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Emergency Plan of Action

Guatemala: Drought- Food Insecurity



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation no. MDRGT009	Glide number: DR-2015-000150-GTM
Date of issue: 4 November 2015	Date of disaster: Slow onset disaster
Responsible for the EPoA: Felipe Del Cid	Point of Contact in National Society: Daniel E. Javiel Orellana, Director General
Operation start date: 1 October 2015	Expected timeframe: 3 months
Overall operation budget: 245,273 Swiss francs (CHF)	
Number of people affected: 110,000 families	Number of people to be assisted: 1,000 families (5,000 people)
Host National Society presence (no. of volunteers, staff and branches): 2,000 volunteers, 100 staff members working in 20 branches nationwide and the central headquarters office.	
Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Health Directorate in El Quiche and Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance	

[Click here to view the DREG budget.](#) [Here for a map of the affected area.](#) [Here for the contact information](#)

A. Situation Analysis

Description of the Disaster

The ongoing El Niño event has led to one of the worst droughts in recent decades throughout much of Central America and Haiti, with small-scale farmers sustaining heavy losses in staple crop production during the Primera/Printemps season. Forecasts for the remainder of the ongoing Postrera/Été season are mixed, and further adverse impacts on agricultural production are possible. Urgent food assistance is currently required for approximately 2.5 million people already experiencing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) acute food insecurity. Assistance needs will increase with an early start to the 2016 lean season in February/March, with up to 3.5 million people in need of assistance. The El Niño phenomenon is the strongest in the last three decades. Guatemala is the country that expects to be the most affected in 2016 in Central America, followed by Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama.



A Guatemalan Red Cross volunteer in an affected area. Source: Guatemalan Red Cross.

The government and WFP conducted a food distribution; however, food insecurity is still a problem in several communities that have not been reached, and the communities will require support at least until December 2015 and January 2016. The selected area by the National Society and after the assessment has detected that the families are not covering the “household economic security”; this is the reason why in October 2015 the National Society decided

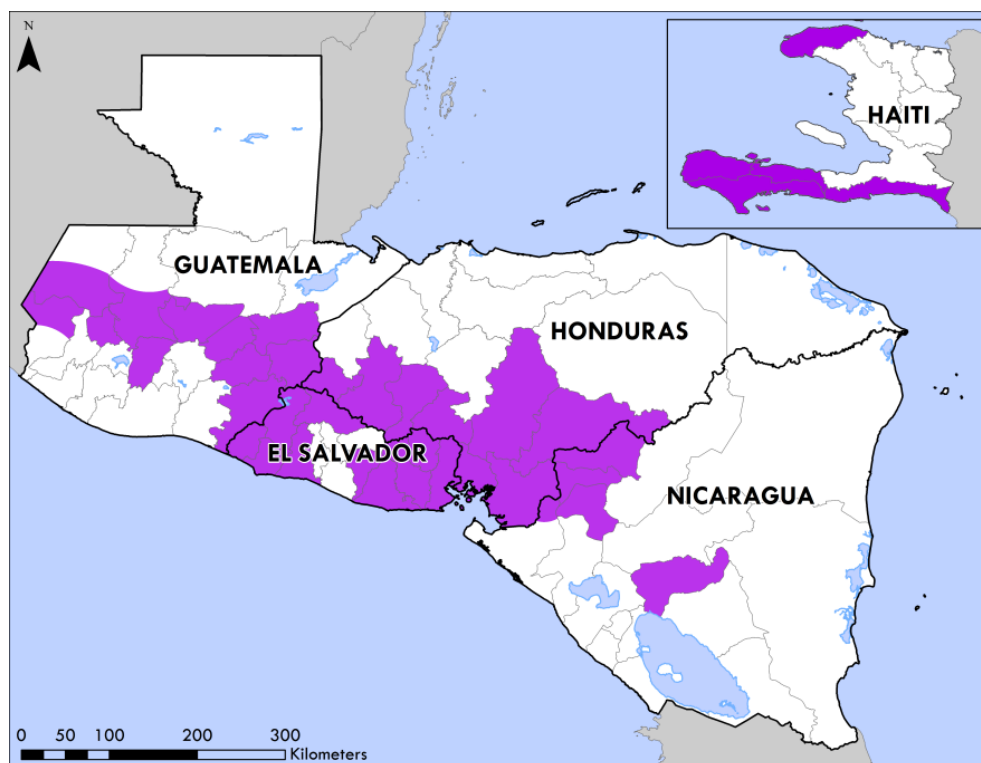
to develop a plan of action in order to support the families in Quiché, covering the gap detected related to food insecurity as they have been not assisted by other organizations.

According to the Institute of Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology of Guatemala (INSIVUMEH), the 2015 rainy season has been strongly affected by El Niño and its side effects. Rainfall levels have been very low this rainy season. Eastern regions of the Guatemalan dry corridor have not had rain for over 30 or 40 days.

