

Emergency appeal №: MDRCU008 First launched on: 06/10/2022	Glide №: TC-2022-000320-CUB
Final report issued on: 20/11/2025	Timeframe covered by final report: From 06/10/2022 to 31/12/2023
Number of people targeted: 25,000 (5,000 families)	Number of people assisted: 22,191 (6,511 families)
Funding coverage (CHF): CHF 3,855,736 ¹	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1,000,000



Response to Hurricane Ian, Cuba. Two members of the Roof brigades in Consolación del Sur, Pinar del Río, working on the roof reconstruction, November 2023. Source: IFRC.

¹ Including bilateral contributions, see [Donor Response](#).

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

On 26 September, Hurricane Ian struck with devastating force. Classified as a Category 4 hurricane on the Saffir-Simpson scale, it battered the western region with sustained winds exceeding 200 km/h and even stronger gusts. The storm's diameter spanned an impressive 600 km, bringing significant storm surge and coastal flooding. As per the National Hurricane Center's Tropical Cyclone Report, the Instituto de Meteorología de Cuba (Cuban Institute of Meteorology) recorded rainfall totals between 151.7 to 338 mm (5.97 to 13.31 inches) in Western Cuba, exacerbating the severe flooding².

The hurricane directly impacted approximately 3.2 million of people across the provinces of Pinar del Río, Artemisa, La Habana, and the Special Municipality of Isla de la Juventud. Particularly hard-hit was Pinar del Río province's capital, where the eye of the storm lingered for one and a half hours. Coastal inundation was severe, with sea waters penetrating up to two kilometers inland and floodwaters reaching heights of 1.5 meters.

A total of 76,221 individuals were evacuated, with many seeking shelter in government-provided centers or with friends and family, adhering to National Civil Defense General Staff guidelines. Despite these precautionary measures, there were three fatalities in Pinar del Río³.

The hurricane inflicted critical damage on housing, infrastructure for drinking water and electricity, health and educational facilities, and agricultural sectors. Thousands of hectares of crops and essential fisheries were also affected. The restoration of electricity remains a significant challenge, impacting basic services like running water. Additionally, damage to water reservoirs and distribution systems has been reported⁴.

The destruction has heightened the risk of dengue and gastrointestinal diseases, particularly given the severe damages to health facilities. National efforts have been pivotal in restoring living conditions and essential services. However, the overall impact has been catastrophic.

Hurricane Ian hit Cuba during a challenging global post-COVID-19 period. Cuba's exclusion from major international financial institutions and limited access to international capital markets complicates its disaster response and development financing efforts. Supporting Cuba in its response and recovery operations is of utmost importance⁵. Significant strides have been made in restoring electricity, debris removal, and tree clearing. Nonetheless, the path to full recovery for affected families remains long, with ongoing humanitarian challenges⁶. Aid is progressively reaching those in need, with many families resourcefully rebuilding their homes using salvaged materials. There is an urgent necessity for sustainable shelter solutions to bolster resilience against future tropical storms and hurricanes⁷.

Summary of response

The Emergency Appeal (EA) was launched for a total amount of 9,000,000 Swiss Francs (CHF) to assist 25,000 people (5,000 families). Contributions to this EA totaled 3,855,736 CHF (including bilateral contributions) with a coverage of 43% [Donor Response document](#). Through this Emergency Appeal, the IFRC supported the CRC in the response to Hurricane Ian. The aim was to provide immediate humanitarian assistance, protection, and recovery support to the most affected families living in Pinar del Rio province. The operation supported a total of 22,191 people (6,511

² [Bucci, Lisa; Alaka, Laura; Hagen, Andrew; Delgao, Sandy; Beven, Jack \(April 3, 2023\). Tropical Cyclone Report: Hurricane Ian. National Hurricane Center.](#)

³ Source: Local Government Reports.

⁴ Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Public Health.

⁵ [Plan of Action: United Nations System Cuba - Hurricane Ian Response \(October 2022\).](#)

⁶ <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/09/28/us/cuba-hurricane-ian-electricity.html>

⁷ Source: United Nations Humanitarian Reports.

families), 10,954 men and 11,237 women for a period of 15 months. While the initial goal was to support 25,000 individuals (5,000 families), through this operation the National Society successfully assisted 22,191 people, spanning 6,511 families.

The Cuban Red Cross (CRC) operates as part of the National Civil Defense System and maintains a close coordination with the Ministry of Health (MINSAP, as per its Spanish acronym). Cuba boasts robust early warning systems and protocols designed to minimize the impacts of hurricanes. A noteworthy instance occurred 72 hours prior to Hurricane Ian's landfall, when CRC staff and volunteers were activated, playing a crucial role in evacuations as auxiliary support to public authorities. The National Society (NS) maintains a permanent presence in all affected provinces and collaborates closely with local governments. Therefore, Cuban Red Cross volunteers were actively involved in preventive measures, such as relocating families to safer locations. Notably, 2,391 individuals at risk were successfully evacuated by CRC volunteers, while 557 individuals benefited from interventions in Psychosocial Support Services (PSS).

Following the devastating landfall of Hurricane Ian, the Cuban Red Cross (CRC) launched an immediate and coordinated response, resulting in the rescue of 173 individuals by CRC staff and the provision of first aid services to 147 people. In the aftermath, a formidable force of 523 Red Cross volunteers sprang into action, engaging in extensive clean-up operations across the provinces of Pinar del Río, Artemisa, La Habana, and Mayabeque. The impact of Hurricane Ian was felt deeply within the CRC community itself, as the homes of 993 CRC volunteers located in these provinces suffered direct damage. As part of the initial response operation, 53 volunteers enhanced their skills in disaster response and operational management and 102 volunteers were supplied with high-visibility gear, ensuring their safety and effectiveness during the recovery efforts. This comprehensive response not only highlights the CRC's commitment to immediate relief and recovery but also underscores the importance of preparedness and capacity building among its volunteers.

