



Emergency Appeal Operations Update

Guatemala: Food Insecurity and Drought



Operation Update no. 2	Operation n°: MDRGT009
Date of issue: 11 November 2016	Glide n°: DR-2015-000150-GTM
Operation start date: 3 February 2016	Timeframe covered by this update: November 2015 – August 2016 Operation timeframe: 12 months (ends 4 January 2017)
Host National Society presence: Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) delegation in El Quiché	Operation budget: 2,037,059 Swiss francs (CHF) Appeal Coverage to date: 13 % (269,543 CHF) For Donor Response click here
Number of people affected: 110,000 families	Number of people to be assisted: 1,000 families
Number of National Societies involved in the operation: Spanish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).	
Number of other partner organizations involved in the operation: Health Directorate in El Quiché, Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance	

Summary of changes made to the emergency action plan:

The emergency appeal in Quiché was launched on 3 February 2016, and the agreement letter was signed mid-March 2016. Actions started on 28 March 2016, but given that only 13 per cent of the initial value has been collected, it is deemed necessary to make the following adjustments to the plan:

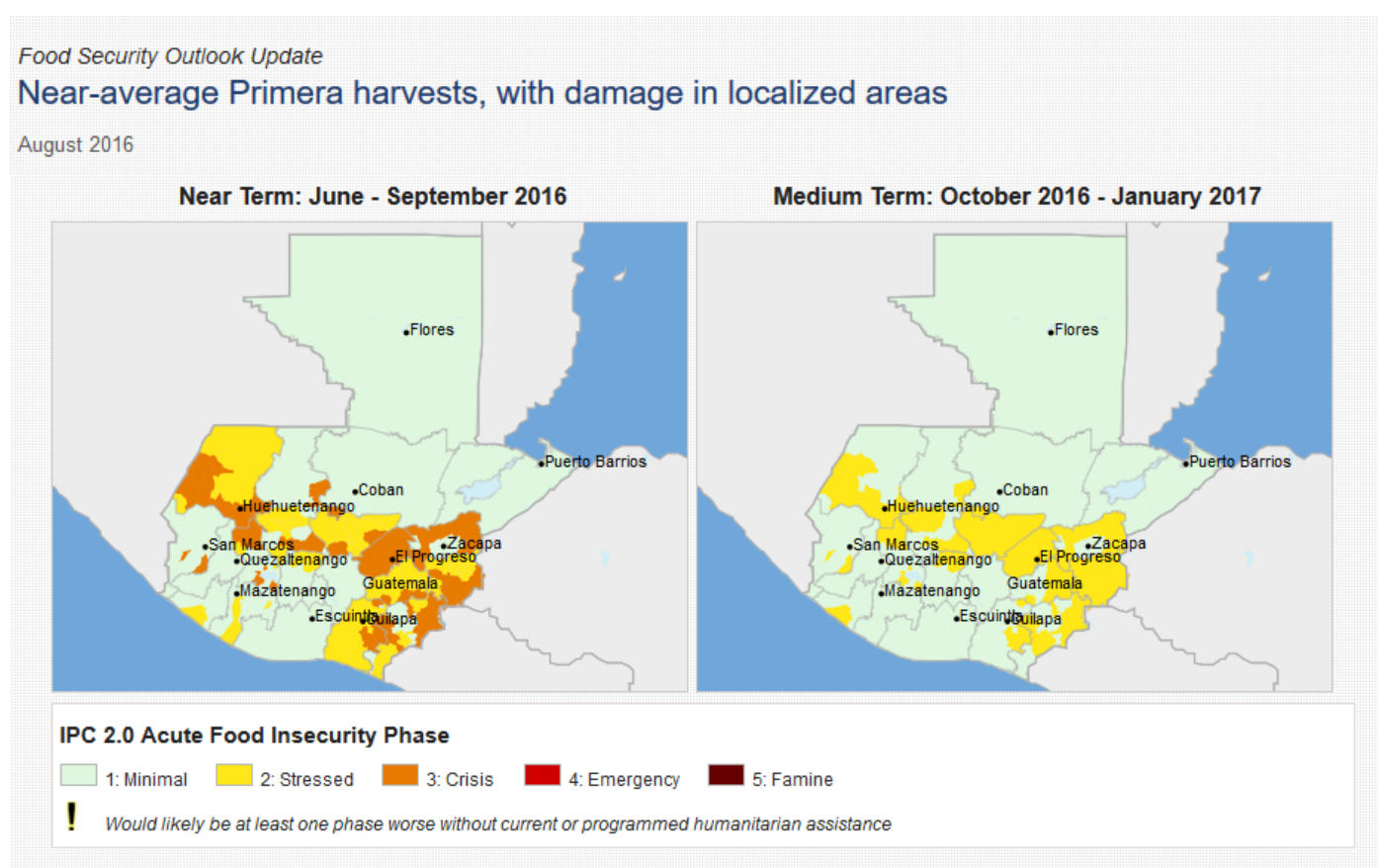
- Reducing the number of beneficiary families as follows:
 - ✓ From 2,000 to 1,000 families benefiting from food rations
 - ✓ From 600 to 360 families benefiting from activities to strengthen livelihoods
 - ✓ From 400 to 70 families benefiting from wells for rainwater harvesting
 - ✓ From 130 to 50 training sessions in hygiene promotion
- Eliminating activities involving livelihood diversification with organized women's groups, which also implies the elimination of the baseline and the volunteer training in livelihoods.
- Reducing the number of technicians to be hired. The original plan was to hire an appeal coordinator, an agricultural technician, a nutrition technician, a water and sanitation technician and an administrative and logistics assistant. The final team was reduced to a coordinator, an agricultural technician and an administrative and logistics assistant.
- Eliminating the production of educational materials on nutrition.