Assessments from the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) indicate that much of the Central American dry corridor is experiencing a drought, where soils have very low moisture content and are classified as "withered". According to FEWS NET estimates, at least 25 municipalities in the eastern and central dry corridor of Guatemala are facing Crisis-level (Phase 3, CIF) food insecurity and 15 others are stressed (Phase 2, CIF). The affected region includes areas in the departments of Chiquimula, Jutiapa, Jalapa, Zacapa, El Progreso, Baja Verapaz, Quiché, Totonicapán, Huehuetenango and San Marcos.

In Guatemala, corn and bean production of infra and subsistence farmers has been affected for three consecutive years. In 2012, production was affected by a rainfall deficit due to drought. While in both 2013 and 2014, it was affected by a rainfall deficit due to a prolonged heat wave. In 2015, reported crop losses are as high as 75 per cent, and even 100 per cent, for the first harvest of subsistence farmers in the country's dry corridor. Rainfall deficits in August reached 95 per cent in eastern dry corridor departments, with up to 27 days without precipitations. The Ministry of Agriculture (MAGA) is still collecting more accurate figures, but it has already reported that there are more than 110,000 affected families; however, this number is

expected to rise by the end of the field assessment¹. According to Action against Hunger (ACH), 50 per cent of the rural population has exhausted their subsistence mechanisms, 70 per cent of families have lost their first harvest, and 80 per cent lack grain reserves².



Areas of greatest concern for food insecurity. Source: Fews Net (16 October 2015)

Crops are currently at the point of no return since even if the normal rainfall cycle were to be restored; it is too late for a successful harvest. There were some rains reported in August and September, but it was not enough causing a risk that the second harvest will be lost as well, which would mean food shortages for these families until September or August 2016³. According to the mid-August report by the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI), the chances that El Niño conditions will continue through December are 100 per cent, with high probability of it continuing through March 2016⁴.

Action against Hunger conducted a baseline assessment for the departments of Huehuetenango, Quiché, Chiquimula, Quetzaltenango, Alta Verapaz and Baja Verapaz. Results indicate a 5.7 per cent total acute malnutrition in 576 children less than five years of age evaluated. Plan International also conducted a rapid nutritional assessment in July with 1,388 children in the municipalities of Tukurú and Santa Catarina, La Tinta, Alta Verapaz, which showed a total acute malnutrition of 3.3 per cent. In both cases, the mid-upper arm circumference was used to measure the risk of mortality related to poor nutritional status, and although it is not defined as acute malnutrition data, there is evidence

¹ FEWS NET, GUATEMALA. Update of the Food Security Outlook, August 2015 (<http://videos.fews.net/FSO/LAC-2015-08/story.html>)

² ACH, You Against Hunger. September 2015 newsletter (https://www.accioncontraelhambre.org/sites/default/files/documents/rev_70_editorial_v4_baja.pdf)

³ WFP Monitoring the evolution of the 2015 Canicula, Guatemala, 7 August 2015

⁴ FEWS NET, GUATEMALA. Update of the Food Security Outlook, August 2015

that nutrition in children under five could be deteriorating in the areas affected by the rainfall deficit. This scenario could worsen due to the low coverage of immunisation and micronutrient supplementation in children less than two⁵.

At the time, food aid was scheduled to be distributed between August and September to some of the areas affected by the shortage of rains. This assistance was provided by the Guatemalan government (including contributions from the Government of Brazil), the World Food Programme (through funds from USAID/FFP and ECHO) and the consortium led by Action against Hunger. However, no further assistance had been contemplated after these months, which could further deteriorate the food insecurity situation. In the case of the areas where assistance will be distributed, the food status of families served will be considered as Stressed with Food Aid (Phase 2, CIF) until September, after which they will be considered as in Crisis (Phase 3, CIF) until the next harvest in November⁶. The Government of Guatemala is not expected to declare a state of emergency or calamity in the near future.

Furthermore, in several areas of the country, especially in the more arid sectors, there is a deficit of safe water available because of the poor levels of precipitation during the first part of the rainy season. The reduced availability and quality of water for human consumption will increase the incidence of gastrointestinal illnesses in the population, especially in children under five years of age.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

The Guatemalan Red Cross conducted a rapid assessment in September of the food insecurity situation in municipalities in southern El Quiché, Chichicastenango, Chiché and Patzité. The GRC contacted the departmental and municipal Ministry of Health authorities, including those responsible for basic service provision, nutritional food security, and water and sanitation. Meetings were coordinated with local leaders, as well as field visits, to assess the situation of corn crops, water sources, livelihoods, health, child feeding practices, agricultural practices, subsistence strategies, presence of organizations and community organization.

The Guatemalan Red Cross regularly participates in the sectorial meetings related to food security, nutrition, and water and sanitation. This, coupled with a regular review of information issued by government institutions and agencies, has allowed constant monitoring of the food insecurity situation affecting the country.

