



Removal actions on access roads San Antonio del Sur, Guantanamo. Oct 2024.

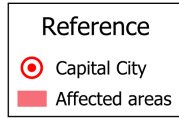
Appeal: <b>MDRCU010</b>	Total DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 467,222</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Hazard: <b>Cyclone</b>
Glide Number: <b>TC-2024-000192-CUB</b>	People Affected: <b>320,000 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>5,000 people</b>	People Assisted: <b>5,384 people</b>
Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>28-10-2024</b>	Operational End Date: <b>31-08-2025</b>	Total Operating Timeframe: <b>10 months</b>

Targeted Regions: **Granma, Guantanamo, Holguin, Las Tunas, Santiago de Cuba**

*The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.*

# Description of the Event

## HURRICANE OSCAR 2024 | CUBA



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Sources: Cuban Red Cross, IFRC. Produced by IFRC Americas, HDCC, IM Team.

Map of areas affected by hurricane Oscar. Source: Cuban Red Cross, IFRC.

## Date of event

21-10-2024

## What happened, where and when?

Hurricane Oscar impacted Cuba on 20 and 21 October 2024. The storm made landfall near Baracoa, in Guantánamo province, on 20 October, with winds reaching 130 km/h, classifying it as a Category 1 hurricane. Moving at 11 km/h, Oscar remained over Cuban territory for almost 24 hours before exiting near Gibara in northern Holguín province as a tropical storm with winds of 65 km/h. The municipalities of Baracoa and Maisí, along with other areas in eastern Cuba, were hit hardest by strong winds and heavy rains.

Preliminary reports highlighted severe damage affecting homes, agriculture, electrical infrastructure, and state facilities, including warehouses, pharmacies, health centers, and schools. The impact in different provinces was as follows:

- Guantánamo: San Antonio del Sur recorded 353 mm of rainfall, with 275 mm falling within three hours. Imías experienced unprecedented flooding, and electrical lines were severely damaged. Agricultural losses and damages to health facilities are still under evaluation.
- Holguín: 48.6 mm of rain fell in just 12 hours, and reservoirs were at 73.3% capacity.
- Granma: Rainfall concentrated in mountainous areas, which remain under close observation.
- Santiago de Cuba: The economic impact was primarily on coffee production, with 32,000 cans of coffee beans collected to prevent humidity-related losses.
- Las Tunas: more than 14,000 residents were protected from the hurricane's threat.

These events unfolded in an already challenging context for the country, which is grappling with prolonged shortages of essential goods and an energy emergency characterized by fuel shortages and failures in power plants. Generators and renewable energy systems have been used to maintain access to basic services. Despite coordinated government efforts, significant humanitarian needs remain, worsened by the hurricane. Power, water, and telecommunications disruptions have increased the vulnerability of rural and coastal communities,

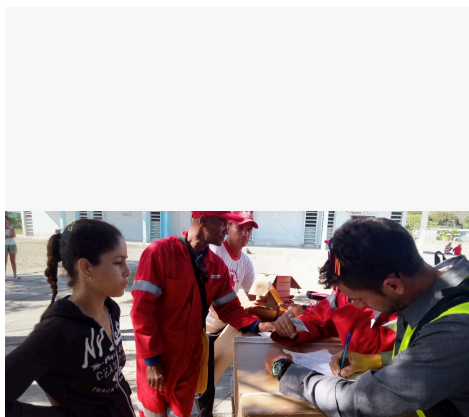


where infrastructure is fragile, and response capacity is limited.

The eastern provinces of Cuba have a history of extreme weather events, such as the heavy rains in March 2023, which caused significant damage and displacement. However, the devastation caused by Hurricane Oscar posed a serious threat to long-term recovery, especially in key sectors like agriculture and energy. The widespread damage to critical infrastructure made an urgent and comprehensive emergency response necessary.



CRC volunteers supporting evacuation in the province of Las Tunas. Source: CRC



Distribution of Humanitarian Aid in Pilon, Granma Province. Source: CRC



Distribution of Humanitarian Aid in Baracoa, Guantanamo. Source: CRC

## Scope and Scale

Hurricane Oscar, which made landfall in eastern Cuba on 21 October 2024, caused severe and widespread damage across the provinces of Guantánamo, Holguín, Santiago de Cuba, Granma, and Las Tunas. The storm brought sustained winds of 130 km/h and intense rainfall—exceeding 300 mm in some areas over 24 hours—resulting in flooding, river overflows, landslides, and damage to critical infrastructure and essential services.

The housing sector experienced extensive impacts, with 9,047 homes reported damaged, including 1,440 with partial roof destruction and 527 completely unroofed or collapsed, particularly in the municipalities of Baracoa and Maisí. In Imías, landslides blocked the primary access route, impeding humanitarian access and complicating rescue operations. At least 51 building collapses were reported, highlighting the scale of structural vulnerability.

Essential services were also disrupted. The national electricity supply, already weakened by the ongoing energy crisis, experienced further deterioration, affecting power availability for homes, public services, and water pumping stations. In Baracoa and Maisí, more than 293,000 people—77% of the serviced population—initially lost access to drinking water due to damaged infrastructure and high turbidity levels. However, water infrastructure was progressively reactivated, and emergency water delivery via state tanker trucks ensured access for hospitals and critical community services during the recovery period.

In the agriculture sector, significant losses have been recorded. Approximately 982 hectares of crops, including coffee, bananas, and tomatoes, were devastated, along with 43,858 cans of harvested coffee beans. These losses had a considerable economic impact, particularly in rural areas reliant on subsistence and small-scale farming.

Around 130,000 people were evacuated as a precaution. The overall humanitarian impact of Hurricane Oscar was aggravated by pre-existing systemic challenges, such as limited fuel availability, chronic shortages of goods, and fragile infrastructure. Vulnerable groups—including children, the elderly, and people with disabilities—were the most exposed to heightened risk due to the cascading effects of the disaster.

## Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Respuesta a Huracán Oscar - Reporte de Situación No. 01 de la Oficina del Coordinador Residente (21 de octubre de 2024)	<a href="https://reliefweb.int/report/cuba/respuesta-huracan-oscar-reporte-de-situacion-no-01-de-la-oficina-del-coordinador-residente-21-de-octubre-de-2024">https://reliefweb.int/report/cuba/respuesta-huracan-oscar-reporte-de-situacion-no-01-de-la-oficina-del-coordinador-residente-21-de-octubre-de-2024</a>
2. Presidencia y gobierno de Cuba	<a href="https://www.presidencia.gob.cu/es/noticias/en-guantànamo-se-concentran-las-principales-afectaciones-de-oscar">https://www.presidencia.gob.cu/es/noticias/en-guantànamo-se-concentran-las-principales-afectaciones-de-oscar</a>
3. Granma national news	<a href="https://www.granma.cu/">https://www.granma.cu/</a>
4. Informador News	<a href="https://www.informador.mx/internacional/Cuba-reporta-mas-de-mil-viviendas-afectadas-tras-el-paso-del-huracan-Oscar-20241022-0125.html">https://www.informador.mx/internacional/Cuba-reporta-mas-de-mil-viviendas-afectadas-tras-el-paso-del-huracan-Oscar-20241022-0125.html</a>

## National Society Actions

Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation?	No
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## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The IFRC Americas Regional Office and Country Cluster Delegation for Cuba, Haiti and Dominican Republic collaborated closely with the Cuban Red Cross through technical support for the development of this DREF Application. Additionally, three Monitoring visits were done by the Project Manager.
Participating National Societies	Permanent communication and exchange of information with the Italian Red Cross delegation for Central America and the Caribbean.

## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

Fluent communication was maintained between the National Society and the ICRC delegation in Venezuela, which is in charge of monitoring Cuba.

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	<p>During the Disaster Situation, the National Defense Council adopted general provisions that were mandatory, according to the demands of the situation. These provisions align with special legislation and previously approved measures and plans. To address various situations in different regions of the country, Regional, Provincial, and Municipal Defense Councils were activated, in accordance with Cuba's organizational structure. These councils implement the Disaster Risk Reduction Plans, which include various stages and phases designed to mitigate the effects of the disaster.</p> <p>In this context, the Institute of Meteorology (INSMET), under the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Environment (CITMA), is responsible for directing meteorological activities in Cuba. Its main mission is to provide reliable, authorized, and timely</p>



meteorological and climatic information, with the goal of safeguarding human life and reducing material losses from natural meteorological disasters, directly contributing to community well-being and the country's sustainable development.

A Central Commission, sent by the government, conducted a detailed assessment of damages in key sectors such as housing, agriculture, and other affected areas. The Ministry of Public Health, in coordination with the General Health Directorate of Guantánamo province, reinforced Medical Brigades in the territories most severely impacted by the disaster.

Additionally, a contingent of electrical workers was deployed to the affected areas to assess and assist in the recovery of the electrical service. At the same time, intensive efforts were underway to clear the access roads to the municipality of Imías, which had been blocked by landslides, with the goal of restoring transit and facilitating the delivery of humanitarian aid to the isolated communities.

#### UN or other actors

The United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office in Cuba published some Situation Reports on the response to Hurricane Oscar. The UN was focused on supporting the recovery of damaged infrastructure and delivering food and medical assistance to the most vulnerable communities, particularly those in areas difficult to access due to flooding and landslides.

Additionally, the UN worked closely with the Ministry of Public Health to mitigate health risks associated with the floods, such as the increase in vector-borne diseases. The United Nations System emphasized on the importance of swiftly mobilizing resources to prevent a further deterioration of living conditions in the most impacted areas. This report highlights the UN's commitment to continuously monitor and respond effectively to this emergency.

#### Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

The National Society, in its auxiliary role, participated actively in various meetings with the National Civil Defense Staff to coordinate on-the-ground actions in case of emergency, as well as to identify and implement the necessary preventive activities, considering the changes in meteorological forecasts.

In accordance with Directive No. 1 of 2022 from the President of the National Council of the Republic of Cuba, Temporary Working Groups was established to evaluate and analyze the damages. Based on these evaluations, tasks were assigned to the Central State Administration Bodies and auxiliary institutions like the Cuban Red Cross. These Temporary Working Groups coordinate their activities with representatives at the national, provincial, municipal, and Popular Council levels, ensuring a comprehensive and efficient response to emergencies.

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

All distributions of essential shelter items were completed, and families began to rebuild their damaged homes. Roof repairs were made and destroyed household items were replaced. However, remote communities in Baracoa, Imías, and San Antonio del Sur faced material shortages, logistical delays, and increased costs associated with reconstruction.

Furthermore, the prolonged interruption of electricity after the hurricane highlighted the need for solar lighting and energy solutions to ensure basic comfort and safety, particularly in areas with limited access to public services. Solar lamps and tarpaulins became high-priority items, especially as communities worked to rebuild during a period of constrained public supply



### Health

Health needs were gradually stabilised, supported by community-based health promotion campaigns implemented in coordination with PROSALUD. Nevertheless, psychosocial support was a key need—both for affected populations and for volunteers who faced prolonged



exposure to stress, fatigue, and operational hardship.

Waterborne illnesses and vector-borne diseases were a latent risk, particularly in low-lying areas where water stagnation and sanitation issues persisted. The timely distribution of mosquito nets and biomedical supplies was crucial to strengthen epidemic preparedness, alongside continuous reinforcement of health education and first aid services.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

After the initial disruptions, the water infrastructure in most affected areas was progressively reactivated; however, water quality and household hygiene remained critical concerns. The distribution of hygiene kits had a significant impact on restoring safe practices, although assistance was delayed in reaching some families in hard-to-reach communities due to logistical delays and terrain access issues.

Power outages continued to affect water treatment and distribution systems in some localities. The use of tanker trucks remained necessary in specific health institutions and rural communities. Additional emphasis was placed on sustaining hygiene promotion activities, particularly through schools, local events, and direct household engagement, to mitigate public health risks and prevent disease outbreaks during the recovery phase.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

While no major protection incidents were reported, the operation continued to prioritise safe and dignified assistance for all population groups, particularly women-headed households, children, older adults, and persons with disabilities. Volunteers reported increased demand for safe lighting in communal areas, schools, and homes to reduce protection risks—especially in the absence of grid-based electricity.

