision Approved	Revision Status
Revision 1	No Cost Extensions (NCE), Reprogramming	16-May-2025	19-May-2025	Approved - Project form updated

1.7 Funding Summary	
1.7.1 Total Funds Required for Organization's Response	700,000.00
1.7.2 Funds Received for Organization's Response	0.00
1.7.3 Total Funds Requested from CERF for this Proposal	300,000.00

1.8 Project Results Summary

The project's implementation in the 9 municipalities of Mayabeque and Artemisa has contributed to saving lives by ensuring the continued provision of SRH services. This includes GBV prevention and care and addressing hygiene needs, with an emphasis on pregnant women and adolescents. The planned actions have benefited 90,566 people (67% female). SRH services were strengthened in three hospitals and 17 polyclinics (including 7 maternity homes) through the acquisition of 101 IARH Kits, medicines, equipment and 40 anti-shock garments. Furthermore, 4 power generators that meet the MoH's requirements were acquired and installed in 4 maternity homes.

Regarding the protection of vulnerable groups (pregnant women, adolescents, people with disabilities), 600 Dignity Kits were purchased, and 600 linen kits (sheets and towels) for maternal health institutions. An added value was the creation of 19 community brigades, made up of health personnel and representatives from the Federation of Cuban Women. These brigades supported the distribution of DKs, conducted 4,226 life-saving health promotion activities for the beneficiary population, and facilitated the active participation of community members in the project's implementation and monitoring processes.

Additionally, to support service delivery, the capacities of 36 health providers were strengthened in key areas, including the care of pregnancy and childbirth complications, the implementation of the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP), and the clinical management of sexual violence (CMSV).

The IARH kits provide a range of supplies, including anti-shock garments and contraceptives, the CMSV, the abortion complications, the attention of complications of deliveries and the management of STIs. In addition, other medications, medical supplies (such as syringes, thermometers, gloves, and sphygmomanometers), and 68 fetal Dopplers were purchased, some of which were identified as necessary during monitoring visits.

1.9 Changes And Amendments

The project required a cost-free extension due to challenges with the procurement and distribution of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) supplies and equipment in Cuba. The project's implementation encountered several obstacles:

Delays in procurement due to difficulties in sourcing some supplies and transporting them to the country.

Delays in customs clearance and nationalization processes, as well as other national-level logistical issues.

Difficulties distributing a large volume of supplies to final beneficiaries due to a lack of fuel for in-country transportation.

To mitigate these challenges, the team maintained close follow-up with the purchasing office, identified alternative transporters, and sourced other suppliers for the dignity kits and generators with support of Regional Offices.

Additionally, the team coordinated with the Ministry of Public Health (MINSAP) to streamline import processes and strengthen internal transportation options.

The project extension enabled the completion of all planned acquisitions and actions.

Following discussions with local partners, we were also able to procure additional necessary items, such as sheets and towels for maternity homes and health centers, along with other medications and medical supplies identified as necessary.

A programmatic review was requested because it was not possible to acquire ultrasound equipment, oximeters, and related ambulance spare parts. In coordination with MINSAP, these funds were reallocated to purchase a larger number of items to support life-saving maternal health services, including:

Fetal dopplers, sphygmomanometers, and thermometers for health centers and maternity homes.

In addition, four power generators were acquired to replace defective units in four maternity homes, ensuring continuity of care.

2. Project Objective

2.1 Project Objective

To contribute to save people's life by guaranteeing the continuity of life-saving SRH services in maternal hospitals and health basic centers, attending needs of hygiene and providing protection for GBV, in the nine municipalities most affected by Hurricane Rafael in Artemisa and Mayabeque provinces.

Logical Framework

Logical Framework details for Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health				
3. Outcomes and outputs				
Outcome 1				
<p>The continuity of vital SRH services has been ensured in nine municipalities most affected by Hurricane Rafael. This includes the strengthening of existing services and supplies for obstetric care, family planning, STIs, care for sexual violence, and hygiene conditions for pregnant women, adolescents and people with disabilities, from a gender and rights-based approach. (Artemisa, San Antonio de los Baños, Alquizar, Guira de Melena, Mariel, Bahía Honda, Guanajay, Batabanó y Quivicán)</p>				
Comment on progress in achieving project outcome :				
<p>With the project's support, the continuity of sexual and reproductive health services was ensured in the nine municipalities affected by Hurricane Rafael. IARH kits, medical equipment, supplies, medications, linens and 4 power generators were acquired, benefiting 90 566 persons. Life-saving health promotion activities were carried out and hygiene needs were met with the acquisition of 600 Dignity Kits. Furthermore, 36 healthcare personnel improved their skills to support the provision of quality services, including training in the Minimum Services package and the clinical management of sexual violence. Through life-saving health promotion actions and the work of community brigades, people's participation during implementation was increased. Active participation of CSOs in intersectoral coordination actions was crucial, facilitating the incorporation of a gender perspective and Leave No One Behind focus into the response. Addressing gender inequalities was part of the specific projects' intervention. Also, including gender-based violence has been a cross-cutting theme in our main objectives.</p>				
	Indicators Targets		Indicators Achievements	
	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Outcome Indicator 1.1(Custom)				
Number of people who directly benefit from access to sexual and reproductive health services and have their basic hygiene needs met Unit: Individuals	90,000	Women: 38115 Girls: 22331 Men: 16161 Boys: 13393	90,566	Women: 35713 Girls: 23238 Men: 18531 Boys: 13084
Reporting on Achievements:				
<p>As can be noted, there is an increase in the number of men reached, which is related to approximately 3,000 more men benefiting from the acquisition of condom kits, the expanded reach of people with the dignity kits (DKs), and the number of people who benefit from kits for the care of sexually transmitted infections. Additionally, it's worth noting that the decrease in births in the territories slightly impacts the number of women reached, particularly in relation to support for childbirth and its complications.</p>				
Output 1.1				
Description				
Contributed to the minimal capacities of the sexual and reproductive health services, including sexual violence clinical care in the nine most affected territories.				
Comment on progress in achieving project output :				
<p>The vitality of SRH services in the nine municipalities affected by Hurricane Rafael was ensured by supporting 20 health institutions. These included 3 hospitals providing SRH and maternal services, as well as five maternity homes that serve women with specific risks and vulnerabilities. A total of 101 IARH kits and 50 complementary kits (anti-shock garments) were acquired, as well as 346 sphygmomanometers, 133 thermometers, 68 fetal dopplers, and medications (paracetamol), as well as medical supplies identified as necessary (syringes, sterile and non-sterile gloves).</p>				
4. Indicators				