Furthermore, the National Society is implementing a mother and child health project with support from the Norwegian Red Cross, through which it monitors the nutritional status of children under five and pregnant women, and provides counselling to improve food consumption practices and promotes water disinfection in the home. It is also implementing an emergency health project, which promotes adequate food intake as well as a community surveillance system to monitor diseases prevalent in children, including malnutrition. Both projects are located in municipalities in Izabal, which, according to the Secretariat for Food and Nutritional Security (SESAN for its Spanish acronym) reports, require food assistance and nutrition actions because of its food and nutrition insecurity. The National Society receives technical support from the Norwegian Red Cross for these projects that are being implemented by the Guatemalan Red Cross staff members.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The Norwegian and Spanish Red Cross Societies are present in the country, and both the ICRC and IFRC have offices in country with which the Guatemalan Red Cross President and Director maintain permanent coordination of institutional cooperation. At this time, there has been no information if the Partner National Societies will provide support to the drought. In addition, the IFRC regional office in Panama is in close communication with the Guatemalan Red Cross through its Pan-American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU).

Movement Coordination

The planned actions to deal with the food and nutritional insecurity situation affecting the population living in the dry corridor will be implemented directly by the Guatemalan Red Cross and its staff and volunteers, with support from the IFRC and as per the institutional response plan. Close communications will continue with Movement representatives⁷ in country (see previous section) for both the programming of activities, accountability and resource management.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Humanitarian Team has activated the food security, agriculture, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WAHS) clusters to carry out a preliminary identification of humanitarian needs. The Drought Response working group led by SESAN and MAGA coordinates these assessment and initial response actions. In August, UNICEF and WFP, together with World Vision, Plan International, CARE, National Centre for Information and Research on Development

⁵ WFP Monitoring the evolution of the 2015 Canicule, Guatemala, 7 August 2015

⁶ FEWSNET, GUATEMALA. Food Security Outlook. July-December 2015

and Disasters (CENACIDE for its Spanish acronym) and Action against Hunger, initiated actions to perform a nutritional sweep in the eastern dry corridor in order to detect and treat severe acute malnutrition cases.

Up to 30 June 2015, MAGA/VISAN, WFP and MIDES, in coordination with SESAN, had delivered 38,857 metric tons of food to 734,810 food insecure families residing in 306 municipalities in the country's 22 departments. The 30-day ration contains corn flour (40 lbs.), beans (20 lbs.), rice (10 lbs.), fortified flour (4 2-Kg bags), and oil (3 900-ml units).

A second food delivery stage was done on 22 August for El Estor in Izabal; and San Jorge, Zacapa, and Jocotán in Chiquimula. There are 51,652 validated families to date. Families in the departments of El Progreso, Jalapa, Santa Rosa, Jutiapa, Alta and Baja Verapaz received assistance in September. This aid came from the Government of Guatemala (56.3 million Guatemalan Quetzales) and the Government of Brazil (30.2 million Guatemalan Quetzales).

This activity is conducted by MAGA in conjunction with the Food and Nutrition Secretariat and the World Food Programme. The food aid to each family consists of a quintal of corn, 30 pounds of beans, and 17 pounds of fortified flour⁷.

The following actions are planned:

- Implementation by the government of Guatemala of a comprehensive model to assist those affected by drought, with support from the United Nations system. The model will boost basic grain production, food and technical assistance, and environmental conservation, and will be implemented by MAGA and SESAN with support from FAO, WFP, UNICEF and The International Fund for the Agriculture Development IFAD. It will be implemented in Zacapa, the Progreso, Chiquimula, Jutiapa and Santa Rosa⁸
- The Ministry of Social Development plans to disburse 27 billion Guatemalan Quetzales (GTQ) (approximately 3.52 million United States dollars) to assist 70,000 families of Sololá, Quiché and Jutiapa

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection and risk assessment and scenario planning

In view of FEWS NET forecasts regarding food and nutritional insecurity for October-December, the Guatemalan Red Cross sees the need to conduct an operation to respond to the food and nutritional insecurity crisis in southern El Quiché. Information provided by the El Quiché health region staff indicates that the municipalities most affected by this phenomenon and are not receiving support from any other NGOs or cooperation agencies are Chiché and Patzité, where crop losses may exceed 80 per cent. El Quiché department, located 145 kilometres from Guatemala City, is part of the north-western highlands with an area of 400 km². It has an estimated population of 143,600 inhabitants (6 persons per household), of which 47.7 per cent are men and 52.3 per cent are women; 98.5 per cent belong to the Mayan and Quiché indigenous groups, while the remaining 1.5 per cent to non-indigenous people.

