

CUBA

PLAN OF ACTION

Response to needs arising from
Hurricane Sandy - November 2012



ACN, November 2012



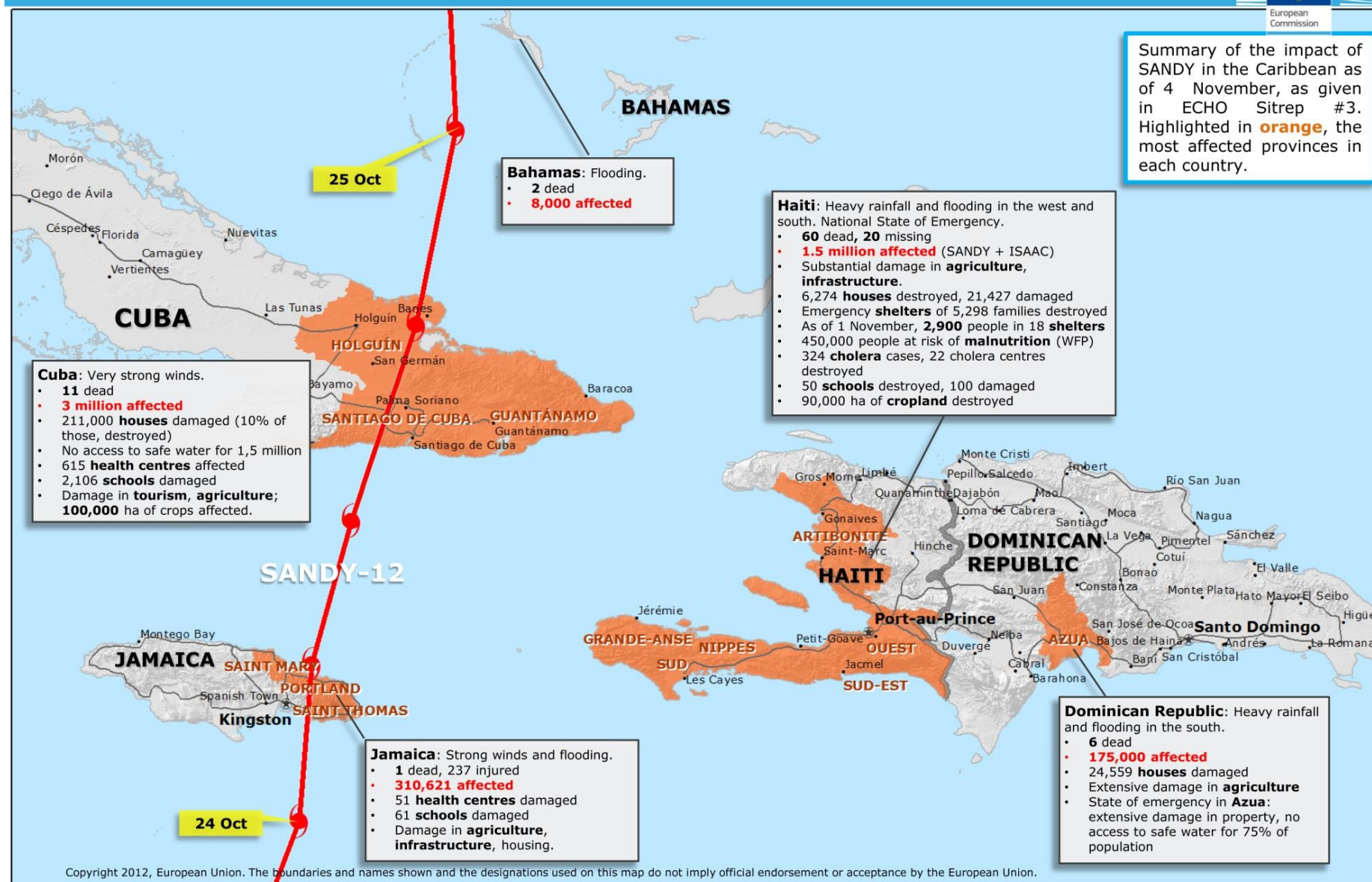
UNITED NATIONS

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Hurricane Sandy hit the eastern region of Cuba hard. It passed through the country on 25 October, 2012 as a category 2 Hurricane (approaching category 3) in a five hours span. Sustained winds reached 200 km/h as Sandy lashed Cuba's second and third most populated provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Holguin, respectively.

340,000 people were evacuated as a preventative measure, of whom 300,000 stayed with relatives. With the exception of 1,000 people accommodated in collective centres, these people have now returned to their damaged homes. Despite these preparedness measures, 11 people died and some three million people (27% of the country's inhabitants) are indirectly affected. At least half of these have had their housing, water, and food directly affected. Half of this population is female. More than 226,600 homes were damaged (representing 50% of the inhabitants of the eastern region) and at least 17,000 were destroyed - the majority in the City of Santiago de Cuba, with a population of close to 500,000 people.

Plan of Action for Hurricane Sandy Key parameters	
Duration	6 – 18 months
Affected population	Three million people
Areas targeted by Flash Appeal	Santiago, Guantanamo and Holguin provinces
Key sectors for response	Shelter and Early Recovery Water and Sanitation Food Security Health Education Coordination
Key target beneficiaries (approximate figures)	Three million people, including: • 300,000 in Shelter and Recovery • 60,000 in WASH • 2.2 million in Food Security • 2.6 million in Health • 185,000 in Education
Total funding requested	\$30,591,446
Per beneficiary	Approximately \$10

Although the Government of Cuba is responding swiftly and effectively to the hurricane, additional response is needed. The United Nations System, in support of the initial response of the Government, is working closely with local authorities, donors and emergency organizations to support national efforts. UN agencies mobilized \$1.5 million in emergency funds, which was complemented by a \$1.6 million allocation from the Central Emergency Response Fund from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

The urban context of the affected area, with significant losses in housing, food reserves, crops, and storage and production facilities, combined with Santiago de Cuba's importance as an economic hub for the eastern region and the country, has strained response capacity and leaves a huge impact on the living conditions of affected people.

Given the magnitude of the storm and the resulting devastation, those affected need urgent support to maintain basic health and nutritional standards and to provide adequate shelter/housing conditions. Of particular concern are heightened needs of vulnerable groups, such as women, pregnant women, children under five, as well as elderly people over 65. Immediate assistance is intended to address basic needs, and support start-up of recovery activities, while reducing vulnerabilities by strengthening communities' resilience to future extreme weather.

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Food security is of priority given the magnitude of the losses of food combined with damage to food storage facilities. In addition to large losses in agriculture crops in the eastern region hit directly by the hurricane, subsequent flooding in the central regions compounds food losses.