			Indicator Targets	Indicators Achievements
Code	Type	Indicator	End-Cycle Beneficiaries	
Indicator 1.1.1	Standard	(Global) H.7 - Number of functional health facilities supported Unit: Facilities	20 Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0	20 Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0
Comments on Reached:				
Indicator 1.1.2	Standard	(Global) H.1a - Number of emergency health kits delivered to healthcare facilities Unit: Kits	141 Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0	101 Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0
<p>Comments on Reached: During the reprogramming, the quantity of IARH kits to be acquired was increased to 141, as the need to acquire kits related to abortion care was identified during meetings and visits. However, it was not possible to acquire these supplies because they were not available at the time of the response. For this reason, only 101 kits were acquired. Instead, the number of anti-shock suits (complementary IARH kits) was expanded and lingerie supplies were purchased for maternity homes and health centers in response to the need also raised by MoH to have these supplies.</p> <p>Additionally, the acquisition of IARH kits with emergency funds and ECHO resources that supported the response, contributed to complementing the efforts and to the satisfaction of the needs of the health institutions.</p>				
Output 1.2				
Description				
Improved the protection of pregnant women, adolescent girls, young and vulnerable women, and persons with disabilities through DK for basic life conditions and saving-lives communications actions				
Comment on progress in achieving project output :				
The distribution of 600 Dignity Kits (DKs) helped meet the essential hygiene needs of women, adolescent and their families. These kits contain basic hygiene materials, menstrual hygiene supplies, and water containers. The kits also serve a protective function for they help reduce exposure to risks associated with gender-based violence (GBV) and discrimination. The people who benefited included pregnant adolescents during the hurricane, people who lost everything, and people with disabilities. The delivery of these DKs was carried out by the community brigades and with the support of health institutions.				
4. Indicators				
			Indicator Targets	Indicators Achievements
Code	Type	Indicator	End-Cycle Beneficiaries	
Indicator 1.2.1	Standard	(Global) SP.1b - Number of people receiving menstrual hygiene management kits and/or dignity kits Unit: People	600 Women:500 Men:0 Girls:100 Boys:0	2,400 Women:1261 Men:225 Girls:664 Boys:250
Comments on Reached: More people were reached, as each dignity kit allows for covering the needs of adolescents, pregnant women, and their family members. 600 dignity kits were acquired with a greater quantity and better quality of supplies.				
Indicator 1.2.2	Standard	(Global) SP.3 - Number of health care providers receiving training on the minimum emergency response package for sexual and reproductive health Unit: Staff	25 Women:15 Men:10 Girls:0 Boys:0	36 Women:18 Men:18 Girls:0 Boys:0
Comments on Reached: Through the training actions carried out, it was possible to reach a greater number of health providers in the training for the clinical management of sexual violence, the implementation of the minimum initial services package, and for the management of obstetric emergencies.				

5. People Targeted

5. People Directly Reached

PROJECT DETAIL

Categories		Women (>=18)	Girls (<18)	Men (>=18)	Boys (<18)	Total
Internally Displaced People	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Internally Displaced People	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Host Communities	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Host Communities	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Other	Targeted	38,115	22,331	16,161	13,393	90,000
Other	Reached	35,713	23,238	18,531	13,084	90,566

Total People directly Targeted

	Targeted	38,115	22,331	16,161	13,393	90,000
	Percentage of Female 67 %		Percentage of Male 33 %		Percentage of Child 40 %	
	Reached	35,713	23,238	18,531	13,084	90,566
	Percentage of Female 65 %		Percentage of Male 35 %		Percentage of Child 40 %	

Persons with disabilities

	Targeted	1,143	670	485	402	2,700
	Reached	639	372	236	209	1,456
	Percentage of PWD against Total Targeted 2%					

Directly Targeted by Sector/Cluster

Cluster	Category	Women (>=18)	Girls (<18)	Men (>=18)	Boys (<18)	Total
Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health	Internally Displaced People - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Internally Displaced People - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Refugees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Refugees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Returnees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Returnees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0

Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health	Host Communities - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Host Communities - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Other - Targeted	38,115	22,331	16,161	13,393	90,000
	Other - Reached	35,713	23,238	18,531	13,084	90,566
	Total People directly Targeted					
	Targeted	38,115	22,331	16,161	13,393	90,000
	Percentage of Female 67 %		Percentage of Male 33 %		Percentage of Child 40 %	
	Reached	35,713	23,238	18,531	13,084	90,566
	Percentage of Female 65 %		Percentage of Male 35 %		Percentage of Child 40 %	
	Persons with Disabilities					
	Targeted	1143	670	485	402	2700
	Reached	639	372	236	209	1,456
	Percentage of PWD against Project Total 2%					

5.1 Comments for People Targeted *

As can be noted, there is an increase in the number of men reached, which is related to approximately 3,000 more men benefiting from the acquisition of condom kits, the expanded reach of people with the dignity kits (DKs), and the number of people who benefit from kits for the care of sexually transmitted infections. Additionally, it's worth noting that the decrease in births in the territories slightly impacts the number of women reached, particularly in relation to support for childbirth and its complications.

Regarding people with disabilities, a smaller number was reached than what was planned, based on the individuals who were identified already in the territory, on the ground, by the community brigades. The goal was set based on prior information provided from registered people with disabilities.

6. People Indirectly Reached

6.1 Estimate on people indirectly reached

Targeted	13,672	Reached	15,013
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6.2 People indirectly reached by the project

The project strengthened local health centers, which now indirectly benefit all 3,780 births that occur annually in the area. This was achieved by expanding service capacity through the provision of sphygmomanometers and fetal Doppler equipment, training personnel in obstetric emergency care, and implementing the Minimum Initial Service Package. In addition, brigades were formed and equipped with communication materials to conduct promotional campaigns. These activities reached an additional 11233 women of reproductive age. Therefore, the project's total reach is 15,013 beneficiaries

7. Locations					
	Targeted			Reached	
People per Sector	Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health				
Artemisa	85 %	76,500	79 %	71,548	
Mayabeque	15 %	13,500	21 %	19,018	
	100 %	90,000	100 %	90,566	
Comments on People Reached					
Comments on Budget					

	Targeted			Reached	
Budget per Sector	Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health				
Artemisa	80 %	240,000.00	84 %	252,000.00	
Mayabeque	20 %	60,000.00	16 %	48,000.00	
	100 %	300,000.00	100 %	300,000.00	

Programming and Implementation
8. Effective Programming
8.1 Effective programming *
<p>The project's implementation was unique in that it included the formation of community brigades, comprised of representatives from the Ministry of Public Health and the Federation of Cuban Women. The brigades were responsible for identifying vulnerable people in the communities (including adolescents, pregnant women, families who lost everything, and people with disabilities). Their objective was to ensure these individuals received supplies and participated in information and communication activities. Their work was reinforced with printed materials on topics such as identifying pregnancy risks, STIs, and gender-based violence (GBV) care, which improved the quality and reach of their actions. Through these brigades, a continuous feedback and monitoring system was also maintained for all supply acquisitions and distributions within each community. Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) was addressed by declaring "zero tolerance" spaces and disseminating information on the topic during meetings and monitoring activities. Protection against Gender-Based Violence (GBV) was a central component of the project. The collaboration with the Federation of Cuban Women was key, due to its role in defending women's rights. Specific actions included acquiring and distributing Dignity Kits to women, adolescents, and people with disabilities to provide them with essential items for their protection. Additionally, kits for the clinical management of sexual violence were delivered, and health personnel were trained to provide proper care. The community brigades also included topics such as GBV prevention, adolescent pregnancy, and sexually transmitted infections in their communications. Finally, the availability of condoms, especially for vulnerable populations, contributed to the empowerment of women in negotiating their sexual relationships.</p>
8.2 Protection Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Protection Budget Percent	Protection Budget Value	Protection People Targeted
Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health	300,000.00	Targeted	45.00	135,000.00	90,000
		Reached	37.00	111,000.00	90,566

8.3. Comment on the Protection Budget Value

This refers to the expenditure allocated to the acquisition of Dignity Kits, which support the protection of women, adolescents, and other vulnerable populations, the acquisition of IARH Kit 3 to clinical management of sexual violence and IARH kit 5 to protection of STI, the acquisition of Maternity ward linens as well as actions dedicated to increasing capacity to respond to and prevent GBV.

