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Revised Emergency Appeal no. 1 Guatemala: Volcanic Eruption

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Appeal n° MDRGT013

13,500 people to be assisted

Appeal launched 11 June 2018

Glide n° [VO-2018-000066-GTM](#)

256,877 Swiss francs DREF allocated

Appeal ends 11 December 2019

2.2 million Swiss francs current Appeal
funding requirements

0.3 million Swiss francs funding gap

This revised Emergency Appeal seeks a total of **2.2 million Swiss francs** to enable the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to support the **Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC)** to continue humanitarian assistance to **13,500 people for 18 months**, with a strong focus on health, livelihoods, disaster risk reduction and institutional capacity development. To ensure the recovery and protection of livelihoods, activities aiming to strengthen the recovery of affected families were included in livelihoods, and some activities in Health, Protection, gender and inclusion, and Disaster Risk Reduction were replaced with others in line with the operational strategy and the budget was increased in 150,526 CHF. Further information is available in the Revised Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) [<click here>](#)

The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

3 and 5 June 2018: Guatemala's Fuego Volcano erupted.

6 June 2018: 256,877 Swiss francs allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to assist 3,000 people.

7 June 2018: Start of IFRC surge deployments. Formation of volcanic mudflow increases risks to already affected communities.

8 June 2018: The Government of Guatemala requests international assistance.

11 June 2018: IFRC issues an Emergency Appeal for 2,036,967 Swiss francs for 6,000 people for 12 months.

03 July 2018: The IFRC issues Operations Update 1

26 August 2018: The IFRC issues Operations Update 2

19 December 2018: The IFRC issues Operations Update 3 with a revised target for livelihoods (750 families in the emergency phase distribution and 500 families in the recovery phase second distribution), health and psychosocial support.

17 April 2019: The IFRC issues 6-month Operations Update extending the timeframe for 6 months. The new final date for the operation is 11 December 2019.



Photo 1: Distribution of Cash and Voucher and assistance to the affected families. Source: CRG 2019.

21 August 2019: The IFRC issues a revised Emergency Appeal.

The operational strategy

The Fuego Volcano, the most active volcano in Guatemala, erupted on 3 June generating a column of ash, lava, and pyroclastic flows up to 10km from the crater. The eruption **affected over 1.7 million people in Sacatepéquez, Escuintla, and Chimaltenango departments**, where national authorities declared the highest level of alert. At that time the authorities issued an evacuation order and some villages could be safely evacuated to three habilitated emergency shelters. On 5 June, a new explosion was reported in Fuego volcano and further descent of pyroclastic lava flow led to new evacuations, injured and casualties. A new lahar (volcanic mudflow) formed on 7 June, which descended through the valleys of Santa Teresa, Mineral, and Taniluya.



Photo 2: Volunteers supporting the distribution of items to the communities affected.
Source: Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) 2018.

The Fuego volcano keeps generating between 16 and 20 explosions, weak and moderate each hour, ash columns and degassing that rises to 4,800 meters above sea level and dispersing to the south and southeast of the volcanic cone. During the nights, incandescent material has been observed that rises to 450 meters above the crater, generating avalanches and weak ashfall on the communities of Yepocapa, Sangre de Cristo, Morelia, Santa Sofía, Panimaché, La Rochela, and Ceylon.¹

Since the beginning of the operation, with the support of national and international donors, the GRC has provided an effective and timely response to prevent and alleviate the suffering of people affected by the emergency. These actions are divided into two phases: response and recovery. The following actions were planned in the emergency phase:

- Provision of Psychological First Aid support to 3,928 people
- Provision of 152 transfers to Assistance Centers
- Organization of a Voluntary Blood Donation day where 232 units of blood were collected and delivered to the blood banks of the national hospitals.
- Assistance in 240 Restoring Family Links cases
- Provision of medical care to 6,150 people
- Provision of psychosocial support to 830 people
- Provision of pre-hospital care to 278 people
- Organization of educational sessions on promotion of hygiene and sexual and reproductive health that reached 2,485 people
- Provision of water and sanitation support with the instalment of 33 water tanks in communities, 61 showers in shelters and the distribution of 45,826 gallons of water.
- Establishment of 16-nationally enabled collection centers
- Provision of humanitarian aid to 8,958 families
- Delivery of 7,756 food kits
- Delivery of 4,183 hygiene kits
- Delivery of 970 housing kits delivered to Single Family Transition Collective Centre (ATUs).
- Management of 161 dead bodies.

¹ [Boletín Informativo No. 2172019](#). 4 July 2019. CONRED

- Support in the administration of 10 collective centres.