There is also an urgent need to restore health care services including repair of structures, replacement of medical equipment and restocking of medicines such as antibiotics and supplies. It must be assured that vaccination services are resumed, early warning surveillance, prevention and treatment of potential disease outbreak, provision of maternal health services and sexual and reproductive health are in place. The immediate return of students and teachers to classes requires emergency repairs to damaged schools and replacement of school materials, interventions to provide potable water and sanitation, and construction material to repair roofs.

This Plan of Action is seeking \$30.6 million to address the urgent needs of the population affected by Hurricane Sandy.¹ The UNS developed this plan recognizing the priorities of the affected population and was discussed with the Government. The UNS also held discussions with the Red Cross and international NGOs to avoid duplication of efforts. All projects and activities in the Plan of Action have humanitarian aspects that will be implemented during the first six months. Due to the particularities of the impact of this disaster and its urban context, many projects will continue until 18 months, strengthening the transition recovery. This strategy will cover basic immediate needs as well as support the improvement of living conditions of affected people.

This Plan of Action will be revised in one month, when there is a more complete picture of current needs and the evolution of the response.

Basic humanitarian and development indicators for Cuba

Population	11,247,925 people
Population growth	6 per 1,000
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 births)	6 (2011)
Life expectancy	77.97 years (2011)
Population living with HIV/AIDS and adult prevalence rate⁴	14,400 (2011) 0.19% prevalence
Prevalence of undernourishment in total population	<5%
Area	110,860 km ²
Urbanization	75% (2010)
Divisions	15 provinces and 1 special municipality
Capital	Havana 2.13million (2011)
GNI per capita	\$4,335 (2011)
Percentage of population living on less than \$1.25⁶ per day	n.a.
Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	urban: 3.1% of population rural: 21.7% of population total: 7.6% of population (2008)
UNDP HDR 2011 Development Index Score and rank	0.776 (High); 51 of 187

¹ All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@un.org), which will display its requirements and funding on the current appeals page.

Table I: Summary of Requirements – By Cluster/Sector

Cuba Plan of Action 2012 as of 14 November 2012 http://fts.unocha.org					
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Cluster	Requirements (\$) A	Funding (\$) B	Unmet requirements (\$) C=A-B	% Covered D=B/A	Uncommitted pledges (\$) E
COORDINATION	200,000	-	200,000	0%	-
EDUCATION	1,300,350	254,823	1,045,527	20%	-
FOOD SECURITY	13,510,000	-	13,510,000	0%	-
HEALTH	2,950,000	652,161	2,297,839	22%	-
SHELTER AND RECOVERY	9,003,234	-	9,003,234	0%	-
WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE	3,627,862	671,125	2,956,737	18%	-
Grand Total	30,591,446	1,578,109	29,013,337	5%	-

Table II: Summary of Requirements – By Organization

Cuba Plan of Action 2012 as of 14 November 2012 http://fts.unocha.org					
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Appealing organization	Requirements (\$) A	Funding (\$) B	Unmet requirements (\$) C=A-B	% Covered D=B/A	Uncommitted pledges (\$) E
FAO	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	0%	-
PAHO (WHO)	2,250,000	549,912	1,700,088	24%	-
UNDP	9,315,264	-	9,315,264	0%	-
UNESCO	540,350	-	540,350	0%	-
UNFPA	300,000	102,249	197,751	34%	-
UN-HABITAT	1,987,970	-	1,987,970	0%	-
UNICEF	4,387,862	925,948	3,461,914	21%	-
WFP	7,810,000	-	7,810,000	0%	-
Grand Total	30,591,446	1,578,109	29,013,337	5%	-

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 14 November 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

2.1 Context and Response to Date

Context

Hurricane Sandy is considered the most devastating hurricane to have struck the eastern provinces of Cuba in the past 50 years. It crossed the island on 25 October 2012 with sustained winds of 200 km/h, directly hitting the City of Santiago de Cuba, where power and communication lines were cut and housing and infrastructure suffered major damage. Ten days after the storm, people remain largely without electricity, running water and communications.



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Impact

Eleven people died and at least three million people (27% of the population) were indirectly affected and at least 1.5 million have suffered losses in housing, water, and food. Half of this population is female, including an estimated 17,000 pregnant and lactating women.

The brunt of Sandy's impact was in the eastern region, with 78% of the population affected. Two of the three provinces most affected are Santiago de Cuba and Holguin, which are the second and third most populated provinces of the country. The third most affected province is Guantanamo.

The Government is carrying out general assessments throughout the affected region and has started house-by-house assessments in various areas. Specific results should be available soon. Local WFP, UNICEF and UNDP officers have also provided a perspective of the damages and affected areas. The Red Cross also visited affected areas and observed the nature of the damages, which corroborates the view of the situation. These preliminary reports indicate that more than 226,600 houses were damaged and 17,000 destroyed in these provinces, representing 1.3 million people. Electricity supply was severely affected exacerbating living conditions. The Province of Santiago de Cuba was worst hit, with 137,000 homes damaged and 15,000 homes destroyed. The majority of this province's damage is in the Municipality of Santiago de Cuba (494,000), with 46% and 67% of damaged and destroyed houses, respectively.

With significant damage to water distribution systems, access to safe water is a major concern. In the Province of Santiago de Cuba, 50% of hydroelectric plants sustained damages. Although water systems are systematically being restored, maintaining quality is an ongoing concern.

Hurricane Sandy hit just weeks before the harvest season. Agricultural losses in the Province of Santiago de Cuba represent a 30% reduction the country's overall production of staple crops, Sandy prompted floods in the central provinces that further damaged important crops and more particularly banana, sugar cane and coffee. Crop losses are having a significant immediate impact on food reserves, with serious food security and nutritional implications. The situation is exacerbated by the population's limited capacity to prepare, store, and transport food.

Most hospitals and health centres continued to function, even those that were damaged. In the eastern region the Health Sector has identified 746 damaged facilities. In addition to infrastructure damage, losses to health materials, laboratory equipment and maternities were also recorded. In Santiago de Cuba Province, 74% of the health facilities (369) and all hospitals were damaged. With the exception of one mental health facility of which residents were evacuated to other facilities, all health facilities continue to operate.

Schools were also severely affected, with 2,100 educational centres damaged. Given the priority Cuba affords to education, the Government is committed to re-starting classes in provisional settings, such as homes as soon as possible.

Sandy's impact on the City of Santiago de Cuba, with a population of close to half a million people is of particular concern. In addition to housing damage, hundreds of thousands of people also face electricity and running water shortages. Infrastructure was severely damaged including electricity distribution, communication systems, warehouses, storage facilities and industrial and public institutions. Furthermore, damage to warehouses and factories will slow the supply of building materials needed to repair homes and collective centres. As an important economic artery for the region and the country, damages suffered in Santiago de Cuba will have consequences to be felt throughout Cuba.

