

Part II. AGENCY PROJECT PROPOSAL				
1. Requesting agency or agencies		UNDP		
2. Project title (short and concise)		Immediate response to provide temporary emergency shelter and restore basic living conditions for hurricane Irma affected people in the provinces of Ciego de Avila & Villa Clara, Cuba.		
3. Cluster/sector		Shelter		
4. Geographic areas of implementation targeted with CERF funding (by first and second level administrative divisions – please be specific)		The project will focus on 9 municipalities that have been worst affected by the hurricane in the provinces of Ciego de Avila & Villa Clara, Cuba.		
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? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
b. If “Yes” please provide start date (day/month/year): 25 September, 2017				
Funding (USD)	6a. Total requirement for agency’s sector response to current emergency		US\$	20,000,000
	For <u>rapid response</u> requests, this refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency and the new emergency response phase only. For <u>underfunded emergency</u> requests, this refers to the agency’s funding requirements for the corresponding activities in the HRP. If HRP project exists, use the project requirement. Where no HRP exists, ‘total project requirement’ should reflect the funding requirements of the requesting agency for its humanitarian programme in the prioritized sector. For <u>joint projects</u> , please break down by agency this and the following amounts (6b and 6c).			
	6b. Total funding received so far for agency’s sector response to current emergency		US\$	784,050
Indicate the amount received against the total indicated in 6a above. Should be identical to what is recorded on the Financial Tracking Service (FTS).				
6c. Total amount of CERF funding requested for this project proposal		US\$	2,550,000	
The total requested from CERF should not be 100% of the total request, as CERF funding should be complemented by other funding sources. Normally, CERF contributes to a limited amount of the total project requirement, to jump-start an emergency response.				
7a. Total number of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> targeted with CERF funding				
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.				
			Female	Male
				Total
under 18 years		4,906	5,236	10,142
18 years and older		21,729	21,820	43,549
Total		26,635	27,056	53,691

<p>7b. Beneficiary profile</p> <p>Please provide the number of beneficiaries by category without changing current or adding new categories.</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>	Category		Number of people
	Refugees		
	IDPs		
	Host population		
	Other affected people		53,691
	Total (same as in 7a)		53,691
<p>8. Humanitarian Response Plan project code, ranking, and objectives</p> <p><u>For countries with an HRP:</u> 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\$

9. Priority humanitarian needs in the sector and overall sector response: 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? How is the sector/cluster responding to the needs? What is the target population? What are the overall outputs? If applicable: Describe the overall response according to the Humanitarian Response Plan or other humanitarian planning document? (1 page or less)

Hurricane Irma made landfall on Cuba as a destructive Category 5 storm. With its devastating force, lashed out the island for more than 72 hours, from the morning of September 8 to the afternoon of this Sunday 10 September, 2017. With winds that surpassed at times 250 kilometers per hour, it crossed the north of Cuba from Baracoa-eastern province (also severely hit by Hurricane Matthew almost a year ago), to the vicinity of Cárdenas, in the western part of the country.

However, by the immensity of its size practically no territory was freed of its effects. Called by experts as the largest hurricane formed in the Atlantic, this meteorological phenomenon caused severe damage all over the country, which, precisely because of its size, have not yet been quantified. A preliminary look evidences significant damage in housing, the electroenergetic system and the agriculture. In addition, it critically hit some of the main tourist destinations which are key sources of national income.

14 out of the 15 total provinces were under the alarm phase (10.5 million people representing 94.5% of the total population) and were directly impacted by the hurricane. A very high percentage of the population had their houses damaged, especially by the loss of roofs, mainly in the coastal municipalities. They are currently being exposed to bad weather conditions, further aggravated by the widespread damage to basic services such as electricity and water. This situation could be worst considering the threats posed by the current active hurricane season until November 2017.

Significant damage has also been reported at storage and service facilities, hospitals, schools, electricity supply, and communication systems (telephone laying, radio). The main access roads have been also seriously affected by sea-water encroachment, windfall, and overflow of rivers.

Key humanitarian priorities of the sector are:

1. To accelerate the restoration of subsistence conditions for the inhabitants of the affected areas
2. The provision of basic shelter and liveability conditions to affected families.
3. To support the upgrading of the conditions of public shelters

The sector is responding to population needs by providing an integrated rapid response including 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 tiles, including the supply of the galvanized tiles; and (c) supporting the upgrading of public shelters, including the supply of mattresses, non-food humanitarian items and galvanized tiles.

