CUBA PLAN OF ACTION

$14.4 million

to respond to the urgent needs of 253,682 people affected by the tornado in the 14 popular people’s councils that suffered the greatest impact.
On 27 January 2019, slightly more than a year after Hurricane Irma hit Havana, Cuba, a severe tornado hit five Havana municipalities. The EF4 category tornado (using the Enhanced Fujita Scale with a maximum intensity of 5) produced winds of up to 300 kilometers per hour and travelled at a speed of 46 km/h to cut a 400 to 600-meter-wide path of destruction.

In Havana, a city of more than 2 million inhabitants, the tornado swept across the municipalities of Cerro, 10 de Octubre, Regla, Guanabacoa and Habana del Este which totaled 668,822 in population. From that total, some 253,682 living in 14 People’s Councils suffered direct impact and have been devastated by the damage.

Of the total number of people evacuated, some 9,413 are living in the homes of relatives and friends and 524 are in 15 shelters authorized by local governments.

Despite the early warning from the Institute of Meteorology of the impending complex climate conditions, the impossibility of predicting an event of this magnitude and intensity caused the loss of six lives and injured 195 persons, leaving over ten people in critical condition.

The rapid mobilization of Civil Defense allowed the urgent evacuation of the 10 de Octubre Obstetrics-Gynecology Teaching Hospital to other healthcare facilities. This maternal hospital has the second highest birth rate in the country and the highest in the province of Havana. Furthermore, it is the provincial centre for underweight (less than 1500g) newborn care, intrauterine growth retardation and other perinatal conditions.

In the midst of the disaster, with violent winds that tore off doors, broke windows and destroyed everything in its path, the health staff protected the lives of 195 hospitalized mothers and their children, including 14 neonatal patients and four critically ill patients.

The population of the affected areas was left without basic services of water, electricity, and telephone after the tornado hit, with estimates of more than 144,000 without electricity, some for more than a week. More than 16,000 telephone service complaints were reported and cellphone service and internet connectivity were also affected.

Initial assessments point to critical impacts on housing, water tanks, electrical services, health institutions and educational centres, institutions that store or distribute food, industry and other important economic sectors of the country. A week after the tornado, more than 200,000 cubic meters of debris had been collected from the streets of Havana with reports of more than 1,600 fallen trees throughout the devastated area.

Areas with the greatest impact

The national authorities are carrying out assessments in the affected municipalities of Havana and the United Nations System is consulting with the national authorities regarding the extent of the damage in addition to monitoring all public and official sources of information.

Given the magnitude of the disaster, data collection on the damage continues; however, preliminary estimates now indicate that 5,334 homes were affected, of which 505 were totally destroyed, 804 had total loss of roofs and 2,210 had partial collapse and roof loss. In addition to the havoc wreaked on homes, people have also lost basic necessities such as mattresses, kitchen utensils, furniture, and personal care items.

Critical damage to the electrical distribution system and the loss of water tanks and other water collection systems caused serious limitations for access to safe water and sanitation in these areas. Despite the rapid response of sector authorities to restore services, guarantee pumped water and replace tanks, people who live in the most devastated areas, where household water networks were severely affected, remain without access to drinking water. This situation causes an increase in the risk of water and vector-borne diseases due to lack of hygiene, safe water and deficient hand washing practices.

Under these living conditions, it becomes a challenge for families to ensure that food is cooked appropriately to guarantee adequate nutrition for family members, particularly those with special needs, such as pregnant and nursing women and children and people aged 65 or above.

Although pre-cooked food services have been opened in the affected area, a broader response is still required to cover the basic needs of the victims in general and especially of vulnerable groups.

A total of 19 public health facilities suffered serious damage, including polyclinics, primary care clinics within the community system, nursing homes and pharmacies. Although there is medical coverage for the population, there are severe losses in the five municipalities, with significant structural damage as well as serious losses in medical supplies and equipment.

The Obstetrics-Gynecology Teaching Hospital, which suffered the greatest damage, serves the population of 10 of Octubre and San Miguel del Padrón, where 17 per cent of the population of the entire province is concentrated. On average, there are 4,400 births in this facility per year.
About 80 school facilities were also affected by the tornado, mainly with structural damage and loss in wooden construction and roofs. Eleven daycare centres and schools have had to be relocated to other facilities in order to continue functioning. The sustainability of the school year is a high priority for the country, and education sector personnel have visited affected families where there may be children who have been unable to return to school.

**Most affected areas**

Five municipalities were hardest hit by the 27 January tornado: Cerro, 10 de Octubre, Regla, Guanabacoa and Habana del Este\(^1\). The tornado originated in the Casino Deportivo district in Cerro, and throughout its course, crossed the municipalities of 10 de Octubre, Regla and Guanabacoa, heading out to sea through the Celimar district in Habana del Este.

It is estimated that its path covers an area of 10 square kilometers on a route 20 kilometers long with a 400 to 600-meter-wide affected area. The greatest damage was reported in the municipalities of 10 de Octubre, Regla and Guanabacoa (See Map 1 in page 2).

**Affected population**

A population of 668,822 people live in the five municipalities impacted by the tornado.

In particular, 14 People’s Councils (Armada, Luyanó, Tamarindo, Santos Suárez, Jesús del Monte, Vista Alegre, Guacanaimar, Loma Modelo, Chibás-Roble, Mañana-Habana Nueva, Villa I, Villa II, Berroa and Celimar) suffered the greatest impacts. It is estimated that 253,682 people were directly affected.