Socio-economic studies in the department of Quiché municipality indicate that 83.5 per cent of the population lives in poverty and 28.7 per cent live in extreme poverty (Poverty Map Guatemala. 2008-2009). In the case of the latter, there are 28 villages at high risk of food insecurity, where agricultural production is subsistence farming with predominately corn and bean crops.⁹

- 1. Food Security and Livelihoods:** The assessment carried out by the Guatemalan Red Cross in September determined that the food security of poorer households in Chiché and Patzité has deteriorated because of crop loss and their lack of grain reserves and other foods. In the case of the Department of El Quiché, only one harvest is scheduled for September, and the lack of rainfall could affect second season harvests of both grains, which would result in price increases at the end of the year and early 2016.

In the case of the Department of El Quiché, there is only one harvest per year, and for this year the population estimates, 80 per cent was lost, according to estimates. This loss is also due to poor planting practices and forest vocation land. The households surveyed have stated that they are depending exclusively on the basic grains that they are able to purchase at this time, but this is precisely when jobs have become scarce and when prices will be increasing until the next harvest season comes.

According to FEWS NET, hoarding by basic grain wholesalers motivated by the announcement of El Niño and a likely prolonged heat wave may cause an increase in prices, which would further reduce the purchasing power of households affected by drought and by coffee leaf rust in previous years. .

⁷ <http://www.prensalibre.com/economia/hoy-arranca-entrega-de-alimentos>

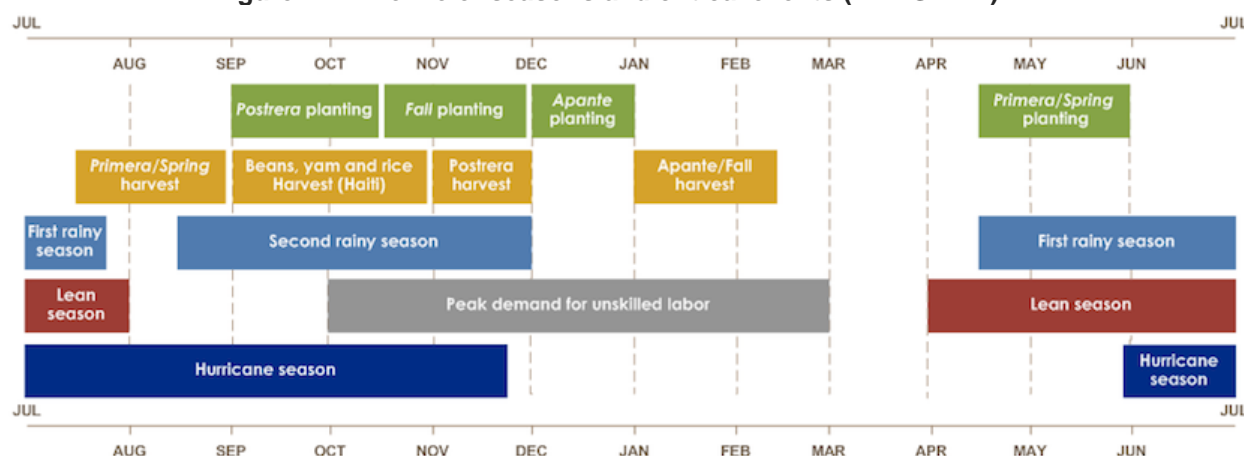
⁸ http://www.redhum.org/documento_detail/16974 and <http://www.prensalibre.com/guatemala/comunitario/onu-apoyara-con-modelo-integral-para-atender-afectados-por-sequia>

⁹ Journal of Agriculture and Environment for International Development – JAEID, Año 2015

Most of the families in the area depend on their corn crops, as well as beans in some cases. Those who usually migrate to other departments for the coffee harvest have also been affected for the third consecutive year. Leaders interviewed say that they have had to depend on sporadic, badly paid day labourer jobs (\$7.00 for an 8-hour day).

Despite the fact that crops are at risk and that El Niño conditions will continue through December, it is necessary to implement actions that will reduce food insecurity for families at least until January 2016, especially in those municipalities where humanitarian assistance will not be provided.

Figure 1 - Timeline of seasons and critical events (FEWS NET)



In this regard, the Guatemalan Red Cross and community leaders conducted a joint analysis of this intervention, establishing that it would be carried out in two phases: the first phase will involve delivering survival rations to 1,000 families designed to feed a family of six for one month. After the food aid has been delivered, a feasibility study for the cash transfer programme will be conducted. If the study finds that it is possible to implement a cash transfer programme (CTP), it will replace food delivery as long as food is bought in local shops. The main concern, however, remains the need to address the food crisis in the short, medium and long term. In this sense, a strategy is proposed to address the population's priority needs, which includes:

SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Jobs Money 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood recovery actions, including improvement of agricultural practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood diversification Climate change adaptation and mitigation

- 2. Health and Nutrition:** Given how closely connected the decreased availability and access to food and the lack of drinking water is to the nutritional status of the vulnerable population, there are indications that the incidence of water malnutrition in children under five and pregnant women will increase. Interviews with families have established that despite the fact that the small monthly ration of fortified drinks (VITACEREAL) provided regularly to households is intended specifically for children between 6 and 24 months and pregnant and nursing women, this product is distributed to the rest of the family members while inadequate complementary feeding practices persist.