The decrease is related to the lower costs of some of the supplies and the IARH kits acquired, which was directed toward the acquisition of the four indicators. However, approximately the same reach of beneficiaries was maintained.

8.4 Protection from GBV Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		GBV Budget Percent	GBV Budget Value	GBV People Targeted
Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health	300,000.00	Targeted	21.00	63,000.00	90,000
		Reached	18.00	54,000.00	90,566

8.5. Comment on the Protection from GBV Budget Value

This refers to expenditure allocated to the acquisition of Dignity Kits, IARH kit dedicated to clinical management of Rape, IARH kit dedicated to STI and actions dedicated to increasing capacity to respond to and prevent GBV.

(The IARH kits cost less than what was budgeted)

The GBV budget values are included in the overall protection budget.

8.6. Gender Equality Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Gender Equality Budget Percent	Gender Equality Budget Value	Gender Equality People Targeted
Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health	300,000.00	Targeted	72.00	216,000.00	90,000
		Reached	62.00	186,000.00	90,566

8.7. Comment on the Gender Equality Budget Value

This refers to the IARH kits acquired in addition to linen for health centers, dignity kits, medicines, equipment, and training actions for health personnel, as well as the acquisition of four generators.

8.8. Disability Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Persons with Disabilities Budget Percentage	Persons with Disabilities Budget Value
Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health	300,000.00	Targeted		0.00
		Reached	0.00	0.00

8.9. Comment on Disability Budget Value and People Reached

Climate Action (CA)

CA.1 Do planned activities reduce exposure or vulnerability, supporting adaptation and resilience, to future climate-related shocks and stresses for targeted individuals or communities?

No

Please describe the results achieved related during the reporting period

The project does not have a main component on adaptation or resilience to climate change. However a workshop was held to prepare health personnel, decision-makers, and CSOs to sustain life-saving SRH services in emergencies situations and, thus, increase the capacity of staff preparedness. 36 people participated, and a national team has also been formed to train personnel on the application of the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP), which gives sustainability to the actions carried out. Another key element is that life-saving health promotion actions enable people to develop a capacity for preparedness and resilience in these situations.

9. Funding

Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		0.00	
International NGO		0.00	0 %
National NGO		0.00	0 %
	WLO	RLO	YLO
	0.00 0 %	0.00 0 %	0.00 0 %
Others / Government		0.00	0 %
Private Contractor		0.00	0 %
Red Cross/Red Crescent Society		0.00	0 %
UN and IOM		0.00	0 %

10. Sub-Implementing Partners

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US \$	Expenditure in US \$	Date of First Payment to Implementing Partner	Start Date of CERF Funded Activities	Activities	Comment (mandatory if 15% variance)
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No Sub-Partners were added in this project

Total			
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Latest Financial Report Expenditure		
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Comment: Briefly describe the reason for invalid date inputs

11. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

11.1 Cash

CVA Type	Cluster/Sector	Planned People Targeted	People Reached	Total planned transfer amount	Total amount transferred info
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No CVA types were added in this project.

11.2 CVA Total People Reached	Targeted		Reached	
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11.3 Comments on the Reached people" (mandatory if variance is more than 15%)

Project Proposal: CERF-CUB-24-RR-CEF-34308	
Allocation Code:	CERF Rapid Response: Cuba Nov 2024 (Hurricane Rafael)
Project Code:	CERF-CUB-24-RR-CEF-34308
Emergency Type:	Climate / natural disaster - Storm
Project Sector/Cluster:	Education Water Sanitation and Hygiene
Organization:	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

1. Project Overview	
1.1 Project Title	Prioritized WASH actions and rehabilitation of educational centers to benefit children, families, and communities in 7 most affected municipalities of Artemisa.
1.2 Start Date	11-Nov-2024
1.3 End Date	10-May-2025
1.4 Extended End Date	10-Aug-2025
1.5 Project Duration	9 Months

1.6 Project Revision				
Revision Name	Revision Project	Date Revision Submitted	Date Revision Approved	Revision Status
Revision 1	No Cost Extensions (NCE)	30-Apr-2025	05-May-2025	Approved - Project form updated

1.7 Funding Summary	
1.7.1 Total Funds Required for Organization's Response	11,025,000.00
1.7.2 Funds Received for Organization's Response	0.00
1.7.3 Total Funds Requested from CERF for this Proposal	1,379,873.73

<p>1.8 Project Results Summary</p>	<p>A total of 135,000 (5,000 more than planned) benefitted from WASH interventions. 105,000 people from the most affected municipalities in the province of Artemisa regained access to drinking water and sustainable storage conditions through the installation of water pumping and treatment equipment, large-capacity tanks for communities, and tanks for households. The basic hygiene conditions of 6000 families (30,000 vulnerable people) were improved with the delivery of essential supplies to ensure basic hygiene conditions for vulnerable families for 30 days.</p> <p>39 health institutions improved their conditions for sustainable water storage through the delivery of 1,000-liter tanks that support the continuity of health services in these communities.</p> <p>130 schools and day care centers received support for the rehabilitation of their infrastructure and the possibility of waterproofing their roofs as a strategy for future weather events and reestablished their water storage capacity, in a context of difficulties in supplying water to the population. As part of the initial response, 3,670 m2 of prepositioned waterproof roofs were delivered. These interventions contributed to the rapid restoration of educational activities in safe learning spaces for 61,180 children between the ages of 1 and 18 in the province.</p> <p>The project included action on three levels: community, institutional, and household. It restored the water supply capacities of affected communities with a sustainable and more resilient approach; increased the capacities of public health and education institutions for sustainable drinking water storage; and improved hygiene conditions and access to drinking water at the household level for vulnerable families. As part of the initial response, UNICEF provided 4 large-capacity tanks and 6 electric generators with reimbursable funds to immediately restore drinking water service to affected communities in Artemisa province.</p>
<p>1.9 Changes And Amendments</p>	<p>The project was mostly implemented as planned. It benefited 5,103 more people than expected, due to the acquisition of larger capacity water pumps and tanks for the communities. A no-cost extension was requested due to delays in the nationalization and distribution of supplies to the beneficiary populations due to lack of fuel, electricity, transportation, and other logistical and operational problems.</p>
<p>2. Project Objective</p>	

2.1 Project Objective
Provision of life-saving water, sanitation and hygiene services and supplies, ensuring sanitary and hygienic conditions in communities, educational and health institutions, and ensure access to safe, secure and functional learning spaces for children in affected communities, in the aftermath of Hurricane Rafael.