A total of 1,664 volunteers supported their respective communities through:

- Evacuation of 2,391 people at risk. As part of the Council of Civil Defence, CRC has the mandate to be active in evacuation through their staff and volunteers trained in evacuation.
- Provision of health services: 557 people reached with Psychosocial Support (PSS) services, 145 people reached with first aid services, and 173 people rescued mobilized directly by CRC by their volunteer network.
- Clean up and rebuild communities across 4 provinces with 523 volunteers in Pinar del Río, Artemisa, La Habana, and Mayabeque.
- The installation of three protection centers for affected families assisted by 17 CRC volunteers.
- Damage assessments were conducted by 43 volunteers, who also identified homes with partial and complete roof loss, complete and partial collapse, and varied other needs.
- Aiding social workers who oversee raising "social cases," such as single mothers with young children, elderly persons living alone, people with impairments, among others with the involvement of 57 volunteers.
- Blood donation in the City of Havana with 17 volunteers.
- Building Cuban Red Cross emergency tents to support 887 people with the involvement of 36 volunteers.
- COVID-19 immunization campaigns and HIV testing for 180 people in three communities of Pinar del Río province with the contribution of 36 volunteers.
- 75 volunteers worked on initiatives to promote health, sanitation, access to clean water with a focus on dengue control, Sexual Transmission Infection prevention, information sharing with pregnant women and the elderly, and distributing donations.

On 30 September 2022 the IFRC deployed a response team from the Americas Regional Office (ARO) in Panama and the Latin Caribbean Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) in Santo Domingo to support the response activities of the Cuban Red Cross. On 6 October, IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal requesting 9 million CHF to assist 25,000 people with shelter and WASH assistance. A relief flight chartered by the IFRC arrived in Cuba on 8 November with humanitarian supplies procured with funds from DG ECHO and destined for affected communities in the San Juan y Martínez municipality and identified with the following selection criteria: single parent households, or households

with pregnant women or small children, or households with senior adults or with people with disabilities. Subsequently, 1,280 families received hygiene kits, kitchen sets, and rechargeable solar lamps.

Alongside, as part of its Surge Capacity, the IFRC deployed an Operation Manager for two months while working to secure a permanent position. Subsequently, IFRC Regional Operations Manager and Disaster Management Coordinator have worked closely with CRC through monitoring visits to the field to participate in the distribution of Household items and activities related to Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), and to collect feedback on the humanitarian supplies that were distributed.

The response provided assistance on effective shelter solutions, launching a targeted educational program designed to bolster national expertise in the use and installation of roofing kits. This innovative program successfully trained 46 CRC staff, volunteers, and roof brigadiers, thereby empowering communities with the knowledge to rebuild their homes thoughtfully and efficiently. By December 2023, these expertly trained brigades, under the leadership of the CRC and in partnership with community members and Civil Defense authorities at all levels, delivered 1,740 roofs from 1,600 roof kits procured showing the resourcefulness of the CRC. This ensured the provision of basic emergency shelters that were not only safe and dignified but also supportive of essential household and livelihood activities. Initial assessments were instrumental in identifying and prioritizing families in dire need, each benefiting from the receipt of a shelter and roofing kit that met rigorous standards of quality and durability.

Throughout the operation, IFRC and CRC teams overcame challenges associated with customs and domestic transportation logistics to ensure timely delivery of humanitarian aid. The ARO logistics department played a pivotal role, offering unwavering support to the National Society's logistics unit for supply replenishment and facilitating additional procurements through the operation of 1,600 roofing kits and household items to provide 6,511 families with basic emergency shelter that is safe and that adequately enables essential household and livelihoods activities to be undertaken with dignity.

The distribution included:

- 5,000 hygiene kits
- 5,000 kitchen sets
- 5,000 rechargeable solar lamps
- 3,840 blankets
- 3,700 impregnated mosquito nets
- 5,000 shelter toolkits
- 9,999 tarpaulins
- 1,600 roof kits
- 20 roof construction kits
- 10 welding plants

During the hygiene kit distributions, talks were held, and key messages were disseminated, along with the transmission of useful health tips, supported by the community's family physician and nurse.

The response also emphasized the importance of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) thereby fostering a culture of resilience and preparedness within the community. The introduction of the Riesgolandia game set, with three sets procured by the EA, played a pivotal role in community risk sensitization. These interactive tools not only educate but also engage community members in risk awareness activities.

The actions implemented by the IFRC network were conducted according to the Minimums Standards on Protection, Gender and Inclusion which seeks to ensure the actions undertaken being implemented under the DAPS framework (Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety). This also included safeguarding mechanisms on child protection and preventing sexual exploitation and abuse. This operation ensured meaningful participation of people in affected

communities, through community meetings, focus groups and key informant contacts. The information helped the National Society tailor interventions to the actual needs expressed by the community.

The response operation to the emergency, was supported by two enabling approaches. One aimed at enhancing the effectiveness and reach of humanitarian assistance. The first approach focused on National Society Strengthening, aimed at enhancing the existing services and capacities of the CRC. This included bolstering internal and external coordination, promoting community participation in decision-making, and improving disaster management capabilities. Significant achievements under this approach included the enhancement of logistical capacities to manage medium to large scale operations and increasing CRC's visibility and managerial capacity at the branch level.

The second approach centred on leveraging the IFRC Secretariat Services to strengthen the operational management capacities of the IFRC, thereby providing robust support to the CRC in implementing the planned actions. This comprehensive support covered coordination, logistics, planning, monitoring, evaluation, reporting, finance, security, human resources, information management, communications, and disaster law. Highlights of this approach included the support for international procurement and shipment of essential supplies, development and implementation of a joint progress monitoring plan, and will include the facilitation of a lessons learned workshop to be conducted in April 2024, all aimed at enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the emergency response.

The operation received substantial support through 10 cash pledges from international donors such as USAID BHA, DG ECHO, governments of South Korea, Italy, Spain and Canada, along with contributions from American Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco and Z Zurich Foundation. Additionally, Spanish Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, British Red Cross and Netherlands Red Cross provided in-kind support for the operation through the Mobilization Table. This support was pivotal in securing the necessary funding and specific humanitarian items required for the appeal, facilitating the procurement and distribution of critical supplies to the affected populations. The collaboration with these partners underscored the global commitment to the relief efforts and highlighted the importance of international solidarity in times of crisis.