Ensuring inclusive access to basic services, particularly for people with limited mobility or those living in isolated communities, remains a concern. Continued engagement with grassroots networks, such as the Federation of Cuban Women (FMC) and disability associations, was essential for ensuring tailored support and inclusive recovery processes.



## Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

While immediate lifesaving needs were largely addressed, the operation continued to face structural and systemic risks that affected preparedness and resilience. The ongoing energy crisis intermittently affected communications, logistics, and the timely relay of monitoring data between communities, branches, and headquarters.

Additionally, the lack of adequate protective gear for volunteers—particularly those deployed during the initial phase in flooded and remote areas—compromised both safety and effectiveness. There continued to be a need to strengthen the visibility, mobility, and operational protection of volunteers through the provision of waterproof gear, headlamps, boots, thermal clothing, and updated first aid kits.

Importantly, the experience during Hurricane Oscar reinforced the need for energy autonomy within the Cuban Red Cross. The acquisition and installation of solar energy systems at branch and headquarters level significantly increased the National Society's ability to coordinate emergency response operations in the face of grid failure or fuel shortages.



## Environment Sustainability

The hurricane highlighted the National Society's dependence on fragile, conventional energy systems for critical operations such as beneficiary communication, cold chain management, and digital data collection. Without reliable access to electricity, field branches struggled to coordinate the delivery of essential services, especially in rural and mountainous zones.

To ensure sustainability and business continuity, there is an identified need to invest in clean and decentralised energy sources, such as photovoltaic systems and energy storage solutions. These would reduce operational vulnerability and contribute to greener humanitarian action aligned with IFRC's climate and environment commitments.



# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

Through this DREF operation, the Cuban Red Cross aimed to implement actions to reach 1,515 families (5,000 people) and assist the most vulnerable populations affected by Hurricane Oscar in October 2024 in the provinces of Guantánamo, Holguín, Santiago de Cuba, Granma, and Las Tunas.

## Operation strategy rationale

The development of this DREF Action Plan was based on the preliminary data collected through the Initial Damage Assessments and Needs Analysis conducted by the Government of Cuba, coordinated through the National Defense Council. The five provinces most affected by heavy rains—Guantánamo, Holguín, Santiago de Cuba, Granma, and Las Tunas—were prioritized in this intervention. In these regions, significant losses were identified, including damage to homes, loss of personal belongings, and difficulties in accessing basic resources such as potable water. This information was complemented by data provided by provincial and municipal branches in the affected areas, secondary government reports, alerts, and reports from Cuban Civil Defense and the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office in Cuba.

Based on preliminary figures from the assessments, the national government requested the Cuban Red Cross to assist 650 families affected by the rains and reach 1,515 families (5,000 people) through hygiene promotion in the five hardest-hit provinces. The focus was on shelter, water, sanitation, and hygiene activities, prioritizing the most urgent needs to improve the living conditions of affected communities.

The procurement and export of materials to Cuba was a lengthy process due to strict administrative procedures.

Summary of the Intervention:

### SHELTER:

Historically, cyclones have greatly affected the housing of Cubans. Such events primarily leave weakened structures and total or partial destruction of roofs. Taking this into account, the Government of Cuba prioritizes the reconstruction or repair of housing and seeks support from partners like the Red Cross for the repair or replacement of affected roofs. In the past, training and workshops on safe roof installation have been conducted, which has developed the capacity of the National Society to form community roofing brigades led by the Red Cross. With this in mind, 650 shelter tool kits were procured through this DREF to support the government's roofing reconstruction plan in the provinces affected by Hurricane Oscar. Additionally, non-food items were distributed to provide basic necessities to people who lost everything due to the strong winds, rain, and floods caused by Oscar. The distributed items were:

650 double mattresses.

650 kitchen sets.

1,300 solar lamps.

1,300 mosquito nets.

1,300 tarpaulins.

650 shelter toolkits.

### WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH):

Considering the health risks associated with this event, the Cuban Red Cross developed a joint strategy with PROSALUD Cuba, the governmental institution responsible for health promotion, to implement health and hygiene promotion campaigns in the affected provinces. This partnership expanded the reach of the intervention, allowing the DREF operation to exceed its initial target and reach a total of 5,384 people through health and hygiene promotion activities.

Additionally, hygiene kits and 33-liter water tanks were distributed to 650 families (2,145 people) to provide support regarding access to and use of water.

### DISASTER RISK REDUCTION:

With a view to building resilience in the affected communities and their early recovery, the Cuban Red Cross implemented an Extended Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (EVCA) and a rapid environmental analysis through the NEAT+ tool in 7 communities, where community resilience plans and family Disaster Risk Management plans with climate and environmental considerations were developed.

Volunteer training included both tools to increase the capacity of the affected branches (24 volunteers).

### COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA):

In all activities, the National Society prioritized community participation and accountability. This included implementing feedback



mechanisms and creating a continuous cycle of community feedback review.

This approach was applied across all areas of the National Society's work and is overseen by the National Communications Department, ensuring community inclusion in every phase of the process. This includes key message dissemination, satisfaction surveys, and community feedback mechanisms to improve and strengthen future interventions.

Support was provided to the National Society in identifying non-illuminated points requiring priority lighting because they constitute risk areas for children, adolescents, women, the elderly, and/or people with disabilities. This was done through Rapid Social Mapping, focus groups, or interviews with key community members.

Strengthening of CEA in the National Society:

The capacity of the National Society was strengthened with the creation and installation of a feedback mechanism for each humanitarian assistance distribution event.

Support with the rapid analysis of feedback received in the five suggestion boxes installed.

Integration of CEA concepts into the VCA.

NATIONAL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT:

The Cuban Red Cross, under Directive 001 issued by the Cuban government, participates in all emergency response and preparedness activities in the Republic of Cuba, offering a large number of trained volunteers in various areas. Considering local limitations—ranging from market shortages to difficulties in acquiring products abroad—volunteers often carry out their tasks without adequate equipment or visibility elements. These elements are vital for gaining acceptance and recognition, as well as ensuring optimal conditions for humanitarian work. This DREF supported the National Society in the acquisition of replacement equipment for the Emergency Operations Groups (GEOS) deployed during the emergency.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who was targeted by this operation?

