

Project document - TRAC 3 Category II funding from BCPR - UNDP Cuba.

1. PORTADA

Country: **Cuba**

Implementing parties : **UNDP**

Programme Period: <u>2014-2019</u>
Programme Component: <u>DRR</u>
Project Title: <u>Early Recovery Coordination and planning after the impact of the 27th January TORNADO Havana, Cuba</u>
Project ID: _____
Project Duration: <u>6 months</u>
Management Arrangement: DIM

Total Budget	50,000 USD (CRU Trac 3)
Allocated resources:	_____
• Government	_____
• Regular	<u>50,000.00 USD</u>
• Other:	_____
○ Donor	<u>_00012_</u>
• In kind contributions	_____
Unfunded budget:	_____

Signed by (UNDP): _____

2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

On January 27, 2019, four densely urbanized and inhabited municipalities of the capital were affected by a Tornado EF4, with winds above 300 kms/hour accompanied by a high intensity local storm.

About 200,000 people were affected, in a territorial extension of 178 km², concentrated in 10 Municipal Councils of the municipalities: 10 de Octubre, Regla, Guanabacoa and San Miguel del Padrón.

The Government reported 7532 households that have been severely damaged: 514 fully collapsed, 931 partial collapsed, 1109 with total roof collapse, and 1926 partial roof collapse, and 3052 with loss of windows, doors, tanks, etc. Around 20,000 people are currently homeless. Out of them 9,000 are sheltered either in shelters or auto-sheltered (with friends and family).

22,500 people receive water through tanker trucks, given the damage caused, including loss of storage tanks in households.

Affected key basic services: 19 health institutions (1 hospital, 4 polyclinics and 10 family doctor's offices); 78 schools and 23 children's daycare centers; 34 bakeries and 11 distribution establishments of the basic food portion system. In addition, 3 flour mills and the crane for port grain downloading of the vessels were severely affected.

The President of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, Miguel Díaz-Canel Bermúdez, aimed to prioritize the response to the problem of housing, including the adaptation of facilities to assign to the affected people.

Complexity

Immediate response to create basic habitability and recovery will be complex and expensive in the affected central areas of Havana. These are densely inhabited areas, compact urbanization with adjoining buildings, of different levels and the existence of old buildings (since the 19th century) and many of them in a remarkable condition of deterioration, which places high-rise buildings still standing in hazard of collapse.

The following challenges are present, which are specific to the capital:

- High level of damage and total loss in homes. (Urban infrastructure severely affected).
- Risks of structures that may collapse after the disaster, given the level of damage and vulnerability existing prior to the disaster.
- The complexity of early recovery and reconstruction in these architectural-urban typologies demand technical advice, control and assistance. At the same time, the challenge of maintaining urban values is presented, in particular the patrimonial ones also affected. (500th anniversary of the city).

- The management of large volumes of debris and the need to create conditions for their proper management and recycling, mainly for their valorisation and use in the production of construction materials to be used in the recovery, is demanded.
- The loss of health services at the domestic level is more complex in densely populated areas and at risk for sanitary problems.
- Industrial facilities and service severely damaged, with effects on production.

Early Recovery from the immediate response

Given the complexity and the scale of the disaster (of high urban concentration), it is considered an urban disaster that demands to anticipate the Early Recovery from the immediate response, favouring the transition towards a more complex and sustainable reconstruction process. This being a UNDP mandate, and in the case of Cuba, the office's expertise in the Housing and Early Recovery sector is recognized.

UNDP Cuba, has been developing actions with the authorities of the capital and its municipalities to raise Urban Resilience. Nowadays it is making arrangements for new initiatives.

Considering the work background of UNDP in urban risks, and the government's recognition of the Organization's expertise and cooperation, it is very important to accompany the efforts made by the Government for response and recovery.

UNDP Risk Reduction Area in Cuba will have to face this emergency and particularly the early recovery process being in the closure of a similar process with the Post Hurricane Irma Action Plan, which in turn was continuous to that of Hurricane Matthew. Likewise, the area of Risk Reduction crosses the critical path of mobilization processes in its final phase, and the start of new initiatives, with the particularity that most of them are new donors.

Entering with the emergency program funds would allow a positioning of UNDP in the field and encourage new articulated contributions. At the same it means initiating an intervention process that may prolong the early recovery with new funds that UNDP has been managing to raise the Urban Resilience of the capital.

The intervention strategy starts from the complexity of action in an urban context, densely populated. There is evidence of the need to prioritize the areas directly affected by the tornado in the most critical people's councils, where around 80,000 people were estimated to be affected, among which some 20,000 would be the most critical to prioritize in the sector led by UNDP.

The humanitarian aid managed by UNDP coincides with the needs raised by the municipal governments, where priority is given to the most vulnerable people.