GRC has worked comprehensively to provide response and support in the recovery phase to families affected by the eruption of the Fuego Volcano with the objective of contributing to strengthening the resilience of communities. Within this phase the GRC has carried out the following actions:

- Provision of medical care to 4,142 people.
- Promotion of hygiene, reproductive sexual health, livelihoods, food and nutrition, gender protection and social inclusion, vector control, complementary feeding, seed bank, prevention of infectious diseases through educational sessions reaching 9,110 people.
- Distribution of 528,872.45 gallons of safe water for human consumption
- Provision of psychosocial support to 3,412 people.
- Development of 606 organic fertilizers in communities.
- Support in the elaboration of 47 family emergency plans.²

Needs assessment and progress to date

Shelter: According to Guatemalan authorities, 12,823 people were evacuated from the affected area. Of the people evacuated, 1,398 people remain in collective centres according to the last executive report of the National Coordination for Disaster Reduction (CONRED).³ The volcanic eruption destroyed 186 homes and put 750 others at risk.

At the beginning of the operation the GRC was managing 10 of the 18 official collective centres with the provision of a comprehensive response rooted in health, psychosocial support and the distribution of information on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). The GRC distributed safe water (from national collection centres), food (from national collection centres) and household items such as blankets, cots, pillows, mattresses and other items. Furthermore, the Spanish Red Cross has assisted with the construction of showers and sanitary facilities. In addition to the 18 official collective centers, 20 unofficial centres were opened, where GRC provided support funded through bilateral cooperation.

During a more detailed assessment carried out by GRC and IFRC in 2018, a high degree of deterioration of the zinc sheet roofs was identified. The constant ash fall around the volcano caused the roofs to have to be continuously replaced by families. The situation worsened after the eruption of 2018 as many families do not have the financial capacity to purchase the zinc sheets. Some organizations and governmental entities have provided zinc sheets to most of the families. However, the situation was recurrent in the communities prior to the eruption. In some cases, families choose to build concrete roofs; but due to the high cost, not all the population can afford to do so.

The GRC decided to indirectly intervene in the Shelter sector due to the needs detected through bilateral funds and not include the sector under this Appeal. GRC is focusing its own resources on the recovery of livelihoods and cash and voucher assistance (CVA), which can potentially be used by families for the purchase of zinc sheets, or repairs of damages caused by the fall of ash in their homes.

Livelihoods and basic needs: The lava and pyroclastic flows destroyed and damaged the affected population's livelihoods (crops and livestock), and it has impacted their food security and household economic security, especially since the volcano affected Guatemala's southern region, one of the country's most critical areas for food production. Moreover, ash and lava flows are also reportedly limiting the supply of food to the evacuated communities. The most affected areas are Chimaltenango, Sacatepéquez, and Escuintla. The Ecuadorean Red Cross (ERC) in coordination with GRC deployed a livelihoods specialist to carry out a detailed assessment and support livelihoods actions. The DREF allocated during the first hours of the emergency provided the immediate disbursement of around 168,000 Swiss francs from the overall allocation in a CVA programme to protect household economic security during the first month of the emergency.;

Between July and August 2018, a livelihoods assessment was carried out in 25 communities in the departments of Escuintla and Chimaltenango to determine the magnitude of the effects caused by the eruption of the Volcano

² [365 días de acción humanitaria tras la emergencia del Volcán de Fuego](#). 3 June 2019. GRC.

³ [Volcan de Fuego. Informe General, 2 June 2019](#). CONRED

de Fuego. The crops were in the flowering stage at the time of the eruption, the fall of ash caused the fall of the flower and consequently, the non-production of the grains of corn.

As a result of the loss of capacity to harvest, many members of the communities have had to be employed as day laborers full time in large agricultural plants in the area. In many cases household members have had to look for additional sources of income, such as moving to Guatemala City in search of employment, affecting the social dynamics of the communities.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH): There is still a high risk of contamination of drinking water sources, including wells, dams, catchment areas, and river systems in the communities near the volcano due to the continuous fall of ash and the expulsion of debris from the eruption.

Water and sanitation activities are supported by other organizations, the Spanish Red Cross and ECHO in coordination with GRC, therefore they are not included in this Emergency Appeal. The GRC, with support from the Spanish Red Cross's WASH technician, is participating in the WASH sectorial boards where a water monitoring commission has been established. The GRC conducted assessments and monitored the affected communities' water sources from 20 June to 23 June 2018 to develop a strategy based on the results.

Communities have been affected by the partial destruction or damage of the water systems, which causes a considerable and prolonged shortage of supplies. Siquinala is in an area of residual volcanic material, which makes it an area highly vulnerable to lahars, the sediment and water flows that are mobilized from the slopes of volcanoes and that are the cause of destruction. The eruption was catalogued as the largest of the Fuego volcano since 1974.

