

| <b>III. AGENCY PROJECT PROPOSAL</b>   |   |  |                 |             |              |
|---|---|--|-----------------|-------------|--------------|
| <b>Shelter</b>  |   |  |                 |             |              |
| 1. Requesting agency or agencies  |   | <b>UNDP</b>  |                 |             |              |
| 2. Project title  |   | Immediate response to create temporary shelter and basic liveability conditions for hurricane Matthew affected people in the municipalities of Baracoa and Maisí in province of Guantánamo, Cuba |                 |             |              |
| 3. Cluster/sector   |   | Shelter  |                 |             |              |
| 4. Geographic areas of implementation targeted with CERF funding (by first and second level administrative divisions – please be specific) <sup>[1]</sup>   |   | The project will focus on Baracoa and Maisí, the two municipalities most seriously affected by the hurricane in the province of Guantánamo   |                 |             |              |
| 5. Implementation start date of CERF-funded activities ( <u>rapid response projects only</u> )  |   |  |                 |             |              |
| For <u>rapid response</u> projects the implementation deadline is six months from the date of disbursement or, where specified, from the start date provided below (which must not be earlier than six weeks prior to the disbursement date). |   |  |                 |             |              |
| a. Will implementation of the CERF-funded activities start prior to disbursement of funds? <span style="float: right;">Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></span>   |   |  |                 |             |              |
| b. If “Yes” please provide start date (day/month/year): 12 October 2016   |   |  |                 |             |              |
| Funding (USD)   | 6a. Total requirement for agency’s sector response to current emergency             |  | US\$ 18,000,000 |             |              |
|   | 6b. Total funding received so far for agency’s sector response to current emergency |  | US\$ 790,000    |             |              |
|   | 7. Total amount of CERF funding requested for this project proposal                 |  | US\$ 1,632,301  |             |              |
| 8a. Total number of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> targeted with CERF funding <sup>[2]</sup>  |   |  | <b>Female</b>   | <b>Male</b> | <b>Total</b> |
|   |   | < 18 years   | 3,693           | 3,843       | 7,536        |
|   |   | ≥ 18 years   | 11,693          | 12,171      | 23,864       |
|   |   | <b>Total</b>   | 15,386          | 16,014      | 31,400       |

<sup>[1]</sup> Please be specific with the target areas of this project. First administrative level can be provinces, states, governorates or regions. Second administrative level can be districts, prefectures, municipalities, cantons or townships.

<sup>[2]</sup> Please count only the individuals benefitting directly from this CERF grant. The population benefitting indirectly from this CERF funding should not be included, although the country team may choose to describe the additional beneficiaries of the project in section 10 of the proposal.

|  |   |                      |                          |
|--|---|----------------------|--------------------------|
| <p><b>8b. Beneficiary profile</b></p> <p>In addition to the breakdown by girls, boys, women and men above, please provide a beneficiary profile by category. Totals must match. Please do not change the categories and do not add additional lines.</p> <p>“Other affected people” includes people affected by natural disaster or conflict who have not been displaced and are not hosting refugees or IDPs, or people affected in any other way.</p>  | <b>Category</b>   |                      | <b>Number of people</b>  |
|  | Refugees  |                      |                          |
|  | IDPs <sup>[3]</sup>   |                      |                          |
|  | Host population   |                      |                          |
|  | Other affected people   |                      | 31,400                   |
| <b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>   |   | <b>31,400</b>        |                          |
| <p><b>9. Humanitarian Response Plan project code, ranking, and objectives</b></p> <p>For countries with an HRP: If applicable, please list the HRP cluster objectives and strategic objectives to which this CERF project will contribute.</p> <p>Where more than one HRP project code applies to a single CERF project proposal, please also specify the amount of CERF funding requested against each HRP project code (add lines as required).</p> <p>For <u>joint projects</u>, please indicate the agency for each HRP project.</p> | HRP Project Code  | HRP Priority Ranking | CERF funding for project |
|  |   |                      | US\$                     |
|  |   |                      | US\$                     |
|  | <p>HRP Cluster Objectives (if applicable, please specify the cluster):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul> <p>HRP Strategic Objectives (if applicable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul> |                      |                          |

**10. Priority humanitarian needs in the sector: What are the time-critical needs in the sector? For rapid response, what are the new or increased humanitarian needs? Why is this sector prioritized in the CERF application?**