Logical Framework
Logical Framework details for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

3. Outcomes and outputs

Outcome 1

The most affected communities and health and education institutions in the 7 most affected municipalities of Artemisa have essential water, sanitation and hygiene services and supplies.

Comment on progress in achieving project outcome :

105,000 people from the most affected communities in the seven most affected municipalities in the province of Artemisa regained access to drinking water and conditions for its sustainable storage through the installation of water pumping and treatment equipment and tanks at the household level. In addition, basic hygiene and water storage conditions were improved for 6,000 vulnerable families (30,000 people) for 30 days through the delivery of critical hygiene supplies. Additionally, 130 schools and 39 health institutions that had been affected regained sustainable water storage capacity to ensure the continuity of their services.

	Indicators Targets	Indicators Achievements
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End-Cycle Beneficiaries

Outcome Indicator 1.1(Custom)

number of people in the most affected communities regaining access to safe drinking water, safe storage facilities and improved basic sanitary and hygiene conditions. Unit: Individuals	130,000	Women: 51997 Girls: 14302 Men: 48198 Boys: 15503	135,000	Women: 54587 Girls: 14326 Men: 50434 Boys: 15653
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Reporting on Achievements:

Output 1.2

Description

Communities with interruptions in access to water supply are benefiting from drinking water supply services with the rehabilitation of pumping systems, with a sustainable approach.

Comment on progress in achieving project output :

105,000 people from communities whose water service was disrupted by Hurricane Oscar benefited from the restoration of this service thanks to the installation of two high-capacity pumping units and 30 solar-powered hypochlorators, ensuring a sustainable water service in a context affected by power outages. These water treatment systems also help prevent waterborne diseases such as diarrhea and hepatitis A.

4. Indicators

			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements	
Code	Type	Indicator	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Indicator 1.2.1	Standard	(Global) WS.6 - Number of people accessing sufficient and safe water for drinking, cooking and/or personal hygiene use as per agreed sector standard Unit: People	100,000	Women: 39998 Men:37075 Girls:11002 Boys:11925	105,000	Women: 42588 Men: 39312 Girls: 11025 Boys: 12075

Comments on Reached: 5,000 more people than expected, due to the acquisition of larger capacity water pumps and tanks for the communities.

Output 1.1

Description

Storage and treatment facilities for drinking water and hygiene kits are available for vulnerable families living in the 7 municipalities that suffered the greatest impact.

Comment on progress in achieving project output :

6,000 vulnerable families (around 30,000 people) received essential items to ensure hygiene in their homes and personal hygiene for at least 30 days, as well as 14-liter and 500-liter water storage containers for the safe use and storage of water in their homes. These actions were key to preventing outbreaks of waterborne and vector-borne diseases in a post-emergency context, further aggravated by interruptions in water supply to communities.

4. Indicators

			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements	
Code	Type	Indicator	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Indicator 1.1.1	Standard	(Global) WS.16a - Number of people receiving critical WASH supplies (e.g. WASH/hygiene kits) Unit: People	30,000	Women: 11999 Men:11122 Girls:3301 Boys:3578	30,000	Women: 11999 Men: 11122 Girls: 3301 Boys: 3578

Comments on Reached:

Output 1.3

Description

Affected public health facilities have sustainable water storage resources.

Comment on progress in achieving project output :

35 community health centers and 4 hospitals improved their conditions for sustainable water storage through the delivery of 1,000-liter tanks that guarantee the continuity of health services in these communities. One of the hospitals also benefited from a hypochlorinator for water treatment, thus ensuring the quality of the water used in its services.

4. Indicators

			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements	
Code	Type	Indicator	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Indicator 1.3.1	Standard	(Global) H.7 - Number of functional health facilities supported Unit: Facilities	35	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0	39	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0

Comments on Reached: 35 community health centers and 4 hospitals were supported with sustainable water storage facilities. 1 of the hospitals also benefited from a hypochlorinator for water treatment.

Logical Framework details for Education						
3. Outcomes and outputs						
Outcome 1						
29,682 girls and 31,395 boys of 0 to 18 years of age in the 7 most affected municipalities of the Artemisa province resume their learning activities in safe and protective environments.						
Comment on progress in achieving project outcome :						
30,580 girls and 30,600 boys aged between 0 and 18 from the 7 most affected municipalities in the province of Artemisa resumed their educational activities in safe and secure environments through the rehabilitation of roofs and the delivery of educational materials for preschool and school-age children to replace lost materials and ensure the continuity of educational activities. In addition, psycho-emotional support was provided to children through the delivery of recreation kits.						
			Indicators Targets		Indicators Achievements	
			End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Outcome Indicator 1.1(Custom)						
Number of children accessing formal or non-formal education Unit: Individuals			61,077	Women: 0 Girls: 29682 Men: 0 Boys: 31395	61,180	Women: 0 Girls: 30580 Men: 0 Boys: 30600
Reporting on Achievements:						
Updated number of children benefited according to updated enrollment figures from beneficiary schools.						
Output 1.1						
Description						
Affected schools benefited with critical supplies to resume their educational activities.						
Comment on progress in achieving project output :						
Contributed to the rapid rehabilitation of 130 educational centers by providing waterproof roofing and sheets for roof repair, and tanks for sustainable water storage.						
4. Indicators						
			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements	
Code	Type	Indicator	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Indicator 1.1.1	Standard	(Global) Ed.2 - Number of temporary learning spaces and/or centres established and/or rehabilitated Unit: Learning Spaces	130	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0	130	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0
Comments on Reached:						

5. People Targeted						
5. People Directly Reached						
PROJECT DETAIL						
Categories		Women (>=18)	Girls (<18)	Men (>=18)	Boys (<18)	Total
Internally Displaced People	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Internally Displaced People	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Host Communities	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Host Communities	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Other	Targeted	51,997	43,984	48,198	46,898	191,077
Other	Reached	61,682	37,811	56,157	40,530	196,180
Total People directly Targeted						
	Targeted	51,997	43,984	48,198	46,898	191,077
		Percentage of Female 50 %	Percentage of Male 50 %		Percentage of Child 48 %	
	Reached	61,682	37,811	56,157	40,530	196,180
		Percentage of Female 51 %	Percentage of Male 49 %		Percentage of Child 40 %	
Persons with disabilities						
	Targeted	429	1,848	1,446	1,092	4,815
	Reached	450	1,860	1,513	1,081	4,904
		Percentage of PWD against Total Targeted 2%				
Directly Targeted by Sector/Cluster						
Cluster	Category	Women (>=18)	Girls (<18)	Men (>=18)	Boys (<18)	Total
Education	Internally Displaced People - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Internally Displaced People - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Refugees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Refugees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Returnees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Returnees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Host Communities - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0