Of these, particular emphasis will be given to the more than 80,000 people located in the tornado’s path and affected by partial or total collapse of homes, severe damage to basic community health services, education, distribution of basic foodstuffs and safe water distribution. Maximum attention will be given to some 20,000 critically affected people who have either lost their homes entirely or suffered severe partial damages or who have lost their basic livelihoods.

Among the most affected are 58,347 vulnerable persons, including children under five, pregnant women, and adults over the age of 65.

**Response from national authorities**

The national and local authorities, organized within the Cuban Civil Defense System, were immediately mobilized on 27 January after the tornado hit. The rapid response allowed for the protection of mothers and children in the 10 de Octubre Obstetrics-Gynecology Teaching Hospital and the rescue and aid of people injured in areas impacted by the tornado.

A concerted effort was immediately made to restore electricity, water and telephone services severely damaged by the tornado as quickly as possible. Measures were taken to guarantee the distribution of water and food in the devastated areas and to intensify sanitation and epidemiological surveillance measures. Despite the efforts, challenges in services still exist in areas of the greatest impact.

The Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba conducts a daily assessment of the response under the direct leadership of the Cuban President. National, provincial and local authorities are constantly visiting the most affected People’s Councils and various industrial and productive sector facilities in an ongoing effort to evaluate the damage.

The network of public health institutions guarantees that the population in the areas where services have not been restored receive medical care, and specialized personnel guarantee psychological support in the People’s Councils, where the impact was most devastating. The national legislation establishes provisions for salary coverage for victims in times of disaster and measures were taken to protect self-employed people.

As part of the response, priority is given to the affected population’s access to construction materials and water storage tanks at subsidized prices. Accelerated construction of 212 houses for families who lost their homes has started and State institutions have authorized the use of facilities to be adapted for housing purposes. National authorities have adopted streamlining processes to deliver donations arriving for the affected population. The Government of Havana has provided two warehouses at the provincial level and ten in the most affected People’s Councils to receive donations of clothing, shoes, food and other products sent by individuals and institutions from within Cuba. The daily distribution of donated goods is made with the support of community and trade union organizations.

**United Nations System Response**

To provide immediate support for national efforts, the United Nations System (UNS) in Cuba has deployed an immediate response strategy. This includes basic pre-positioned supplies in the country such as tents (UNDP), food (WFP), ten-liter capacity collapsible tanks and school materials (UNICEF) which have been made available to national authorities and some of which are currently being distributed.

In addition, OCHA, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF have activated mechanisms for emergency funds. In the following days, these will allow the most affected people in the country...
to gain access to essential supplies such as mattresses, water storage tanks, hygiene kits, roofs, tools, supplies and medical equipment.

The UNS in Cuba formulated this Plan of Action in consultation with the national authorities and their technical counterparts. It contains the UNS priorities in accompanying the country in the immediate response and early recovery to support severely affected people.
HEALTH

- Ensure access to emergency services and primary care in temporary shelters.
- Repair affected institutions to ensure the life-saving goal of health services.
- Provide sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence services to the affected population.
- Provide basic hygiene services for pregnant women and their families.
- Monitor water quality in the health institutes.
- Implement epidemiological surveillance activities to prevent epidemic outbreaks of water and vector-borne diseases.
- Intensify health promotion activities to increase the perception of health risks.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

- Prevent morbidity and mortality caused by deficient water quality and sanitation.
- Prevent diarrhea, water and vector-borne diseases in communities and schools.
- Distribute safe water and the means for its treatment, storage, and instructions for its proper use.
- Re-establish water service in health institutions (hospitals, polyclinics, outpatient clinics and family nurse services).

FOOD SECURITY

- Improve availability and access to food for victims, especially the most vulnerable, to complement the assistance provided by the government and avoid negative impacts on nutritional status.
- Procure a crane for unloading grain at the port, mainly wheat for the Regla municipality flour mill, the only bread and basic food supplier for the capital and western region population.

EDUCATION

- Immediately adapt appropriate temporary spaces as classrooms.
- Distribute educational and recreational materials that contribute to a return to school.
- Rehabilitate affected educational center infrastructures and restore basic water and hygiene services.
- Provide socio-emotional support for the recovery of affected children and adolescents.
- Disseminate key messages and information in educational centres to promote health and hygiene aimed at preventing the spread of water and vector-borne diseases.

EARLY RECOVERY AND HOUSING

Immediate response to create basic livability and recovery in the affected central areas of Havana will be complex and expensive. These are densely populated areas with compact urbanization and adjoining multiple story buildings that mostly date back to the nineteenth century. Many are very deteriorated, putting buildings that remain standing at a high risk.