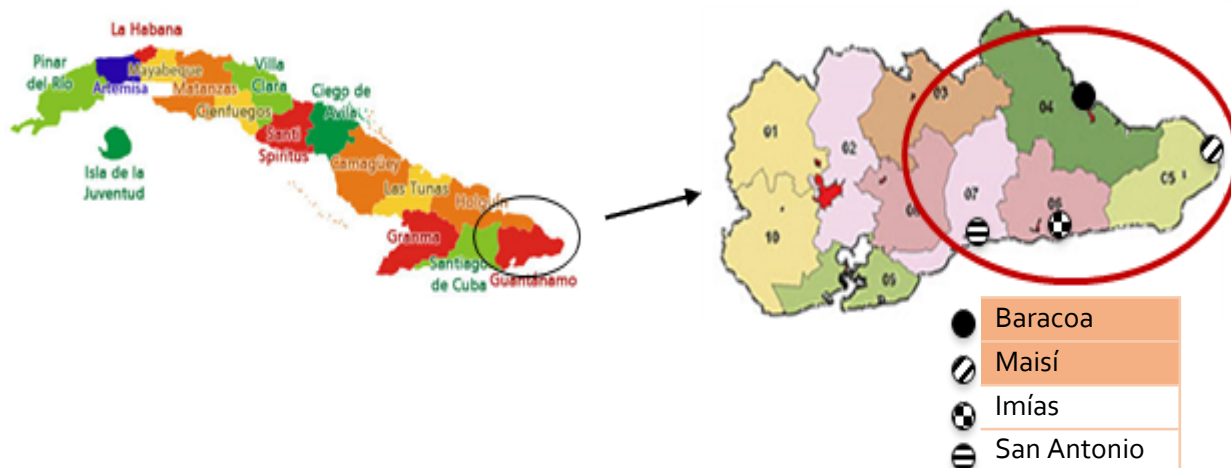
Hurricane Matthew has been the most powerful meteorological event that has ever affected the province of Guantánamo in its history. The municipalities of Baracoa, Maisí, Imías, and San Antonio del Sur, totalling 156,698 inhabitants (76,539 women and 80,419 men), were the most seriously hit by the hurricane. They were directly impacted by the hurricane for eight consecutive hours, including winds of up to 220 kilometres per hour, heavy-rain-caused floods, river overflows, landslides, wave height of 10 metres, and sea-water encroachment.

The number of affected people in these municipalities stands at 121,176 due to the damage caused to housing, especially roofs. They are currently being exposed to bad weather conditions, including potential rains. This risk is further aggravated in mountain and coastal areas, especially in the rainy and hurricane seasons.

Significant damage has also been reported at storage and service facilities, hospitals, schools, electricity supply, and communication systems (telephone laying, radio, and fibre optic). The main access roads were also seriously affected by sea-water encroachment, landslides, windfall, and overflow of the largest river in Cuba (Toa). This situation has hindered access to the municipality of Maisí and to several communities of Baracoa.

Baracoa and Maisí, the target municipalities of the project, are among the most seriously affected municipalities. Over 70 per cent of the housing stock was destroyed or severely damaged (affecting 79,750 people). They have had to stay at shelters or any other temporary facilities. Maisí is the easternmost and most remote district, with over 28,500 inhabitants in a large number of settlements, thereby rendering response all the more difficult. This municipality was left without access by road and telephone/radio communications. It is still without power supply. It is followed by Baracoa, with the largest number of affected people and the most extensive destruction of the housing stock. The project will focus on these two municipalities (Maisí and Baracoa).

<sup>[3]</sup> IDPs are defined as “persons [...] who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border” (UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement).



In two these municipalities, the most pressing need is the provision of basic shelter and liveability conditions to affected families. Shelter has been provided at public institutions that are normally used for other purposes. They are only intended for the protection of the population in a short period of time. Families need to find a place to live other than the current shelters (schools and economic facilities) that should get back to normal as soon as possible.