Through this intervention, the Cuban Red Cross aimed to reach 1,515 families (5,000 people). To achieve this, the National Society collaborated with the Risk Reduction Management Centers (CGRR) of local governments and Civil Defense, as well as with the Federation of Cuban Women (FMC) and the associations for people with disabilities (ACLIFIM, ANCI, ANSOC). It is important to note that, according to the 2012 National Population and Housing Census of Cuba, the average Cuban household consists of 3.3 people. All sectoral needs and selection criteria were determined in collaboration with the relevant authority to provide technical guidance and improve the beneficiary selection and implementation process.

Special attention was given to vulnerable groups, such as women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities. The National Society's coordination with local associations was key in identifying these vulnerable groups, which is part of a cross-cutting gender and inclusion strategy for the response.

### Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The following vulnerability criteria were proposed for the selection of families to be reached with emergency response inputs in the different intervention areas.

- Families with total or partial loss of housing and personal belongings.
- Families with children and/or older adults
- Families with persons with disabilities
- Single women with children.



# Total Assisted Population

Assisted Women	933	Rural	25%
Assisted Girls (under 18)	1,818	Urban	75%
Assisted Men	2,178	People with disabilities (estimated)	5%
Assisted Boys (under 18)	455		
Total Assisted Population	5,384		
Total Targeted Population	5,000		

## Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	No
Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.	
Risk	Mitigation action
Difficulty in coordination	Strengthen liaison with government agencies by establishing effective communication channels. Cross-checking information collected with data from secondary sources.
Fuel Scarcity	Coordination with local authorities for the supply of fuel to ensure the implementation of CRC operations.
Delays in receiving humanitarian aid items:	Immediate involvement of Logistics in the procurement/supply movement strategy to meet established operational deadlines and usage of charter flight to advance a first phase of humanitarian aid.
New rains or storms hamper operational logistics.	Follow-up activities by identifying possible immediate actions to be taken.
Energy Crisis	Support to HQ and main affected branches with energy backup systems in order to guarantee their operability
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	No

## Implementation



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

**Budget:** CHF 280,106  
**Targeted Persons:** 2,145  
**Assisted Persons:** 2,145  
**Targeted Male:** -  
**Targeted Female:** -



## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of families receiving relief and shelter support (kitchen sets, mattresses, shelter tool kits, mosquito, lamps, nets)	650	650

## Narrative description of achievements

The Cuban Red Cross made remarkable progress in the area of shelter, housing, and settlements during the DREF operation in response to Hurricane Oscar. Key achievements include:

**Rapid Delivery of Shelter Materials:** The operation successfully provided critical shelter materials to 650 households, directly benefiting approximately 2,145 individuals. These materials included tarpaulins, kitchen sets, and shelter toolkits, which were essential for families to rebuild their homes after the devastating impact of the hurricane.

**Community-Centric Distribution:** A community-focused approach was adopted for the distribution of shelter items. The involvement of local volunteers ensured that the needs and preferences of beneficiaries were taken into account, resulting in a more efficient and acceptable distribution process.

**Effective Use of Resources:** The strategic use of charter flights for light items and maritime transport for bulk supplies facilitated the timely arrival of essential shelter materials. This logistical efficiency helped meet the pressing needs of affected communities while adhering to budgetary constraints.

**Community Engagement in Recovery:** The operation emphasized community participation in the recovery process, encouraging beneficiaries to be actively involved in rebuilding efforts. By fostering ownership, the Cuban Red Cross empowered communities to take part in their recovery, improving resilience and social cohesion.

**Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms:** The establishment of monitoring systems ensured that the shelter response was effectively tracked. Feedback from beneficiaries was collected to assess the impact of the interventions, contributing to continuous improvement.

**Collaboration with Local Authorities:** Close coordination with local authorities and civil defense organizations enhanced the effectiveness of the shelter response. This collaboration ensured alignment with broader recovery efforts and facilitated access to additional resources and support.

These achievements underscore the commitment of the Cuban Red Cross to provide timely and effective shelter solutions in the aftermath of Hurricane Oscar. The organization's efforts not only addressed immediate housing needs but also laid the groundwork for long-term recovery and resilience in affected communities.

## Lessons Learnt

**Importance of Rapid Assessment:** Conducting rapid needs assessments immediately after a disaster is crucial to identify the most pressing shelter needs and prioritize interventions effectively.

**Flexibility in Logistics:** The ability to adapt logistics strategies, including using both air and sea transport, is vital for timely delivery of shelter materials. Planning for multiple logistics options can mitigate delays caused by unforeseen challenges.

**Community Participation:** Actively involving communities in the recovery and rebuilding process fosters ownership and ensures that interventions are tailored to local preferences and needs. This engagement enhances the effectiveness of shelter responses.

**Diverse Shelter Solutions:** Providing a variety of shelter materials and solutions can address the diverse needs of affected populations. Offering options ensures that families can select the best materials suited for their specific circumstances.

**Ongoing Monitoring and Feedback:** Establishing robust monitoring and feedback mechanisms allows for continuous assessment of shelter effectiveness. Gathering beneficiary feedback helps identify areas for improvement and supports adaptive management of the response.

**Collaboration with Local Entities:** Working closely with local authorities and community organizations strengthens the shelter response. Such collaborations enhance resource mobilization and facilitate better coordination of recovery efforts.



Preparation for Future Events: Preparing pre-positioned stock of essential shelter materials can significantly improve response times for future emergencies. Establishing warehouses with basic supplies will allow for quicker deployment when disasters strike.

These lessons emphasize the need for a well-coordinated, flexible, and community-driven approach in shelter programming, which will enhance the responsiveness and effectiveness of future humanitarian efforts.

## Challenges

**Logistical Delays:** Complexities in supply chains and transportation logistics can lead to delays in the arrival of shelter materials, impacting timely response efforts.

**Resource Availability:** Limited financial and material resources may hinder the ability to provide adequate shelter support, especially when faced with extensive damage and high demand.