- Provide immediate shelter solutions for those who have lost their homes, roofs or suffered partial damage to their homes, many of whom have been evacuated to the homes of relatives, neighbors or state-owned shelters.
- Fast delivery of non-food items (mattresses, sheets, towels, kitchen kits) to the most affected, prioritizing vulnerable groups.
• Increase the structural integrity of buildings with partial collapses, total or partial roof loss and loss of doors and windows through provision of safe roof solutions and other durable construction materials.
• Provide access to basic construction materials for immediate response and early recovery by promoting their production at the local level, at low cost and using recyclable debris.
• Manage the debris generated by the collapse of buildings and the recovery process through recycling and prioritizing its use in the local production of construction materials.
• Recover local production and service capacities, including the necessary means of production to generate employment opportunities for victims; this includes management and recycling of rubble, local production of construction materials and job opportunities in the construction sector linked to reconstruction activities.
• Bolster the capacity of local governments and key entities in support of national efforts in response and early recovery; the complexity of the recovery process in this context highlights the need to strengthen technical advisory services and procedures in the construction process, as well as the control of urban, legal and investment processes.

In addition, the following has been identified from the productive sector:

• Provide immediate solutions for the recovery of productive capacities.
• Recruit workers to the affected production centers.
• Support safe reconstruction of roofs, windows and doors.
• Allow access to teams to recover materials from the state and residential sectors.
• Support the production sector, where manufacturing processes were severely damaged.
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. DURING THE RESPONSE, PROVIDE SUPPORT TO THE MOST AFFECTED FAMILIES IN THEIR IMMEDIATE NEEDS AS WELL AS THE RECOVERY OF BASIC LIVABLE CONDITIONS IN THEIR HOMES AND COMMUNITIES.

- Distribute basic necessities to families who have lost their homes and basic belongings.
- Support the immediate restoration of basic livable conditions of the affected houses.
- Create storage capacities for safe water for human consumption to prevent morbidity and mortality caused by water vector-borne diseases.
- Contribute to covering the basic needs of personal and family hygiene.
- Deliver complementary food rations (four pounds of rice and two pounds of beans per month for three months), focusing on families with vulnerable members to avoid nutritional status deterioration.
- Deliver educational materials to meet the basic needs of children in educational centers.
- Support the provision of emergency health services, including sexual and reproductive health services, and contribute to preventing gender-based violence and caring for its victims.

2. SUPPORT THE EARLY RECOVERY AND RESTORATION OF SERVICES THROUGHOUT THE 14 AFFECTED PEOPLE’S COUNCILS.

- Rehabilitate damaged homes with sustainable and safe construction solutions.
- Strengthen the capacity to demolish, collect, handle and recycle debris to produce local construction materials.
- Increase the working capacity of the house reconstruction brigades.
- Revitalize micro industries to produce local construction materials in the affected areas.
- Support the restoration of health services in the affected areas, including sexual and reproductive health.
- Rehabilitate school infrastructure, including water and sanitation systems.
- Restore transhipment operations in the Regla port through the replacement/repair of the crane that transports grain to the milling company.
CUBA

RESPONSE STRATEGY

This Plan of Action includes the mobilization of $14,391,461 to respond to the urgent needs of 253,682 people affected by the tornado in the 14 People’s Councils that suffered the greatest impact. Actions in the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Education, Health (including sexual and reproductive health), Food Security and Early Recovery and Housing sectors are included. A multi-sectorial response approach has been designed to guarantee a comprehensive benefit to families with humanitarian needs.

This Plan of Action has been formulated in consultation with national authorities. The planned actions complement the government response and include provision of the critical basic needs of the most affected families while strengthening the processes to restore housing conditions, recover basic services, and reactivate economic activity through micro industries.

The short term response actions will be executed within six months, while the medium and long term processes of early recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction will take between 12 to 18 months. However, correspondence between the UNS and national counterparts calls for these actions, especially early recovery, to occur at the earliest time possible. This strategy is particularly valid given the complexity of the emergency due to densely populated areas, compact urbanization with adjoining buildings, buildings of several floors and old buildings in precarious states of deterioration.
Although one of the main target groups are families whose homes were totally or partially destroyed (approximately 20,000 people), the plan includes actions that will benefit extended groups of victims in terms of provision of drinking water, food delivery, and access to education during emergencies, among others. Health sector actions also extend to broader population groups, as they are intended to serve populations near the most affected areas. In all cases, special attention will be given to priority groups such as children under age five, pregnant women and adults over 65 years of age.

All the interventions have been designed with a multi-sectorial approach in accordance with international protection standards and a gender-based approach.

**Affected People and Beneficiaries**

- **Affected people**: 253,682
- **Total requirement**: 14.4 M

**Beneficiaries by Sector**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Affected people</th>
<th>Target people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>668,822</td>
<td>253,682*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Recovery and Housing</td>
<td>253,682</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>12,584</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Health sector beneficiary population can be expanded to 325,990 and includes 188,014 beneficiaries of sexual and reproductive health.

---

2. Health services have been affected in 6 municipalities in the heavily hit area, including San Miguel del Padrón.
REQUIREMENT BY SECTOR

EARLY RECOVERY AND HOUSING $10,043,000
FOOD SECURITY $2,775,637
HEALTH $747,824
EDUCATION $515,000
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE $310,000

* Health sector beneficiary population can be expanded to 525,990 and includes 188,014 beneficiaries of sexual and reproductive health.
CUBA PLAN OF ACTION 2019

CUBA

SECTOR PLANS

HEALTH

Contact:
José Luis Di Fabio, PAHO (difabiojos@paho.org)

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

- Restore the operation of critical services, including equipment, medicines and supplies, infrastructure and water quality monitoring in institutions.
- Reinforce epidemiological surveillance and health promotion, including mental health support to community groups.
- Maintain sexual and reproductive health services, including addressing sexual violence.
- Provide medical care for people living with sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV, including care for their families.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Direct support will be provided to a population of 525,990 people living in the four municipalities most affected by the tornado. The response is aimed at health institutions and the vulnerable population of these territories. The most severe damage occurred in one Obstetrics-Gynecology hospital, four polyclinics, ten outpatient medical offices and Family Nursing Services, two nursing homes, one Pharmacy and one vector unit.