Added to the impact of the drought that the Dry Corridor is experiencing, the lack of water still impacts the affected communities. Some yet have hardships to cover their safe water needs for consumption, cultivation, and farm animals.

Under this appeal, water harvesting systems have been included for the reinforcement of livelihoods to support the collection of water for crop and farm animals use.

Health and psychosocial support (PSS): Currently, there is no risk for silicosis, and there are no people who require prehospital care for injuries, and burns. However, the need for medical attention of families in communities persists due to the existence of respiratory infections, skin diseases, diarrheal diseases, as well as the presence of non-communicable diseases. Affected families have limited access to quality health services, in addition to not having the financial resources to visit the health centres and buy medication.

In the Escuintla area, there were reports of people with influenza, fever, skin infections, diarrhoea, headaches, joint pain and eye irritation due to ash particles in the air. It should also be considered that the affected area is endemic in dengue and chikungunya, requiring vector control measures in the collective centres and the surrounding areas.

With ECHO funds, a Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP) survey was carried out in October 2018 in the Santa Rosa, La Reina, Don Pancho, Santa Marta, and Rodeo communities. The survey showed that the population still experience symptoms such as physical and mental fatigue, body aches, sadness, bad mood, headache, reluctance, nervousness, anxiety, hypersomnia, and insomnia, but they have managed to overcome it thanks to the support of their relatives, friends and social networks. However, at the time of the survey, 92% of the interviewees recognized that children could be stressed and depressed and acknowledge that they do not have much clarity about the mechanisms to assist them.

The goal was to attend 6,000 people of which as of May 2019 a total of 9,703 people had been attended, which is equivalent to 162% of the goal. In Psychosocial Support, the goal was to give support to 2,000 people, and 1,996 people were reached so far, which means 99.8% of the target. Medical attention is still being provided in the area, and work is being done on the procurement for the replenishment of supplies. About 60% of the funds for Health have been executed and the health activities has been complemented with funds from other national donors, allowing GRC to reach more people with health services.

Gender, protection and inclusion: Throughout their life cycle, but even more during emergencies, women are more exposed to risks especially related to gender-based violence due to the lack of public order, the lack or limitation of support services and the temporary disappearance of social networks. It is important to guarantee access to psychological and social assistance and support provided by public or community services. One of

the ways to care for women is to ensure the presence of security personnel that prevents women from being victims of violence. In terms of gender-based violence, it is necessary to establish clear procedures and preventive measures in the evacuation centers and to continue applying these measures throughout the intervention. This Emergency Appeal includes gender-sensitive activities that have already started with the selection process and continue along the project, including training to volunteers, families and coordination with local authorities. According to the results of the previously mentioned KAP survey, there is still a lack of knowledge about the different types of gender violence.

The sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) Workshop was held with GRC volunteers as participants and printed materials have been distributed in the communities.

According to the latest report of CONRED, 229 people are still missing. Many families were separated during the early evacuations, and communication between families that lived in different villages was lost. Consequently, there was a need for restoring family links services during the operation's emergency phase.⁴ Due to the high number of people with needs of communication and RFL, the International Committee of the Red Cross deployed forensic specialists to support the management of dead bodies⁵, in coordination with national authorities. GRC has opened the RFL services since the beginning of the operation and assisted in 240 cases.

Disaster Risk Reduction: The activities of this area have been rescheduled, starting implementation from May 2019 due to the prioritization of activities of livelihoods with the available funds at the start of the operation. As funding to this operation increased, DRR activities began implementation.

The below table summarizes the achievements to date under the respective Area of Focus:

Key Achievements to date	
 Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 739 families (143 men head of household and 596 women head of household) reached with CVA in the emergency phase. • 496 families (82 men head of household and 414 women head of household) reached with CVA in the recovery phase. • 22 volunteers and staff trained (11 women and 11 men) in Livelihoods Programming. • 556 people (111 men and 445 women) from 7 communities participated in educational sessions for the elaboration of organic fertilizers. • 356 replications of fertilizers in homes (several families made communal fertilizers). • 130 people (87 men and 43 women) trained in soil conservation. • 7 seed banks developed in 3 communities with 293 participants.
 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10,519 people reached (1,982 boys, 2,300 girls⁶, 1,689 men and 4,548 women) the health facilities. • 7,164 people (1,356 boys, 1,601 girls, 1,356 men and 3,097 women) who received medical treatment. • 1,996 people reached (504 boys, 354 girls, 221 men and 875 women) through community health promotion (including the prevention of vector-borne diseases). • 1,996 people reached (491 boys, 647 girls, 215 men and 643 women) through psychosocial support activities. • 26 volunteers and CRG staff trained in National Intervention Teams (NIT), specialized in Psychosocial Support.