Since it does not exist yet a comprehensive damage assessment due to lack of access to the affected areas, estimates show a total of 26,323 affected houses in Baracoa and Maisí, and an affected population of around 79,750 people.

| Municipality | Population (women and men) |       | Total houses | % of affected houses | Number of houses affected | Number of people affected | Under 18 years of age |      | Over 18 years of age |       | Older people |
|--------------|----------------------------|-------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------|----------------------|-------|--------------|
|              | Women                      | Men   |              |                      |                           |                           | Women                 | Men  | Women                | Men   |              |
| Baracoa      | 81298                      | 40224 | 27009        | 70                   | 18907                     | 56909                     | Women                 | 6322 | Women                | 21834 | 10168        |
|              |                            | 41074 |              |                      |                           |                           | Men                   | 6656 | Men                  | 22096 |              |
| Maisí        | 28551                      | 13512 | 9270         | 80                   | 7416                      | 22841                     | Women                 | 2836 | Women                | 7974  | 3640         |
|              |                            | 15039 |              |                      |                           |                           | Men                   | 3030 | Men                  | 9002  |              |

The need for basic shelter is all the more critical in the case of the most vulnerable groups, including girls and boys, senior citizens, disabled people, and chronically ill patients. On the other hand, pregnant women and single mothers require special attention. These population groups should be provided with basic liveability conditions, including drinking water supply and safe cooking to avoid other risks that may render them all the more vulnerable. This sector is being prioritized under CERF due to the high number of families without liveable housing.

Damage estimates come from national and local media, and will be adjusted once the Government completes its damage assessment, which has been hindered by lack of access to disaster areas.

11. Overall sectoral response: How is the sector/cluster responding to the needs? What is the target population? What are the overall outputs? If applicable: What is the target population and which geographical areas are targeted in the Humanitarian Response Plan or other humanitarian planning document?

The response of the Infrastructure and Services cluster/sector focuses on providing items and support for temporary shelter of two types: (a) temporary facilities covered with plastic tarpaulins, including the supply of the tarpaulins; and (b) shelter houses covered with galvanized roof sheets, including the supply of the galvanized sheets. Both temporary shelter types were houses that had the roofs lost, collapsed or damaged. Thus, those houses will work as temporary shelters. Basic liveability conditions in the temporary shelters are complemented with the distribution of mattresses and cooking sets, prioritizing the most vulnerable population groups.

Proposed actions are complemented with those already under implementation by the country to re-establish affected services: electricity supply, telephone communications, radio, fibre optic, telecommunications, rubble removal, clearing urban roads and ways, and supply of light roofing elements.

As part of the first actions, the country has given priority to the immediate removal of rubble and solid wastes. These actions are already under implementation by local authorities and are not included under this CERF initiative. The main access roads to the municipalities of Baracoa and Maisí were cleared four days after the disaster. They have also been clearing the internal roads, giving priority to the main ones with great progress. They foresee to finish this clearing process in 15 days. These actions allow the supply of basic necessity goods and movement of specialized means in order to restore electricity, communications and other basic infrastructures.

Since there is a great amount of rubble reported, UNDP is in coordination with the authorities to provide them with crushing machines for the recycling of the rubble. Those machines were acquired through other projects and have been already sent to Guantanamo.

Despite major national efforts made, the magnitude of the damage demands immediate support from international cooperation. UNDP has offered support and met with the Government to identify preliminary needs and the most seriously affected municipalities.

In this regard, UNDP has already made available to the Government a total of 9,070 plastic tarpaulins that had been pre-positioned in Holguín and Las Tunas, only 250 km and 350 km away from the disaster areas. They will benefit around 27,000 people. These plastic tarpaulins will be re-positioned under CERF for future emergencies.

According to the national priorities, it has identified potential actions by projects under implementation and/or the reallocation of resources to support hurricane Matthew response in the affected municipalities. This is the case of: (a) 20 crushing machines for rubble recycling procured under a UNDP project on urban resilience, which are being relocated in Baracoa to produce aggregates for reconstruction, including walls and floors; and (b) a (clay) French roof tile production plant that was recently opened in Santiago de Cuba. Its production materials will be used at the historic centre of Baracoa, the first villa founded in Cuba, where over 7,200 family houses have been damaged.

As cluster lead agency, UNDP is further mobilizing resources, including its own funds and those from donors who are supporting early recovery and infrastructure rehabilitation.

UNDP funds have already been approved: 150,000 USD to support priority actions for coordination and immediate response, and 500,000 USD for emergency response. These resources will also contribute to create shelter and basic liveability conditions for hurricane affected people and to further promote early recovery. OCHA approved 100,000 USD through the Emergency Cash Grant, which will be managed by UNDP and will focus on procuring plastic tarpaulins. All these resources will help strengthen and complement CERF goals.