[<Click here for the contact information. Click here for the interim financial report>](#)

Summary:

According to the *Food Security Outlook Update - August 2016* published by the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET), rainfall is expected to increase, resulting in near-average national harvests for the *Primera* and *Postre* seasons. There are reports of localized damages to staple crops in low-lying areas of the dry corridor, in both the east and the west, due to the erratic distribution of rainfall and cumulative rainfall deficits for the season; however, the damage is less severe than last year.

The poorest households in the Western Temperate Highlands are expected to remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) until October 2016, when income-generating opportunities will improve seasonally; The status of these households will be upgraded to "Stressed" (IPC Phase 2) until at least January 2017, when they will have food reserves from their December 2016 harvests at their disposal.



A.2 Summary of measures taken by the National Society

Through the Emergency Public Health Programme, the Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) conducted a rapid assessment in September 2016 of the food insecurity situation in municipalities in southern El Quiché, Chichicastenango, Chiché and Patzité. To this end, departmental and municipal Ministry of Health authorities were contacted, including those responsible for service provision, nutritional and food security, and water and sanitation. Meetings and field visits were coordinated with local leaders to assess the situation of corn crops, water sources, livelihoods, health, child feeding practices, agricultural practices, subsistence strategies, presence of organizations and community organizing actions.

The collected information allowed for the implementation of a Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) in December 2015 in three communities in the municipality of Patzité and five communities in the municipality of Chiché. To date, 991 food rations have been distributed using the Mega V system, and eight Nutritional Surveillance Committees have been formed and trained; these are made up of 69 community volunteers, who have provided nutrition-related training to 653 mothers of children less than five years of age.

In order to ensure the quality of the response, a communication mechanism with beneficiaries was established. It consisted in the creation of the "communication box". The local technicians and volunteers in charge, established a monthly visit to the communities to collect the comments, where every beneficiary had the opportunity to express

their concerns and satisfactions in written. The Red Cross revised sporadically the box and took immediate actions when it was necessary.

AREA OF INTERVENTION	CHICHÉ	PATZITÉ	TOTAL
FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION AND LIVELIHOODS			
Food distribution	1,901 families	1,057 families	2,958 families
Strengthening of livelihoods	0	360 families	360 families
Diversification of livelihoods	0	0	0
Growth monitoring	0	0	0
Nutritional screening	288 children	212 children	500 children
Educational sessions for mothers	600 mothers	0	600 mothers
Home visits	30 families	20 families	50 families
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION			
Installation of rainwater harvesting systems	70 families	0	70 families
Protection of water sources and maintenance of water systems	4 communities	0	4 communities
Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST)	600 mothers	0	600 mothers

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming - Areas common to all sectors

Quality programming - Areas common to all sectors			
Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessments and analysis are used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.	Outputs		% achieved
	Output 1.1. 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: 100% Planned evaluations take place with lessons learned and a management response provided: 0%
	Output 1.2 Operation activities are disseminated at the local, national and regional levels		No. of press releases issued: 3 No. of beneficiary stories prepared: 0 No. of publications in the media reporting GRC actions: 10
Activities	Implement on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Hiring of operational staff and staff to support the operation in the field	X		100% Hiring of a project coordinator, an agricultural technician and a logistics technician from 1 April 2016
Community assemblies to present the project	X		100% Held in 9 communities: 3 in Patzité and 6 in Chiché
Monitoring visits	X		100% 4 monitoring visits made by the Health Department's staff since the beginning of the project