The response will focus on the restoration of comprehensive health services in order to meet the most urgent needs of the population and save lives.

Health institutions and Hygiene and Epidemiology Departments will be supported to guarantee health, water and sanitation services. Health promotion actions will be implemented, including mental health. Prevention and action measures to avoid outbreaks of water and vector-borne diseases will be considered a priority, and epidemiological surveillance and preparedness for potential outbreaks will be reinforced.

Childbirth care services and its complications, medical care for sexual violence victims, the supply of modern contraceptives and the treatment of people with sexually transmitted infections and HIV will be ensured. The continuity of treatments and services for people with chronic pathologies and psychosocial and mental health conditions will also be ensured.

Priority groups in the proposal are children, pregnant women, women of reproductive age, adolescents, elderly people, and people living with STIs and HIV.

The UNS Agencies that support the Health sector, PAHO (leading agency) and UNFPA, are articulating and coordinating actions according to their experiences and capacities. Priority actions will be implemented in close coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment (MINCEX) and Ministry of Public Health (MINSAP) at the central, provincial, municipal and local levels.

$747K

Necessary to benefit 525,990 people

3. Includes requirements for UNFPA (175,000 USD) and PAHO (572,824 USD) activities.
### AGENCY

**WHO**
- Response to essential public health needs vis-à-vis the emergency caused by the impact of the tornado; protect public health and facilitate access to health services.

### PROJECT TITLE
- Support the restoration of vital services in the affected institutions.
- Strengthen epidemiological surveillance and control, as well as the promotion of health to avoid the emergence of vector and water-borne diseases.

### TARGET POPULATION
- 525,990

### REQUIREMENTS
- $572,824

### CONTACT
- José Luis Di Fabio: difabiojos@paho.org

### AGENCY

**UNFPA**

### PROJECT TITLE
- Immediate support and restoration of sexual and reproductive health services in the three municipalities most affected by the tornado.

### OBJECTIVES
- Reduce maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality by ensuring the basic operational capacity of health services, in particular childbirth services and its complications.
- Prevent unwanted pregnancies by ensuring access to contraception methods.
- Contribute to the prevention and treatment of STIs and HIV.
- Strengthen capacities to prevent and address gender-based violence.

### TARGET POPULATION
- Total: 188,014
  - Women of reproductive age (15-49): 85,950
  - Pregnant women: 3005
  - Adolescents (10-14): 17,903
  - Adult and young men (15-49): 84,161
  - Municipalities: Guanabacoa, October 10 and Regla

### REQUIREMENTS
- Total: 190,000 USD
  - Own funds: $15,000
  - Required: $175,000

### CONTACT
- Rafael Cuestas, UNFPA (cuestas@unfpa.org) +53 7204-1512
**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE**

Contact:
Victoria Colamarco, UNICEF (vcolamarco@unicef.org)

**PRIORITY ACTIVITIES**

- Provide for the safe and sustainable treatment and storage of drinking water for affected families and communities, including instructions for its proper use.
- Promote hygiene practices at the community level, including information on water treatment and storage, as well as hygiene practices (hand washing) for preventing health risks related to hygienic deficiencies in the context of the emergency.
- Distribute water storage tanks at the household and community level.

**RESPONSE STRATEGY**

The tornado’s wind force caused great damage to houses and destroyed supplies of drinkable water for families and institutions in five municipalities of the country’s capital, of which three have the highest population density in the metropolitan area. After the tornado hit, more than half a million people were affected, mainly with power outages and interruptions in the water supply. Additionally, the tornado caused great amounts of debris and waste to accumulate in these urban areas.

National and local authorities and the National Institute of Hydraulic Resources lead efforts to restore water supply and sanitation services in the communities. The sector is prioritized as part of government response initiatives to the risk of rapid propagation of water and vector-borne diseases in the affected communities. Immediate progress has been made in restoring electricity service and most of the water delivery services have been streamlined through pipelines and water storage tank deliveries to affected families. Progress has been made in collecting debris and cleaning streets, while epidemiological surveillance by health authorities continues.

A total of 22,500 people currently receive water from tank trucks. To complement the response of national authorities, the sector intends to provide support for improving access to safe water and hygiene and increase the capacities for sustainable water storage for approximately 11,000 families (35,000 people) that sustained serious damage to their homes and lost their supplies of drinkable water. A further priority is to distribute hygiene kits and hygiene promotion materials at the community level in health institutions and schools.

The WASH sector has proposed supporting the prevention of water and vector-borne diseases through user-friendly information in addition to providing water storage and hygiene supplies in order to ensure that communities and families can cope with the lack of safe water.

In post-emergency contexts, reduced access to safe water for human consumption can cause nutritional problems and especially the increased risk of diarrheal diseases and cholera. Improper water storage, especially in evacuation contexts, also increases the risk of dissemination of water and vector-borne diseases.