Likewise, UNDP is working on the Action Plan jointly with other agencies such as UN-Habitat, IOM, and UNESCO. Under the Action Plan, UNDP will also contribute to strengthen national capacities in areas such as planning and risk management, and support of urban recovery, based on to the experience gained.

UNDP is working in the field, jointly with local authorities, to identify recipient families, and is building upon the community organization that has been established and the capacities of local authorities to supply the aid. The territories have the technical capabilities to produce a quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the housing stock.

This emergency project will ensure the protection of families whose houses have had their roofs lost, collapsed or damaged and have therefore lost their personal belongings. Two roofing modules have been developed to speed up immediate recovery actions by families themselves. They include:

- ✓ Kit 1: Distribution of plastic tarpaulins for temporary facilities under emergency situations (for one family).
- ✓ Kit 2: Distribution of galvanized roof sheets for shelter houses, covering 35 to 70 square meters, according to family size (35 m<sup>2</sup> for one family and 70 m<sup>2</sup> for two families).

UNDP has taken the necessary steps to ensure a quick acquisition process through the direct-purchase mechanism implemented by its Acquisitions Department. UNDP and the Cuban Government have coordinated a

direct mechanism for the transportation of the supplies from the port to the beneficiary territories. Moreover, the local governments have developed a quick mechanism for a controlled delivery of the supplies to the affected people and the assistance for a quick installation of the plastic tarpaulins and the galvanized roof sheets. UNDP will follow a rigorous monitoring of its implementation according to the 6-month schedule.

This proposal has taken in consideration the lessons learned from hurricane Sandy response and clearly shows the priority given by the Government of Cuba.

This initiative is aimed at supporting emergency response and immediately mitigating the negative impact on family housing. The intervention strategy backs up the recovery process and prioritizes the smooth implementation of measures to provide families with basic housing conditions. In this regard, the plastic tarpaulins and galvanized roof sheets will be fixed on houses whose walls and other structures have been preserved, so that residents can get back to them. Roofing actions will be complemented with the supply of toolkits.

On the other hand, the project will help improve basic liveability conditions at shelter houses and temporary facilities, and pay special attention to single mothers, pregnant women, and households with chronically ill patients and disabled and other vulnerable people. These actions will make it possible to promote safe cooking, safe water consumption, and the supply of mattresses for vulnerable groups.

12. CERF project (1 page text plus results framework): What will your agency accomplish with CERF funds? Who is the target population? What are the specific outputs?

#### 12a. Summary of CERF project

The project complies with life-saving shelter criteria and non-food relief items (NRFI) for the immediate provision of temporary and semi-temporary shelter, and basic utensils for hurricane affected people. It therefore includes four of the five activities to be covered by CERF.

The project covers the supply and distribution of materials only for temporary emergency shelters. The plastic tarpaulins that will arrive by plane will provide a temporary solution to deal with bad weather conditions this time of the year (rainy and hurricane season) in mountain and coastal areas. These plastic tarpaulins will be used at temporary facilities.

The idea is to supply and install galvanized roofs sheets on buildings with appropriate walls and other basic structures, so that they can accommodate several families in the short term under safe conditions. This intervention approach has taken into account CERF criteria for the sector: repairing temporary structures for immediate shelters as well as permanent structures, as appropriate. Consideration has been given to CERF experience during hurricanes Ike and Gustav in 2008 and Sandy in 2012. The community system in Cuba makes this practice work and be highly effective in providing immediate, long-lasting shelter.

Non-food items will also be distributed among the affected population, including sets for cooking food and boiling water, and mattresses for the most vulnerable family members. The project will cover with these means the most vulnerable people within the families that will be protected by the project in shelter houses and equivalent temporary facilities. It takes into consideration single mothers responsible for families, elderly, disabled, sick, children, and pregnant women.