Throughout the operation, CRC/IFRC teams, in collaboration with government authorities and in alliance with other agencies such as UNDP, WFP, CARE International, Humanity & Inclusion, UNHCR, UNICEF, and IOM, demonstrated commendable commitment by frequently visiting the most affected areas to assess needs and coordinate the distribution of humanitarian supplies. The National Society played a leadership role, actively coordinating and participating in these visits. This effort ensured that the resources mobilized through the Appeal effectively complemented the strengths and resources of the government, national organizations, and civil society in responding to the crisis.

The operation not only showcased the CRC's critical role within the National System of Prevention, Mitigation, and Response to emergencies and disasters but also highlighted its valued partnership with the Cuban Civil Defense System at all levels. Through these efforts, the CRC affirmed its commitment to the principles of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and the protection of the Cuban population, property, and economy against disasters. These alliances also facilitated decision-making regarding the typology of houses to be intervened, characteristics of the roofs to be installed, construction kits, and emergency supplies, allowing for technical specifications of similar or identical characteristics of the supplies and avoiding duplication of efforts in the same communities or families.



Left: Delivery of aid in communities affected by Hurricane Ian, December 2022. Source: Cuban Red Cross.

Right: Consignment of Red Cross aid sent to Cuba from the Red Cross' logistics hub in Panama, November 2022. Source: IFRC.

Operational risk assessment

Throughout the operation, the team faced a series of logistical challenges that impacted the timely arrival and distribution of humanitarian aid. In the post-COVID-19 pandemic global economy, logistics became particularly complex, notably with the reduction in available shipping options to Cuba. Only three shipping companies-maintained service routes, and the transit time for goods from Chinese ports to Cuba lengthened significantly, averaging between 55 to 60 days. Additionally, the process was further complicated by cumbersome customs procedures in Cuba, which were intensified by governmental changes due to elections. These changes led to the replacement of key personnel at the port of Mariel and within the customs authorities, disrupting the flow of operations.

The logistical hurdles were compounded by a severe fuel shortage that began in early 2023, affecting the entire country. This shortage significantly hindered the transportation of humanitarian assistance from the port of Mariel to distribution points in Pinar del Río, further delaying the operation's progress. Moreover, the pre-hurricane season brought adverse weather conditions, specifically affecting shipments from Mexico. This resulted in additional delays, particularly in the delivery of roofing materials essential for repair efforts in Pinar del Río.

In response to these challenges, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) was compelled to revise the operation's implementation timeline on multiple occasions. This strategic adjustment allowed for a controlled delay in the execution of certain activities, such as the repair of roofs and the distribution of some non-food items (Household items), thereby mitigating the risk of irreparable damage to the targeted communities. To manage these delays effectively, the teams diligently monitored the global supply status and strategically planned and booked shipping services. This approach was developed through close coordination between the CRC, the

Americas Regional Office (ARO), and the Latin Caribbean Country Cluster Delegation (CCD), ensuring continuous communication with authorities and stakeholders. Furthermore, the operation involved a reassessment of existing plans and support mechanisms, along with the necessary revisions and updates to the National Society's strategies, to adapt to the evolving situation and ensure the successful delivery of aid.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Through this Emergency Appeal (EA), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) supported the CRC in the response operation to Hurricane Ian. The aim of the EA was to provide immediate humanitarian assistance and recovery support to 25,000 people (5,000 households) whose homes have been significantly damaged in Pinar del Rio province for a period of 15 months. After the finalization of the Appeal, the CRC, through local staff and volunteers, will continue working in the affected municipalities to enhance community resilience beyond the proposed timeline of the Emergency Appeal as part of the Country Unified Plan.

Targeting

1. People to be assisted

CRC provided support to 6,511 families (22,191 people) affected by Hurricane Ian whose homes have been significantly damaged. The table below details the number of items distributed by municipality.

Table 1: Distribution of Relief Items by Municipality and item.

<i>Household item</i>	<i>Kitchen Set</i>	<i>Hygiene kit</i>	<i>Solar Lamps</i>	<i>Blankets</i>	<i>Tarpaulins</i>	<i>Mosquito nets</i>	<i>Shelter tool kit</i>	<i>Roofs kits</i>
Municipality								
<i>Pinar del Río</i>	810	810	810	580	2,000	500	800	333
<i>San Juan y Martínez</i>	1,460	1,460	1,460	1,460	1,100	1,460	450	200
<i>San Luis</i>	400	400	400	280	1,100	300	450	207
<i>Consolación del Sur</i>	610	610	610	450	1,500	390	600	287
<i>Viñales</i>	400	400	400	290	1,050	250	500	204
<i>La Palma</i>	400	400	400	240	1,050	240	500	130
<i>Los Palacios</i>	300	300	300	190	500	150	400	100
<i>Minas</i>	300	300	300	140	1,000	200	500	81
<i>Sandino</i>	50	50	50	50	99	30	200	10
<i>Matua</i>	50	50	50	50	100	30	200	18
<i>Guane</i>	220	220	220	110	500	150	400	30
Total Delivered	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,840	9,999	3,700	5,000	1,600

During the selection priority was given to families with the following criteria:

- Damaged or destroyed houses
- Single-mother households
- Households with dependent elderly
- Households with children under five years of age and/or pregnant women
- Households with disabled person(s)

This selection process was coordinated by the municipal and provincial branches of the CRC along with local governments, Defence Councils, and civil society organisations (CSOs).

CRC and the IFRC displayed effective responsiveness to the needs of vulnerable populations impacted by Hurricane Ian. Their comprehensive strategy included continuous needs assessment, operational adjustments based on feedback, and integrated programming across various focus areas enabling both organizations to identify and prioritize interventions in critical areas such as health and shelter.

The promotion of early recovery was integral to their strategy, with the distribution of essential items and targeted training for volunteers, empowering affected populations in the rebuilding process. This approach ensured immediate assistance provision while laying a foundation for long-term recovery and resilience.