Progress reports on the affected communities	X		100% Drafting of a monthly report
Documentary on activities	X		100% The project team and the Communications Department have documented every activity carried out to date
Beneficiary satisfaction survey	X		25% It has scheduled a second satisfaction survey for the month of December.
Lessons learned workshop	X		0% To be conducted during the sixth month of the project implementation.
Development of beneficiary stories	X		75% The preparation of a video and three stories of beneficiaries was scheduled. To date, a video and a story of beneficiaries was produced, plus a series of interviews with participating families.
IFRC monitoring	X		100% A representative of IFRC, visited the project in June to monitor the progress of the project and transfer the functions to the Coordinator of the country, as set forth for international Appeals.
Identify and implement a complaint mechanism	X		100% The complaint mechanism includes suggestion boxes and satisfaction surveys to beneficiaries. To date, these mechanisms have been implemented in all communities involved.

Achievements

- **# of assessments conducted:** From November 2015 to June 2016, the following assessments have been conducted:
 - *Census of beneficiaries:* It was the project's first activity and provided valuable information such as the number and names of the beneficiaries in the communities; this data was used for printing barcode cards that were assigned to each of the participating families. The census was updated by adding a new community in May 2016.
 - *Vulnerability Assessment for prioritizing beneficiary families:* Community leaders took part in this activity and provided essential information about the most vulnerable families, which allowed for the selection of 70 families to be provided with rainwater harvesting systems, 370 families to be provided with seeds, fertilizers and agricultural training and 1,000 families to be provided with food rations.
 - *Nutritional screening for children aged 6 to 50 months:* Two nutritional screenings were conducted using the MUAC indicator in children aged 6 to 50 months. In December 2015, 485 children were screened; the prevalence of acute malnutrition was 1.24 per cent. In May 2016, 288 children under 5 years old were screened; the prevalence of acute malnutrition was 1.24 per cent.
 - *Detailed assessment of food and nutrition security:* It was conducted in December 2015 with a sample of 76 families and a confidence level of 90 per cent (according to table Z). Sixty-seven per cent of the interviewees were women and 33 per cent were men. This assessment was based on the Health, Food Security, Livelihood and Nutrition assessment tool of the Guatemalan Humanitarian Network that covers several issues related to food access and availability, livelihoods, water, sanitation and food consumption. It was possible to launch an international appeal using the assessment results to mitigate the impact of the drought on the health and nutrition of the affected population.
 - *Beneficiary satisfaction survey:* It was conducted in December 2016, with a sample of 77 persons, 74 per cent of them were women and 26 per cent were men.

- *Cash Transfer Programme (CTP) Feasibility Study*: This study was conducted to define the second delivery of humanitarian aid using the IFRC “Cash Transfer Checklist”. It required interviews with representatives from the Catholic Church, the Municipal Women Office and community leaders, and it covered various subjects such as socioeconomic issues, access to markets, existing banking institutions in the region and the benefits and risks of a cash transfer. The study showed the feasibility of cash transfers; however, the food delivery option was preferred by local authorities, representatives from the Municipal Women Office and community leaders. Likewise, families were consulted through community assemblies, and they stated that they preferred to receive food instead of cash.

With the exception of the feasibility study, assessments were conducted using the ODK, which simplified the data processing and analysis. Technical guidelines were provided through the Community Health Programme; the project team coordinated the process, and volunteers from several delegations supported the realization of the interviews.

- **% of indicators, disaggregated by gender and age:** Indicators were disaggregated by gender, age and ethnic group with the aim of ensuring the inclusion of vulnerable groups. This applies for:
 - Humanitarian aid
 - Nutritional screening
 - Educational sessions
 - Home visits
 - Satisfaction surveys
 - Community assemblies
- **# 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.** Community assemblies were held in the 8 participating communities. The project, its objectives, expected outcomes and activities were presented at the first assembly, where the Surveillance Committee members were also appointed. This assembly allowed the project team to introduce the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and its fundamental principles. In the first week of January 2016, a second assembly was convened in each of the 8 participating communities. A CTP consultation process was carried out and a total of 901 people (783 women and 118 men) took part in the assemblies.
- **# of contributions from the community that were included in the proposed activities schedule:** Communities made two important decisions in the community assemblies; the first was the appointment of the members of the Nutrition Surveillance Committee and the second was the agreement among the 8 communities involved: they decided that head-of-household women should receive food rations for their families instead of cash transfers regardless of whether they were by check, coupon or debit card. These decisions were entered in a log authorized by each municipality.
- **Plan of action and sectorial plans for which a monitoring and evaluation plan has been developed:** There is only one monitoring plan for monitoring every sector; it is based on the beneficiary census in which the project’s activities can be entered. Resulting data is processed in order to build indicators and measure progress in the following areas:
 - Humanitarian aid
 - Nutritional screening
 - Educational sessions
 - Home visits
 - Satisfaction surveys
 - Community assemblies