Furthermore, the recent implementation of a new first-level service provision model has affected immunisation, micronutrient supplementation and growth monitoring coverage. Because this new model has only been in implementation for a few months, mothers still do not seek to access growth monitoring and promotion services.

Addressing this situation requires:

SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely identification and referral of acute malnutrition cases, Case monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counselling to mothers on food consumption practices, especially for children under five and pregnant women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of behaviour change strategies to improve child nutrition Support health services to conduct promotion and monitoring of child growth in children under five, and prenatal and postnatal controls.

- 3. Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion:** Despite the drought affecting families in El Quiche, people interviewed in the affected communities and various institutions report that there is enough water for human consumption, but not for agriculture and home, family, and personal hygiene; however, securing water from springs, rivers and unprotected wells can take more than half an hour, and most sources are exposed to physical, chemical (detergent), and microbiological contamination. In the case of one of the rivers, there is an authorized landfill at its source.

Moreover, families do not disinfect drinking and stored water, due both to the lack of resources and cultural aspects, as people dislike the taste of chlorinated water.

Finally, when investigating human waste disposal, most families prefer not to use it despite having participated in latrine projects in previous years.

SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home water disinfection Protection of water sources (reforestation, clean-up, circulation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management, operation and maintenance of drinking water systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of drinking water projects Climate change adaptation and mitigation Promotion of adequate solid waste management

BENEFICIARY SELECTION

Response actions will be conducted in seven communities in the municipalities of Patzité and Chiché. At the request of local Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare authorities, these were selected based on the food insecurity predicted for October-December (Phase 3, CIF), through coordination with the Quiche Area Directorate and the districts of Patzité and Chiché districts, and based on results from the rapid assessment and the operational capacity of the Guatemalan Red Cross.

Of the 110,000 families affected in Guatemala, 51,652 have received food aid in the past two months. The Guatemalan Red Cross will provide humanitarian assistance to 1,000 families in Quiché for a period of three months as of November.

Table of target population

Department	Municipality	Community	Families	People
Quiche	Chiché	Choyomché II	205	1,027
		Choyomché II	72	361
		Carrizal	201	1,008
		Choyomché I	97	486
		SUBTOTAL	575	2,882
	Patzité	Choicojonob	208	1,040
		Pachaj	150	750
		Pazajcap	67	335
		SUBTOTAL	425	2,125
	TOTAL			1,000

Families will be selected/prioritized based on the following criteria:

- Families for whom 60 per cent of livelihoods depend on corn crops
- Households with total or partial crop loss (bean and corn)
- Households led by single mothers
- Households made up of many family members
- Households with elderly dependents
- Households with children under five and/or pregnant women
- Households with disabled members
- Families with acutely malnourished children

Risk assessment

Guatemala is a country exposed to various threats, and natural disasters. This year the country has been affected by El Niño phenomenon, the lately heavy rains registered on the middle of October have affected the minimal percentage of the harvest expected for the months of September to October, a situation that increases the risk of the populations already affected by the drought. It is expected that the hurricane season will end on 15 November, but there is a risk of flooding and land erosion that could provoke another humanitarian disaster.

There is a political and social crisis in the country. Currently, the transitional government is trying to maintain a stable environment without any social or economic crisis until 14 January, when the new government already elected will take the mandate for the next four years.

These threats could affect planned response actions; first, because of the risks involved for volunteers and technical team members, and second, because of interruptions to communications and value chains of the items to be distributed to families. In any case, the Guatemala Red Cross will monitor the different conditions to prevent and to take the measures required to continue with the present operation.

In addition, Guatemalan Red Cross policy dictates that community-level actions will be carry out accordingly to the cultural contexts, diversity and gender balance, and conducted in coordination with local authorities and with support from community leaders in order to increase the communities' acceptance.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective: Provide humanitarian assistance to 1,000 families living in communities in the municipalities of Chiché and Patzité in the Department of EL Quiché affected by food and nutrition insecurity caused by drought.

Specific Objectives

- Mitigate drought effects on the selected population's food and nutrition security.
- With the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, contribute to restoring the nutritional status of children under two living in targeted communities.
- Ensure a detailed assessment that establishes the need for a humanitarian appeal to assist families who fail to recover their livelihoods.

Proposed Strategy: Since food and nutrition insecurity has multiple causes and that its short- and medium-term impact is the deterioration of the nutritional status of vulnerable people, the GRC will provide comprehensive emergency care, including both food security as well as nutrition actions.