Activities related to the fourth live-saving criterion are not included in the project because basic and community infrastructure rehabilitation, rubble removal, and environmental clean-up are assumed by local governments and communities.

| CERF Project Results Framework |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Project objective</b>       | Improve coverage of basic liveability conditions for 31,400 people due to hurricane Matthew in the 2 most seriously affected municipalities: Baracoa and Maisí in the province of Guantánamo, Cuba                                   |
| <b>Outcome statement</b>       | 31,400 affected people protected in temporary shelter, and the most vulnerable people of these (18,740, equivalent to 60 %) receive basic means (giving priority to Mattresses, and also Cooking set,) to improve living conditions. |

|                     |   |  |   |
|---------------------|---|--|---|
| Output 1            | 31,400 affected people protected in temporary shelter: "Shelter Houses" with galvanized roof sheets, and "Temporary Facilities" with plastic tarpaulins.<br><br>("Shelter Houses" covering 35 m2 for 1 family and those covering 70 m2 for 2 families. The "Temporary Facilities" will be covered with 2 plastic tarpaulins for 1 family).  |  |   |
| Output 1 Indicators | Description   | Baseline   | Target  |
| Indicator 1.1[4]    | Percentage of protection coverage in shelter houses and temporary facilities for people affected, as compared to the total number of people affected in the territories of intervention   | 79,750 people affected in the territory  | 39% (31,400) of total of affected people            |
| Indicator 1.2       | Percentage of coverage for women affected as compared to the total number of women affected in the territories of intervention  | 38,966 women affected in the territory   | 39% (15,386) of total of affected women             |
| Indicator 1.3       | Percentage of coverage for vulnerable people benefiting, as compared to the total number of vulnerable people affected in the territories of intervention (elderly, disabled, people with chronic illness, children, pregnant women)  | 36,380 vulnerable people affected in the territory                             | 52% (18,740) of total of affected vulnerable people |
| Output 1 Activities | Description   | Implemented by[5]  |   |
| Activity 1.1        | Process of coordination, organization and preparation of local communities and leaders to ensure pre-requisites that enable shelter houses and temporary facilities to create conditions before the installation of shelter houses and temporary facilities<br><br>Simultaneous distribution of pre-positioned plastic tarpaulins<br><br>Establishment of distribution points, recipient control forms, resources to be delivered, training of community representatives for control of and assistance to affected people | Local government and community   |   |
| Activity 1.2        | Imported aid procurement process to equip shelter houses and temporary facilities   | UNDP, local government, MINCEX   |   |
| Activity 1.3        | Imported aid arrival and transfer to recipient areas  | UNDP, import company, local government   |   |
| Activity 1.4        | Distribution to the beneficiaries and habilitation of the temporary shelters  | UNDP, MINCEX, local government   |   |
| Output 2            | 18,740 affected vulnerable people (equivalent to 60 % of the protected people in temporary shelters with support of CERF) receive basic means (giving priority to Mattresses, and also Cooking set) to improve living conditions in the Shelter Houses and Temporary Facilities ensured by the project.<br><br>(Vulnerable Peoples: single mothers responsible for families, elderly, disabled, sick, children, pregnant women)   |  |   |
| Output 2 Indicators | Description   | Baseline   | Target  |
| Indicator 2.1       | Percentage of coverage of basic liveability conditions for vulnerable people, as compared to the total number of affected vulnerable people   | 36,380 affected vulnerable people (it is the 46% of the total affected people) | 52 % (18,740) of affected vulnerable people         |
| Output 2 Activities | Description   | Implemented by   |   |

[4] Please use standard indicators from the HRP or Indicators Registry whenever possible. The registry is available at <https://ir.humanitarianresponse.info>

[5] For joint projects, please indicate for each activity, which agency is responsible, even if the activity is to be implemented by a partner.

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| Activity 2.1   | Process of coordination, organization and preparation of local communities and leaders to supply the aid received, as per the damage assessment and the identification of vulnerable groups (Establishment of community-based distribution points, development of control forms, and training for control, assistance and care staff) | Local government, community            |
| Activity 2.2   | Imported basic means procurement process  | UNDP, local government, MINCEX         |
| Activity 2.3   | Imported means arrival and transfer to recipient territories  | UNDP, import company, local government |
| Activity 2.4   | Means distribution among recipients at shelter houses and temporary facilities, and among other priority groups UNDP/national authorities monitoring  | Local government, UNDP, MINCEX         |
| NOTE:<br>These activities are complemented with those of the WASH and health sectors | The total number of people benefiting from the project (31,400) also improve basic living conditions and safety with complementary coverage of safe water and hygiene conditions guaranteed by WASH Sector, as well as health coverage at the community level, guaranteed by the Health Sector (see these sectors)                    |  |