A balanced and integrated approach to the WASH sector is essential to prevent morbidity and mortality. Recent empirical evidence shows that diarrheal diseases posing a critical risk after a tornado hits are one of the leading causes of death and illness in children during humanitarian situations. Almost 90 per cent of diarrheal diseases can be prevented through the safe use of water, basic sanitation and proper hygiene practices.

To prevent health conditions from deteriorating, the WASH sector prioritizes the distribution of basic supplies that help save lives, seeking to build partnerships and expand the coverage of services in the most affected areas.
Priority actions will be implemented in close collaboration with MINCEX, National Institute of Hydraulic Resources (INRH), MINSAP, Ministry of Education (MINED), and provincial and municipal authorities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGENCY</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROJECT TITLE</strong></td>
<td>Provide support for improving access to safe water and hygiene for the most affected families in the four municipalities of the province of Havana that were severely damaged by the tornado.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OBJECTIVES</strong></td>
<td>Contribute to preventing and controlling diarrhea, waterborne diseases and other vector-borne diseases through improved access to safe water and hygiene for the most affected families in the four municipalities with the greatest damage (10 de Octubre, Guanabacoa, Regla, San Miguel del Padrón).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TARGET POPULATION</strong></td>
<td>11,000 families (approximately 35,000 people).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **REQUIREMENTS** | $USD 210,000  
• $ 160,000 (provision of 660 hygiene kits to cover the basic hygiene needs of 5,000 families in emergency situations during a month).  
• $ 50,000 (provision of 22,000 10-liter collapsible tanks for water storage, two per family). |
| **CONTACT** | Victoria Colamarco, vcolamarco@unicef.org, +53 7208-6094, +53 7208-9791 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGENCY</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROJECT TITLE</strong></td>
<td>Improve safe and sustainable storage of drinking water for families who lost their homes as a result of the tornado that affected Havana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OBJECTIVES</strong></td>
<td>Create drinking water storage capacities for affected families to guarantee water consumption and prevent morbidity and mortality caused by water and vector-borne diseases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TARGET POPULATION</strong></td>
<td>1,300 families (approximately 3,900 people).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **REQUIREMENTS** | $USD 100,000  
Supply 500 liter tanks (one per family). |
| **CONTACT** | Victoria Colamarco, vcolamarco@unicef.org, +53 7208-6094, +53 7208-9791 |
FOOD SECURITY

$2.8M
Necessary to benefit 60,000 people

Contact:
Paolo Mattei, WFP (paolo.mattei@wfp.org)

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

- Support the Government to cover food requirements of the 14 most affected People’s Councils, focusing on the most vulnerable groups to avoid deterioration of their nutritional status.
- Improve the capacities of unloading grains from the port, mainly wheat for bread production, by purchasing a crane to replace the one that was damaged after the tornado hit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGENCY</th>
<th>WFP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROJECT TITLE</td>
<td>Emergency food assistance for the 14 People’s Councils most affected by the tornado on 27 January.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECTIVES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Support the Government to guarantee the immediate food needs of the most affected communities to avoid the deterioration of their nutritional status, with emphasis on vulnerable groups, through the delivery of complementary food rations (four pounds of rice and two pounds of beans per month during two months and third month for 1,100 people that are considered bankrupt or vulnerable).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Improve the capacities for unloading grains from the port through the replacement of the damaged crane previously used for unloading grains, mainly wheat for making bread.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BENEFICIARIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60,000 people (15,000 families) with severe damage to their homes, of which 1,100 are vulnerable (pregnant and nursing women and children under the age of five and people aged 65 or above).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REQUIREMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English: TOTAL: $ 2,775,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- $275,637 for replenishment of pre-positioned food stock (334 MT of food: 223 MT of rice and 111 MT of beans).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- $2,500,000 for purchasing a crane.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTACT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paolo Mattei, <a href="mailto:paolo.mattei@wfp.org">paolo.mattei@wfp.org</a>, +53 7204-2039</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EDUCATION

Contact:
Victoria Colamarco, UNICEF (vcolamarco@unicef.org)

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

- Distribute educational and recreational material aimed at returning to educational activities.
- Provide socio-emotional support and to promote health, hygiene, vector control and disaster risk reduction.
- Strengthen the capacities of teachers to provide socio-emotional support for children and adolescents.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Preliminary needs assessments identified by the Ministry of Education have shown that five municipalities in the capital have had damage to school infrastructures as a result of the tornado. It is estimated that the affected school enrollment is 15,000 girls and boys. A total of 101 educational centres (78 schools and 23 day care centres) have damage to their infrastructure and school equipment. The Education Sector, as part of the Plan of Action of the UNS and in coordination with the government authorities, prioritizes the 52 affected schools of the four municipalities that report the greatest damage (10 de Octubre, Guanabacoa, Regla and San Miguel del Padrón).

The Government of Cuba, the Ministry of Education and local authorities are in the process of identifying alternative spaces to continue classes wherever possible. In Cuba, because access to education is universal and is focused on equity and protection, including gender equality, restoring the functionality of the education sector is an essential intervention for the protection and socio-emotional support of child victims in the four prioritized municipalities while trying to recover. In this regard, urgent actions are required from the UNS to support the Ministry of Education in ensuring the rapid return of child victims to safe and protective learning spaces, including the provision of educational materials, infrastructure restoration and socio-emotional support.