In addition, the project team and volunteers as well as the GRC Communications Department’s staff are making videos and taking photographs of the activities that are being carried out in the beneficiary communities. To date three communiqués, three TV spots and one video¹ have been produced, and an interview has been given to local media thanks to the support of the GRC Communications Department.

Challenges
None
Changes

¹ Available at the Official Guatemalan RC YouTube Channel. Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5-Lym7_w8FM

None

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Needs Assessment: Most families manage to meet their basic water needs; however, the families of the Chiché community need to walk around two hours to get clean water due to the lack of water pipes or water sources near their community, and these 70 families do not have containers big enough to storage rainwater nor do they have rainwater harvesting systems.

It is important to note that the Ministry of Health conducted a water quality assessment in the target communities (Carrizal, Choyomché 1, Choyomché 2 y Choyomché 3), which detected high levels of E. coli (20-30 CFU/100 mL). In spite of the contamination, families refuse to use chlorine water because they dislike its taste.

Population to be assisted: Due to budget restrictions, actions will focus on providing 70 families with rainwater harvesting systems in the community of San Francisco, promoting safe water consumption and sanitation using the PHAST method and the installation of chlorinators in 4 communities where possible.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH)			
Outcome 2: Contribute to improved access to, storage, and handling of water through rain harvesting and protection of water sources in selected communities	Outputs		% achieved
	Output 2.1. Construction of home rain harvesting systems for 2,000 families.	# of households that have new home rain harvesting systems: 1	
	Output 2.2 Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population.	# of people participating in rain harvester maintenance workshops: 0	
	Output 2.3 Promote organized community actions to protect water flows and maintain water systems	# of families participating in educational sessions that use the PHAST methodology: 379	
		% of targeted communities that conduct actions to protect water flows and maintain water systems: 0%	
		% of targeted communities that have the means to protect water flows and maintain water systems: 0%	
Activities	Implement on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Printing of educational material		X	Eliminated from the project
Implementation of PHAST methodology	X		379 families participating in PHAST trainings 10 households monitored through the PHAST method to check if hygiene practices are being observed
Establishment of agreements with communities to implement actions to protect water flows and sources	X		100% Community logs were prepared in 9 beneficiary communities
Implementation of actions to protect water flows and sources and harvest rainwater	X		60% To date, it has an initial evaluation for selection of beneficiaries, list of beneficiaries, the elaboration of a demonstration system and the purchasing process to develop other rainwater harvesting systems
Construction of home water harvesting systems	X		60% The first well was built; construction of the other wells in in progress.

Hiring of a water and sanitation technician		X	Eliminated from the project. The project coordinator took on the functions with the support of a volunteer NIT specialized in WASH
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Achievements

- # of families reached with water and hygiene promotion actions: 1

To date, several community assemblies have been held to identify WASH needs and to sign agreements and commitments with the San Francisco community for the installation of rainwater harvesting systems.

The first water system has already been built. It will be used as an example for building the other systems with the support of community leaders. The building of the other 69 water systems is still pending.

To date, 379 head-of-household women and 50 men have been trained in the PHAST method in 4 communities in the Chiché municipality. In addition, 10 home visits have been made to monitor the observance of hygiene practices.



A PHAST activity run by the Quiche branch in San Francisco, Chiche in August 2016. Source: GRC

Table 1.
Families participating in PHAST training

COMMUNITY	HEAD-OF-HOUSEHOLD WOMEN	MEN
Choyomché 1	68	11
Choyomché 2	106	12
Carrizal	124	18
Laguna Seca	81	9
Total	379	50

Challenges

To date, the greatest challenge is to convince the population to accept the use of chlorine water; this practice is being promoted in the PHAST method trainings.