12c. Gender marker and gender-based violence

| Gender Marker  | Description and Justification   |
|--|---|
| <b>NA</b> – Not applicable<br><b>0</b> – Gender Not Reflected<br><b>1</b> – Limited Gender Consideration<br><b>2a</b> – Gender Mainstreaming<br><b>2b</b> – Targeted Gender Action | <b>2a – Gender Mainstreaming</b><br>Women will play a leading role in promoting community activism and an active part in delivering goods and resources. The Federation of Cuban Women (FMC) will lead the analysis of community vulnerabilities to identify priority groups. Vulnerable groups will be given priority in resource delivery. The introduction of the gender approach will benefit mostly women. For goods distribution, special consideration will be given to pregnant women, single mothers, and women looking after girls and boys, senior citizens and disabled people. An indicator for vulnerable groups, especially pregnant women and children, has been developed. |

| Gender-based violence  | Description and Justification  |
|--|--|
| Does this project consider gender-based violence (GBV) in its design?<br>Yes, its main objective focuses on GBV<br>Yes, it has a GBV component<br>No | The project does not consider gender-based violence (GBV) in its design. |

13. Implementation Plan: When will the activities be carried out? By whom? How will the project be coordinated with other projects or sector/clusters? How will the activities be monitored?

13a. Implementation timeframe

| CERF Project Implementation Plan |                                      |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                  | Project duration                     |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|                                  | Month 1                              | Month 2 | Month 3 | Month 4 | Month 5 | Month 6 | Month 7 | Month 8 | Month 9 |
|                                  | Rapid Response Implementation Period |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|                                  | Underfunded Implementation Period    |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Output 1                         |                                      |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Activity 1.1                     | ■                                    | ■       | ■       |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Activity 1.2                     | ■                                    | ■       | ■       |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Activity 1.3                     |                                      |         | ■       | ■       |         |         |         |         |         |
| Activity 1.4                     | ■                                    | ■       |         | ■       | ■       | ■       |         |         |         |
| Output 2                         |                                      |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Activity 2.1                     | ■                                    | ■       | ■       |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Activity 2.2                     | ■                                    | ■       | ■       |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Activity 2.3                     |                                      | ■       | ■       | ■       |         |         |         |         |         |
| Activity 2.4                     |                                      |         | ■       | ■       | ■       | ■       |         |         |         |

The activities under this initiative will be continued and complement the UN System Comprehensive Action Plan on hurricane Matthew emergency response. Similarly, CERF actions will be strengthened with rescheduled resources that had already been allocated to development projects underway and that will be used for this emergency.

13b. What are the implementation arrangements? Who are the implementing partners? What is the coordination structure?

The project will be implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) under the direct implementation modality, in close coordination with MINCEX, as a responsible of international cooperation in Cuba. Under this implementation modality, UNDP will provide the project with all its technical and operational capacities, and will assume the responsibility of procuring identified inputs and equipment, in keeping with the procedures established by the institution under the fast-track modality. The relevant authorization has been given by Headquarters for the period from 8 October 2016 to 7 October 2017. The UNDP Operations Unit will play a key role, particularly its Procurement Division, which will ensure the supply of timely, good-quality inputs that may be required for response in this initial stage of the emergency.

The local authorities under the provincial government of Guantánamo and the relevant communities are the key actors who will play an active role in the selection of beneficiaries and the distribution of procured means and inputs in the two municipalities.

The intervention strategy under the project will rely on the country's emergency response mechanisms. The implementation of this initiative will be supported by UNICEF and PAHO at the community level. UNICEF will supply drinking water tanks and other elements for water and sanitation, such as chlorine tablets and hygiene kits. PAHO will play a role in health control for safe water distribution, epidemiological surveillance, and disease vector control.

UNDP, in coordination with MINCEX, will be responsible for ensuring systematic monitoring over activities and actions to achieve expected results.



Local partners will receive in-kind support as soon as the aid arrives in the country and gets transferred to the municipalities affected. Supplies and materials will be procured from markets that are geographically close to Cuba. A preliminary list of potential suppliers from the area has already been compiled, including UNHRD. The Field Office has made arrangements to ensure that the aid arrives within 2 months maximum.

Local partners will start distributing the aid and fixing plastic tarpaulins or galvanized roof sheets in place as soon as they are received in the field. They will also relocate affected families. Local authorities and communities should have already prepared distribution lists and finalized family relocation details.