Education	Host Communities - Reached	0	0	0	0	0	
	Other - Targeted	0	29,682	0	31,395	61,077	
	Other - Reached	0	30,580	0	30,600	61,180	
	Total People directly Targeted						
	Targeted	0	29,682	0	31,395	61,077	
	Percentage of Female 49 %		Percentage of Male 51 %		Percentage of Child 100 %		
	Reached	0	30,580	0	30,600	61,180	
	Percentage of Female 50 %		Percentage of Male 50 %		Percentage of Child 100 %		
	Persons with Disabilities						
	Targeted	0	288	0	627	915	
	Reached	0	297	0	611	908	
	Percentage of PWD against Project Total 1%						
	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Internally Displaced People - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
		Internally Displaced People - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees - Targeted		0	0	0	0	0	
Refugees - Reached		0	0	0	0	0	
Returnees - Targeted		0	0	0	0	0	
Returnees - Reached		0	0	0	0	0	
Host Communities - Targeted		0	0	0	0	0	
Host Communities - Reached		0	0	0	0	0	
Other - Targeted		51,997	14,302	48,198	15,503	130,000	
Other - Reached		61,682	7,231	56,157	9,930	135,000	
Total People directly Targeted							
Targeted		51,997	14,302	48,198	15,503	130,000	
Percentage of Female 51 %		Percentage of Male 49 %		Percentage of Child 23 %			
Reached		61,682	7,231	56,157	9,930	135,000	
Percentage of Female 51 %		Percentage of Male 49 %		Percentage of Child 13 %			
Persons with Disabilities							
Targeted		429	1560	1446	465	3900	
Reached		450	1,563	1513	470	3,996	
Percentage of PWD against Project Total 3%							

5.1 Comments for People Targeted *			
<p>Figures for boys and girls have been adjusted, taking into account that UNICEF interventions included individuals who had already turned 18, categorizing them as children. Due to the interagency methodological challenge, 7,095 have now been counted as women and 5,723 as men.</p> <p>At the same time, the communities targeted by WASH interventions and the schools benefiting from Education activities were reviewed to avoid double counting.</p>			
6. People Indirectly Reached			
6.1 Estimate on people indirectly reached			
Targeted	15,000	Reached	18,000
6.2 People indirectly reached by the project			
<p>A total of 18,000 people benefited indirectly, taking into account the greater reach of health institutions with better water storage conditions. This also includes teachers and families from the beneficiary educational institutions, as well as the general population of the communities involved, who benefited indirectly from the prevention of waterborne and vector-borne diseases.</p>			

7. Locations						
	Targeted			Reached		
People per Sector	Education					
Artemisa	100	%	61,077	100	%	61,180
	100	%	61,077	100	%	61,180
People per Sector	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene					
Artemisa	100	%	130,000	100	%	135,000
	100	%	130,000	100	%	135,000
Comments on People Reached						
Comments on Budget						

	Targeted			Reached		
Budget per Sector	Education					
Artemisa	100	%	299,984.55	100	%	299,984.55
	100	%	299,984.55	100	%	299,984.55
Budget per Sector	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene					
Artemisa	100	%	1,079,889.18	100	%	1,079,889.18
	100	%	1,079,889.18	100	%	1,079,889.18

Programming and Implementation	
8. Effective Programming	
8.1 Effective programming *	

Project design and planning was based on government assessments and response requests. These included data reported by the local governments in the affected communities and incorporates a child protection and a gender equality approach. National, provincial, and municipal authorities lead the implementation with their sectoral specialists in close coordination with UNICEF. Involvement of community members in the response was achieved through existing governance mechanisms at the municipal and local levels. During exchanges with authorities and meetings with affected families and individuals, UNICEF ensured that key humanitarian needs were incorporated into its response.

UNICEF has worked in recent months to strengthen communication mechanisms and work locally in affected communities, focusing on community consultations primarily with children and women.

The communication and feedback mechanism currently established with the affected communities was through direct exchange during field visits to the affected communities, as well as the feedback mechanisms that UNICEF has established for its work in the country (social networks, telephones, email). During the field visits, information was shared with the affected people on the principles of the organization and the objectives and implementation of the project. Direct dialogue with beneficiaries and local authorities confirmed the appropriateness and use of the supplies received and allowed UNICEF to identify further needs. This feedback will be taken into account in future response actions.

As part of its commitment to the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, UNICEF supported capacity building for its staff and partners on issues related to PSEA. It also contributed to the training and preparation of people in charge of dealing with SEA cases, specifically dealing with victims.

8.2 Protection Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Protection Budget Percent	Protection Budget Value	Protection People Targeted
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,079,889.18	Targeted	0.00	0.00	0
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0
Education	299,984.55	Targeted	0.00	0.00	0
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0

8.3. Comment on the Protection Budget Value

As planned, no percentages of the budget were allocated to specific Protection activities.

8.4 Protection from GBV Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		GBV Budget Percent	GBV Budget Value	GBV People Targeted
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,079,889.18	Targeted			
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0
Education	299,984.55	Targeted			
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0

8.5. Comment on the Protection from GBV Budget Value

As planned, no percentages of the budget were allocated to specific GBV activities.

8.6. Gender Equality Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Gender Equality Budget Percent	Gender Equality Budget Value	Gender Equality People Targeted
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,079,889.18	Targeted		0.00	
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0

Education	299,984.55	Targeted		0.00	
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0

8.7. Comment on the Gender Equality Budget Value

Through improvements on access to water and basic sanitation and hygiene services, women and girls were less exposed to gender-based violence occurring during water fetching, use of sanitary facilities or menstrual hygiene management activities outside of safe spaces as their homes, schools or shelters, that increase their vulnerability.

Supporting the return to school of children under the age of five allowed working mothers to have the time they needed to fetch water and food and return to work.

As planned, a specific percentage was not allocated for Gender Equality specific actions.

8.8. Disability Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Persons with Disabilities Budget Percentage	Persons with Disabilities Budget Value
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,079,889.18	Targeted		0.00
		Reached	0.00	0.00
Education	299,984.55	Targeted		0.00
		Reached	0.00	0.00

8.9. Comment on Disability Budget Value and People Reached

As planned, the project had no budget allocated for disability-related activities. The project included benefits for schools with children with disabilities.

Climate Action (CA)

CA.1 Do planned activities reduce exposure or vulnerability, supporting adaptation and resilience, to future climate-related shocks and stresses for targeted individuals or communities?

Yes, it is one of the key considerations of planned activities.

"If 'Yes', please describe how the project helps increase the ability to adapt or absorb climate shocks and stresses or reduce exposure to them."?

The recovery of access to drinking water for the affected communities will be guaranteed through the replacement of more efficient water pumping equipment that operates with renewable energy sources, in this case solar energy. At the same time, this will provide this service in a sustainable and continuous way to mountain communities, which previously saw their service interrupted due to lack of fossil fuel.