⁴ The migration component is not included under this operation as this need is being covered by ICRC jointly with the GRC.

⁵ Proper and dignified management of the dead in disasters is one of the three key pillars of humanitarian response and a fundamental factor in facilitating identification of the deceased and helping families discover the fate of their loved ones.

⁶ Boys and girls from 0 to 17 years old.



Protection, gender and inclusion

- **2,225 people** (594 boys, 638 girls, 213 men and 780 women) received information with a differential focus on the protection of their lives.
- **133 people** (68 men and 65 women) trained on protection and sexual prevention and gender-based violence.
- **1,480 distribution materials** with information for reference were provided to the people who participated in the activities of protection and sexual prevention and gender-based violence.



Disaster Risk Reduction

- **200 households** receive information for family disaster plans.
- **7 schools** have preparation plans
- **16 volunteers** (7 men and 9 women) and **10 teachers** (6 men and 4 women) trained in "Protected School".

National response⁷:

The National Coordination for Disaster Reduction is the agency in Guatemala in charge of preventing natural disasters, reducing their impact, and organising response by coordinating disaster relief activities. All information related to Fuego Volcano activity and heavy rains is currently being provided by CONRED's National Institute for Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology (INSIVUMEH). Following the 3 June 2018 eruption, the Government of Guatemala raised a national alert level for the departments of Chimaltenango, Sacatepéquez and Escuintla, which has not been lifted.⁸

The Government of Guatemala designed a Recovery Plan for an amount of 650,303,988 Quetzales (82,944,176.00 American dollars).⁹ The budget of this Plan has been distributed in different Ministries and other dependencies with a focus on four priority areas: Infrastructure; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; Economic recovery; and Housing.

The GRC participates in meetings with the government to coordinate actions.

Selection of targeted population:

The interventions are aligned with the IFRC's minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming, which include targeting female-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, men and boys made vulnerable by the disaster, households that have not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations, those belonging to the socially vulnerable households, and those who lack relevant resources to cope with basic needs on their own; these groups are considered according to the level of impact on them.

To ensure a coordinated approach to the identification and listing of at-risk communities, a multi-sectoral targeting process has been agreed with both the government and CONRED. This proposed methodology builds on sub-regional experience and considers vulnerability to natural hazards, the impact of previous hazards, geographic, infrastructural and socioeconomic vulnerability, local knowledge and secondary data sources. Key outputs from such a process include a centralized databank of communities ranked based on their vulnerabilities and capacities and the development of community resilience plans of action that are inclusive of proposed sectorial interventions. Selection of people targeted for the relief phase was done based on the vulnerability criteria established and presented here.

⁷ ACAP report: Fuego Volcano Eruption in Guatemala

⁸ [Volcan de Fuego. Informe General, 2 June 2019](#). CONRED

⁹ According to Executive Report of May 7, 2019.

Coordination and partnerships

The GRC maintains close communication with Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement representatives in-country and at the regional level (IFRC, ICRC and partner national societies) for both the programming of activities and accountability and resource management.

At regional level, neighbouring National Societies including Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Mexico Red Cross Societies offered peer-to-peer support, in addition to local and international companies channelling donations in cash and in kind to GRC. Spanish Red Cross and Italian Red Cross also deployed additional technical staff to assist GRC. In addition, two members of the Regional Intervention Team (RIT) specialized in livelihoods, deployed from the Mexican Red Cross and the Ecuadorian Red Cross for a four-month period.

The ICRC supported GRC's implementation of migration actions, such as RFL. The ICRC, in coordination with Guatemalan national authorities, also supported the management of dead bodies.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including mobilization, procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

All procurement related to this operation follows the IFRC's standard procurement procedures and sphere standards for NFIs purchases. The procurement of items and services meet the required conditions based on the needs of the affected population and/or the operational areas to guarantee the appropriate level of supplies and optimal performance. All purchases are being made in-country with the support of a procurement officer from RLU Panama.

Security

GRC has established a plan to ensure the safety and access of volunteers and staff in the area of intervention. Within the framework of the operation, personal protection equipment has been provided whenever necessary. To support this, IFRC and the Guatemalan Red Cross personnel and volunteers were provided with training (Stay Safe) and guidance on safe and secure access. All deployed delegates, personnel and volunteers have medical and emergency insurance.