**Capacity Constraints:** Local branches may have varying levels of capacity to implement shelter programs effectively, which can lead to inconsistent quality and accessibility of services.

**Diversity of Needs:** The diverse needs of affected populations can complicate shelter solutions. Ensuring that all households receive appropriate materials based on their unique circumstances requires careful planning and execution.

**Regulatory Barriers:** Navigating local regulations and building codes can delay recovery efforts and complicate the delivery and use of shelter materials.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

**Budget:** CHF 65,292

**Targeted Persons:** 5,000

**Assisted Persons:** 5,384

**Targeted Male:** 2,751

**Targeted Female:** 2,633

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of families reached with hygiene kits	650	650
# of families reached with 33 -litre water tanks	650	650
# of people sensitized through promotion campaigns	5,000	5,384

## Narrative description of achievements

The Cuban Red Cross demonstrated significant achievements in the area of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) during the DREF operation in response to Hurricane Oscar. Key accomplishments include:

**Successful Distribution of Hygiene Kits:** A total of 650 hygiene kits were effectively distributed to families in the most affected areas, including Baracoa, Imías, and San Antonio del Sur. These kits, which contained essential hygiene items, played a crucial role in promoting health and preventing disease outbreaks in the aftermath of the disaster.

**Community Engagement in Hygiene Promotion:** Over 5,384 individuals were reached through comprehensive hygiene promotion campaigns, which were conducted in partnership with local health authorities. This outreach involved engaging trained volunteer health promoters and utilizing community events to disseminate critical hygiene messages.

**Implementation of WASH Infrastructure:** Despite initial disruptions, the water infrastructure was progressively reactivated, enabling access to safe drinking water for many affected communities. Emergency water delivery systems, including tanker trucks, were established to ensure continuous service to critical facilities such as hospitals.



**Effective Collaboration with Local Health Authorities:** The Cuban Red Cross worked collaboratively with the Ministry of Public Health (MINSAP) to align WASH interventions with public health needs. This cooperation facilitated the timely distribution of hygiene kits and the implementation of health promotion activities, enhancing the overall impact of the response.

**Awareness Campaigns Against Disease:** The promotion of hygiene practices significantly contributed to raising awareness about the prevention of waterborne and vector-borne diseases. Educational materials were disseminated widely, emphasizing the importance of sanitation and hygiene during the recovery phase.

**Addressing Water Quality Issues:** The operational response included measures to address water quality concerns in affected areas, improving community access to safe water sources amid ongoing recovery efforts. This was critical in reducing health risks associated with contaminated water.

These achievements reflect the Cuban Red Cross's commitment to addressing WASH needs quickly and effectively following Hurricane Oscar. The organization's efforts not only provided immediate relief to affected communities but also laid the groundwork for improved health outcomes and resilience in the long term.

## **Lessons Learnt**

**Timely Needs Assessment:** Conducting rapid and thorough needs assessments immediately after a disaster is crucial to effectively identify WASH requirements. These assessments help prioritize interventions in the most affected areas.

**Community Engagement:** Actively involving communities in the planning and implementation of WASH activities enhances ownership and ensures that interventions are culturally appropriate and relevant to local needs.

**Multi-Channel Communication:** Utilizing various communication channels to promote hygiene practices is effective. Digital platforms, community events, and face-to-face interactions can reach a broader audience and reinforce key messages.

**Contingency Planning:** Establishing pre-prepared contingency plans for potential disruptions in water supply and sanitation services can mitigate risks and enhance response efficiency during emergencies.

**Training and Capacity Building:** Providing ongoing training for volunteers and local health promoters is essential. Equipping them with the knowledge and tools to implement hygiene promotion and respond to WASH needs significantly improves program effectiveness.

**Monitoring Water Quality:** Continuous monitoring of water quality is vital to ensure community safety. Implementing regular testing and quick response mechanisms for addressing contamination issues is necessary in disaster-affected areas.

## **Challenges**

**Logistical Barriers:** Complexities in logistics can delay the timely delivery and distribution of WASH materials, particularly in remote and hard-to-reach areas.

**Resource Limitations:** Limited financial and material resources can hinder the ability to effectively implement WASH programs and meet the diverse needs of affected communities.

**Infrastructure Damage:** The destruction of existing water and sanitation infrastructure makes it challenging to restore services quickly, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases.

**Community Engagement:** Engaging all community members, especially vulnerable groups, can be difficult due to cultural barriers, mistrust, or lack of access to information.

**Monitoring Water Quality:** Ensuring consistent monitoring of water quality is essential but can be resource-intensive and may face challenges in areas with limited access to testing facilities.

**Health Risks:** The potential for waterborne diseases remains high in disaster-affected areas, requiring ongoing vigilance and rapid response to emerging health threats.

**Sustainability of Solutions:** Ensuring that WASH interventions lead to sustainable improvements in sanitation and hygiene practices requires long-term commitment and follow-up.



These challenges underscore the need for proactive planning and comprehensive strategies to enhance the effectiveness of WASH responses in humanitarian settings.



## Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

**Budget:** CHF 40,266

**Targeted Persons:** 25

**Assisted Persons:** 24

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained in VCA	25	24
# of VCA conducted	5	7

### Narrative description of achievements

The Cuban Red Cross has made substantial progress in the implementation of community resilience activities under this component. These actions have contributed to strengthening local preparedness capacities and integrating environmental and climate risk considerations into community planning.

Achievements:

From 4 to 7 February 2025, a regional training workshop on Extended VCA and NEAT+ was held in Guantánamo, with the participation of 24 volunteers (21 from Guantánamo and 3 from Santiago de Cuba). The workshop was facilitated with technical support from the IFRC Caribbean Cluster and the Dominican Red Cross.

A total of 7 VCAs have been successfully conducted in priority communities:

-5 communities in Guantánamo (Rio Guaso, La Yaya, La Playa, El Canal, Sabanilla)

-1 community in Santiago de Cuba (Cayo Granma)

-1 community in in Pilón (Granma)

-The VCA process has engaged local community leaders, civil defense actors, and vulnerable groups in identifying specific actions for preparedness. These assessments served as a foundation for the development or update of disaster risk management plans at the community and household levels, with climate and environmental considerations.