Please describe the results achieved related during the reporting period

Access to drinking water for affected communities was restored by replacing damaged water pumping equipment with more efficient equipment, accompanied by water treatment equipment powered by renewable energy sources, in this case solar energy. Communities, households, and institutions were provided with water storage facilities that allow for more rational and sustainable use, particularly in rural communities with interruptions in water supply services.

9. Funding

Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:	0.00
International NGO	0.00 0 %

National NGO								0.00	0 %
WLO		RLO		YLO		OPD			
0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %		
Others / Government								0.00	0 %
Private Contractor								0.00	0 %
Red Cross/Red Crescent Society								0.00	0 %
UN and IOM								0.00	0 %

10. Sub-Implementing Partners							
Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US \$	Expenditure in US \$	Date of First Payment to Implementing Partner	Start Date of CERF Funded Activities	Activities	Comment (mandatory if 15% variance)
No Sub-Partners were added in this project							
Total							
Latest Financial Report Expenditure							
Comment: Briefly describe the reason for invalid date inputs							

11. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)					
11.1 Cash					
CVA Type	Cluster/Sector	Planned People Targeted	People Reached	Total planned transfer amount	Total amount transferred info
No CVA types were added in this project.					
11.2 CVA Total People Reached		Targeted		Reached	
11.3 Comments on the Reached people" (mandatory if variance is more than 15%)					

Project Proposal: CERF-CUB-24-RR-WHO-34309	
Allocation Code:	CERF Rapid Response: Cuba Nov 2024 (Hurricane Rafael)
Project Code:	CERF-CUB-24-RR-WHO-34309
Emergency Type:	Climate / natural disaster - Storm
Project Sector/Cluster:	Health
Organization:	World Health Organization (WHO)

1. Project Overview	
1.1 Project Title	Restore access to critical health services to Cuban local communities in post-Hurricane Rafael aftermath
1.2 Start Date	29-Nov-2024
1.3 End Date	28-May-2025
1.4 Extended End Date	28-Aug-2025
1.5 Project Duration	9 Months

1.6 Project Revision				
Revision Name	Revision Project	Date Revision Submitted	Date Revision Approved	Revision Status
Revision 1	No Cost Extensions (NCE)	12-May-2025	13-May-2025	Approved - Project form updated

1.7 Funding Summary	
1.7.1 Total Funds Required for Organization's Response	3,580,000.00
1.7.2 Funds Received for Organization's Response	0.00
1.7.3 Total Funds Requested from CERF for this Proposal	1,139,990.31

1.8 Project Results Summary

The CERF-funded project enabled a timely and effective health response in western Cuba following Hurricane Rafael, focusing on the provinces of Artemisa and Mayabeque. In coordination with the Ministry of Public Health (MINSAP), the project restored essential health services, reinforced epidemiological surveillance, and supported affected communities through the delivery of critical equipment and medical supplies. Aid was delivered to both primary and secondary health services, including support for medical teams operating in hard-to-reach areas.

To ensure service continuity, 11 generators, 30 water tanks (2,000 liters), 25 multipurpose tents with lighting kits, and 7 solar panel kits (5 kW) were provided. Medical supplies included pediatric and general surgery kits, gynecology instruments, sutures, emergency kits for pneumonia and NCDs, TESK 2019 modules, sterile surgical gloves, and communication sims for emergency teams. These resources contributed to the rapid recovery of operational capacity in at least 87 health institutions.

To prevent disease outbreaks, rapid diagnostic tests for cholera, E.coli, and Leptospira were distributed, along with water purification tablets and chlorine residual test kits. Hygiene supplies—including hand soap, alcohol gel, and bed linens—supported infection prevention and control.

Surveillance and water monitoring activities were strengthened, enabling early detection and response to health threats. No disease outbreaks or major health incidents were reported in official media, reflecting the effectiveness of the response and the resilience of Cuba's health system.

In line with MINSAP's principles, medical care was guaranteed for all affected individuals through universal coverage and equitable access. Supplies were delivered directly to health institutions, ensuring the inclusion of all individuals and reinforcing the capacity of the local health system to respond effectively in the aftermath of the hurricane.

1.9 Changes And Amendments	<p>A no-cost extension was requested for the rapid test kits for E. coli, leptospirosis, and cholera to ensure continued disease surveillance capacity. Due to the high power requirements, the generators had to be procured outside the region. However, the international procurement process faced significant delays and challenges, largely due to ongoing global logistical disruptions and limited availability of shipping providers and suppliers within the country. These supplies are critical for early detection and monitoring of potential infectious disease outbreaks, as well as for maintaining the operational functionality of health institutions—particularly in the context of the severe impact on the national power grid caused by the hurricane.</p>
2. Project Objective	
2.1 Project Objective	
<p>Support the response of the national health system after the damage caused by Hurricane Rafael in the two most affected provinces of west Cuba to ensure continued availability and quality of essential health services in health institutions, as well as mitigate health risks and prevent increased morbidity among vulnerable populations in post-hurricane conditions.</p>	
Logical Framework	

Logical Framework details for Health				
3. Outcomes and outputs				
Outcome 1				
Availability of essential health services (including mental health) ensured in the municipalities impacted by Hurricane Rafael in provinces of west Cuba				
Comment on progress in achieving project outcome :				
<p>In coordination with the Ministry of Public Health (MINSAP), the project ensured the availability of essential health services—including mental health care—in municipalities impacted by Hurricane Rafael in western Cuba. To support the continuity of care, a wide range of medical supplies and equipment were delivered to affected health institutions. These included pediatric fine general surgery kits, basic general surgery and gynecology instrument sets, and supplementary sutures for obstetric use. Emergency kits for pneumonia and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) were also distributed, covering medicines, renewables, and equipment. Additionally, TESK 2019 kits were provided to support drug administration, sterilization, suturing, dressing (including burns), anaesthesia, intubation, and fracture management. Sterile surgical gloves and communication cards for emergency response teams were also procured to facilitate safe procedures and coordination. These interventions were critical to restoring health service delivery capacity and ensuring timely response to health threats in the aftermath of the hurricane. In parallel, psychosocial support activities were carried out for health professionals—many of whom were also affected by the disaster—and for the broader community. These efforts were actively supported by students of medicine, nursing, and health technology, contributing to emotional recovery and community resilience.</p>				
	Indicators Targets		Indicators Achievements	
	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Outcome Indicator 1.1(Custom)				
Number of individuals living in areas most affected by hurricane Rafael with restored access to critical and safe health services	349,320	Women: 136156 Girls: 37811 Men: 134823	349,320	Women: 136156 Girls: 37811 Men: 134823
Unit: People		Boys: 40530		Boys: 40530
Reporting on Achievements:				
<p>The aid was delivered in the two provinces most affected by the impact of the event, including primary and secondary health services. The supplies provided allowed the continuity of vital health services, particularly emergency and urgent care, as well as the work of medical teams (medical-surgical brigades) stationed in hard-to-reach areas.</p>				
Output 1.1				
Description				
192 damaged health institutions have restored their functional capacity to operate in safe conditions				
Comment on progress in achieving project output :				