This project will be coordinated along with other initiatives, under the comprehensive response mechanism established by the national authorities, which oversee the general situation and work in close coordination with the local authorities in the affected territories. Specific planned actions are being coordinated directly with the National Government through MINCEX (coordinating body for international cooperation) and are in line with the priorities identified by the government of Guantánamo. This national and local coordination provides for better articulation of the response that has been developed by different projects and actors in the affected territories. So, the interventions identified in this document are complementing both the country's own efforts and those of other international cooperation actors who are providing emergency assistance.

13c. How will implementation be monitored, evaluated and reported on?

UNDP, in conjunction with MINCEX, will be responsible for ensuring systematic monitoring over activities and actions to achieve expected results. Similarly, close coordination with the government of Guantánamo and the affected municipalities will be pursued for monitoring the following key phases under the project:

- Identification of sites where plastic tarpaulins and galvanized roof sheets will be used
- Aid procurement and transfer
- Aid supply and distribution among recipient families
- Plastic tarpaulins and galvanized roof sheets fixing, and distribution of toolkits among beneficiaries
- Attainment of results
- Documentation of good practices and lessons learned for the effective implementation of the UNS Comprehensive Action Plan

Monitoring visits are expected to be conducted in keeping with the work plan, including preparation, distribution and implementation of actions and results.

The Office of the Resident Coordinator will receive the inputs necessary to meet the requirements of CERF narrative and financial interim reports.

There are no plans for specific evaluation of this initiative. However, its results will be very instrumental for the risk reduction assessment that will be made under the 2014-2018 UNDP Cooperation Programme. This exercise is scheduled for late 2017.

| Budget Lines   | Cost Breakdown          |          |           |                  |
|--|-------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------|
|  | Unit                    | Quantity | Unit Cost | Total (USD)      |
| <b>A. Staff and Other Personnel Costs</b> (please itemize costs of staff, consultants and other personnel to be recruited directly by the agency for project implementation)   |                         |          |           |                  |
| Project management assistant   | Month                   | 4        | 1,065.00  | 4,260            |
| Administrative assistant project   | Month                   | 4        | 1,065.00  | 4,260            |
| <b>Sub-Total A:</b>  |                         |          |           | <b>8,520</b>     |
| <b>B. Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b> (please itemize direct and indirect costs of consumables to be purchased under the project, including associated transportation, freight, storage and distribution costs) |                         |          |           |                  |
| Galvanized roof sheet 3.66 m x 1.10m x 0.50 mm with fastening elements for 764 shelter houses of 35m <sup>2</sup>  | Unit                    | 8,404    | 21.00     | 176,484.00       |
| Galvanized roof sheet 3.66 m x 1.10m x 0.50 mm with fastening elements for 300 shelter houses of 70m <sup>2</sup>  | Unit                    | 6,600    | 21.00     | 138,600.00       |
| Plastic tarpaulin 6 x 4 m  | Unit                    | 18,000   | 15.65     | 281,700.00       |
| Toolkit for roof sheet fixing – <a href="#">See Annex 2</a>  | kit                     | 122      | 145.00    | 17,690.00        |
| Cooking set – <a href="#">See Annex 1</a>  | kit                     | 7,500    | 33.65     | 252,375.00       |
| Mattresses   | Unit                    | 18,740   | 32.87     | 615,983.80       |
| Project inputs transportation (from port/airport to recipient territories)   | Transfer/imported input |          | 13,082.15 | 13,082.15        |
| <b>Sub-Total B:</b>  |                         |          |           | <b>1,495,915</b> |
| <b>C. Equipment</b> (please itemize costs of non-consumables to be purchased under the project)  |                         |          |           |                  |
| <b>Sub-Total C:</b>  |                         |          |           | 0.00             |
| <b>D. Contractual Services</b> (please list works and services to be contracted under the project)   |                         |          |           |                  |
| <b>Sub-Total D:</b>  |                         |          |           | 0.00             |
| <b>E. Travel</b> (please itemize travel costs of staff, consultants and other personnel for project implementation)  |                         |          |           |                  |
| Monitoring the all affected areas - field trips (2 field officers X 6 trips)   | trips                   | 12       | 1,090.00  | 13,080           |
| <b>Sub-Total E:</b>  |                         |          |           | <b>13,080</b>    |
| <b>F. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts</b> (please list transfers and sub-grants to project implementing partners)   |                         |          |           |                  |
| <b>Sub-Total F:</b>  |                         |          |           | 0.00             |
| <b>G. General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b> (please include general operating expenses and other direct costs for project implementation)   |                         |          |           |                  |
| Operating Costs (office running costs, office stationary, office supply, communications and internet)  |                         |          |           | 8,000            |
| <b>Sub-Total G:</b>  |                         |          |           | <b>8,000</b>     |
| <b>Total Project Direct Costs</b>  |                         |          |           |                  |
| Total project direct costs   |                         |          |           | <b>1,525,515</b> |
| <b>Indirect Project Support Costs (PSC)</b> (must not exceed 7% of total project costs)  |                         |          |           |                  |
| PSC rate   |                         |          |           | 0.07             |
| PSC amount   |                         |          |           | 106,786.05       |
| <b>Total CERF Project Budget</b>   |                         |          |           | <b>1,632,301</b> |