In order to increase the chances of success and perhaps the sustainability and follow-up of actions, everything will be implemented in close coordination with the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, MAGA, SESAN, the United Nations system, and NGOs with local presence.

It is necessary to note that intervention will focus on providing assistance during the emergency or crisis period due to the shortage of food, but not necessarily on solving the structural factors causing food and nutrition insecurity; however, in view of predictions by institutions such as FEWS NET, FAO, WFP, and IRI, the response plan may include a detailed assessment to determine the need to make an Appeal that allows us to continue providing humanitarian assistance to families who fail to recover their livelihoods during the three months of the operation.

Table 2. Project Beneficiaries

AREA OF INTERVENTION	CHICHE	PATZITE	TOTAL
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS			
Food/cash	575 families	425 families	1,000 families
NUTRICION			
Educational sessions to mothers	400 families	200 families	600 families
Educational sessions to leaders	32 leaders	24 leaders	56 leaders
Home visits for case follow-ups	20 families	15 families	100 families

Below is a detailed description of the interventions to be developed:

1. **Food Security and Livelihoods:** This intervention will be conducted for three months, and it will consist of two phases. During the first phase, 1,000 families will receive a survival ration (1,500 kcal/day) designed to feed a family of 6 for 30 days, which will contain beans, rice, corn flour, sugar, oil, and fortified flour, via a centralised procurement of food kits. The second phase will involve a feasibility study for a cash transfer programme. If the study finds that it is possible to implement a CTP, it will replace food delivery as long as food is bought in local shops. Otherwise, food will continue to be delivered as in Phase I. Each implementation stage will be thoroughly explained in community assemblies, ensuring that this is done out of a mutual agreement between the community and Guatemalan Red Cross.

The food parcel will include:

- a. 25 pounds of black beans
 - b. 15 pounds of rice
 - c. 75 pounds de maize
 - d. 20 pounds of fortified sugar
 - e. 9 litters of oil
 - f. 10 pounds of INCAPARINA (fortified cereal)
2. **Nutrition:** Mothers will be trained to provide proper nutrition to children under five and to nursing and pregnant women, through educational sessions and food demonstration sessions. They will also be trained to recognise the signs of acute malnutrition for timely referral. In the case of children receiving nutritional recovery treatment at home from the health centre, or who have left the health service, home visits will be made to promote the implementation of health centre recommendations to avoid relapse.

Community leaders will be trained to monitor acute malnutrition cases by measuring the mid-upper arm circumference and identifying clinical signs. The purpose is for health services to ensure the recovery of children with acute malnutrition and adequate nutrition to prevent it. These actions will be carried out in close coordination with health services, seeking to support them in purchasing anthropometric equipment and educational materials to serve better the population, and implementing logistics procedures that enable humanitarian actions.

Operational Support Services

The Central Headquarters of the Guatemalan Red Cross is divided into five directorates and departments. Operational activities are conducted through 20 branches in the country and through the work of volunteers. Each section assumes a role while the GRC responds to disasters.

- **General Directorate:** with guidelines and support for decision-making favourable to the National Society, as well as use of its humanitarian diplomacy to obtain secondary information from government institutions and international organizations present in the country.
- **Disaster Directorate:** directly responsible for the operation and for implementing the food security and livelihoods component.
- **Health Directorate:** will implement the DREF through the emergency health programme. It is responsible for the nutrition, water and sanitation, and hygiene promotion components. It will support monitoring and the effective implementation of the DREF, maintain close communication with authorities, and participate in national coordination meetings.
- **Administrative/Financial Directorate:** includes accounting, human resources and administration. Therefore, this directorate will support administrative processes pertaining to procurement, hiring of personnel, requests and disbursement of funds, storage, transportation, and logistics. These processes will be carried out according to Guatemalan Red Cross and IFRC guidelines.
- **Internal Auditing:** will ensure transparency in expenditures and proper accountability
- **Communications Department:** responsible for developing key messages, audio-visual documentation of the operation, and dissemination of operation achievements through media and social networks.

- Guatemalan Red Cross branches: in particular the branch in El Quiché: geographic access to the targeted area, as well as the capacity and necessary resources to implement the proposal and to identify with the community

Human Resources:

- 1 Project Coordinator with experience in humanitarian assistance
- 1 field technician with experience in food and nutrition
- 1 logistician
- A minimum of 30 volunteers

Logistics and supply chain:

- **Procurement Plans:** National Society purchasing processes and procedures will be followed. Where a purchase request is made, three quotes will be required for amounts equal or greater than Q2,000.00. Quality and cost will be analysed before the purchase. After the item is delivered and once the quality thereof is verified, a check will be issued to the supplier. Purchases will include food kits, tools, native tree species, personal protection equipment, visibility materials, and office supplies.
- **Warehouse and storage plans:** Even though storage is not expected to be required, since suppliers will deliver to the field, any storage will be done according to National Society regulations in headquarters and/or Guatemalan Red Cross branch warehouses.
- **Transport and shipping needs:** Only Guatemalan Red Cross units will be used to mobilize personnel, under GRC guidelines for using vehicles with the institution's logo and security and Safer Access standards. Distribution of food, tools and other supplies will be outsourced

Information Technology (IT): There is a 2-metre and an 11-metre radio communications system that is used at the national level by Guatemalan Red Cross branches, which allows communications and coordinating operational and security aspects.