To restore the operational capacity of 87 health institutions in the provinces of Artemisa and Mayabeque following Hurricane Rafael, the project delivered critical infrastructure support, including 11 generators, 30 water tanks (2,000 liters each), 25 multipurpose tents with lighting kits (20 of 42m² and 5 of 72m²), and 7 complete solar panel kits (5 kW). These resources were essential to reestablish safe and continuous health service delivery in a context of severe infrastructure damage and heightened epidemiological risks, including the co-circulation of dengue, Oropouche, and respiratory viruses. The interventions also supported water storage, energy access, and temporary shelter needs for health institutions, contributing to the resilience of the health system and the protection of over 395,000 individuals in the most affected communities

4. Indicators

		Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements		
Code	Type	Indicator	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Indicator 1.1.1	Standard	(Global) H.7 - Number of functional health facilities supported Unit: Facilities	87	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0	87	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0

Comments on Reached: This CERF project contributed to the rapid recovery of the operational capacity of at least 87 affected health institutions in the two (2) most affected provinces (Artemisa and Mayabeque). In addition to supporting the control and surveillance of possible health risks or threats to the health of vulnerable populations living in the affected areas. Examples are the surveillance and monitoring processes of drinking water.

3. Outcomes and outputs

Outcome 2

Risk of communicable diseases outbreaks in all damaged areas timely detected and contained.

Comment on progress in achieving project outcome :

To support the timely detection and containment of communicable disease outbreaks in areas affected by Hurricane Rafael, the project provided essential diagnostic tools and water quality monitoring supplies. Rapid tests for *Vibrio cholerae*, *E. coli*, and *Leptospira* were delivered to strengthen early detection capacity in high-risk areas. To support water safety, 100,000 Oasis purification tablets (NaDCC 8.5mg) and 600 boxes of DPD No. 1 chlorine residual test kits (500 units per box) were distributed. Hygiene and personal care supplies—including 30,000 bars of hand soap, 100 bottles of liquid hand soap (5L), 200 bottles of alcohol gel (5L), and 4,000 full-size cotton bed sheet sets—were also provided to reduce transmission risks and support infection prevention and control in health facilities and shelters. These interventions were critical to mitigating public health risks in the post-disaster context and ensuring safer conditions for affected populations.

		Indicators Targets		Indicators Achievements	
		End-Cycle Beneficiaries			

Outcome Indicator 2.1(Custom)

Percentage of public health alerts generated through health-facility-based surveillance or alert systems verified/investigated within 48 hours Unit: Percentage	100	Women:0 Girls: 0 Men: 0 Boys: 0	100	Women:0 Girls: 0 Men: 0 Boys: 0
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Reporting on Achievements:

In the country's official media reports, there were no reports of disease outbreaks or other incidents of general health damage. Despite the intensity of the hydrometeorological event.

Output 2.1

Description

Epidemiological surveillance capacities strengthened in all affected areas for immediate detection of outbreak risks

Comment on progress in achieving project output :

Epidemiological surveillance capacities were strengthened across all hurricane-affected areas to enable the immediate detection of outbreak risks. Rapid diagnostic tests for *Vibrio cholerae*, *E. coli*, and *Leptospira* were deployed to support early identification of water- and vector-borne diseases. Water purification tablets and chlorine residual test kits were distributed to monitor and improve water safety, while hygiene supplies—including hand soap, alcohol gel, and bed linens—supported infection prevention and control efforts in health facilities and shelters. These tools enabled surveillance teams to conduct active case finding and respond promptly to emerging health threats, contributing to a more resilient public health response in the post-disaster context.

4. Indicators

			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements	
Code	Type	Indicator	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Indicator 2.1.1	Standard	(Global) H.6 - Proportion of functional health facilities sharing timely reports Unit: Percentage	100	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0	100	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0

Comments on Reached: The Ministry of Health has its daily and secure reporting mechanisms from the primary level/health clinics to municipalities - province and national level. There were no reports of events or outbreaks in the sector in the public media. During the government reports they were informing about the process of recovery and revitalization of health services.

5. People Targeted

5. People Directly Reached

PROJECT DETAIL

Categories		Women (>=18)	Girls (<18)	Men (>=18)	Boys (<18)	Total
Internally Displaced People	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Internally Displaced People	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Host Communities	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Host Communities	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Other	Targeted	136,156	37,811	134,823	40,530	349,320
Other	Reached	29,701	9,379	30,913	9,762	79,755

Total People directly Targeted

	Targeted	136,156	37,811	134,823	40,530	349,320
		Percentage of Female 50 %	Percentage of Male 50 %	Percentage of Child 22 %		
	Reached	29,701	9,379	30,913	9,762	79,755
		Percentage of Female 49 %	Percentage of Male 51 %	Percentage of Child 24 %		

Persons with disabilities						
	Targeted	4,085	1,134	4,045	1,216	10,480
	Reached	891	281	927	293	2,392
Percentage of PWD against Total Targeted 3%						

Directly Targeted by Sector/Cluster							
Cluster	Category	Women (>=18)	Girls (<18)	Men (>=18)	Boys (<18)	Total	
Health	Internally Displaced People - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0	
	Internally Displaced People - Reached	0	0	0	0	0	
	Refugees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0	
	Refugees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0	
	Returnees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0	
	Returnees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0	
	Host Communities - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0	
	Host Communities - Reached	0	0	0	0	0	
	Other - Targeted	136,156	37,811	134,823	40,530	349,320	
	Other - Reached	29,701	9,379	30,913	9,762	79,755	
	Total People directly Targeted						
	Targeted	136,156	37,811	134,823	40,530	349,320	
	Percentage of Female 50 %		Percentage of Male 50 %		Percentage of Child 22 %		
	Reached	29,701	9,379	30,913	9,762	79,755	
	Percentage of Female 49 %		Percentage of Male 51 %		Percentage of Child 24 %		
	Persons with Disabilities						
	Targeted	4085	1134	4045	1216	10480	
	Reached	891	281	927	293	2,392	
	Percentage of PWD against Project Total 3%						

5.1 Comments for People Targeted *

The estimated number of unique direct beneficiaries was estimated at 79,755. This was calculated using data of external and emergency consultations over a three-month period (June-August 2025) in targeted health facilities in Artemisa and Mayabeque and data on outbreak surveillance public health interventions. The difference between targeted and reached beneficiaries reflects a difference in calculation methodology: the target figure included the total population of the two targeted provinces (349,320), while the reached figure is based on actual service data and supplies delivered, adjusted to avoid double counting. It is important to note that the number of consultations recorded during the three-month period was lower than expected (72,462 total) considering that many residents of Artemisa and Mayabeque seek care in Havana due to its proximity and broader service availability.

6. People Indirectly Reached

6.1 Estimate on people indirectly reached

Targeted	645,270	Reached	645,270
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6.2 People indirectly reached by the project

In the health sector, it is difficult to exclude any segment of the population, as the technical and operational support provided under this rapid response project was delivered at the institutional level through public health centers. Cuba applies the principle of free universal health care, ensuring access for all at every level of care. This intervention did not involve direct service delivery to individuals but rather focused on restoring essential care capacities in affected health facilities. Therefore, anyone seeking care in these facilities benefited—directly or indirectly—from the inputs and capacities supported through the project.