Response to date

Authorities have made progress in re-establishing the electric grid, removing debris and mobilizing relief supplies, including construction materials and food from the country's central provinces. The capacity of the Cuban Civil Defence, while widely seen as one of the strongest in the region, faces major challenges in the recovery phase, which in Cuba begins immediately after the impact of an event.

To immediately support the Government, UN partners (OCHA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF) allocated emergency stocks including: 80 MTs of NFIs (hygiene kits, kitchen sets, tarpaulins, school kits and water tanks), sent from Panama on 8 and 10 November to Santiago de Cuba; WFP food assistance for the City of Santiago de Cuba, which is expected to arrive in the next two weeks. In agreement with the Government, the UN has also submitted an application for funding from the CERF for the most urgent needs in five priority sectors: agriculture and food, emergency shelter and NFIs, WASH health and education in emergencies, with the City of Santiago de Cuba the geographic focus.

The UNS in Cuba, led by pre-established agency sector leaders, held discussions with the Red Cross and international NGOs to avoid duplication of efforts in the development of this Action Plan. This plan of Action was subsequently reviewed by technical government counterparts and represents the shared vision of the priorities of the affected population. Planned actions take into consideration the lessons learned from the 2008 CERF and Plan of Action.

Key facts and figures of response to date

Cluster/Sector Shelter and Recovery	• The Government continues to mobilize construction material to the affected areas. • Construction material from Russian Federation (43 MTs) and Venezuela (266 MTs) The UN mobilized 6,000 tarpaulins and 4,000 kitchen sets arrived by plane on 08 November. • IFRC has mobilized 2,000 tarpaulins and 2,000 kitchen sets are expected to arrive around this week. • UNDP BCPR has approved an emergency project of \$100,000 to support response capacities. • OCHA has approved an emergency grant of \$100,000 to support emergency NFIs. • UNDP with regular resources and the support of other partner has approved response project for \$548,000.
Water and Hygiene	• The Government has connected water supply. Much of the water supply has been re-established in the affected provinces. • UNICEF has mobilized 150,000 chlorine tablets and 10 bladder tanks. • IFRC has mobilized 2,000 hygiene kits and jerry can and water tablets for 2,000 families. More relief items will be mobilized through their appeal. • UNS has mobilized 4,500 hygiene kits.
Food Security	• The Government is receiving 120 MTs of food and water from Bolivia, Venezuela. • The Government made an early distribution of monthly food ration in the three most affected provinces at subsidized prices; reduced the price of rice to the public; brought in food from other provinces; is providing food to persons in shelters; has taken actions to dry rice that was affected by humidity/water; has taken actions in the agricultural fields for the next production cycle. • WFP has approved 790 MTs of rice, beans and oil for supplementary food assistance for the population of the Municipality of Santiago de Cuba. • WFP has coordinated with the Government of Brazil an advancement of almost 1,600 MTs of food to be shipped to Santiago de Cuba.
Health	• Assessment of health care facilities. • The Government is carrying out a programme of immunization. • Government is providing chlorine tablets but more are required. • Maternal health services have been damaged and need assistance in restoring its functionality.

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Cluster/Sector Education in Emergency	• The Government restarted classes in more than 200 affected schools in ad-hoc venues (factories, homes, collective centres). • UNICEF mobilized 198 recreation kits to contribute to the normalization of children and adolescents, as well as the recovery of their emotional well-being.
Coordination	• Close coordination between the Government and UNS through the RC since the Hurricane's impact. • UN sector leaders are in close consultation with Government counterparts on the action plan. • A UN focal point has been designated to support issues related to customs and logistics in coordination with the Government (a recommendation from lessons learned in 2008 Plan of Action).

Other on-going humanitarian responses to the crisis

IFRC	The IFRC issued a preliminary appeal on 27 October for 5.5 million Swiss Francs (\$5.9 million) to support the Cuban Red Cross and assist 15,000 families living in the area of Santiago de Cuba for the next nine months. Priorities identified were: • NFIs • Shelter (reconstruction of partially damaged homes)
Bilateral assistance (directly to the Government of Cuba)	As of 5 November, Bolivia, Ecuador, Russian Federation and Venezuela have made contributions totalling almost 400 MTs including: • food and water • water treatment plants • construction material • NFIs

2.2 Humanitarian Consequences and needs analysis

An estimated three million people were affected by the impact of Hurricane Sandy, and more than 1.3 million have been directly affected as a result of damage to housing, inaccess to safe water, food losses, and disruption to health services and education. Despite the Cuban Government efforts, supported by the UNS and bilateral government donations, the severity of Hurricane Sandy's impact will require additional immediate support. The Government's capacity to respond has been hampered by damage to many factories, enterprises, national industries and critical infrastructure. This directly affects the capacity to provide immediate relief assistance, supply goods and services and produce critical building materials to repair homes and support economic recovery.

In Cuba, people whose houses have been severely damaged receive protection in different ways. Commonly, families remain in their damaged homes or move in with neighbours or relatives where they receive government relief assistance. Alternatively, state collective centres are available. In this emergency, more than 90% of those with damaged houses have stayed in their houses or moved in with neighbours and families.

With damage to 78% of housing in the three main affected provinces and another month of rains and low temperatures expected, temporary shelter solutions must be quickly followed-up with housing repairs. In addition to construction materials to support repairs, kitchen sets, tarpaulins, and essential housing items are needed. Other immediate shelter solutions are needed to ensure basic social services for the population, such as senior citizen homes and kindergarten schools.

Damage to water and sanitation infrastructure has created health risk, in particular potential spread of water and vector-borne diseases. Risks are further increased due to overcrowding in households as a result of hosting arrangements. Illnesses are therefore, likely to increase, especially affecting children, and pregnant and lactating women. At least 500,000 people urgently need access to safe water.

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Maintaining adequate hygiene conditions is also a priority, with the need for hygiene kits, chlorine tablets and water collection and storage.

Severe damage to warehouses resulted in losses of over 36,000 MTs of stored food. With the rainy season expected to last at least another month and the next harvest season still a few months off, the need for food is urgent. An estimated 500,000 people are at risk of food shortages. Supporting the government's food assistance programme is a priority, particularly for vulnerable groups.

Although assessments are ongoing, damage to agriculture is thought to be extensive. Immediate recovery of staple crops and short cycle crops is a priority, especially for cooperatives and small-scale farmers, as Hurricane Sandy hit just weeks before the harvest season. Production capacities of both the state and non-state sectors need to be re-established to ensure food security. Rehabilitation of community-based infrastructure such as food storage facilities, irrigation channels and greenhouses, etc., is also important.

Health sector priorities include urgent restoration of primary and referral health services through repair of facilities, replacement of medical equipment, and provision of medicines, antibiotics and supplies, including for reproductive health. Preventive measures to improve water quality is a priority to prevent diarrhoeal disease outbreaks, vaccination services should be resumed as soon as feasible, and preparedness for winter undertaken (appropriate shelter, blankets, preposition antibiotics), when increases in respiratory illness are anticipated. Outbreak surveillance and preparedness should be strengthened for rapid detection and response to outbreaks. Finally, emergency psychosocial care and counselling should be provided. Targeting the most vulnerable groups, especially young girls, boys and pregnant women will be a priority.