The CERF project will focus on 9 municipalities, located in 2 of the worst affected provinces of Ciego de Avila & Villa Clara, Cuba. In these territories, over 60% per cent of the housing stock was destroyed or severely damaged (affecting approximately 216,695 people). They have had to stay at shelters, family houses or any other temporary facilities. Therefore, in these municipalities, the most pressing need is the provision of time critical emergency shelter and basic living conditions to affected families. Shelter has been provided at public institutions that are normally used for other purposes (schools and economic facilities). They are only intended for the protection of the population during a short period. Families need to find a place to live other than the current shelters that should get back to normal as soon as possible.

There is no comprehensive damage assessment yet due to the large extension of the damage and the affected areas. In this respect, estimates show that in the 9 focused municipalities there are 72,232 families with severely damaged houses representing 216,695 people. The project will provide time critical emergency shelter to 17,897 families, representing 53,691 people (24.7% out of the total affected population).

Provinces	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		
Ciego de Avila	Morón	69158	34850	23053	60%	13832	41495	Women	1005	Women	3165	1883	
			34308					Men	1044	Men	3183		
	Chambas	37865	18298	12622	60%	7573	22719	Women	503	Women	1642	1151	
			19567					Men	559	Men	1775		
	Bolivia	15745	7616	5248	60%	3149	9447	Women	258	Women	694	372	
			8129					Men	277	Men	740		
Villa Clara	Caibarién	40102	20030	13367	68%	9112	27337	Women	650	Women	2005	1355	
			20072					Men	683	Men	2080		
	Camajuaní	59898	29621	19966	60%	11980	35939	Women	766	Women	2536	2143	
			30277					Men	816	Men	2644		
	Encrucijada	33139	16250	11046	60%	6628	19883	Women	422	Women	1388	1193	
			16889					Men	467	Men	1457		
	Sagua La Grande	52118	26407	17373	60%	10424	31271	Women	696	Women	2262	1813	
			25711					Men	727	Men	2251		
	Quemado de Guines	21586	10509	7195	60%	4317	12952	Women	265	Women	911	768	
			11077					Men	299	Men	966		
	Corralillo	26089	12855	8696	60%	5218	15653	Women	341	Women	1120	889	
			13234					Men	364	Men	1163		
	TOTAL		355,700	176436	118,567		72,232	216,695		10,141		31,984	11,566
	TOTAL BENEFICIARIES: 53,691												

The need for basic emergency shelter is more critical in the case of the most vulnerable groups, including children, senior citizens, pregnant woman, disabled people, and chronically ill patients. On the other hand, pregnant women and single mothers require special attention. These population groups should be urgently provided with basic living conditions, including drinking water supply 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 basic housing conditions.

Damage estimates come from the public and official information published by 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.

The response of the Infrastructure and Services cluster/sector focuses on providing items and support for temporary emergency 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 tiles, including the supply of the galvanized tiles.

Both temporary shelter types will be applied to houses that had the roofs lost, collapsed or damaged. Thus, those houses will work as temporary emergency shelters. Basic living conditions will be restored in the temporary shelters and will be complemented with the distribution of mattresses, prioritizing the most vulnerable population groups.

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

As part of the first critical actions, the country has given priority to the immediate removal of rubble and solid wastes and the restoration of basic services such as electricity and water supply. These actions are already under implementation by local authorities and are not included under this CERF initiative. These actions allow the supply of necessity goods and movement of specialized means in order to restore electricity, communications and other basic infrastructures.

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 urgent needs in the most seriously affected municipalities.

In this regard, UNDP has already made available to the Government a total of 9,823 plastic tarpaulins that had been pre-positioned in Holguín and Las Tunas, near to the disaster areas. 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 Irma response in the affected municipalities. This is the case of:

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: 500,000 USD to support to early recovery; 100,000 USD for coordination and immediate response and 84,050 USD to 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. 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 time critical 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 square meters, according to family size (35 m² for one family).

UNDP has taken the necessary steps to ensure a quick acquisition process through the direct-purchase mechanism implemented through fast track mechanisms by the Agency. 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 hurricanes Sandy and Matthew 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 emergency response and 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 leave temporary emergency shelter and return to their homes. Roofing actions will be complemented with the supply of toolkits.

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

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

10a. Summary of CERF project

The project complies with life-saving and time critical shelter criteria and non-food relief items (NRFI) for the immediate provision of temporary and semi-temporary emergency shelter, and basic utensils for hurricane affected people in 9 municipalities in the worst hit communities. 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 at household level to reduce the number of people in public shelters such as schools and allow them to return to their houses and access basic living conditions as soon as possible.

The project will supply the plastic tarpaulins to temporary solution to deal with bad weather conditions this time of the year (rainy and hurricane season) in coastal areas. Specially taking into consideration that historically October is the month with more recurrent hurricanes to hit Cuba. These plastic tarpaulins will be used at temporary facilities.

is the project will also 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 considered 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, Sandy in 2012 and Matthew in 2016. The community system (Consejos Populares) in Cuba makes this practice work and its highly effective in providing immediate, long-lasting shelter.