The calculation of indirect beneficiaries comprises individuals that reside outside of the coverage areas of the supported health facilities but in areas close to the hurricane impact zone. Given the geographical proximity to the supported health facilities, they can access health services in nearby facilities, including provincial nomenclature hospitals and polyclinics in community that are closer to their homes. These people benefit from the resources delivered through the project, including medical supplies and surveillance activities carried out in both provinces.

7. Locations

People per Sector	Targeted		Reached	
	Health		Health	
Artemisa	85 %	296,922	52 %	41,473
Mayabeque	15 %	52,398	48 %	38,282
	100 %	349,320	100 %	79,755

Comments on People Reached

In general, the estimated target population was reached, as supplies were delivered directly to health institutions located in the two affected provinces, as initially planned. This enabled the health system to effectively respond to the medical needs of the population, carry out surveillance activities, and provide psychosocial support. These actions were led by specialists and supported by students from the health sector, who contributed through field visits and active case-finding efforts. The community not only benefitted from the project through continued and restored access to essential care services but also contributed to the response themselves through cleaning efforts and in clearing drainage systems and main access roads.

Comments on Budget

The budget was implemented according to planned activities, including field visits and exchange sections in support of recovery and mental health care.

Budget per Sector	Targeted			Reached		
	Health					
Artemisa	80	%	911,992.25	52	%	592,794.96
Mayabeque	20	%	227,998.06	48	%	547,195.35
	100	%	1,139,990.31	100	%	1,139,990.31

Programming and Implementation

8. Effective Programming

8.1 Effective programming *

Urgent health needs were identified directly by municipal and provincial health authorities in the affected provinces, with support from national authorities and PAHO/WHO. This localized approach ensured that priorities reflected the realities on the ground. In coordination with the Ministry of Public Health (MINSAP), criteria were established to guarantee that medical care reached all affected individuals, upholding Cuba's principle of universal coverage and equitable access. Supplies were delivered directly to health institutions, ensuring inclusion without discrimination. Damage assessments from the National Civil Defense guided the targeting of assistance to the most affected health facilities.

The project contributed to the rapid recovery of operational capacity in at least 87 health institutions across Artemisa and Mayabeque. Aid reached both primary and secondary health services, supporting the continuity of emergency and urgent care, and enabling medical teams—including those stationed in hard-to-reach areas—to resume operations. Surveillance and monitoring of drinking water were also reinforced, helping to detect and mitigate health risks. Despite the intensity of Hurricane Rafael, no disease outbreaks or major health incidents were reported in official media, reflecting the effectiveness of the response and the resilience of Cuba's health system. MINSAP's secure daily reporting mechanisms—from local clinics to national level—supported this outcome.

While PAHO/WHO did not allocate a specific budget for protection activities, it maintained a centralized online help line for anonymous reporting of complaints or irregularities, managed by its independent investigation office. Due to the nature of its work—primarily through coordination with government entities and humanitarian partners—PAHO/WHO does not operate a decentralized complaint mechanism directly accessible to beneficiaries. However, it actively promotes the strengthening of community feedback channels to assess the relevance of assistance and improve project design and implementation from a gender, age, and ethnicity perspective. Field visits conducted by PAHO/WHO staff included exchanges with affected populations and vulnerable groups, and no reports of harm or abuse were received.

From the design phase, PAHO/WHO upheld a zero-tolerance policy for misconduct, and no incidents were reported during implementation. Gender equality and disability inclusion were integrated throughout the project. Although no specific budget was allocated for these components, they were embedded in planning and execution. Data was disaggregated by gender, and the health system's universal nature ensured that all population groups—including women, men, children, older adults, and persons with disabilities—benefited from the assistance. Priority was given to vulnerable groups such as children, adolescents, pregnant and postpartum women, the elderly, and people with disabilities.

8.2 Protection Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Protection Budget Percent	Protection Budget Value	Protection People Targeted
Health	1,139,990.31	Targeted	0.00	0.00	0
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0

8.3. Comment on the Protection Budget Value

Please refer to section 8.1

8.4 Protection from GBV Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		GBV Budget Percent	GBV Budget Value	GBV People Targeted
Health	1,139,990.31	Targeted			
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0

8.5. Comment on the Protection from GBV Budget Value

Please refer to section 8.1

8.6. Gender Equality Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Gender Equality Budget Percent	Gender Equality Budget Value	Gender Equality People Targeted
Health	1,139,990.31	Targeted		0.00	
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0

8.7. Comment on the Gender Equality Budget Value

Please refer to section 8.1

8.8. Disability Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Persons with Disabilities Budget Percentage	Persons with Disabilities Budget Value
Health	1,139,990.31	Targeted		0.00
		Reached	0.00	0.00

8.9. Comment on Disability Budget Value and People Reached

Please refer to section 8.1

Climate Action (CA)

CA.1 Do planned activities reduce exposure or vulnerability, supporting adaptation and resilience, to future climate-related shocks and stresses for targeted individuals or communities?

No

Please describe the results achieved related during the reporting period

While the project did not include specific activities aimed at reducing exposure or vulnerability to future climate-related shocks and stresses, it focused on restoring essential health services and strengthening epidemiological surveillance in response to Hurricane Rafael. The primary objective was to address immediate life-saving needs in the most affected areas of Artemisa and Mayabeque provinces.

The project did not incorporate climate adaptation measures such as infrastructure improvements designed to withstand future climate events, nor did it include environmental or risk reduction components. However, the delivery of generators, water tanks, and solar panels helped mitigate the impact of the national energy crisis on health institutions, indirectly contributing to service continuity in the face of climate-related disruptions. PAHO/WHO recognizes the importance of climate-smart humanitarian action and remains committed to integrating resilience-building strategies in future interventions, especially in regions increasingly vulnerable to climate shocks.

9. Funding										
Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:									0.00	
International NGO									0.00	0 %
National NGO									0.00	0 %
		WLO		RLO		YLO		OPD		
		0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %	
Others / Government									0.00	0 %
Private Contractor									0.00	0 %
Red Cross/Red Crescent Society									0.00	0 %
UN and IOM									0.00	0 %

10. Sub-Implementing Partners							
Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US \$	Expenditure in US \$	Date of First Payment to Implementing Partner	Start Date of CERF Funded Activities	Activities	Comment (mandatory if 15% variance)
No Sub-Partners were added in this project							
Total							
Latest Financial Report Expenditure							
Comment: Briefly describe the reason for invalid date inputs							

11. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)					
11.1 Cash					
CVA Type	Cluster/Sector	Planned People Targeted	People Reached	Total planned transfer amount	Total amount transferred info
No CVA types were added in this project.					
11.2 CVA Total People Reached		Targeted		Reached	
11.3 Comments on the Reached people" (mandatory if variance is more than 15%)					