Changes

The number of families benefiting from rainwater harvesting systems was reduced from 580 to 70. Likewise, the number of beneficiary communities reached through the protection of water sources and maintenance and operation of water systems was reduced from 11 to 4.

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

Needs Assessment: The 2015 drought caused families to lose 50 per cent or more of their crops; seventeen per cent of the affected families report having lost their entire corn crop, and 24 per cent of the affected families reported having lost their entire bean crop during the drought.

In addition to the drought, families use inadequate planting, harvesting, and soil conservation practices. Only 7.9 per cent have ever received agricultural modernization training, which explains their lack of knowledge regarding soil protection and conservation techniques, the use of barriers, or incorporation of organic materials. They engage in practices that negatively affect crops, such as planting four or five seeds in a single space, which limits plant growth, and burning

GRC detailed assessments indicated that by May 2016 only 35 per cent of families would still have some limited food reserves, while 64.8 per cent would have exhausted their reserves by April 2016.

While it is true that families have additional sources of income as well as earnings from small livestock, this income cannot compensate for their crop losses. Reports indicate that families began selling their assets and farmyard animals and implemented other survival strategies such as reducing the quality and quantity of the food consumed and resorting to loans to cope with the situation. With the support of community leaders and based on the collected information on family income (assets, vehicles or household appliances), the number of family members, and land tenure, 360 families that lost most of their crops in 2015 and had no other sources of income were identified in 6 communities in Chiché.

Even if the prevalence of acute malnutrition at the time of the GRC assessment was within limits for a normal population (1.24 per cent), there is still a risk of an increase in cases due to the change in food consumption and limited access to drinking water and health services.

Population to be assisted: Dry food rations will be distributed to 1,000 families affected by the drought. In addition, the families that own at least one acre of land and have no additional source of income will receive improved native seeds of maize and beans, fertilizers and technical assistance for sowing, soil conservation, harvesting and grain storage.

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods			
Outcome 3: Immediate food needs of the disaster affected population (1,000 families) are met	Outputs		% achieved
		Output 3.1. Appropriate food rations are distributed to 2,000 vulnerable households	
Activities	Implement on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Identify and register affected families using a mobile data collection tool (ODK)	X		100% of families in 9 communities entered in the census using ODK.
Procure 1,000 food kits	X		100% Appointment process initiated
Deliver food kits	X		75% 3 food kit deliveries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First delivery: 1,056 families • Second delivery: 1,034 families • Third delivery: 913 families
Conduct a beneficiary satisfaction survey		X	50% The first survey was conducted in January 2016. The second will be conducted in the last month of the

intervention.

Achievements

To date, three deliveries of food kits have been made:

- **First delivery:** November 2015. 1,057 families received food rations consisting of 25 lb of black beans, 75 pounds of maize, 20 pounds of sugar, 9 litres of oil and 10 pounds of INCAPARINA (maize and soy enriched cereal).
- **Second delivery:** January 2016. Thanks to a tax extension and a 33 per cent reduction in accommodation costs and 30 per cent in fuel costs, it was possible to revise the budget and increase the size of food rations. A total of 988 families benefited from a total of 35 pounds of black beans, 20 pounds of rice, 100 pounds of maize, 48 pounds of sugar, 9 litres of oil and 15 pounds of INCAPARINA.
- **Third Delivery:** August 2016. A revision of beneficiary families was conducted in May 2016 with the support of community leaders. This resulted in the addition of one beneficiary community to the DREF and ensured that only the families that had a certain percentage of losses and no additional incomes would receive food rations. To date, 913 food rations (one per family) have been distributed; another 87 rations will be distributed to families that were not included in this activity.



Distribution of food kits. Source: GRC

Table 2
Families receiving food kits

MUNICIPALITY	FIRST DELIVERY	SECOND DELIVERY	THIRD DELIVERY
Chiché	677	627	597
Patzité	380	361	316
TOTAL	1,057	988	913

Challenges

The most important challenge was to make municipal mayors and families from the selected communities understand the reasons why the initial aid could not be given to the 100 per cent of the families or the 100 per cent of the communities in the municipality.

It was necessary to convene several meetings where the Movement's Fundamental Principles were introduced as well as the nature of the intervention. After these meetings, communities and municipal mayors accepted the new conditions, and they have supported the project's activities ever since.

Changes

In accordance with the available budget, three food deliveries will be carried out. Another major change is the reduction in the number of families from 2,000 to 1,000 families.