Non-food items will also be distributed among the affected population, including mattresses for the most vulnerable family members. The project will cover 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.

The present CERF project will focus on 9 municipalities, located in 2 of the most seriously affected provinces: Ciego de Avila & Villa Clara. In these territories, over 60% per cent of the housing stock was destroyed or severely damaged (affecting approximately 216,695 people). They have had to stay at shelters, family houses or any other temporary facilities. Therefore, in these municipalities, the most pressing need is the provision of emergency shelter and basic living 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. 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.

There is no comprehensive damage assessment yet due to the large extension of the damage and the affected areas. In this respect, estimates show that in the 9 focused municipalities there are 72,232 families with severely damaged houses representing 216,695 people. The project will benefit 17,897 families, representing 53,691 people (24.7 % out of the total affected population).

The project will comprise 2 outputs which are the following. More details on activities and indicators are described in the section 10.b.

Output 1: 53,691 affected people protected in temporary emergency shelter: "Shelter Houses" with galvanized roof sheets, and "Temporary Facilities" with plastic tarpaulins.

Output 2: 17,897 affected vulnerable people (equivalent to 33.3% of the protected people in temporary shelters with support of CERF) receive time critical basic means (giving priority to Mattresses) to improve basic living conditions in the Emergency Shelter Houses and Temporary Facilities ensured by the project. (Vulnerable Peoples: single mothers responsible for families, elderly, disabled, sick, children, pregnant women).

10b. CERF project results framework

CERF Project Results Framework		
Project objective	Improve coverage of basic living conditions for 53,691 people due to hurricane Irma in 9 municipalities of the 2 most seriously affected provinces: Ciego de Avila & Villa Clara, Cuba.	
Output 1	53,691 affected people protected in temporary shelter: "Shelter Houses" with galvanized roof sheets, and "Temporary Facilities" with plastic tarpaulins.	
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target (for percentages, also provide absolute figures)
Indicator 1.1	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	24.7% (53,691) of total affected people protected
Indicator 1.2	Percentage of coverage for women affected as compared to the total number of women affected in the territories of intervention	24.7% (26,635) of total of affected women protected
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by ¹
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	Local government and community
Activity 1.2	Simultaneous distribution of pre-positioned plastic tarpaulins	Local government and community
Activity 1.3	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 1.4	Imported aid procurement process to equip shelter houses and temporary facilities	UNDP, local government, MINCEX
Activity 1.5	Imported aid arrival and transfer to recipient areas	UNDP, import company, local government
Activity 1.6	Distribution to the beneficiaries and habilitation of the temporary shelters	MINCEX, local government with UNDP support on habilitation's aspects

¹ For joint projects, please indicate for each activity, which agency is responsible, even if the activity is to be implemented by a partner.

Output 2	17,897 affected vulnerable people (equivalent to 33.3% of the protected people in temporary shelters with support of CERF) receive basic means (giving priority to Mattresses) to improve basic living conditions in the Shelter Houses and Temporary Facilities ensured by the project. (Vulnerable People: single mothers responsible for families, elderly, disabled, sick, children, pregnant women)	
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target (for percentages, also provide absolute figures)
Indicator 2.1	Percentage of coverage of basic living conditions for vulnerable people, as compared to the total number of affected vulnerable people	8% (17,897) of affected vulnerable people protected
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by
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, MINCEX and import company (EMED)
Activity 2.3	Imported means arrival and transfer to recipient territories	UNDP, import company (EMED), 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: These activities are complemented with those of the WASH and health sectors	The total number of people benefiting from the project (53,691) 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)	

10c. Gender marker, gender-based violence, cash-based programming, and accountability to affected people

Gender Marker	Description and Justification
<input type="checkbox"/> NA – Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> 0 – Gender Not Reflected <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – Limited Gender Consideration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2a – Gender Mainstreaming <input type="checkbox"/> 2b – Targeted Gender Action	<p>Women will play a leading role in promoting community activism and an active part in delivering goods and resources.</p> <p>The Federation of Cuban Women (FMC) at local level will contribute to the analysis of community vulnerabilities to identify priority groups.</p> <p>Vulnerable groups will be given priority in resource delivery.</p> <p>The introduction of the gender approach will benefit mostly women.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>An indicator for vulnerable groups, especially pregnant women and children, has been developed.</p>

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

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 local authorities under the provincial government and the relevant community representatives are the key actors who will play an active role in the selection of beneficiaries based on the preliminary damage assessment and giving priority to vulnerable groups. In particular, the community system (Consejo Popular) will inform the population on the selection process result and the planned schedule of the aid arrival.