There has also been considerable impact on reproductive and maternal health services and reduced capacity of obstetric and neonatal care to provide clinical care for pregnant women and newborns. This include limited equipment, material and medical instruments for maternal and birth attendants. Almost half of the population in the affected provinces are female - 685,000 of whom are of reproductive age.

Resumption of education signals is an important step in normalizing the post-disaster situation for children and adolescents and contributes to their protection and psychosocial well-being. In addition, children who are able to return to school will have access to daily required nutrition through school nutritional programmes. Therefore, essential emergency repairs to damaged schools are needed to support the immediate return of students and teachers to classes and a positive social space.

In addition to immediate temporary solutions for schools that have been damaged, sustainable solutions are needed as soon as possible. Sustainable repairs to schools need to be undertaken as quickly as possible so that temporary locations can return to their pre-storm uses and parents can concentrate on regaining their livelihood. Priority needs include construction material to repair roofs, potable water and sanitation systems and replacement school materials.

2.3 Scenarios

Most-likely scenario

Further rains during November, together with seasonal cold waves will worsen the living conditions of the affected population. The hurricane season normally ends in November, which will provide better conditions for return of thousands of displaced people to their homes and support rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. Humanitarian assistance will help households repair housing, recover essential supplies and meet basic service needs as well as support farming households to recover crops and seeds in the coming months.

Core elements	Effects on humanitarian needs and operations	Population most affected
A significant percentage of the affected population remains in damaged infrastructures.	- Increased risk of vector, water and/or respiratory-related infections outbreak. - Damage to health and sanitation infrastructure increases health risks of diarrhoeal disease outbreaks and delays access to treatments. - Heavily damaged infrastructure need longer time frames and greater resources to support recovery. - Limitations in handling and storage capacities delay the start of rehabilitation and reconstruction activities.	387,000 people are expected to rely on temporary shelter solutions for at least six months. 17,000 pregnant / lactating women. - Children under five. - People with disabilities. 1,723 people living with HIV.
Significant damage to livelihoods affect the rapid recovery of the productive capacities.	- Reduced food intake, with nutritional implications. - Limited access to essential inputs for industrial and agricultural activities hinders short-term incorporation of workers and farmers. - Food shortages, with possible increase of prices in December. - Short-term agriculture cycle (vegetables) must be planting in November and harvest in February availability in March.	270,000 people will remain longer time in shelter (at least six months). - Pregnant / lactating women. - Children under five. - People with disabilities.

Worst case scenario

More heavy rainfall or other severe weather-related events further compromised the health and well-being of those affected by Hurricane Sandy. Increased water levels and run-off in rivers combined with saturated soil, sparks additional flooding and landslides. More people would be affected and additional infrastructure and livelihoods would suffer damage. Food aid needs would increase as production capacities decrease with risks of increased food aid dependency, reduced production capacity, and higher food insecurity.

3. RESPONSE PLANS

3.1 Strategic Priorities for Humanitarian Response

Priorities and sectors have been identified through consultations with national authorities, following a review of initial assessment data from the Government, Red Cross, UN personnel in the field as well as associated response capacities. The objective of the Plan of Action is to support immediate response and early recovery efforts to assist those most affected by Hurricane Sandy. The Plan establishes sector priorities and projects, which complement Government actions and provide additional implementation capacity.

All project activities have humanitarian actions to be implemented during the first six months. Given the severity of the disaster combined with its toll within an urban environment, some projects will continue for 18 months, to bridge transition and early recovery priorities. This strategy covers immediate basic needs, aiming to improve the basic living conditions of 500,000 affected people.

Across all sectors, joint efforts will be made to support groups with the greatest need to alleviate the severity of the hurricane's humanitarian impact. The main areas of sector interventions, jointly identified with the Government include:

Shelter and Recovery

- Temporary shelter and basic living conditions for affected population.
- Immediate restoration of basic social services.
- Support for sustainable housing recovery, with risk reduction and vulnerability criteria.
- Support for urban recovery by contributing to strengthening national capacity in areas, such as planning, risk management.

Water and Sanitation

- Prevent morbidity and mortality by supporting safe water consumption and hygiene activities.
- Provide drinking water, household water treatment and safe storage solutions for affected communities and schools.
- Community and school-level hygiene promotion activities, prioritizing information on water treatment and storage, hygiene practices and health related risks due to poor hygiene.
- Support prevention and treatment of water and vector-borne diseases including diarrhoea.
- Monitor implementation of projects and the distribution of supplies.
- Contribute to effective coordination of the WASH humanitarian response, in close collaboration with the Government.

Food Security

- Restore food production capacity of affected areas.
- Improve food access for the most vulnerable people.

Health

- Support to restore basic infrastructure to revive primary health care and referral care, including sexual and reproductive health, capacities (family practice, health clinics, poly clinics, and hospitals).
- Ensure the continuation of public health services aiming to ensure previous levels of care.
- Revitalize and strengthen the assistance to vulnerable groups, including pregnant and lactating women.
- Strengthen surveillance and response to outbreak-prone diseases, especially diarrheal and vector-borne disease.

Education

- Support repairs of 100 schools to allow continuation of education during the current school year.
- Provide educational and recreational materials for the implementation of educational activities in Santiago de Cuba (303 schools) and Holguin (233 schools).
- Monitor project implementation including distribution of supplies.
- Contribute to effective coordination of the educational humanitarian response, in close collaboration with the Government.

3.2 Sector response plans



3.2.1 SHELTER AND RECOVERY

LEAD AGENCY: UNDP

Sectoral objectives

Immediate Emergency Response

- To provide temporary shelter solutions, with basic living conditions for the affected population.
- To support immediate restoration of basic services.

Rehabilitation

- To reduce risk and vulnerability through support to sustainable housing recovery.
- To support urban recovery through strengthening public capacity, such as for planning, risk management system.

Strategy and proposed activities

The UNS will support the sector and geographic priorities of the Government's response strategy. The intervention strategy is planned in two phases. The first set of intervention's focus on addressing the critical needs. The second phase will support the rehabilitation phase aiming to create conditions for recovery.

During the first phase, focus will include priority housing solutions for those who have lost their homes, together with support for basic social service provision. An initial shelter activity will include providing roof material to homes that have retained walls and basic structures. In addition, tool kits for "Temporary Facilities" and "Shelter Homes" will be provided to groups of affected families to support them in repairing their homes and also assisting their neighbours. Household (kitchen/cooking kits) supplies to improve sanitary conditions for food processing and consumption are also planned. The kits will be particularly important for the health of women, children, senior citizens and ill people. These kits will also support the recovery stage.