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods			
Outcome 4: Livelihoods are restored among targeted population	Outputs		% achieved
	Output 4.1. Productive assets are replaced and retained by 2,000 families		% of households who report that all assets lost due to the disaster have been replaced: 36% # of households provided with productive assets to replace those lost in the disaster: 360
	Output 4.2 Information regarding better knowledge, skills and practices for restoring livelihoods is provided and used by the targeted groups		# of people that participated in information events (awareness, campaigns, trainings etc.) on restoring livelihoods: 418 No. of participants in training courses reporting at least 3 improved livelihoods practices: pending
Activities	Implement on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Identification of affected families using ODK	X		100% of families registered in the census in 9 communities
Processes to purchase inputs and seed	X		100% Purchase of seeds and fertilizers completed
Purchase of inputs and seed	X		100% Purchase of seeds and fertilizers for 360 families
Distribution of inputs and seed	X		100% Seeds and fertilizers delivered to 360 families
Technical assistance for planting and soil management and protection	X		100% of beneficiary families have received technical support for sowing and soil protection
Technical assistance for grain processing and storage	X		50% To date, it has provided technical assistance to 418 families for production of improved corn and bean seeds. When harvest comes, advice will be provided on post harvest handling and storage of seeds.
Hiring of an agronomist	X		100% Hired on 1 April 2016
Base line		X	Eliminated from the project
Livelihood training for volunteers		X	Eliminated from the project
Achievements			

- % of households that report that their income and expenditure balance has returned to pre-disaster levels; assessment is pending.
- % of households with agricultural production volume restored to pre-disaster levels: assessment is pending
- % of households applying at least 3 key practices that support restoring livelihood: assessment is pending

This process started with a census that made possible the identification of the most vulnerable families in the selected communities. With the support of community leaders, it was possible to identify 360 families in 6 communities that have lost most of their crops and had no other sources of income. To date, these 360 families have received the following products:

- 5 pounds of ICTA Hunapu beans that grow at altitudes of up 1,500 to 2,000 meters above sea level. This amount will be enough to plant 2 acres of land and produce a yield of 6 qq (quintal = 100 lbs) per acre.
- 5 pounds of Marshal maize that grows at altitudes of up 1,500 to 2,000 meters above sea level. This amount will be enough to plant 2 acres of land and produce a yield of 10 qq per acre.
- 1 qq of 20-20 fertilizer (a blend of 20 nitrogen/20 potassium)
- 1 qq of 15-15-15 fertilizer (a blend of 15 nitrogen/15 potassium/15 phosphorus)



Livelihoods training in an affected community. Source: GRC

Table 3
Number of families that benefited from the restoration of livelihoods

ACTIVITY	AMOUNT
Distribution of improved native seeds	360 families
Distribution of fertilizers	360 families
Distribution of insecticides	285 families
Training in agricultural practices and soil conservation	418 families
Training in production of organic fertilizer	28 families

In addition, the agricultural technician and the volunteers visited the plots and provided coaching to the beneficiary families, which facilitated the implementation of actions for pest and weed control. It is important to mention that the development of the plants has been remarkable and higher yields are expected this year thanks to the quality of the seeds and the improvement of agricultural practices and pest control.

The field plots where native seeds were planted, but agricultural practices were not improved, produced lower yields. The families that decided not to take part in this activity are now asking for improved seeds for next year's sowing.



Quiché Delegation, vegetable garden demonstration, August 2016. Source: GRC

Activities included two vegetable garden demonstrations; one in the Quiché Delegation and the other in the community of Carrizal. Thanks to the work of the volunteers, the soil was prepared for planting lettuce, chard, zucchini, beetroot, red onion, beans and cauliflower. This activity aims to promote vegetable gardens as a means of improving family diet and



Quiché Delegation, bean production, August 2016. Source: GRC

demonstrating that it is possible to plant low-cost nutritious food in a very small plot of land (as shown in the photo on the left).

Challenges

Eliminating weed and pests was a challenge, but it was possible to control pests by purchasing insecticides and sprayer pumps.

Changes

Only 360 families of the 2,000 families included in the initial plan benefited from these activities. Moreover, other activities could not be carried out, such as livelihood diversification activities with organized women's groups and the training of volunteers in livelihood issues.