2. Considerations for protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) and community engagement and accountability (CEA)


The operation adhered to the Minimum Standards on Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI), implementing actions under the DAPS (Dignity, Access, Participation, and Safety) framework. Safeguarding mechanisms, including child protection and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), were incorporated into the strategy. Both PGI and CEA interventions were implemented cross-cuttingly in each sector.

Throughout the operation, the Cuban Red Cross (CRC) maintained its strategic course without major operational changes, leveraging feedback surveys and systems to monitor plan-based results effectively. Community feedback emerged as a crucial element in refining the operational strategy, enabling the adoption of adaptive strategies that met evolving needs without compromising the mission's core objectives. This underscored the operation's adaptability and effectiveness. Implementing activities under this response, CRC capitalized on the skills of volunteers trained in feedback and complaints mechanisms to gather a broad spectrum of community input, including questions, suggestions, complaints, and other forms of feedback. This approach ensured that interventions were closely aligned with the community's expressed needs. Documentation and analysis of this feedback further enabled CRC teams to tailor interventions effectively, ensuring accountability, participation, and the implementation of protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) principles, thus identifying potential gaps in interventions, and guaranteeing comprehensive support to the affected families.

The CRC's engagement with the communities it serves—through community meetings, focus groups, and interactions with key informants—facilitated meaningful participation from those affected by the crisis. Volunteers trained in feedback and complaints mechanisms facilitated the collection and analysis of community input. CRC teams ensured accountability for feedback received during community assemblies and focus groups. Additionally, focus groups conducted during education sessions and family accompaniment identified gaps in interventions, promoting participation, accountability, and the implementation of PGI principles.

This approach ensured the provision of immediate assistance while laying a solid foundation for the long-term recovery and resilience of the most affected populations among communities devastated by Hurricane Ian. Through their diligent efforts, they exemplified a model of disaster response that is both inclusive and sustainable.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements	People Reached	Female: 11,237	Male: 10,954
		> 60 4,769	< 15: 3,910

Objective:	<i>Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</i>
-------------------	---

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i>Number of people provided with basic emergency shelter that is safe and that adequately enables essential household and livelihoods activities to be undertaken with dignity.</i>	22,191	25,000

In total, 6,511 families corresponding to 22,191 people, in the 11 municipalities of the Pinar del Río province have benefited with the provision of 5,000 hygiene kits, 5,000 kitchen sets, 5,000 solar lamps, 3,840 blankets, 9,999 tarpaulins, 5,000 shelter toolkits, 1,740 roof kits, 20 roof construction kits and 10 welding plants. The assistance provided was targeted to the localities most affected by the impact of Hurricane Ian.

In November 2022, the initial humanitarian supplies arrived in the country via airplane, underwent customs clearance, and were subsequently transported to a provincial warehouse and then to Cuban Red Cross branches. The initial distribution of humanitarian aid occurred on 28 November 2022 in the San Simón community of Consejo Popular Galope, located in the San Juan y Martínez municipality of Pinar del Río province. A total of 595 families received a kitchen set and a solar lamp each, delivered using rural roads and an agricultural tractor.

Following this, in January 2023, multiple distributions took place in the same province, reaching 1,280 families. Each family received a hygiene kit, a [kitchen set](#), and a solar lamp. The [Rechargeable Solar Lamps](#) emerged as crucial assets during the immediate response, aiding families in the recovery process given the challenging circumstances in the country. Notably, these solar lamps continue to provide valuable support during power supply outages up to the present day.

After experiencing delays in the supply chain, exacerbated by the severe fuel shortage affecting Cuba during the first quarter of the year, during the month of June CRC staff and volunteers resumed distributions distributing the remaining Household items within the last quarter of 2023.

The table below lists the number of Household items distributed in each municipality.

Table 2: Distribution of Household Items by Municipality and Item.

Household Items	Hygiene Kits	Kitchen Sets	Solar Lamps	Blankets	Mosquito nets CR H-B	Tarpaulins
Municipality						
Pinar del Río	810	810	810	580	500	2,000
San Juan y Martínez	1,460	1,460	1,460	1,460	1,460	1,100

San Luis	400	400	400	280	300	1,100
Consolación del Sur	610	610	610	450	390	1,500
Viñales	400	400	400	290	250	1,050
La Palma	400	400	400	240	240	1,050
Los Palacios	300	300	300	190	150	500
Minas	300	300	300	140	200	1,000
Sandino	50	50	50	50	30	99
Matua	50	50	50	50	30	100
Guane	220	220	220	110	150	500
Total	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,840	3,700	9,999

Despite delays in the arrival and distribution of the humanitarian assistance procured with the EA funding, all household items were distributed to beneficiary families as per the selection criteria in the communities originally identified. In every distribution, Cuban Red Cross volunteers regularly conducted a health promotion session to explain the use of the hygiene kits and an educational talk to make sure people understood how to use and care for the solar lamps provided. As explained earlier, people have been very appreciative of the rechargeable solar lamps, especially as power cuts continue in Cuba even after the emergency has passed. In the case of the shelter toolkits, families share them with community members who use them for minor repairs of their homes or gardens. In all distributions, CRC volunteers ask beneficiaries to sign a receipt sheet and provide their demographic data, which they disaggregate by gender, children under 15 years of age, seniors 60 and over, and people with disabilities. Without a doubt, the assistance provided has increased the resilience of communities affected by Ian to overcome a large-scale hydrometeorological event in the future.

Overcoming disruptions in the supply chain, compounded by the recent and severe fuel shortage in Cuba, posed a significant challenge during the first year of the operation. Despite these obstacles, CRC staff and volunteers successfully resumed distributions in the month of June.

One of the key lessons learned is to the considerable logistical challenges faced, notably in the delayed repair of roofing. A major contributing factor was the post-pandemic landscape, marked by limited shipping options to transport essential materials to Cuba. The scarcity of available routes resulted in elevated costs and extended delivery times to reach the island. Recognizing the impact of this new logistical reality, it is imperative to approach future operations with a more deliberate consideration of these challenges. Addressing the intricacies of post-pandemic shipping constraints will be crucial in ensuring the timely and efficient implementation of shelter-related interventions in subsequent response efforts.