Returning to classes, in addition to being an important step in the normalization process in post-disaster situations, also implies that children will have access to the diet included in school nutritional programmes. In addition to the immediate actions to guarantee access to education from childhood until reaching legal age, it is necessary to repair roofs, windows and sanitary facilities. Attending safe learning spaces promotes the empowerment of children within their communities in leadership roles. It allows them to promote hygiene practices and other activities such as water monitoring and control of water and vector-borne diseases, which pose a high risk in tropical climates after a tornado as a result of the accumulation of water and pollution produced by floods.

School attendance also helps mitigate protection risks, since parents are key actors in the recovery efforts in their communities. In particular, supporting the return of children under the age of five to school allows working mothers the time required to get water and food and return to work.

The Plan of Action proposes activities in the five prioritized municipalities for support in learning activities and for social and emotional services that allow 12,584 girls and boys and their teachers to have the opportunity to recover from the stress and trauma caused by the tornado.

UNICEF prioritizes the four municipalities with the most severe damage for rehabilitation initiatives and the distribution of school materials, which ensures that learning spaces comply with basic standards.

Priority actions will be implemented in close collaboration with MINCEX, INRH, MINSAP, MINED, and provincial and municipal authorities.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGENCY</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROJECT TITLE</td>
<td>Rehabilitation of infrastructures in educational centres and day care centres in the most affected municipalities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJECTIVES</td>
<td>Support in the recovery of schools and day care centres in affected municipalities by waterproofing 30,000 m² of ceilings and replacing 7,000 m² of woodwork in 52 centres in order to guarantee safe spaces for the teaching/learning process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TARGET POPULATION</td>
<td>12,584 girls and boys from the four most affected municipalities (10 de Octubre, Guanabacoa, Regla and San Miguel de Padrón).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| REQUIREMENTS | Total $455,000  
  - $125,000 (to buy 30,000 m² of waterproof roof sheathing).  
  - $330,000 (to buy 7,000 m² of aluminum carpentry). |
| CONTACT | Victoria Colamarco, vcolamarco@unicef.org, +53 7208-6094, +53 7208-9791 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGENCY</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROJECT TITLE</td>
<td>Rapid return to safe and protective learning spaces in the four most affected municipalities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJECTIVES</td>
<td>Provide educational and recreational materials that foster educational activities and psychosocial support when returning to protective learning spaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TARGET POPULATION</td>
<td>12,584 girls and boys from the most affected municipalities (10 de Octubre, Guanabacoa, Regla and San Miguel del Padrón).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQUIREMENTS</td>
<td>$60,000 (to purchase ECD kits, recreational kits and school kits for girls and boys from the most affected municipalities).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTACT</td>
<td>Victoria Colamarco, <a href="mailto:vcolamarco@unicef.org">vcolamarco@unicef.org</a>, +53 7208-6094, +53 7208-9791</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Priorities Activities

Immediate Response

- Respond to temporary shelter solutions (temporary facilities with tents and partially recovered houses that provide shelter to other relatives for their basic necessities) to provide basic living conditions for the affected population.
- Distribute essential goods such as mattresses, sheets, towels and kitchen kits to families who have lost their homes, as well as to those who were evacuated, prioritizing vulnerable groups.
- Support the immediate restoration of basic community services.

Early Recovery

- Reduce risk and vulnerability by supporting the early recovery of houses partially or totally destroyed, both with materials and construction solutions as well as safe roofs.
- Support sustainable early recovery of basic social services and basic infrastructure, following criteria for risk reduction and raising resilience.
- Support the use of local materials and debris recycling to produce construction materials destined for recovery in a sustainable and resilient manner.
- Strengthen debris and recycling management capacity.
- Revitalize micro industries for local production of building materials, prioritizing the production of materials for walls, floors and ceilings.
- Strengthen the capacity of construction companies and brigades that implement the response and recovery actions in housing and basic infrastructure, taking into account the complexity of the buildings and collapsed structures and the urban context (central zones and densely populated areas) of the affected areas.
- Develop resilient solutions for reconstructing houses and roofs with alternative and appropriate technologies.
- Promote the recovery of livelihoods, including the development of productive activities related to each municipality according to their endogenous potential.
- Strengthen government and local institution capacity for urban planning, technical advisory services and construction procedures, as well as urban, legal and investment process control to achieve management of the response and early recovery in a sustainable manner while raising urban resilience in the affected densely populated areas.

Response Strategy

The intervention strategy starts by addressing the complexity of an intervention in a densely populated urban context. The sector will prioritize the urban areas directly affected by the tornado in the People’s Councils of the most affected municipalities, an area hit by the tornado with a force of up to 300 km/h across 20 km, resulting in the most severe damage in housing, basic services and infrastructure.
Through these actions, the sector expects to benefit the most critically affected population residing in this area, estimated at close to 80,000 people. This benefit begins with the immediate actions of creating basic conditions of livability with temporary housing solutions and basic recovery of infrastructures that would also allow the reception of other affected families. At the same time, these families would receive basic necessities such as mattresses, sheets, towels and kitchen kits.

Rapid and immediate assistance to the affected population will be provided with the delivery of non-food humanitarian goods (mattresses, sheets, towels, among others) and temporary shelter solutions (plastic tarps for roofs and temporary roof solutions).