After the passage of the tornado in Havana, the UNS developed an Action Plan, where UNDP leads the Housing and Early Recovery sector. **The UNDP proposal, in conciliation with local governments, is to support the immediate response with basic necessities and to strengthen the capacities to face the early recovery in a sustainable way.**

In the early recovery phase, **UNDP focuses its actions on two aspects:**

- the **support to improve habitability in a resilient way** (building materials, ceilings, windows)
- the **support to local capacities to cope with recovery**, through the transfer of means for local production of construction materials, debris management and recycling, strengthening of construction brigades and strengthening of capacities of governments and institutions, where it is included: damage assessment, technical advisory services, procedures and attention to the needs of the affected people.

This project will strengthen the capacity of UNDP to support the Cuban national authorities in the immediate response and strategic interventions of early recovery. The role of UNDP in the response will be complex and the Country Office is requesting access to Trac 1.1.3. Category 2 resources to strengthen its coordination and positioning in early recovery.

3. OUTPUTS AND PROJECT ACTIVITIES

- **Output 1:** UNDP strengthens its capacity and performs effective management of the immediate response, anticipating early recovery, and positioning the Organization as a key partner to raise urban resilience in the affected areas

Indicators:

- Early recovery included in the Action Plan
- Elaborated documents to mobilize resources (cards, concept notes and projects)
- Coordination actions carried out with international partners and national counterparts of the Housing and Early Recovery sector

Activities:

- Reinforce the team with personnel to respond to the action plan in programming and implementation tasks, as well as logistics and administration
- Formulate the contents of the Housing and Early Recovery sector as part of the Action Plan

- Update Sitrep.
- Formulate proposals for the mobilization of resources, including CERF and bilateral partners
- Conduct negotiations with the national and local counterparts to identify proposals and implement of the resources that are mobilized
- Conduct coordination actions with international partners and national counterparts as part of the Housing and Early recovery cluster
- Monitoring and reporting to donors
- Perform logistics management
- Identify lessons learnt

Output 2: Strengthened the capacity of the local government to face the immediate response and anticipate the early recovery given the complexity of the intervention in densely urbanized areas of the capital

Indicators:

- At least 4 local institutions improve their management capacity for response and early recovery
- At least 3525 affected people assisted by the Formality Offices receive 1st necessity means

Activities:

- Support the national and local government in the coordination of response and attention to the needs of the affected population
- Support the local government and key sectors in the management of early recovery (damage assessment, technical advisory services, procedures and attention to the needs of the affected people).

4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

UNDP will implement the programmed activities, under DIM modality, to support rapid response and early recovery in an efficient manner, in coordination with national counterparts and in accordance with their plans for conducting response actions.

A Coordination Group will be established with the participation of the Government, counterparts, and UNDP to guarantee planning and implementation of envisaged activities.

5. BUDGET RECORD OF YEAR WORK PLAN

Productos y actividades como se describe en la sección 3 anterior.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and indicators including annual targets	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List all activities including M&E to be undertaken during the year towards stated CP outputs</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIB LE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount

<p>Output 1: UNDP strengthens its capacity and performs effective management of the immediate response, anticipating early recovery, and positioning the Organization as a key partner to raise urban resilience in the affected areas</p> <p>Indicators: - Early recovery included in the Action Plan - Elaborated documents to mobilize resources (cards, concept notes and projects) - Coordination actions carried out with international partners and national counterparts of the Housing and Early Recovery sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reinforce the team with personnel to respond to the action plan in programming and implementation tasks, as well as logistics and administration - Formulate the contents of the Housing and Early Recovery sector as part of the Action Plan - Update Sitrep. - Formulate proposals for the mobilization of resources, including CERF and bilateral partners - Conduct negotiations with the national and local counterparts to identify proposals and implement of the resources that are mobilized - Conduct coordination actions with international partners and national counterparts as part of the Housing and Early recovery cluster - Monitoring and reporting to donors - Perform logistics management - Identify lessons learnt 	X	X	X	X	UNDP	Trac 3	71400 74200	11,500.00
--	--	---	---	---	---	------	--------	----------------	------------------

<p>Output 2: Strengthened the capacity of the local government to face the immediate response and anticipate the early recovery given the complexity of the intervention in densely urbanized areas of the capital</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 4 local institutions improve their management capacity for response and early recovery - At least 3525 affected people assisted by the Formality Offices receive 1st necessity means. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the national and local government in the coordination of response and attention to the needs of the affected population - Support the local government and key sectors in the management of early recovery (damage assessment, technical advisory services, procedures and attention to the needs of the affected people). 	X	X	X	X	UNDP and Government	Trac 3	72300	72800	71600	38,500.00
Total											50,000.00