### Lessons Learnt

**Need for anticipatory action protocols:** Implement protocols that are activated based on local weather signals and community observations. This includes mobilizing resources to difficult-to-access areas before a weather event occurs.

**Strengthening the territorial protection commission:** It is crucial to provide basic training in risk management and community mapping. Teams should also be equipped with emergency kits that do not rely on digital connectivity, such as battery-operated radios and solar lanterns.

**Participatory methods for assessments:** Conduct assessments using methodologies that do not require digital connection, such as paper surveys and group interviews, to ensure assistance covers the diverse needs of affected communities.

**Pre-positioning humanitarian aid system:** It is recommended to establish a pre-positioning system for humanitarian aid to enable an immediate and effective response.

**Integration of preventive measures:** There is a need to incorporate preventive measures into operational processes to anticipate hydrometeorological events.



These lessons highlight the importance of more robust and flexible planning that allows communities to recover effectively and adapt to future climate risks.

## Challenges

**Structural and Systemic Risks:** Ongoing structural vulnerabilities and systemic risks affect preparedness and resilience efforts, making communities more susceptible to future disasters.

**Energy Crisis Impact:** The persistent energy crisis can hinder effective communication, logistics, and timely data sharing between communities, branches, and headquarters, complicating recovery efforts.

**Lack of Protective Gear:** Insufficient protective gear for volunteers, especially those deployed during early response phases, compromises safety and operational effectiveness in challenging environments.

**Need for Enhanced Visibility and Mobility:** Volunteers require better visibility and mobility solutions to effectively engage in relief efforts, as logistical challenges often prevent them from reaching remote or disaster-affected areas.

**Community Engagement Gaps:** Engaging communities in risk reduction planning can be challenging, especially in areas with low awareness or understanding of climate risks and adaptation strategies.

**Resource Allocation:** Limited financial and material resources can constrain the development and implementation of comprehensive risk reduction and climate adaptation measures.

**Capacity Building:** There is a constant need for capacity-building initiatives to enhance the skills of volunteers and community members in disaster risk management and climate adaptation practices.

These challenges emphasize the necessity for targeted interventions and strategies to strengthen resilience and adapt to the impacts of climate change in vulnerable communities.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 2,500

**Targeted Persons:** 5,000

**Assisted Persons:** 5,384

**Targeted Male:** 2,751

**Targeted Female:** 2,633

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of people satisfied with a dignified and quality distribution	90	100
# of people reached through dignified and quality dissemination	5,000	5,384
# of feedback boxes/mechanisms established in the branches	5	4

## Narrative description of achievements

The Cuban Red Cross (CRC) successfully integrated Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) practices throughout the DREF operation. Key achievements included:

**Effective Communication:** The CRC prioritized open communication with the affected communities, ensuring they were well-informed about the aid distribution processes and timelines. Regular updates were provided through various channels, fostering transparency and trust.

**Informed Communities:** A total of 5,384 individuals received key messages regarding hygiene promotion, service delivery timelines, and



the items to be distributed, exceeding the target of 5,000. This proactive communication helped to align the response efforts with community needs.

**Community Feedback Committees:** The establishment of four Community Feedback Committees in the municipalities of Baracoa, Imías, San Antonio del Sur, and Pilón was a significant achievement. These committees, led by 22 trained volunteers, played a crucial role in gathering community concerns and suggestions, which improved the responsiveness of aid efforts.

A total of 171 surveys were conducted with the beneficiary families. 124 women and 47 men participated, representing 26.3% of the target population (650 families). Among them, there were 57 people aged  $\geq 60$  years (15 men and 42 women), as well as 9 family members of persons with disabilities (1 man and 8 women). The evaluations showed that all 171 surveyed individuals are VERY SATISFIED with the delivery of supplies. As a suggestion for the Kitchen Kit, 3 people (1.7%) suggested including an induction cooker.

**Participatory Processes:** The committees facilitated direct engagement with vulnerable individuals within the communities, enhancing the understanding of local needs and preferences. This participatory approach ensured that the distribution of aid was more aligned with the actual requirements of the beneficiaries.

**Suggestion Mechanism:** The implementation of a centralized suggestion box mechanism at the CRC headquarters, supported by digital tools like email and WhatsApp, improved accessibility for beneficiaries and allowed for continuous feedback collection.

**Community Trust:** The use of local actors and social workers for house-to-house engagement bolstered trust in the CRC's operations. Communities expressed appreciation for the transparency and participation afforded throughout the response, reinforcing the quality of the humanitarian intervention.

These achievements underscore the effectiveness of integrating community engagement and accountability into disaster response processes, significantly improving the alignment of actions with community needs and strengthening the overall impact of the operation.

## Lessons Learnt

**Importance of Continuous Communication:** Effective and ongoing communication with communities is crucial. Ensuring that beneficiaries receive timely information about aid distribution and the services available can greatly enhance trust and cooperation.

**Feedback Mechanisms:** Establishing accessible feedback mechanisms, such as suggestion boxes and digital platforms, is essential for gathering community insights. These channels allow for ongoing dialogue and help address concerns in real-time.

**Community Involvement:** Actively involving community members in the planning and implementation of aid distributions fosters a sense of ownership. This participation can lead to a better understanding of local needs and ensures that aid is more relevant and effective.

**Training for Volunteers:** Equipping volunteers with the skills and knowledge needed for effective community engagement is vital. Training should focus on communication strategies, fostering trust, and handling complaints or suggestions appropriately.

**Adaptability to Local Contexts:** The CEA approach should be flexible enough to adapt to different community contexts and needs. Utilizing local leaders and existing community structures can enhance the effectiveness of engagement efforts.

**Monitoring and Evaluation:** Regularly monitoring and evaluating CEA activities helps to identify areas for improvement. Feedback collected should inform future operations and strategies.

These lessons highlight the significance of integrating community engagement and accountability into humanitarian efforts, enhancing overall effectiveness and community satisfaction with the response.