The ODK and Mega V tools will be used for this intervention during the processes to identify and select beneficiaries at the beginning and at the end of humanitarian aid distributions, as well as for the beneficiary satisfaction survey. Internet access will be ensured for proper information management

Communications: The organizational structure of the Guatemalan Red Cross includes a Communication and Press Department responsible for operative-technical information, public information, information to donors and institutional information. With support from the project team, key messages will be designed to disseminate information about the population's situation, as well as Guatemalan Red Cross and IFRC actions.

Based on code of conduct concerning disaster relief, in all information and publicity activities beneficiaries will be portrayed as human beings with dignity and not as the objects of pity, emphasising their skills. Project success stories will be published that show positive images about the way in which they are coping with this situation.

At the country level, CRG will use social networks, the Guatemalan Red Cross web site, and the media, and it will coordinate with the Federation's office in Guatemala to disseminate information at the regional level.

Security: All Guatemalan Red Cross personnel involved in the Operation wear the uniform and with their attitude promote the Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values.

In light of the latest political developments in the country and the situation of insecurity prevailing in some localities, the project's technical team, in coordination with the Quiché branch, will develop a Security Plan to ensure the safety of volunteers and management team. This plan will be based on the Seven Safer Access Pillars, and it will include elements such informing the EOC regarding any type of incident occurring in the area of intervention, dissemination, logo use, schedules, and coordination with other institutions and community leaders

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER): The project technical team will monitor and evaluate the project as per guidelines issued by the Disaster Risk Management Directorate, Health Directorate, and the project's monitoring and evaluation unit. It will ensure the fulfilment of project indicators and will submit monthly progress reports to the GRC's headquarters. It will also draw up the operation's final report, which will be delivered to the IFRC.

In order to ensure the quality of the intervention, headquarters technicians and members of the project's technical team will visit communities to monitor action implementation. Staff and volunteers will meet on a monthly basis to analyse the fulfilment of indicators and plan improvement actions.

Finally, a lessons learned workshop will be held with the various actors involved in response. Furthermore, a beneficiary satisfaction survey will be carried out. This information will be relevant to reinforcing the GRC's strengths and reducing weaknesses when implementing similar projects.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

As a first activity, a qualitative assessment will be conducted through interviews with key informants regarding the impacts to livelihoods and food and nutrition security in at-risk communities. This information will be the basis for determining current availability and access to food, livelihood expertise, hygiene practices, nutrition and food consumption, access to clean water, infant morbidity and mortality, and access to health services, among others.

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS																		
Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.	# of assessments conducted																		
Output 1.1 Initial needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries.	% of indicators, disaggregated by gender and age																		
	# of communities participating in community assemblies where they have received information about the project and where they have been given the opportunity to contribute to the activities' implementation process.																		
	# of contributions from the community that were included in the proposed activities schedule																		
Output 1.2 The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system	Plan of action and sectorial plans for which a monitoring and evaluation plan has been developed																		
	Planned evaluations which take place with lessons learned and management response provided																		
Output 1.3 Operation activities are disseminated at the local, national and regional levels	No. of press releases issued																		
	No. of beneficiary stories prepared																		
	No. of publications in the media reporting on the GRC actions.																		
Activities	weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
Hire an operation coordinator and logistics assistant		■																	
Deployment of a RIT member		■																	
Conduct rapid assessments in prioritised areas		■																	
Organize community assemblies to present the project			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■						
Carry out monitoring by the National Society			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■						
Detailed assessment of affected to communities				■	■														
Conduct a beneficiary satisfaction survey											■								
Lessons learned workshop												■	■						
Draft and disseminate two press releases		■	■								■	■							
Draft and disseminate two beneficiary stories						■						■	■						
Conduct two monitoring visits by the IFRC						■						■	■						
Produce a video of the response operation												■	■						