Left: Delivery of household items in affected communities by Hurricane Ian, December 2022. Source: CRC

Right: Beneficiary receiving household items in affected communities by Hurricane Ian, July 2023. Source: IFRC/CRC.

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i>Number of people assisted with roof repair to fix their damaged houses</i>	22,191	25,000

At the onset of the operation, 46 people forming the national brigades, from which 38 were volunteers and members of the Cuban Red Cross (CRC) participated in the construction, installation, and repair of roofs. The technical specifications were collectively determined through a participatory process supported by experts. This collaborative effort ensured alignment with construction modalities in the affected areas, following a "build back better" approach. The participatory process culminated in the government's approval of the specifications. Although the roofing material was initially calculated for 1,600 households, the national brigades managed to deliver 140 additional roofs due to variations in size and resource optimization. This resulted in benefiting additional families, corresponding to 1,740 families in the localities most severely affected by Hurricane Ian, as detailed in the table below.

Table 3: Distribution of Shelter Items by Municipality and item.

<i>Shelter Items</i>	<i>Shelter tool kit</i>	<i>Roofs kits</i>	<i>Roofs delivered to beneficiaries</i>
Municipality			

Pinar del Río	800	333	371
San Juan y Martínez	450	200	200
San Luis	450	207	227
Consolación del Sur	600	287	360
Viñales	500	204	208
La Palma	500	130	130
Los Palacios	400	100	100
Minas	500	81	84
Sandino	200	10	10
Matua	200	18	18
Guane	400	30	32
Total delivered	5,000	1,600	1,740

5,000 shelter toolkits, detailed in the IFRC Logistics Catalogue and outlined in the accompanying table, have been distributed in the selected municipalities to the identified beneficiaries. It is noteworthy that, regardless of the construction modality, each roof underwent certification by the competent authority to guarantee its ability to withstand category 4 hurricane winds. This meticulous approach underscores the commitment to providing durable and resilient housing solutions for the affected population.

Logistically, challenges centred mostly around the limited availability of providers that could ensure quality materials meeting the necessary specifications and being able to send them to Cuba within a reasonable time. Additionally, as mentioned before there has been a severe fuel shortage affecting the entire island, which resulted in grave delays in transporting the humanitarian assistance to the distribution sites in Pinar del Río once it had arrived in Cuba.

Also, clearing goods from customs remains a challenge which, added to other external factors, forces IFRC to continue the search for prepositioning options or for local suppliers prior to emergencies and to manage longer deadlines for the implementation of emergency operations in the island.

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i>Number of staff and volunteers who completed training in emergency shelter and emergency household items.</i>	46	100

Specialists from the Ministry of Construction and the Provincial Housing Department of Pinar del Río conducted training supported by IFRC and the CRC in "Roof Construction and Installation" at a provincial workshop in Pinar del Río from 29 May to 1 June 2023. This workshop was attended by community architects and housing technicians from local communities, who later replicated the training to roofing brigades, transmitting best practices, and providing technical elements for a "safe roof". During the intensive workshop, participants were not only equipped with the technical guidelines necessary for constructing roofs capable of withstanding category 4 hurricane winds but also introduced to the principles of the Cuban Red Cross and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Fundamental Principles.

Representatives from across the 11 municipalities of Pinar del Río participated to form 20 roofing brigades formed by 38 Cuban Red Cross staff and volunteers, Civil Defense officials and community members. These representatives were tasked with replicating the roof installation techniques in their respective municipalities. In all 11 municipalities, preparation and guidance were provided by community architects and housing technicians for roof installation, always using a pilot roof as a practical activity for the roofing brigades. The work complied with the quality standards established by the Cuban Red Cross for a "safe roof."

The strategic organization and training of these 20 roofing brigades were designed with the understanding that each brigade would play a pivotal role in disseminating the acquired knowledge by training additional roofing brigades. The close interaction between CRC staff and the brigades significantly contributed to ensuring the proper construction of roofs resilient enough to endure hurricane force winds.

The standard roofing brigade is composed of between 6 and 8 people:

- 1 brigade leader
- 2 to 3 masonry workers
- 1 electrician
- 1 to 2 carpenter formworkers
- 1 welder

But the work on roof construction and installation was conducted by several variants of roofing brigades such as:

- Institutional housing brigades: composed of specialists and qualified construction workers.
- Community brigades: composed of organized local residents, utilizing their construction capabilities and skills, including 16 community volunteers.
- Cuban Red Cross brigades: composed of 22 volunteers trained in roof installation and 5 Cuban Red Cross staff.
- Family brigades: composed of family members.

All received preparation and technical guidance from community architects and housing specialists, who monitored compliance with established technical regulations and certified them as "safe roofs".

As indicated before, there were three roofing brigades entirely composed of Cuban Red Cross volunteers as indicated here:

- San Juan y Martínez municipality: 1 brigade with 5 volunteers and 2 salaried staff.
- Consolación municipality: 1 brigade with 9 volunteers and 2 salaried staff.
- Guane municipality: 1 brigade with 8 volunteers and 1 salaried staff.

Additionally, 16 Cuban Red Cross volunteers were an integral part of community roofing brigades, as they are part of the benefited community, and thus provide incalculable value from several perspectives. Also, as part of this operation, 20 roof construction kits and 10 welding plants were provided to support the roofing brigades. These resources were crucial not only for immediate relief but also for ensuring long-term sustainability.

Table 4: Distribution of Construction Items by Municipality and item.

<i>Construction Items</i>	<i>Roof Construction Kit</i>	<i>Welding plants</i>
Municipality		
Pinar del Río	1	0
San Juan y Martínez	0	0
San Luis	1	1
Consolación del Sur	2	1
Viñales	2	1

La Palma	1	1
Los Palacios	3	2
Minas	4	2
Sandino	2	1
Matua	2	1
Guane	2	0
Total delivered	20	10

The Emergency Appeal faced a funding gap that limited the ability to conduct all initially planned trainings. However, this challenge catalyzed the CRC and IFRC to leverage established coordination mechanisms, maximizing resource utilization. This resulted in the training and establishment of sustainable national brigades at the community level, showcasing the innovative and adaptive response to funding constraints.