**14b. Breakdown of CERF Budget by Implementing Partner Type**

Please provide the total amount planned for partner implementation and include an estimate of the planned breakdown of funds by implementing partner type. The sum of b. and c. should match budget Category F; the Total should match the Total CERF Project Budget.

|  | Amount (USD)     |
|--|------------------|
| a. Direct implementation by UN/IOM (incl. PSC) | <b>1,632,301</b> |

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| b. Total NGO and Red Cross/Red Crescent partners | N/A              |
| c. Total Government partners                     | N/A              |
| <b>Total</b>                                     | <b>1,632,301</b> |

**Annex 1- Cooking Set and serving utensils for 5 people.**

- a) 1x 7 litre aluminium cooking pot minimum thickness 1.75 mm, with lid minimum thickness 1 mm, two round thick wire rod handles, sandpaper finish.
- b) 1x 5 litre aluminium cooking pot minimum thickness 1.6 mm with lid minimum thickness 1 mm, two round thick wire rod handles, sandpaper finish.
- c) 5x deep stainless steel plates, 1 litre capacity, minimum 24/25 cm diameter with border, 1 litre capacity, polished finish.
- d) 5x stainless steel cups, 0.3 litre capacity with handle and rolled border edge, polished finish.
- e) 5x stainless steel table-spoons, polished finish.
- f) 1x kitchen knife with stainless steel blade, cutting edge 14/15 cm long, 2.5 cm wide with moulded plastic handle.
- g) 1x stainless steel serving spoon, 30 -35CMS. Stainless Steel grade J4 (S20430)

**Annex 2 – Family Tools Kit**

Module per team

| Item | Description   | Unit | Cost   | qty |
|------|---|------|--------|-----|
| 1    | Handsaw for wood works 24 to 28 ". Wood handle, and steel blade   | u    | 6,40   | 1   |
| 2    | Combination Lineman Pliers, 8 inches  | u    | 5,60   | 1   |
| 3    | Screwdriver set, 6 pieces, flat blade   | u    | 5,95   | 1   |
| 4    | Screwdriver set , Phillips type, 6 pieces   | u    | 5,95   | 1   |
| 5    | Claw Hammer, wood handle, 16 oz   | u    | 4,31   | 1   |
| 6    | Reinforced Plastic bucket for masonry works   | u    | 6,80   | 1   |
| 7    | Wood rub for bricklayer, 12x 19 , plastic or wood handle  | u    | 9,70   | 1   |
| 8    | Rubber Rub for bricklayer, 12 x 19 cm, plastic or wood handle   | u    | 9,70   | 1   |
| 9    | Chisel for concrete works, flat head, 25 cms with hand protector  | u    | 2,25   | 1   |
| 10   | Bricklayer level, 30 to 40 cm long  | u    | 6,50   | 1   |
| 11   | Masonry trowel, 6 inches, steel, with wood handle   | u    | 2,35   | 1   |
| 12   | Masonry set square, 60 to 80 cms, steel made  | u    | 5,50   | 1   |
| 13   | Shovel , D handle, for masonry works  | u    | 6,10   | 1   |
| 14   | Pickaxe for construction works, wood handle   | u    | 12,46  | 1   |
| 15   | Wheelbarrow, for construction works, 200 liter capacity, steel frame , non slip handles, rubber wheel. Mx load 200 kg | u    | 53,46  | 1   |
|      |   |      | 145.00 |     |