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods			
Outcome 5: Contribute to prevention and monitoring of acute malnutrition in children under five from families affected by food and nutrition insecurity	Outputs		% achieved
		Output 5.1. Identification and timely referral of children under five with acute malnutrition, as well as improvement in child feeding practices	
Activities	Implement on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Education and training for community-level nutritional surveillance committee aimed at leaders.	X		100% achieved • First phase: 121 leaders • Second phase: 36 leaders
Community Nutritional Surveillance		X	Health commissions will start nutritional surveillance in September
Referral of acute malnutrition cases with complications to health services	X		100% First phase: 6 children diagnosed with acute malnutrition were referred to the health centre for further diagnosis and treatment. Second phase: 3 children diagnosed with acute malnutrition were referred to the health centre for further diagnosis and treatment.
Home visits to follow up malnutrition cases with no complications	X		100% Follow-up and visits to the referred cases were done to monitor the status of the children with positive results.
Coordination with the Minister of Health	X		100% Coordination with the Ministry has been focused on the reference, attention and monitoring of cases of acute malnutrition, as well as standardization in counseling mothers about feeding and care of children under 5 years.
Hiring of a nutrition technician for 6 months		X	Eliminated from the project. Actions will be carried out with the support of volunteers with knowledge and expertise in child nutrition
Reproduction of educational materials (reproduction of		X	Eliminated from the project

flipcharts and posters)			
Educational sessions for 600 families (mothers) on feeding and nutrition practices	X		100% achieved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First phase: 957 families • Second phase: 589 families
Training for 56 community leaders on feeding and nutrition practices	X		100% achieved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First phase: 121 leaders • Second phase: 36 leaders
NDRT training for volunteers supporting the field activities	X		Eliminated from the project

Achievements

The GRC is aware that the nutritional status of the most vulnerable population depends on food access and availability as well as on consumption practices and personal health. In view of the above and given that food insecurity increases the risk of acute malnutrition, the project has included nutritional surveillance activities, malnutrition cases and educational sessions on child feeding and hygiene.

To date, feeding and nutritional activities have been carried out in two phases. The first phase corresponds to the DREF implemented from November 2015 to January 2016. The second phase corresponds to actions carried out from April 2016 as part of the current emergency appeal.

FIRST PHASE:

- **% of children under five with acute malnutrition (mid-upper arm circumference- MUAC) less than 2.5%:** A total of 485 children aged 6 to 60 months were screened during the first nutritional screening conducted by GRC volunteers. The prevalence of acute malnutrition according to the MUAC indicator was **1.04 per cent**. The six children diagnosed with acute malnutrition were referred to the health centre for further diagnosis and treatment.
- **95% of children under five suffering from acute malnutrition are referred to health services:** The six children with a MUAC less than 12.5 cm were referred to the health centre. The health staff confirmed their nutritional status and administered outpatient treatment with a recovery formula based on enriched cereal (INCAPARINA), sugar and vegetable oil. GRC volunteers and the nutritionist made home visits to check compliance with the treatment and hygiene practices and reinforce the preparation of the formula.
- **At the end of the first month of the project, 56 leaders have been trained to identify and refer children under five suffering from acute malnutrition:** The nutritionist hired for the project and the delegation's volunteers provided Nutritional Surveillance training to 121 community leaders, which exceeded the target by 65 community leaders. The training included the following subjects: signs and symptoms of acute malnutrition, measuring MUAC, vicious circle of malnutrition, exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding, and food guides for Guatemala. These leaders took part in the nutritional screening conducted in November 2015.
- **Educational sessions and home visits:** In order to improve food consumption practices, especially in children under two years of age, several home visits were made and educational sessions were provided to mothers in the community, including a practical session on how to prepare complementary feeding for children aged 6 to 24 months.
 - Educational sessions were provided to 872 mothers and 41 fathers. Subjects included extended exclusive breastfeeding, resolving breastfeeding problems, complementary feeding, problems caused by the use of feeding bottles and the consumption of junk food, late introduction of complementary feeding, use of oil, and nutritional guides for Guatemala.
 - The practical sessions on food preparation were provided to groups of 10 to 15 mothers in one of their homes. A total of 957 mothers and 38 fathers took part in these sessions. Each session included a demonstration of handwashing and the preparation of recipes for different age groups: children aged 6 to 8 months, 9 to 12 months and 12 to 24 months. Emphasis was placed on food texture, amount and frequency of meals, food variety and feeding perception.
 - A total of 89 home visits were made to mothers of children under five years old, and 37 home visits to pregnant women. In the case of children with acute malnutrition, the GRC volunteers and the nutritionist promoted the preparation and administration of nutritional formulas as well as hygiene practices. The rest of the families received information on breastfeeding, complementary feeding, risk signs, immunization and growth monitoring.