B) Project implementation phase

Preliminary information to affected population is provided by the local authorities related to the approved CERF project and the planned distribution strategy. The distribution points are activated and specific lists of selected families are provided.

The arrival schedule is shared with the community. Once the aid is received, a representative from each benefitted family sign a form acknowledging the receipt.

C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

There are regular monitoring visits planned to be conducted by UNDP during the project implementation. The distribution process as well as the level of satisfaction with the timing and quality of the aid delivered is locally assessed and directly verified with the benefitted population.

Also, there will be permanent communication, monitoring and fluid coordination with local authorities at the local level, to guarantee an accurate information flow with the targeted communities.

11. 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?

11a. Implementation timeframe

The duration of the present CERF project will be 6 months.

CERF Project Implementation Plan									
	Project duration								
	Sept 17	Oct 17	Nov 17	Dec 18	Jan 18	Feb 18	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	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Activity 1.5	■	■	■						
Activity 1.6	■	■	■						
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 Irma 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.

11b. What are the implementation arrangements? What procurement and transport procedures are in place? Who are the implementing partners? What is the coordination structure? (1/4 page)

The project will be implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) under the direct implementation modality, in close coordination with MINCEX, as the entity 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 UNDP Procurement Unit will play a key role, to ensure the supply of timely, good-quality inputs required for response, according to UNDP policy and procedures.

The local authorities under the provincial government 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 and IOM will complement efforts. In this regard:

- 1.- UNDP will work with family shelters (emergency roofing) and IOM with community/state/public shelters, as already coordinated with the government by the two agencies.
- 2.- UNDP will procure different NFI items: Mattresses/Tarpaulins/ galvanized roof sheets based in the agency previous experiences (during Hurricane Sandy and Mathew with highly specialized procurement (LTAs, etc). UNDP will have thank to the SURGE approach (specialists sent from HQ to Cuba) a specialized procurement team for CERF items.
- 3.- IOM, according to the arrangement with the government and based on their expertise, will buy complementary humanitarian items such as: sheets, pillows, mosquito nets and flashlights, that UNDP will not procure.

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 entity for international cooperation) and are in line with the priorities identified by the government-. 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.

11c. How will implementation be monitored, evaluated and reported on? (1/4 page)

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 local governments 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 2018.

Budget Lines	Cost Breakdown			
	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total (USD)
A. Staff and Other Personnel Costs (please itemize costs of staff, consultants and other personnel to be recruited directly by the agency for project implementation)				
Coordination and support (salary of the service contract project personnel in charge of the area) 1 programme officer (SC)	Month	3	1,823.33	5,470
1 finance officer (SC)	Month	3	1,108.92	3,327
Sub-Total A:				8,797
B. Supplies, Commodities, Materials (please itemize direct and indirect costs of consumables to be purchased under the project, including associated transportation, freight, storage and distribution costs)				
Galvanized roof sheeting for 53,691 (722 for reserve)	Roof sheeting	54,413	24	1,305,912
Roof tarpaulins 1 for 22,950 families	Roof tarpaulins	22,950	15.50	355,725
Mattresses 1 for 17,897 family	Mattresses	17,897	33.25	595,075.25
Toolkits for roofing elements fixing	Toolkits	349	250	87,250
Freight and Transportation				13,994.57
Sub-Total B:				2,357,957
C. Equipment (please itemize costs of non-consumables to be purchased under the project)				
Sub-Total C:				
D. Contractual Services (please list works and services to be contracted under the project)				
Sub-Total D:				
E. Travel (please itemize travel costs of staff, consultants and other personnel for project implementation)				
DSA for joint field visits for the implementation and installation of the materials (6 visits x 2 pax x 4 days)	Day	48	175.50	8,424
Sub-Total E:				8,424
F. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts (please list transfers and sub-grants to project implementing partners)				
Sub-Total F:				
G. General Operating and Other Direct Costs (please include general operating expenses and other direct costs for project implementation)				
Direct costs According to UNDP Executive Board (EB) decision 2013/9 – 1st February 2013.				
One Vehicle Running Cost and Maintenance	Month	6	583.333	3,500
Communication and IT services – IT per capita, cost of radio, cellular, and telephone	Month	6	416.666	2,500
Facility, rent, utilities and related cost	Month	6	166.666	1,000
Office Supplies & Other Consumable	Month	6	166.666	1,000
Sub-Total G:				8,000
Total Project Direct Costs				
Total project direct costs				2,383,178
PSC rate				0.07
PSC amount				166,822
Total CERF Project Budget				2,550,000