## Challenges

**Limited Accessibility:** In remote or underserved areas, reaching communities can be challenging due to logistical barriers and inadequate infrastructure, hindering effective communication and engagement.

**Variability in Community Trust:** Trust levels can vary significantly among different communities. Previous experiences or perceptions of humanitarian organizations may affect how communities respond to engagement efforts.

**Insufficient Training for Volunteers:** A lack of comprehensive training for volunteers in CEA practices can lead to ineffective communication and engagement strategies, reducing the quality of interactions with community members.

**Resource Constraints:** Limited resources may impact the ability to implement effective CEA mechanisms, including the provision of necessary materials and tools to facilitate community engagement activities.





**Budget:** CHF 18,500

**Targeted Persons:** 0

**Assisted Persons:** 0

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of monitoring visits carried out	6	5
# of communication visits carried out	2	2

## Narrative description of achievements

The Secretariat Services played a critical role in supporting the Cuban Red Cross throughout the DREF operation related to Hurricane Oscar. Key achievements in this area include:

**Close Coordination and Support:** The IFRC Secretariat provided continuous technical support to the Cuban Red Cross, facilitating effective communication and collaboration between the National Society and the IFRC. This close partnership ensured that logistical and operational needs were met promptly.

**Monitoring Visits:** A total of five monitoring visits were conducted by the Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) to assess the implementation of the operation. These visits included technical guidance on the reception procedures and distribution planning, which helped enhance the overall effectiveness of the operational response.

**Communication Initiatives:** The Secretariat was instrumental in documenting the arrival of relief items and gathering visual and narrative content. This not only contributed to the visibility of the response efforts but also provided important insights for future interventions.

**Capacity Building:** The Secretariat facilitated the development of the Cuban Red Cross's Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER) capacities through regular monitoring visits. This support reinforced the National Society's ability to effectively track progress and adapt strategies as needed.

**Technical Guidance on Logistics:** The IFRC Secretariat provided essential guidance on logistics management, helping to navigate the complex processes involved in the procurement and importation of humanitarian goods. This was especially important given the stringent regulations and time constraints faced during the operation.

**Feedback and Recommendations:** Through ongoing interaction and evaluation, the Secretariat offered valuable feedback and recommendations that informed decision-making and operational adjustments, ensuring that the intervention remained focused on the needs of affected communities.

These achievements underscore the importance of effective secretariat services in enhancing the overall response to humanitarian crises, ensuring that national societies are well-supported and equipped to deliver aid effectively.

## Lessons Learnt

**Effective Communication:** Maintaining clear and open lines of communication between the IFRC Secretariat and the Cuban Red Cross is crucial. Regular updates and feedback loops helped streamline processes and address challenges promptly.

**Timely Monitoring and Evaluation:** Conducting timely monitoring visits is essential for assessing operational effectiveness. These visits should be structured to facilitate meaningful interaction with local teams, enabling real-time adjustments and support.

**Logistical Coordination:** The importance of robust logistical planning cannot be overstated. Close coordination on logistics management is vital to ensure the timely arrival and distribution of humanitarian goods, particularly given the strict regulatory environment.



**Capacity Building Opportunities:** Continuous training and capacity-building initiatives for National Societies are critical. Offering targeted training on PMER and logistical processes can significantly enhance the effectiveness of humanitarian responses.

**Feedback Mechanisms:** Establishing systematic feedback mechanisms to gather insights from the field can inform future strategies and operations. Learning from past experiences should be documented and shared across operations to enhance effectiveness.

**Adaptability to Local Contexts:** Flexibility in responding to local contexts is essential. The Secretariat should be prepared to adapt strategies based on specific challenges encountered in the field, ensuring relevance and effectiveness.

**Integration of Best Practices:** Incorporating best practices from previous operations into new interventions can strengthen the organizational response. Sharing lessons learned and successful strategies across regions and operations enhances overall performance.

## Challenges

**Logistical Complexity:** Navigating the complex logistics of procurement and transport under strict regulatory environments can pose significant challenges, leading to delays in the delivery of humanitarian goods.

**Resource Limitations:** Limited resources may hinder the ability to provide sufficient support and guidance to national societies, affecting operational effectiveness.

**Inconsistent Communication:** Variability in communication channels between the IFRC and National Societies can lead to misunderstandings or delays in decision-making. Maintaining consistency is essential for effective support.

**Capacity Gaps:** Some National Societies may have varying levels of capacity and experience, which can complicate the support relationship. Tailored approaches may be necessary to address these differences.

**Adaptability to Changing Contexts:** Rapid changes in the operational environment, such as new regulatory requirements or emerging needs, can challenge the ability to implement previously established plans.

**Monitoring and Evaluation Limitations:** Insufficient systems for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of support services can hinder improvements and adjustments, leading to missed opportunities for learning and growth.

**Compliance with Standards:** Ensuring compliance with both internal IFRC guidelines and external regulations can be challenging, especially when operating in diverse contexts with different requirements.

These challenges underscore the need for ongoing assessment and improvement in secretariat services to support National Societies effectively and enhance their capacity to manage humanitarian responses.



## National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 60,558

**Targeted Persons:** 180

**Assisted Persons:** 180

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of volunteers receiving rescue equipment	100	100
# of lessons learnt workshop	1	1
# of first aid kits	40	40



## Narrative description of achievements

The Cuban Red Cross made significant strides in strengthening its organizational capacity during the DREF operation in response to Hurricane Oscar. Key achievements include:

**Increased Volunteer Engagement:** A total of 268 volunteers actively participated in the operation, demonstrating a robust commitment to humanitarian service. This included 139 volunteers involved in distributions and 107 focused on health promotion activities, showcasing effective mobilization and community involvement.

**Resource Mobilization:** The National Society successfully secured essential resources, including communication tools and office supplies, which facilitated coordination and reporting efforts across various municipal branches. This resource mobilization ensured the smooth operation of humanitarian activities.

**Training and Capacity Building:** The CRC prioritized training for its volunteers, enhancing their skills in emergency response and community engagement. This training not only improved the effectiveness of their operations but also empowered volunteers to take on leadership roles within their communities.