Gradually some families will be benefited with the emergency response and others will be benefited with early recovery actions which will arise from the immediate response. This includes reconditioned houses with safe roofs; locally produced construction materials; handling and recycling debris to allow its use to manufacture construction materials at a lower price; and construction brigade services to guarantee the interventions demanded by the response and early recovery. These actions will continue throughout the reconstruction process. Families will also receive technical services necessary for processing legal documents, purchasing construction materials, and processing technical documents for repairs.

The sector has coordinated interventions from several UNS agencies (UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNIDO, IOM), which foresee an articulated intervention strategy.

These actions are complemented by those developed by other agencies in the Water, Health, Food and Nutrition and Security sectors, which will be offering access to drinking water and basic food and medicines in the affected areas.

Likewise, the recovery of local capacities to face early recovery will be supported in a sustainable way with provision of materials for housing reconstruction, safe roof solutions, an increase in company and construction brigade capacities, resilient building technologies, debris management and recycling, the strengthening of local capacities to produce construction materials, the recovery of livelihoods based on strengthening productive capacities and services, and the recovery of early warning systems.

These actions should be based on land use planning from an early stage to accelerate the recovery of the livelihoods of affected people in a sustainable manner. For this purpose, in the early recovery phase, UNDP actions will promote technology transfer and the provision of resilient building solutions. Local institutions will be supported in territorial planning and control as well as technical advice to carry out an efficient and effective response and an early recovery process that contributes to increasing resilience.
# IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGENCY</th>
<th>UNDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROJECT TITLE</td>
<td>Delivery of supplies for basic needs to the affected population in the municipalities of Havana (10 de Octubre, Regla and Guanabacoa).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## OBJECTIVES

1. Quickly distribute basic necessities to families who have lost their homes and basic goods, giving priority to vulnerable groups such as pregnant women, single mothers with minors, elderly people and persons with disabilities.
2. Support minimum conditions for protecting assets.
3. Includes tarp for roofs, twin and full-sized mattresses, sheets, towels and kitchen kits.

| TARGET POPULATION | 5,000 families benefited with basic necessities  
|                   | 15,000 people |

| REQUIREMENTS | TOTAL: $500,000  
|              | - Already mobilized by OCHA: $100,000 and pre-positioned tarpaulins by UNDP  
|              | - Net requirements: $400,000 |

| CONTACT | Soledad Bauza, soledad.bauza@undp.org, +53 7204-1493 |

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGENCY</th>
<th>OIM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROJECT TITLE</td>
<td>Temporary Development Facilities to protect people in the five most affected municipalities (Regla, 10 de Octubre, Cerro, Guanabacoa, and Habana del Este).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## OBJECTIVES

Improve the quality of life of the people protected in private homes and Government institutions, insuring that they receive a basic kit, non-food items such as flash lights, solar lights, mosquito nets, buckets, pillows, blankets, fans, and refugee kit (pick and shovel).

| TARGET POPULATION | 9,000 people protected in private homes and Government institutions in the municipals (Regla, 10 de Octubre, Cerro, Guanabacoa, and Habana del Este). |

| REQUIREMENTS | TOTAL: $500,000 |

<p>| CONTACT | Sonia Karakadze: <a href="mailto:skarakadze@iom.int">skarakadze@iom.int</a>, +53 5211-2222 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGENCY</th>
<th>UNDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROJECT TITLE</strong></td>
<td><strong>Early Recovery, Anticipated from the Immediate Response</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **OBJECTIVES** | 1. Support the immediate reestablishment of basic livability conditions of affected houses, prioritizing the most vulnerable population (pregnant women, single mothers with minors, elderly people and persons with disabilities) to facilitate the fast return of families to their homes.  
2. Includes metal tile roof modules, windows, doors and basic tools for the response. |
| **TARGET POPULATION** | 4,000 homes with living conditions created, allowing families to return quickly to their homes.  
12,000 people. |
| **REQUIREMENTS** | **TOTAL:** $2,000,000  
Net requirements: $2,000,000 |
| **CONTACT** | Soledad Bauza, soledad.bauza@undp.org, +53 7204-1493 |

**AGENCY** | **UNDP**
**PROJECT TITLE** | Better rebuilding in the municipalities of the capital affected by the tornado.

**OBJECTIVES** | 1. Improve the response capacity of construction brigades at the municipal and provincial levels, with specialized equipment and tools to deal with the reconstruction of homes in the affected areas, includes front loaders, multipurpose equipment, dump trucks, concrete mixers, jackhammers, scaffolding and small sized hoisting equipment.  
2. Speed up diagnostic services, technical assistance and field work of the institutions that provide these services during the recovery to meet the demands of the population more quickly; includes computers and diagnostic equipment (The Office of Processing for Housing and Physical Planning).  
3. Strengthen capacities in municipal development management with an emphasis on planning and finances for early recovery, construction and technical tools for field assessments and information. |

**TARGET POPULATION** | 200 people (managers, professionals, technicians, operators) of the construction brigades and the institutions responsible for diagnosing, evaluating and technically assisting the recovery processes in the affected municipalities.  
12,000 people benefited from the construction efforts.  
23 People’s Councils and three administrative municipal councils have strengthened their capacities in early recovery. |

**REQUIREMENTS** | **TOTAL:** $1,200,000  
Net requirements: $1,200,000 |

**CONTACT** | Soledad Bauza, soledad.bauza@undp.org, +53 7204-1493 |
### Debris management and recycling in the four affected municipalities of the capital.