The second phase will support rehabilitation and help create the conditions for recovery in permanent housing and full restoration of basic social services. This phase will include support for urban planning efforts and constructive solutions, including expertise in risk reduction, particularly vis-à-vis hurricanes and earthquakes. Support will include strengthening public capacities to undertake risk assessments of public buildings and neighbourhoods, local purchase of safe constructive solutions; and the restoring early warning meteorological systems.

Expected outcomes

- **Outcome 1:** Immediate basic living conditions for families who have lost home in the wake of Hurricane Sandy.
- **Outcome 2:** Support recovery of physical infrastructure for the provision of basic social services.
- **Outcome 3:** Strengthened capacities of technical institutions for risk analysis, local production of construction materials and the implementation of alternative sustainable housing alternatives.
- **Outcome 4:** Territorial and urban planning and territorial risk management strengthened based on capacities of local governments and the population.

Projects

Agencies	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project title	Urgent measures for re-establishment of habitability conditions
Objective(s)	Creation of minimum living conditions in shelter homes and temporary facilities for family affected by Hurricane Sandy and emergency hygienic-sanitary conditions through solid waste management in the capital City of Santiago de Cuba
Beneficiaries	14,190 families who lost their dwellings (85,140 people) Indirect beneficiaries: the selected community
Partners	Provincial Government of Santiago de Cuba and Ministry of Construction
Project code	CUB-12/S-NF/56923
Budget (\$)	4,640,534
Agency	UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME
Project title	Assist the recovery of physical infrastructure for the provision of basic social services: schools, maternity wards and homes for the elderly in Santiago de Cuba and Holguín
Objective(s)	To support the rapid recovery of the physical infrastructure for the provision of basic social services to attend the needs of the population: ▪ 200 schools ▪ Two homes for the elderly ▪ Six maternity wards To support Cuban technical brigades provide roofing for targeted buildings and to develop alternatives for the recovery of sustainable habitat after the disaster.
Beneficiaries	- 6,000 children - 8,800 women - 1,800 senior citizens
Partners	Provincial and municipal governments and Cuban technical brigades
Project code	CUB-12/S-NF/56924
Budget (\$)	842,000
Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project title	Recovery of hydrological and meteorological early warning system in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, Holguín y Guantánamo
Objective(s)	1. To re-establish the hydrological and meteorological early warning system in Santiago de Cuba, Holguín y Guantánamo provinces. 2. To enhance the capacities of municipalities technician and communities information in affected zone.
Beneficiaries	Populations of Santiago de Cuba, Holguín and Guantánamo
Partners	Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment; National Hydraulic Resources Institute. Provincial Governments of Santiago de Cuba, Holguín and Guantánamo
Project code	CUB-12/CSS/56925
Budget (\$)	728,000

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Agencies	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME
Project title	Housing rehabilitation in Santiago de Cuba and Holguin
Objective(s)	1. To strengthen local production of constructive materials, using the local resources, debris management and transferring appropriate technologies. 2. To support the assessment of vulnerable housing structures, introducing appropriate technologies. 3. To develop alternatives for the recovery of sustainable habitat after the disaster. 4. To support the training of municipal technicians and the information provision to the communities about habitat restoration.
Beneficiaries	8,000 families 200 construction workers 50 technicians and professional
Partners	Provincial and municipal Governments of Santiago de Cuba, Holguín and Guantanamo, and the Ministry of Construction
Project code	CUB-12/S-NF/56927
Budget (\$)	UNDP : 1,004,730 UN HABITAT: 503,970 TOTAL: 1,508,700
Agencies	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME
Project title	Territory and urban planning and territory risk management strengthened based on capacities of local governments and the population
Objective(s)	1. To support the local technicians capacities to develop territorial and urban land use plans with a disaster risk reduction perspective. 2. To support the local government capacities in undertaking disaster management, disasters risk reduction and risk analyses on territorial scale, with priority to urban resilience. 3. To strengthen population capacities and participation in disaster risk reduction processes, and disseminate information and good practices of urban recovery. 4. Support the development of local capacities for technical assistance for construction of houses and social infrastructure.
Beneficiaries	- Beneficiaries: 300,000 inhabitants of Santiago de Cuba municipality - 40 technicians of physical planning, 40 specialists of the MICONS and 40 specialists of CITMA
Partners	MICONS, CITMA, Physical Planning Institute, provincial and municipal governments
Project code	CUB-12/S-NF/56928
Budget (\$)	UNDP: 642,000 HABITAT: 642,000 TOTAL: 1,284,000



3.2.2 WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

LEAD AGENCY: UNICEF

Sectoral objectives

To prevent morbidity and mortality caused by unsafe water consumption and poor hygiene, diarrhoeal and waterborne diseases and other vector-related diseases in communities and schools in the Municipality of Santiago de Cuba providing basic inputs to improve the access to safe water.

Strategy and proposed activities

The priority actions are to provide families in the most affected populations in Santiago and the students of schools of Santiago, Holguin and Guantanamo safe water and hygiene facilities, together with awareness-raising on basic hygiene habits, in close coordination with MINCEX, MoH, MINED and local authorities.

- Provide, for communities and schools drinking water and the necessary means for household water treatment and safe storage, including instructions for proper use.
- Undertake hygiene promotion activities, at community and school levels, including information on water treatment and storage, hygiene practices and health-related risks due to poor hygiene.
- Support the prevention and treatment of diarrhoeal diseases and diseases caused by vector.
- Monitor the implementation of the project and the distribution of supplies.
- Contribute to the effective coordination for the humanitarian response in WASH, in close collaboration with the Government.

Expected outcomes

- Improved access to safe water and hygiene conditions for population affected by floods, prioritizing the most vulnerable populations (children, pregnant and breastfeeding women) in Santiago de Cuba.
- Improved access to safe water and hygiene for school children of 2,000 affected schools in Santiago, Guantanamo and Holguin.
- Reduced risks of diseases emerging in the most affected communities, due to poor water quality, sanitation facilities, vectors and hygiene habits.
- Affected communities and families receive key hygiene messages (including hand washing with soap, sanitation and water treatment and storage) aimed to reduce high risk health hazards.
- The students of affected schools receive key hygiene messages (including hand washing with soap, sanitation and water treatment and storage) aimed to reduce high risk health hazards.