Two members of the Roof brigades working on the roof reconstruction, June 2023. Source: IFRC/CRC.



One community member part of the Roof brigades working on the roof reconstruction, July 2023. Source: IFRC/CRC



Health & Care

(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)

Objective:

Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening

Key indicators:

Indicator

Number of people reached by CRC on health services in emergencies

Actual

702

Target

25,000

702 people have been reached in the operation through primary health services provided by CRC staff and volunteers.

While the Cuban Red Cross (CRC) has demonstrated robust capacity in supporting communities during emergencies, the Emergency Appeal further strengthened the local health system. The response from the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement during the COVID-19 pandemic notably augmented the National Society's ability to collaborate effectively with communities. As integral components of the national response system, CRC volunteers are not only present immediately after a disaster but also equipped with enhanced skills in risk communication at the community level, psychosocial support, and various other essential services. This Emergency Appeal, therefore, served to reinforce and build upon the existing strength of the CRC, contributing significantly to the overall resilience of the local health system.

During the first days after the impact of Hurricane Ian, CRC staff and volunteers were responding to primary health care, providing psychosocial social support services to 557 affected people and first aid services to 145 affected people. During the time the operation was implemented, the CRC continued to fulfil its auxiliary role, supporting the Ministry of Health with the delivery of health services.

In early November 2022, IFRC shipped 20 standard first aid kits to Cuba as part of the support to CRC on primary health care. Also, through the IFRC the Canadian Red Cross shipped 50 large field tents to the CRC. These items have been distributed to 11 priority branches to be used as First Aid Stations.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Female:	8,404	Male:	8,127
> 60	3,700	< 15:	3,148

Objective: *Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
		<i>Number of people reached with WASH assistance</i>	16,531

The first distribution of humanitarian assistance took place in November 2022 in the community of San Simón, Consejo Popular Galope, in the San Juan y Martínez municipality of Pinar del Río province. Here, 595 families each received one hygiene kit. Subsequently, distributions continued in the remaining municipalities of the province during the implementation of the operation, resulting in a total of 5,000 hygiene kits being distributed across all 11 municipalities by the end of the operation, reaching 5,000 families corresponding to 16,531 people (8,127 men and 8,404 women).

As part of the distributions, 5,000 people were directly sensitized. Volunteers conducted educational talks and transmitted useful advice during each distribution, using the face-to-face method. This dissemination was supported by the family doctor and nurse in the community.

The table below lists the number of households and locations where hygiene kits distributed during the operation.

Table 5: Distribution of Family Hygiene kits by Municipality and item.

Municipalities	Hygiene kits delivered
Pinar del Río	810
San Juan y Martinez	1,460
San Luis	400
Consolación del Sur	610
Viñales	400
La Palma	400
Los Palacios	300
Minas	300
Sandino	50
Matua	50
Guane	220
Total delivered	5,000



Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery

Objective: *Contribute to the improvement of existing services and capacities of CRC*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of people trained in DRR (vulnerability and capacity assessment or climate change adaptation, first aid, contingency).</i>	3,621	25,000

In the third quarter of 2023, the IFRC procured one "Riesgolandia" game to strengthen disaster risk reduction at the community level in Cuba, leveraging CRC's successful methodology. This innovative and interactive tool helped educate 3,621 people and children in 3 municipalities on disaster risk reduction. Riesgolandia is a board game designed to simulate real-life disaster scenarios, encouraging players to make decisions that affect the outcome of the game and promoting awareness of disaster risk reduction measures. Its engaging format and educational content have made it an effective tool in sensitizing communities to disaster risks. The game will continue to be used even after the Emergency Appeal is finished, ensuring that the knowledge and awareness it imparts remain relevant and impactful in the long term.

3 Riesgolandia sets were strategically distributed in the territories of Pinar del Río, La Habana, and Santiago de Cuba. So far, they have played an important role in the improvement of disaster risk reduction management at the local level, in communities and educational centers. Students and educator from vulnerable communities have been trained, ensuring their strengthening in correspondence with the local level-associated hazards.

The Riesgolandia games have been rotated through various municipalities, communities, and educational centers as well as they have been used at fairs in 38 communities as per table below:

Table 6: People Reached by Sensitization Activities Using Riesgolandia by Municipality and population group.

Municipalities	Educators	Students	Communities	Total people
Pinar del Río	16	1,307	15	1,323
La Habana	13	987	12	1,000
Santiago de Cuba	14	1,284	11	1,298
Total	43	3,578	38	3,621

Future plans involve using them in all possible scenarios to strengthen disaster risk reduction management at the local level, as mandated by the Cuban Red Cross in the country. They are taken to identified vulnerable communities in coordination with the Civil Defense of each territory.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:	<i>Strengthen the operations management capacities of IFRC to provide support to the NS for the implementation of the actions programmed as part of the Emergency Appeal</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of volunteers involved in the response operation that have increased their skills in response and management of operations.</i>	-	500

Although the main attention from CRC and funds received for this EA were channeled to provide relief assistance to the affected population, there was an ongoing dialogue with the CRC to define potential areas for strengthening for staff and volunteers that will increase the CRC capacity in different thematic areas. The impact of Hurricane Ian on 993 Cuban Red Cross volunteers' homes in Pinar del Rio, Artemisa, and Mayabeque underscores the critical need to strengthen these volunteers. Despite being personally affected, these volunteers continued to provide support to the affected population, highlighting their dedication and resilience. This situation emphasizes the importance of enhancing volunteer resilience and capacity to ensure effective response and support in future disasters.