**TITLE**
Debris management and recycling in the four affected municipalities of the capital.

**PROJECT OBJECTIVES**
1. Improve the capacity of debris collecting, handling and recycling in the affected areas to facilitate recovery.
2. Reuse rubble by recycling it to produce local construction materials for the recovery.
3. Carry out demolitions of infrastructures that pose a risk in the affected areas.
4. Includes the delivery of equipment for collecting and transporting debris, as well as recycling it.

**TARGET POPULATION**
- Debris recycling centres in the four affected municipalities of Havana; includes multipurpose mini-loaders, demolition equipment, mills and sifters to process debris, blocks, floor presses, transportation vehicles for carrying debris and protection equipment, among other things.
- 6,300 families (19,000 people) per year benefit from construction materials (floor, wall and ceiling materials) to repair or rebuild their homes.
- 180 construction workers and technicians

**REQUIREMENTS**
TOTAL: $1,800,000
Net requirements: $1,800,000

**CONTACT**
Soledad Bauza, soledad.bauza@undp.org, +53 7204-1493
Fidel Domenech, f.domenechlopez@unido.org, +53 7204-1512

### Support the response capacity of micro industries in the production of construction materials for the recovery of affected homes in the capital and the reactivation of the local economy.

**TITLE**
Support the response capacity of micro industries in the production of construction materials for the recovery of affected homes in the capital and the reactivation of the local economy.

**PROJECT OBJECTIVES**
1. Revitalize micro industries for local production of construction materials in the affected areas to respond immediately to the demand for wall, floor and ceiling materials along with the equipment and tools they require.
2. Recover damaged homes with permanent and safe construction solutions using construction materials produced in the affected municipalities.
3. Transfer sustainable construction solutions for housing recovery;
4. Revitalize productive activities and services that contribute to local economic recovery in the affected areas, includes jaw crushers, ball-peen hammers, strainers, conveyor belts, block molders, hydraulic mixing presses, tools and protection equipment, among other things to restart productive activities and municipal services.

**TARGET POPULATION**
- 8 local micro industries to produce construction materials in the four affected municipalities of Havana.
- 4,200 families (12,600 people) per year benefit from construction materials (materials for floors, walls and ceilings) to repair or rebuild their homes.
- 120 construction workers and technicians.
- The population from three municipalities will benefit from local services and strengthened employment opportunities.

**REQUIREMENTS**
TOTAL: $1,200,000
Net requirements: $1,200,000

**CONTACT**
Soledad Bauza, soledad.bauza@undp.org, +53 7204-1493
## INDUSTRIAL EARLY RECOVERY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGENCY</th>
<th>UNIDO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROJECT TITLE</td>
<td>Support for restoring industrial capacities in affected entities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OBJECTIVES
- Recover the productive capacity of industries in municipalities affected by the tornado (10 de Octubre, San Miguel del Padrón, Guanabacoa, Regla and Habana del Este).

### TARGET POPULATION
- People who work in affected industries in the affected municipalities of Havana and consumers of products made by these industries.

### REQUIREMENTS
- $1,500,000
  - To procure the following materials and work equipment:
    - Light roof sheeting for affected ceilings in factories (fiber cement or metal sheets): 86,449 m²
    - Water tanks (500 liters): 4 units
    - Windows: 81 units.
    - Doors: 280 units
    - Light fittings: 14,720 units
    - Glass panes for windows: 130,000 m²
    - Perimeter fencing: 5,821 m

### CONTACT
- Fidel Domenech, f.domenechlopez@unido.org, +53 7204-1512

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGENCY</th>
<th>UNIDO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROJECT TITLE</td>
<td>Support for restoring the raw materials recovery capacity in the capital.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OBJECTIVES
- Recover the productive capacity for recovery of raw materials in the municipalities of 10 de Octubre, San Miguel del Padrón, Regla and Habana del Este.
- Encourage environmental decontamination, cleanliness and order in the city.

### TARGET POPULATION
- People who work in affected industries in the affected municipalities of Havana and consumers of products made by these industries.

### REQUIREMENTS
- $1,443,000
  - To procure work equipment for the recovery of raw material:
    - Three forklifts, 11 trucks and one pick-up truck; trucks to be used to recover metal and non-metal scrap in government and private sectors
    - Four cranes on a 25 ton truck for handling and hoisting metal scrap
    - Two buses to transport workers

### CONTACT
- Fidel Domenech, f.domenechlopez@unido.org, +53 7204-1512
Support for restoring the raw materials recovery capacity in the capital.

- People who work in affected industries in the affected municipalities of Havana and consumers of products made by these industries.

**Requirements**

- $1,443,000 to procure work equipment for the recovery of raw material:
  - Three forklifts, 11 trucks and one pick-up truck; trucks to be used to recover metal and non-metal scrap in government and private sectors
  - Four cranes on a 25 ton truck for handling and hoisting metal scrap
  - Two buses to transport workers

- Recover the productive capacity for recovery of raw materials in the municipalities of 10 de Octubre, San Miguel del Padrón, Regla and Habana del Este.
- Encourage environmental decontamination, cleanliness and order in the city.

**CONTACT**

Fidel Domenech, f.domenechlopez@unido.org, +53 7204-1512