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Projects

Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project title	Improve access to safe water and hygiene in affected communities of Santiago de Cuba
Objective(s)	To prevent morbidity and mortality caused by unsafe water consumption and poor hygiene, diarrhoeal and waterborne diseases and other vector-related diseases in communities and schools in the communities of Santiago de Cuba
Beneficiaries	10,000 families of six members
Partners	MINCEX, MINSAP and local authorities
Project code	CUB-12/WS/56929
Budget (\$)	TOTAL: 2,900,032 Less CERF commitment: 671,125 Net requirements: 2,228,907
Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project title	Improve access to safe water and hygiene for students in affected schools of Santiago de Cuba, Holguin and Guantanamo
Objective	To prevent morbidity and mortality caused by unsafe water consumption and poor hygiene, diarrhoeal and waterborne diseases and other vector-related diseases for students in schools of Santiago, Holguin and Guantanamo providing basic inputs to improve the access to safe water
Beneficiaries	Approximately 175,000 students of 2000 affected schools
Partners	MINCEX, MINSAP and local authorities
Project code	CUB-12/WS/56930
Budget (\$)	727,830



3.2.3 FOOD SECURITY

LEAD AGENCY: World Food Programme

Sectoral objectives

Restore food production capacity in areas affected by Hurricane Sandy while ensuring access to food for the most vulnerable people.

Strategy and proposed activities

During the next 18 months, improve food security of the most vulnerable groups, support re-establishing food production capacities of the state and non-state sectors.

Main activities: Provision of seeds, tools and other agricultural inputs to support the re-launching of agricultural production in the affected areas; and support the reconstruction of community-based infrastructure such as food storage facilities, irrigation channels, etc. These activities will be accompanied by supplementary food distributions to vulnerable groups, such as the elderly, school children, pregnant and nursing women, etc.

Expected outcomes

- Recovery of the production capacity of 333 production units (100 urban vegetable gardens and 233 intensive gardens) within twelve months.
- Provide 107 greenhouses, to yield 8,000 MTs of food.
- Support recovery of 80 cooperative to operate at a minimum of 70% productive capacity.
- Recovery of five poultry farms.
- Availability of 300 grams of vegetables and 465 grams of roots and tubers on a daily basis for 485,200 vulnerable people (children under five, pregnant women, elderly >65) for 12 months.
- Timely supply of food to Santiago de Cuba, Guantánamo and Holguín (quantity of food disaggregated by type of food and time coverage, number of beneficiaries who receive WFP food assistance disaggregated by gender).

Vulnerable groups	Number of beneficiaries	Monthly ration				Months	Total tons
		Beans	Rice	Oil	Total		
Children under 5	167,000	230	460	230	920	5	768
Pregnant women	17,200	230	460	230	920		79
Elderly	301,000	230	460	230	230,690		1,385
School feeding	92,000	460	-	230	690		317
Boarders	60,000	460	-	230	690		-
Sub-total	637,200						2,549

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		Daily ration					
Rehabilitation	50,000	60	400	40	500	4	3,000
Grand total	687,000						5,549

- Food intake of 190,000 school children improved.
- Meals for work brigades involved in rehabilitation activities.
- Safe warehousing in the provinces of Santiago de Cuba, Guantánamo and Holguín.

Projects

Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
Project title	Emergency assistance for the recovery of the productive capacity in Santiago de Cuba, Holguín and Guantánamo affected by Hurricane Sandy
Objective(s)	Implement emergency activities for the recovery of the agricultural productive capacities in short and mid-term
Beneficiaries	4,330 direct and 2,279,118 indirect
Partners	MINCEX, MINAG
Project code	CUB-12/A/56931
Budget (\$)	4,000,000
Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project title	Support the recovery of agricultural capacity production in affected areas
Objective	To provide inputs to <u>cooperatives</u> from Santiago and Guantánamo to support the recovery of their production capacities increasing local food availability and improving the livelihood of farmers and their families.
Beneficiaries	80 cooperatives in the most affected municipalities of Santiago de Cuba and Guantánamo. The project will focus on those cooperatives strengthened by PALMA project that have been affected by Sandy, in order to achieve food production in a short period.
Partners	MINCEX. MINAG and Local Government
Project code	CUB-12/ER/56932
Budget (\$)	1,700,000
Agency	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
Project title	Food assistance for emergency response and rehabilitation activities in areas affected by Hurricane Sandy
Objective	Prevent the deterioration of food security and nutritional status of the population while supporting early recovery activities
Beneficiaries	687,200 vulnerable people
Partners	MINCEX, local governments
Project code	CUB-12/F/56933
Budget (\$)	7,810,000



3.2.4 HEALTH

LEAD AGENCY: PAN-AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO)

Sectoral objectives

Support the recovery of health infrastructure including of family practice doctor's clinics, poly-clinics, and hospitals, with the aim of restoring the capacity of the health services to previously achieved standards.

Enhance the capacity of reproductive health services for the affected population.

Revitalize and strengthen the assistance to other vulnerable groups, such as: children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women, and people living with HIV.

Strategy and proposed activities

Surveillance. The UNS will support the Ministry of Health to restore medical services through infrastructure and medical support in primary health care centres and polyclinics, undertake disease prevention measures through health promotion, and strengthen epidemiological surveillance and response capacity, including laboratory support.

- Provide medical supplies and equipment to restore response capacity of health institutions as well as epidemiological surveillance.
- Provide rehabilitation materials for damaged health facilities.
- Carry out counselling sessions on emergency stress management for pregnant women in maternity homes, and for young adults in public health clinics.
- Replace medical equipment damaged by the hurricanes, such as: neonatal equipment (incubators, cradles); surgery and delivery tables; anaesthesia, surgery, and delivery equipment; equipment for delivery complications (intensive and intermediate maternal therapy); equipment and instruments for obstetrical microsurgery; hospital beds; and refrigerators for vaccines and laboratory materials.

Expected outcomes

- Institutional capacity restored to pre-hurricane levels of the health services, aimed at the general population and to the vulnerable groups specifically.
- Women and young adults with capacity to manage stress in emergency situations, reducing stress-related illnesses.
- Re-establishment reproductive health services capacities in targeted areas.
- Basic conditions reactivated in health centres to provide health services, mainly to boys, girls, adolescents, pregnant women and other vulnerable groups.

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- Improve the diet quality of people living with HIV/AIDS by providing essential nutrients to ensure adequate health conditions during the recovery period post-hurricane.