Support was extended to the Cuban Red Cross (CRC) to bolster its response capacity for small and medium-scale emergencies. This assistance was delivered through two pivotal missions that significantly fortified the National Society. The first mission, led by the Senior DREF officer from the ARO office and supported by the Latin Caribbean CCD regional disaster manager (DM), engaged with key CRC headquarters staff. This engagement involved providing essential resources and tools for emergency operations and information management, thereby enhancing the National Society's understanding of emergency operation mechanisms.

A second mission aimed to enhance the national response system by conducting informative sessions facilitated by three specialists from the regional IFRC ARO office. These sessions covered topics such as the IFRC global response system, (international disaster response law) IDRL, Climate, and Environment. The objective was to strengthen the CRC's emergency response capabilities.

Each mission was carefully planned to enhance the capacities of the CRC, maximizing the impact of IFRC staff deployments in Cuba. This strategic approach aimed not only to strengthen the CRC's operational capabilities but also demonstrated IFRC's commitment to supporting and building the CRC's capacity to respond effectively to emergencies.

Additionally, support services were provided to strengthen the National Society, including the maintenance of vehicles and fleet allocated for the Emergency Appeal to ensure their operational readiness. Efforts were also directed towards enhancing the CRC's visibility through various awareness campaigns and activities. In terms of information management, visual products were developed to facilitate ongoing operations, and the management of the GO Emergency Page was optimized to update and disseminate necessary documents, reports, and additional information crucial for monitoring and reporting ongoing actions. These comprehensive capacity-building measures aimed to enhance the overall effectiveness of the CRC and efficiency in responding to emergencies.

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of volunteers that received protection or visibility equipment</i>	100	500

100 sets of visibility materials (vests, caps and T-Shirts) have been shipped to Cuba to support CRC staff and volunteers in their daily activities.

Coordination and Partnerships

Objective: *Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of pledges registered</i>	10	15

A RC/RC Movement Partners Call, hosted by the Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilization (SPRM) unit at the ARO, took place on 25 October, facilitating ongoing communication with partners and donors since the launch of this Emergency Appeal. The SPRM unit maintained a regular dialogue, sharing information and fundraising resources related to the emergency. Multiple funding proposals were developed with the aim of securing essential resources for the appeal.

Operational coordination among Red Cross Red Crescent actors remained constant and fluid throughout the operation, always respecting the primary role of the Cuban Red Cross as the sole local Red Cross with operational presence. Notably, there is currently no presence of a partner National Society in Cuba.

Donors and partners, including American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Canadian Government, DG ECHO, Italian Government, The Netherlands Red Cross, British Red Cross, South Korean Government, Spanish Government, Spanish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, USAID/BHA, Zurich Foundation, and Red Cross of Monaco, have contributed to this Operation.

The Cuban Red Cross, with its rich history of collaboration, engaged with humanitarian actors such as United Nations agencies. Information exchange with OCHA and UNPD staff occurred, particularly in the early stages of the operation when they sought vendors ensuring the quality of roof kits. A synergy in collaboration developed among national and international stakeholders, actively involving civil society.

Close communication and collaboration were established between the CRC and IFRC teams and Cuban authorities. In-person meetings and frequent visits to Pinar del Río communities were instrumental in addressing the needs of the population. The Civil Defense emerged as a key partner at both national and local levels, facilitating import permits, visas, fuel, and other necessary inputs. This partnership strengthened at both strategic and operational levels, with ongoing discussions for a tripartite agreement to pre-position Red Cross emergency supplies in Civil Defense warehouses due to the Cuban Red Cross's limited storage capacity.



Secretariat Services

Objective:

Strengthen the operations management capacities of IFRC to provide support to the NS for the implementation of the actions programmed as part of the Emergency Appeal.

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

Number of surge missions or deployments

18

25

Since the first weeks of the Emergency Appeal implementation, there was constant presence and support from the IFRC Americas Regional Office (ARO) and the Latin Caribbean Country Cluster Delegation (CCD). Regular mission visits to Cuba were done by different members of IFRC staff, IFRC supported the CRC through deployments across the whole operation and ensured the CRC received the support needed from the IFRC Secretariat staff. This included operation management, logistical, communication, finance, PMER and National Society Development.

Overall, there were 18 missions to Cuba from different members of IFRC staff: Disaster Management Coordinator (6); Head of Latin Caribbean CCD (4); ARO Head of Operations (3); CCD finance officer (1); Regional Logistics Unit Manager (4). As part of Surge Capacity, an Operation Manager was deployed for two months.

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurements.

See progress below

-

The Global Humanitarian Service and Supply Chain Management Unit has been continually active during the Emergency Appeal providing the highest peak of support during the phase of the response. All the procurement of relief items were procured internationally, which entailed heavy workload on procurement and shipment of relief supplies.

Another key role that the Regional Logistic Unit played was related to the support provided by different National Societies that have contributed through in-kind donations. The contributions were from the Netherlands Red Cross (1,382 kitchen sets), Canadian Red Cross (50 tents), the Spanish Red Cross (3,000 kitchen sets and 9,129 tarpaulins) the American Red Cross (3,500 shelter tool kits, 2,000 hygiene kits and 2,000 solar lamps) and the British Red Cross (870 tarpaulins, 618 kitchen sets, and 3,700 mosquito nets).

Communications:

The press coverage of this operation includes 385 direct media articles of the IFRC and the Cuban Red Cross, in high-influence media outlets. It was mainly focused on the first response by the Cuban Red Cross volunteers, the launch of the appeal, and the contribution from BHA-USAID. The total monetary value of the coverage based on the outlet's popularity is equal to USD 101.05 Million. [AV material](#) was gathered on the ground, [videos](#) were

[produced](#) and disseminated, key messages and reactive lines were developed, and donor's visibility requests were addressed. The Pinar del Río branch was equipped with visibility items and five instant & digital cameras and received training in collaborative photography.



Community Engagement and Accountability

During 2023, IFRC and CRC conducted surveys of families that received assistance funded by DG-ECHO to determine the level of satisfaction of the supported families with the assistance received.