**Crisis Preparedness:** Strengthening the emergency operations framework allowed the Cuban Red Cross to respond more effectively to the needs arising from Hurricane Oscar. The organization established clear protocols for mobilizing resources and engaging with communities, demonstrating improved preparedness for future disasters.

**Community Feedback Mechanisms:** The implementation of community engagement strategies, including the establishment of feedback mechanisms, helped bridge the gap between the National Society and the affected populations. This approach fostered trust and transparency, ensuring that the needs of the community were prioritized in the response.

**Institutional Learning:** The operation facilitated a culture of learning within the Cuban Red Cross, allowing for the documentation of successes and challenges. This learning environment will inform future disaster response efforts and enhance the overall resilience of the organization.

These achievements reflect a concerted effort by the Cuban Red Cross to strengthen its capacity and enhance its effectiveness in meeting the needs of vulnerable populations during emergencies. The advancements made during this operation position the organization for future successes in humanitarian response and community resilience.

A workshop on lessons learned was held in Guantánamo on August 20, 2025, aimed at identifying opportunities for improvement in disaster response operations. During this workshop, key topics such as strategic planning, resource mobilization, and interinstitutional coordination were addressed. Participants, divided into groups, discussed best practices, challenges encountered during the operation of Hurricane Oscar, and formulated recommendations to strengthen the response system of the Cuban Red Cross in future interventions.

Among the lessons learned, the timely activation of early warnings was highlighted, demonstrating the importance of establishing clear procedures for alert management, which facilitated a rapid response to affected communities. The agile mobilization of resources was another positive aspect; the use of charter flights for the quick delivery of lightweight materials proved effective and allowed for meeting established timelines.

Additionally, the inclusion of participatory approaches was emphasized, where the active participation of volunteers and the community in needs assessment improved the accuracy of the assistance provided. The diversification of types of aid was considered essential, underscoring the need to offer humanitarian assistance that does not rely on electricity, such as manual water filters and solar lamps.

The establishment of communication channels with the community was also significant, as it strengthened trust and transparency in the aid process. Finally, the importance of ongoing training for volunteers was recognized, including the use of personal protective equipment, to ensure safety and effectiveness in operations.

## Lessons Learnt

**Volunteer Training Necessity:** Continuous and comprehensive training for volunteers is essential. Investing in capacity building enhances the operational effectiveness of the national society and ensures that volunteers are well-prepared for emergency responses.

**Resource Availability:** Ensuring sufficient resources, including equipment and communication tools, is crucial for effective disaster response. Regular assessments of resource needs can help identify gaps and inform procurement strategies.

**Community Engagement Importance:** Actively involving communities in the planning and execution of humanitarian efforts fosters trust and ensures that interventions are relevant to local needs. Community feedback mechanisms should be robust to facilitate this



engagement.

**Crisis Preparedness Protocols:** Developing clear and adaptable crisis preparedness protocols enhances the national society's ability to respond to emergencies swiftly and effectively. These protocols should be regularly reviewed and updated based on lessons learned from past operations.

**Collaboration and Coordination:** Strengthening cooperation within the national society and with external partners improves operational outcomes. Building strong networks among volunteers, local authorities, and community leaders enhances the effectiveness of responses.

**Documentation of Experiences:** Establishing processes for capturing lessons learned and best practices during operations helps institutionalize knowledge. This documentation can inform future training, operations, and strategic planning.

**Resilience Building:** Focus should be placed not only on immediate response capabilities but also on long-term resilience building within communities. Integrating risk reduction and climate adaptation strategies into programming can enhance overall preparedness and adaptability.

These lessons emphasize the importance of a systematic approach to strengthening the national society, ensuring ongoing improvement and effectiveness in humanitarian response operations.

## **Challenges**

**Volunteer Retention:** Maintaining volunteer engagement and retention can be difficult, especially during prolonged operations. High turnover rates may impact the consistency and quality of humanitarian efforts.

**Resource Constraints:** Limited financial and material resources can hinder the ability of the national society to operate effectively, impacting its capacity to respond to emergencies and fulfill its organizational goals.

**Capacity Variability:** Differences in capacity and experience among local branches and volunteers can lead to inconsistencies in the execution of humanitarian activities. Tailored support may be necessary to address these disparities.

**Training Gaps:** Insufficient training opportunities for volunteers can create knowledge gaps, impacting the overall effectiveness of operations. Ongoing training and capacity-building efforts are essential but may be limited by available resources.



# Financial Report

## DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/10-2025/11	Operation	MDRCU010
Budget Timeframe	2024/10-2025/08	Budget	APPROVED

### FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 31/Dic/2025  
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRCU010 - Cuba - Hurricane Oscar

Operating Timeframe: 28 oct 2024 to 31 ago 2025

#### I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>467.222</b>
DREF Response Pillar	467.222
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-446.880</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>20.342</b>

#### II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	280.106	259.998	20.108
PO02 - Livelihoods			0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			0
PO04 - Health			0
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	65.292	54.469	10.823
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	40.266	49.306	-9.040
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	2.500	1.942	558
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
<b>Planned Operations Total</b>	<b>388.164</b>	<b>365.715</b>	<b>22.449</b>
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			0
EA02 - Secretariat Services	18.500	20.649	-2.149
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	60.558	60.516	42
<b>Enabling Approaches Total</b>	<b>79.058</b>	<b>81.165</b>	<b>-2.107</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>467.222</b>	<b>446.880</b>	<b>20.342</b>

[Click here for the complete financial report](#)

## Please explain variances (if any)

A total of CHF CHF 467,222 was allocated from the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) for the implementation of this operation. By the end of the operation, total expenditures amounted to CHF 446,880. The unspent balance of CHF 20,342 will be returned to the DREF.

The most notable variances between the budgeted and actual expenditures are due to the amounts left unspent, particularly related to transportation costs, both air and maritime. In some cases, the shipments were consolidated, resulting in economies of scale. In other cases, the final costs were lower than budgeted, contributing to the variation in the total amount.



It is important to highlight that these adjustments in transportation costs directly impacted the available budget, resulting in an unused balance that will be returned to the fund.



# Contact Information

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

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[Click here for reference](#)