Projects

Agency	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
Project title	Restore and revitalize capacity to provide emergency reproductive health service of local health system in the most affected Provinces: Santiago, Guantánamo and Holguín
Objective(s)	Reduce neonatal and maternal morbidity and mortality by ensuring basic operating capacity of reproductive health and maternal health services among people living in emergencies, particularly obstetric and neonatal care to provide clinical delivery assistance of pregnant women and enable local health institutions to manage complications of pregnancy and delivery such as obstetric surgical intervention
Beneficiaries	685,000 women of reproductive age
Partners	PAHO, MoH
Project code	CUB-12/H/56934
Budget (\$)	TOTAL: 300,000 Less CERF commitment: 102,249 Net requirements: 197,751
Agencies	PAN-AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project title	Health units rehabilitation post hurricane sandy
Objective(s)	Provide essential equipment and supplies to support the rehabilitation and functioning of the identified Health Units in the hurricane-affected areas
Beneficiaries	1,723 People living with HIV/AIDS 2.6 million general population
Partners	MoH, Provincial Prevention Centre of STI/HIV/AIDS and its municipalities
Project code	CUB-12/H/56935
Budget (\$)	TOTAL: 1,550,088 PAHO: 1,250,000 Less CERF commitment: 549,912 Net requirements: 700,088 UNDP: 300,000
Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project title	Nutritional supplements for PLWHA during the step of recovery post- hurricane Sandy
Objective	Strengthen the diet of PLWHA by providing essential nutrients to ensure proper health during post hurricane recovery
Beneficiaries	1,723 PLWHA
Partners	MoH, Provincial Prevention Centre of STI/HIV/AIDS and its municipalities
Project code	CUB-12/H/56936
Budget (\$)	100,000
Agency	PAN-AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project title	Basic repairs of health centres
Objective	Restore infrastructure and support recovery of public health services capacities to restore previous health service levels
Beneficiaries	2.6 million inhabitants
Partners	MoH, provincial health authorities
Project code	CUB-12/H/56937
Budget (\$)	1,000,000



3.2.5 EDUCATION

LEAD AGENCY: UNICEF

Sectoral objectives

Re-establish minimal conditions for guaranteeing safe education activities, and facilitating the psychosocial support through recreation and the normalization of routines in the lives of children and adolescents.

Strategy and proposed activities

The priority actions will be implemented in close coordination with the MINCEX, Ministry of Education and local authorities.

- Contribute to the rehabilitation of 100 temporary schools to continue the school year in Santiago de Cuba.
- Supply of educational and recreational materials for implementation of educational activities and psychosocial rehabilitation in the province of Santiago de Cuba (303 schools) and Holguin (233 schools).
- Monitor the implementation of the project and the distribution of supplies.
- Contribute to the effective coordination among the other sectoral groups for the humanitarian response in education specially shelter and water and sanitation, in close collaboration with the Government to ensure an integral response.

Expected outcomes

- 100 schools in Santiago de Cuba have been repaired their light roofs according to the architectural values of the cases in the first 18 months.
- At least 150 000 students affected by the hurricane have normalized their routines not stopping their school year and have reduced their post-traumatic effects through the utilization of educational materials within the first two months.
- Teachers of the affected schools in Santiago (303 schools) and Holguin (233 schools) are using the didactic - learning materials.
- 586 schools received and used the recreational equipment to contribute to the psychosocial rehabilitation of children.

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Projects

Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project title	Children continue the school year in a safe environment
Objective(s)	Re-establish minimal conditions for guaranteeing safe education activities, facilitating psychosocial support through recreation and the normalization of routines in the lives of children and adolescents in the province of Santiago and Holguin.
Beneficiaries	At least 150,000 students of 303 schools in Santiago and 233 in Holguin.
Partners	MINED, local governments, UNESCO
Project code	CUB-12/E/56938
Budget (\$)	TOTAL: 760,000 Less CERF commitment: 254,823 Net requirements: 505,177
Agency	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
Project title	Early reactivation-recovery of educational services, strengthening its contribution to the community
Objective	To reactivate educational facilities and continue the normal educational activities
Beneficiaries	12,000 students (proxy 4,000 families) of 100 schools located in Santiago (50 schools), Holguin (25 schools) and Guantanamo (25 schools)
Partners	Ministry of Education Department of Education in province of Santiago de Cuba Technical School of the Curator's Office in the city of Santiago de Cuba
Project code	CUB-12/E/56941
Budget (\$)	540,350



3.2.6 COORDINATION

LEAD AGENCY: Office of the Resident Coordinator

Sectoral objectives

- Establish a strong and inclusive platform of inter-sector coordination in order to achieve the expected results.
- Ensure coordination of actions, joint monitoring of project implementation and the management of information in close consultation with the Government.
- Provide information for registering and follow up on the use of the resources provided through the UN system and international cooperation.
- Strengthen the relationship with the government, the international community, and national counterparts in the response to hurricane Sandy and as preparedness mechanisms for future events.

Strategy and proposed activities

The implementation of the projects contained in the Plan of Action requires a coordination structure among the UN agencies and their counterparts. Follow-up and monitoring activities are important process to guarantee the quality of the final results and timely completion.

The Plan of Action includes all agencies present in the country representing seven different sectors. The joint activation of these sectors requires strong inter-cluster coordination in areas such as joint strategic planning, information management, advocacy, monitoring and evaluation of emergency and recovery activities to ensure timely, safe and accountable delivery of relief. Coordination will also require accountability and reporting on the use of funds received via OCHA – the Emergency Cash Grant and the CERF allocation.

Scaling up immediately and early recovery response will require additional support to the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator (ORC). This coordination support will also include the systematization of the information and lessons learned so as to contribute to improving the coordination in future events.

Activities

- Design and implementation of mechanisms of coordination and information exchange between UN agencies and their counterparts in order to ensure efficient use of resources.
- Provision of substantive support to current inter-agency and sector coordination mechanisms.
- Monitoring and reporting on Plan of Action implementation and emerging emergency needs.
- Updating of Plan of Action in close consultation with the government based on developments on the ground.

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- Strengthen the mechanisms of coordination of actions in preparedness and response within the UN system and with its counterparts.
- Systematize the information and the actions resulting from the disaster events and the response process.

Expected outcomes

- More coherent, effective and efficient delivery of UN system response.
- Coordinated actions for the implementation of Plan of Action.
- Improved information management and inter-clusters collaboration.
- Consolidated reports on the use and application of the resources received from the various funding sources.
- Lessons learned and recommendations for future disaster preparedness and response processes in Cuba.

Projects

Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project title	Support the coordination of the implementation of the Plan of Action
Objective(s)	• Establish a strong and inclusive platform of inter-sector coordination in order to achieve the expected results. • Ensure coordination of actions, the joint monitoring of the projects implementation and the management of information in close consultation with the government. • Provide information for registering and follow up of use of the resources provided through the UN system and international cooperation. • Strengthen the relationship with the government, the international community, and national counterparts in the hurricane Sandy response.
Beneficiaries	Programmes, projects and local and national governmental counterparts
Partners	MINCEX, UN agencies
Project code	CUB-12/CSS/56939
Budget (\$)	200,000

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Resident Coordinator, with head office in Havana, will coordinate the implementation of the Action Plan in its two phases, supporting government activities.

The implementation will be carried out through UN agencies, according to their fields of expertise, mandates and capacities developed in the country. Each agency will closely coordinate with the corresponding government counterparts, which will define the action priorities.

The MINCEX will act as the counterpart of this Plan of Action, regardless of the Agency of the United Nations that is developing the project in question, taking into account MINCEX's leading role as the coordinator of the economic cooperation received by Cuba and its implementation.

The Government through the sectorial entities will determine the priorities of the area as well as destination for the distribution and shipment of supplies, establishing a close coordination with provincial and municipal authorities.