SECOND PHASE**% of children under five with acute malnutrition (mid-upper arm circumference- MUAC) less than 2.5%:**

The second screening was conducted in May 2016 and showed that two boys and one girl suffered from acute malnutrition. The three children were immediately referred to the health centre (these children received follow-up visits and they are now healthy).



GRC Communications Department. Demonstration of complementary food preparation, July 2016

- **At the end of the first month of the project, 56 leaders have been trained to identify and refer children under five suffering from acute malnutrition:** To date, 36 community leaders have received Nutritional Surveillance training in 6 communities of Patzité; another training session was provided in August 2016.

Challenges

Throughout the interventions, three major challenges in the fight against acute malnutrition have been identified. The first challenge is the high levels of faecal coliform bacteria found in water sources, which further compounds the families' refusal to consume chlorine water; this increases the incidence of acute diarrhoea in children under five years of age. The second challenge is related to inadequate breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices. Mothers do not exclusively breastfeed their children in their first six months of life, and complementary feeding is introduced late. The third challenge is related to the provision of services, as the health services do not have enough supplies and staff to meet health care standards and there is a lack of knowledge among the population about Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods (RUTF) and the importance of nutritional screening using the MUAC indicator to identify severe malnutrition in children.

Changes

The hiring of a nutrition technician and the production of educational materials were eliminated from the proposal.

Contact Information

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Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRGT009 - Guatemala - Drought

Timeframe: 03 Nov 15 to 04 Jan 17

Appeal Launch Date: 06 Feb 16

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/11-2016/9	Programme	MDRGT009
Budget Timeframe	2015/11-2017/1	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		2,037,059				2,037,059	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		146,696				146,696	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		43,830				43,830	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		16,481				16,481	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		62,535				62,535	
C1. Cash contributions		269,543				269,543	
Other Income							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		245,273				245,273	
C4. Other Income		245,273				245,273	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		514,816				514,816	
D. Total Funding = B + C		514,816				514,816	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		514,816				514,816	
E. Expenditure		-382,731				-382,731	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		132,084				132,084	

Disaster Response Financial Report

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Budget Timeframe	2015/11-2017/1	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			2,037,059			2,037,059		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Clothing & Textiles			938			938	-938	
Food	681,455		180,531			180,531	500,924	
Seeds & Plants	100,214		168			168	100,046	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	818,748		863			863	817,885	
Medical & First Aid	802		761			761	40	
Teaching Materials	37,380		1,590			1,590	35,790	
Utensils & Tools	100,214		347			347	99,867	
Other Supplies & Services			6			6	-6	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	1,738,811		185,203			185,203	1,553,608	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicles Costs	12,687		3,905			3,905	8,782	
Logistics Services	10,021						10,021	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	22,708		3,905			3,905	18,803	
Personnel								
National Staff	7,006		1,853			1,853	5,153	
National Society Staff	69,533		43,115			43,115	26,418	
Volunteers	18,386		11,001			11,001	7,385	
Other Staff Benefits			10			10	-10	
Total Personnel	94,926		55,980			55,980	38,946	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	7,015						7,015	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	7,015						7,015	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	24,653		1,347			1,347	23,305	
Total Workshops & Training	24,653		1,347			1,347	23,305	
General Expenditure								
Travel	4,009		2,738			2,738	1,271	
Information & Public Relations	3,107		2,444			2,444	663	
Office Costs	4,710		473			473	4,237	
Communications	7,516		2,274			2,274	5,242	
Financial Charges	2,505		-8,355			-8,355	10,860	
Shared Office and Services Costs	2,772		2,078			2,078	694	
Total General Expenditure	24,618		1,651			1,651	22,967	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			110,212			110,212	-110,212	
Total Operational Provisions			110,212			110,212	-110,212	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	124,328		23,289			23,289	101,038	
Total Indirect Costs	124,328		23,289			23,289	101,038	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			1,143			1,143	-1,143	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			1,143			1,143	-1,143	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,037,059		382,731			382,731	1,654,328	
VARIANCE (C - D)			1,654,328			1,654,328		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRGT009 - Guatemala - Drought**

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Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/11-2016/9	Programme	MDRGT009
Budget Timeframe	2015/11-2017/1	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Food security	2,037,059		514,816	514,816	382,731	132,084	
Subtotal BL2	2,037,059		514,816	514,816	382,731	132,084	
GRAND TOTAL	2,037,059		514,816	514,816	382,731	132,084	