Food Security and Livelihoods

DREF OPERATION

MDRGT009 - Guatemala Drought

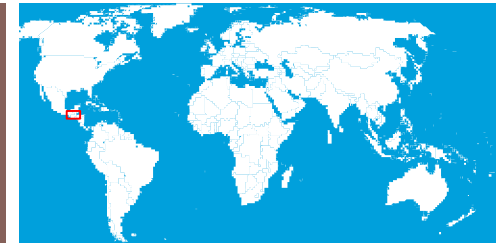
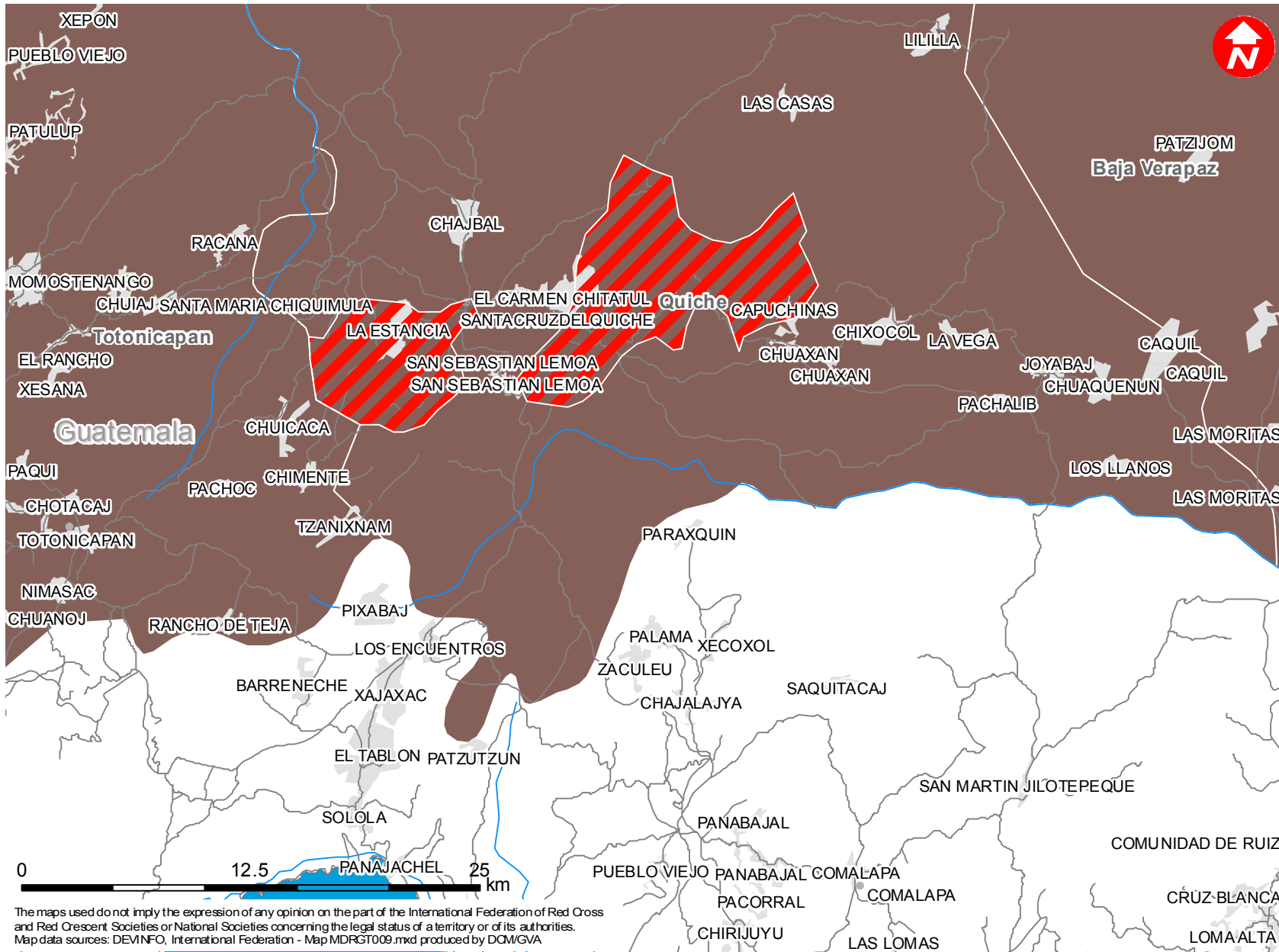
04/11/2015



DREF Grant
Budget CHF

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	0
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	0
Food	167,229
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
Medical & First Aid	787
Teaching Materials	11,509
Ustensils & Tools	0
Other Supplies & Services	0
Cash Disbursements	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	179,525
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0
Storage, Warehousing	0
Distribution & Monitoring	738
Transport & Vehicle Costs	1,584
Logistics Services	0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	2,322
International Staff	14,756
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	10,944
Volunteers	14,405
Other Staff Benefits	0
Total PERSONNEL	40,104
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0
Workshops & Training	197
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	197
Travel	2,951
Information & Public Relations	2,754
Office Costs	639
Communications	1,220
Financial Charges	590
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	8,155
Partner National Societies	0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0
Programme and Services Support Recovery	14,970
Total INDIRECT COSTS	14,970
TOTAL BUDGET	245,273



Guatemala: Drought



-  Beneficiaries
-  Affected Departments

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.
 Map data sources: DEVINFO, International Federation - Map MDRGT009.mxd produced by DCM/GVA