Sector	Government Institutions	Agencies
Shelter and Early Recovery	MINCEX MICONS Provincial Governments	UNDP UN HABITAT
Water and Sanitation	MINCEX National Institute of Hydraulic Resources Provincial governments	UNICEF
Food Security and Agriculture	MINCEX MINAG MINCIN MINSAP Provincial governments	WFP FAO
Health	MINCEX MINSAP Provincial governments	PAHO/WHO UNFPA
Education	MINCEX MINED Provincial governments	UNESCO UNICEF
Coordination	MINCEX	Office of the Resident Coordinator

ANNEX I. LIST OF PROJECTS

Table III: List of appeal projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each

Cuba Plan of Action 2012 as of 14 November 2012 http://fts.unocha.org						
Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.						
Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered
COORDINATION						
CUB-12/CSS/56939/776	Support the coordination of the implementation of the Plan of Action	UNDP	200,000	-	200,000	0%
Sub total for COORDINATION			200,000	-	200,000	0%
EDUCATION						
CUB-12/E/56938/124	Children continue the school year in a safe environment	UNICEF	760,000	254,823	505,177	34%
CUB-12/E/56941/5103	Early reactivation-recovery of educational services, strengthening its contribution to the Community	UNESCO	540,350	-	540,350	0%
Sub total for EDUCATION			1,300,350	254,823	1,045,527	20%
FOOD SECURITY						
CUB-12/A/56931/123	Emergency assistance for the recovery of the productive capacity in Santiago de Cuba, Holguin and Guantanamo affected by Hurricane Sandy	FAO	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	0%
CUB-12/ER/56932/776	Support the recovery of agricultural capacity production in affected areas.	UNDP	1,700,000	-	1,700,000	0%

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered
CUB-12/F/56933/561	Food assistance for emergency response and rehabilitation activities in areas affected by Hurricane Sandy	WFP	7,810,000	-	7,810,000	0%
Sub total for FOOD SECURITY			13,510,000	-	13,510,000	0%
HEALTH						
CUB-12/H/56934/1171	Restore and revitalize capacity to provide emergency reproductive health service of local health system in the most affected Provinces: Santiago, Guantánamo and Holguín	UNFPA	300,000	102,249	197,751	34%
CUB-12/H/56935/5497	Health Units Rehabilitation Post Hurricane Sandy	PAHO (WHO)	1,250,000	549,912	700,088	44%
CUB-12/H/56935/776	Health Units Rehabilitation Post Hurricane Sandy	UNDP	300,000	-	300,000	0%
CUB-12/H/56936/776	Nutritional supplements for People living with HIV / AIDS (PLHA) during the step of recovery post hurricane Sandy	UNDP	100,000	-	100,000	0%
CUB-12/H/56937/5497	Basic repairs of health centres	PAHO (WHO)	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	0%
Sub total for HEALTH			2,950,000	652,161	2,297,839	22%
SHELTER AND RECOVERY						
CUB-12/CSS/56925/776	Recovery of Hydrological and meteorological Early Warning System in the province of Santiago de Cuba, Holguín y Guantánamo	UNDP	728,000	-	728,000	0%
CUB-12/S-NF/56923/776	Urgent measures for reestablishment of habitability conditions	UNDP	4,640,534	-	4,640,534	0%
CUB-12/S-NF/56924/7039	Assist the recovery of physical infrastructure for the provision of basic social services: schools, maternity wards and homes for the elderly in Santiago de Cuba and Holguín.	UN-HABITAT	842,000	-	842,000	0%
CUB-12/S-NF/56927/7039	Housing rehabilitation in Santiago de Cuba and Holguín	UN-HABITAT	503,970	-	503,970	0%

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered
CUB-12/S-NF/56927/776	Housing rehabilitation in Santiago de Cuba and Holguin	UNDP	1,004,730	-	1,004,730	0%
CUB-12/S-NF/56928/7039	Territory and urban planning and territory risk management strengthened based on capacities of local governments and the population	UN-HABITAT	642,000	-	642,000	0%
CUB-12/S-NF/56928/776	Territory and urban planning and territory risk management strengthened based on capacities of local governments and the population	UNDP	642,000	-	642,000	0%
Sub total for SHELTER AND RECOVERY			9,003,234	-	9,003,234	0%
WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE						
CUB-12/WS/56929/124	Improve access to safe water and hygiene in affected communities of Santiago de Cuba	UNICEF	2,900,032	671,125	2,228,907	23%
CUB-12/WS/56930/124	Improve access to safe water and hygiene for students in affected schools of Santiago de Cuba, Holguin and Guantanamo	UNICEF	727,830	-	727,830	0%
Sub total for WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE			3,627,862	671,125	2,956,737	18%
Grand Total			30,591,446	1,578,109	29,013,337	5%

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 14 November 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

Table IV: Total funding to date per donor to projects listed in the appeal

Cuba Plan of Action 2012 as of 14 November 2012 http://fts.unocha.org			
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Donor	Funding (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	1,578,109	100%	-
Grand Total	1,578,109	100%	-

Table V: Total humanitarian funding to date per donor (appeal plus other)

CARIBBEAN - Hurricane Sandy - October 2012 as of 14 November 2012 http://fts.unocha.org			
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Donor	Funding* (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Central Emergency Response Fund	1,578,109	78%	-
Japan	387,065	19%	-
Germany	64,767	3%	-
Grand Total	2,029,941	100%	-

Table VI: Humanitarian funding to date per donor to projects not listed in the appeal

Other Humanitarian Funding to CARIBBEAN - Hurricane Sandy - October 2012 as of 14 November 2012 http://fts.unocha.org			
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Donor	Funding (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Japan	387,065	86%	-
Germany	64,767	14%	-
Grand Total	451,832	100%	-

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over
This table also includes funding to Appeal projects but in surplus to these projects' requirements as stated in the Appeal.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.
Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.
Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 14 November 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

ANNEX II. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BCPR	Bureau of Crisis and Prevention and Recovery
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CITMA	Ministry of Science
CITMA	Ministry of Science Technology and Environment
ECHO	European Commission Directorate for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GNI	gross national income
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HIV/AIDS	human immune-deficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
MICONS	Ministry of Construction
MINAG	Ministry of Agriculture
MINCEX	Ministry for Foreign Trade and Investment
MINCIN	Ministry of Domestic Trade
MINED	Ministry of Education
MINSAP	Ministry of Public Health
MoH	Ministry of Health
MT	metric ton
NFI	non-food item
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ORC	Office of the Resident Coordinator
PAHO	Pan-American Health Organization
PALMA	Project: Acquisition of Laboratory Equipment II
PLWHA	People living with HIV/AIDS
R&D	Research and Development
RC	Resident Coordinator
STI	sexually transmitted infection
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

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UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNS	United Nations System
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme

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