Two CEA activities took place in November 2023 and on 14 January 2024 with representatives of affected communities from the main five municipalities where the operation took place, namely Pinar del Río, San Juan y Martínez, Consolación del Sur, San Luis, and Viñales. The activities consisted in the conduction of a poll and a series of focus groups in the communities of San Simón and Galope, in the municipality of San Juan y Martínez, where the Red Cross had been providing humanitarian assistance. The community dialogue exercises took place in rural, hard-to-reach places where population density is low, and houses are widely spread across the area. These locations were chosen because they were representative of the most severe hurricane damage in the area and the logistical challenges faced by Red Cross teams in delivering aid.

Results of these activities include:

- 94.7% of the people interviewed said they were very satisfied with the support provided to their family.
- 97% of the respondents indicated that the Hygiene Kit contents are of high quality, 75% consider that the hygiene kit completely satisfies their needs and 90% reported that all items included in the kit were useful.
- 100% of the people consider that the Kitchen kits items are of high quality, 87% consider that the kitchen kits completely satisfy their needs and. 94% indicated that all of the items included in the kitchen kit are useful to them.
- 87% of the people interviewed consider that the solar lamps fully meet their needs and 81% that they are of high quality.
- Although only 77% of those interviewed stated that the materials delivered for the reconstruction of roofs were of high quality, 92% indicated that they considered their home to be very safe after the reconstruction.
- In general, the people interviewed expressed positive opinions regarding the construction kits, with 92% indicating that the kit met their needs. In addition, 61% said that the contents of the kit were of high quality.

In general, the people thanked the assistance provided and the work of Cuban Red Cross volunteers, highlighting their dedication and efforts. Among other things, they requested more volunteers at the time of deliveries, to reach more families, to continue prioritizing families with children, the elderly, and people with disabilities, to continue promoting dialogue between different actors and to continue managing aid for the Cuban population. Among the items they suggest including in the future as part of the kits, they mentioned: pressure cookers, portable stoves, deodorant, cologne, powder detergent, increasing the amount of soap, fans, bath towels, first aid kit, food and coffee pots.



Meeting with beneficiaries and community leaders in Pinar del Río, November 2023. Source: IFRC.

D. FINANCIAL REPORT

As per the final financial report attached, this operation closed with a balance of CHF 174,792. The IFRC seeks approval from its donors to reallocate this balance to PCU522-MAACU003 Community recovery and NS Preparedness after Hurricane Ian to support the operation of the Latin Caribbean Cluster Delegation, to support the CRC community recovery and preparedness activities after Hurricane Ian and the implementation CRC Country Plan. Partners/donors who have any questions regarding this balance are kindly requested to contact the Head of Delegation, Elias Ghanem (elias.ghanem@ifrc.org), within 30 days of publication of this final report. Pass this date the reallocation will be processed as indicated.

Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

In the Cuban Red Cross

- **Secretary General:** Dr Carlos Ricardo Pérez, cperez@infomed.sld.cu
- **National Deputy Director:** Dr. Hilda Ponce, hponce@infomed.sld.cu

In the IFRC

- **Head of Latin Caribbean Country Cluster Delegation:** Elias Ghanem, elias.ghanem@ifrc.org
- **Regional Head, Health, Disaster, Climate and Crises:** Marianna Kuttothara, marianna.kuttothara@ifrc.org
- **Regional Operations Manager:** Maria Martha Tuna, maria.tuna@ifrc.org
- **Regional Communications Manager:** Susana Arroyo, susana.arroyo@ifrc.org
- **Regional Head, Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Quality Assurance:** Golda Ibarra, golda.ibarra@ifrc.org

At the IFRC Geneva Headquarters

- **Senior Officer, Operations Coordinator:** Antoine Belair, antoine.belair@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **Regional Head of Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilization for the Americas:** Mónica Portilla, monica.portilla@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **Regional Head, Global Supply Chain:** Jose Fernando Giraldo Vargas, jose.giraldo@ifrc.org
- **Regional Logistics Manager:** Stephany Murillo, stephany.murillo@ifrc.org

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

Operational Strategy

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/10-2025/10	Operation	MDRCU008
Budget Timeframe	2022-2025	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 20 Nov 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRCU008 - Cuba - Hurricane Ian

Operating Timeframe: 06 Oct 2022 to 31 Dec 2023; appeal launch date: 06 Oct 2022

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Total Funding Requirements	9,000,000
Donor Response* as per 20 Nov 2025	3,357,272
Appeal Coverage	37.30%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Op Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	2,384,412	2,406,847	-22,435
PO02 - Livelihoods	0	0	0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	0	0	0
PO04 - Health	882,105	704,279	177,826
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	13,321	13,321	0
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0	0	0
PO07 - Education	0	0	0
PO08 - Migration	0	0	0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	54,631	56,872	-2,241
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	0	0	0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0
Planned Operations Total	3,334,470	3,181,319	153,151
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	115	115	0
EA02 - Secretariat Services	6,753	20,414	-13,661
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	0	0	0
Enabling Approaches Total	6,867	20,529	-13,661
Grand Total	3,341,337	3,201,847	139,489

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2025/10

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	3,376,639
Expenditure	-3,201,847
Closing Balance	174,792
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	174,792

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	1,000,000	Reimbursed :	1,000,000	Outstanding :	0
----------------------------------	--------	-----------	--------------	-----------	----------------------	----------

Operational Strategy

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/10-2025/10	Operation	MDRCU008
Budget Timeframe	2022-2025	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 20 Nov 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRCU008 - Cuba - Hurricane Ian

Operating Timeframe: 06 Oct 2022 to 31 Dec 2023; appeal launch date: 06 Oct 2022

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	274,325				274,325		
European Commission - DG ECHO	537,841				537,841		
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	246,058				246,058		
Japanese Red Cross Society	33,642				33,642		
On Line donations	127				127		
Red Cross of Monaco	9,875				9,875		
Republic of Korea Government	189,609				189,609		
Spanish Government	96,924				96,924		
Swedish Red Cross			19,368		19,368		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	172,425				172,425		
United States Government - USAID	1,766,446				1,766,446		
Z Zurich Foundation	30,000				30,000		
Total Contributions and Other Income	3,357,272	0	19,368	0	3,376,639	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					3,376,639	0	