Both GRC and IFRC play a pivotal role with the national and local emergency coordinators in the assessment of risks and threats as well as ongoing analysis of the security situation, resulting in recommendations and briefings to ensure the protection of all personnel, equipment and assets at all times.

The Red Cross has a good community acceptance and does not have major difficulties to work in the affected areas. But a heavy number of displaced civilians in precarious health and other conditions, could create situations of despair, access and security incidents in some of these communities. The community is an active participant in the activities carried out by the GRC, mainly in the collective centres, which increases the good acceptance and joint work.

The Red Cross, in its auxiliary role, works with the Civil Protection of Guatemala (CONRED), the Army, Navy and Police Units that support logistics, health care, migration, camp and engineering assets, security and access during disasters and crises such as these and are actively supporting operations through the Military EOC, Humanitarian Rescue Units that are part of the Conference of Central American Armed Forces (CFAC) as well as Mexican Armed Forces (Mainly Navy) also alerted in nearby and allied nations such as the United States (US SOUTHCOM) to support rescue and response operations. Assistance and proper liaison in civil-military relations is of great benefit to the overall humanitarian response.

Additional information on both the strategy and achievements to date in the Fuego Volcano response are available in [the latest operations update](#).

Proposed Areas for intervention

Updated Operational objective:

Ensure appropriate humanitarian assistance to at least 13,500 people (2,250 families) affected by the volcanic eruption in a timely, effective, and efficient manner, and that the targeted families are provided with the necessary support to recover with increased disaster resilience. Furthermore, this operation will ensure that all affected women, men, children, persons with disabilities and minority groups are reached.

The Migration component has been removed from this operation as it is being implemented by the ICRC in conjunction with the GRC.

Based on the current information, the operational strategy has been updated to contribute to the response during the emergency and recovery phases.

Areas of Focus



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 750 families (4,500 people)

Male: 2,250

Female: 2,250

Requirements (CHF) 1,200,000

Proposed intervention

Outcome 1: Livelihoods are restored among targeted population (750 most vulnerable families during the emergency phase and again during the recovery phase)

Planned and ongoing activities:

Output 1.1: 750 households are provided with unconditional cash grants to address their basic needs during emergency phase

- Multi-purpose cash-based intervention to cover essential needs of 750 families for a month
- Conduct cash feasibility
- Design of question and answer (Q&A) system for the execution of the CVA
- Institutional evaluation and workshop for the development of procedures for CVA
- Diffusion campaigns for CVA and other livelihood activities with communities

Output 1.2: 500 households have received assistance to cover their mid-term and long-term livelihoods needs

- Assessment of needs and capacities in Livelihoods (through Household Economic Approach) and market assessment
- Livelihoods Programming Course for GRC volunteers and staff
- People to be reached selection and registration using ODK
- Multi-purpose CVA to cover essential needs of 500 families for a month
- Monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the activity to restore sustainable livelihoods by the GRC and the IFRC.
- Coordination with stakeholders on the livelihoods programme
- Regional surge personal deployment (RIT member for at least 3 months)
- Distribution of food rations (Corn and Beans) for three months for 500 families
- Distribution of Agricultural for 500 families
- Technical and agricultural training package for 500 families
- Demonstration Plots for 7 communities
- Seed Bank for 3 communities
- Provide personal protective and visibility equipment for 250 volunteers
- Water harvesting system for animals' consumption and vegetable growing
- Community meetings
- Technical officer in livelihoods for 15 months
- Technical officer in livelihoods (Promoter / social facilitator) for 6 months
- Communication campaign for the livelihoods program

In order to ensure the recovery and protection of livelihoods, the following activities have been included:

- Distribution of food kits to cover the needs for three months to 500 families.
- Distributions of Agricultural and Livestock Toolkits for 500 families.
- Technical and agricultural training.
- Preparation of demonstration plots (*Parcelas Demostrativas*)
- Creation of water collection systems for animals and vegetables.



Health

People targeted: 1,000 families (6,000 people)

Male: 3,000

Female: 3,000

Requirements (CHF): 250,000

Proposed intervention

Planned and ongoing activities:

Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Output 2.1: At least 6,000 people receive timely medical care and first aid services

- Deployment of GRC medical personnel for the provision of basic medical care to communities in the affected areas
- Provision of medical supplies and equipment and fuel for ambulance services
- Provision of first aid services in the collective centres and the affected area
- Community health promotion (including prevention of vector-borne diseases)
- Provide personal protective equipment for volunteers
- Continuous monitoring
- Procurement of 16 First Aid Kits
- Internal evaluation for Health component
- Lesson Learned workshop (health activities)

Output 2.2: 2,000 people receive psychosocial support services according to the needs of the affected population

- Development of a psychosocial support strategy for the operational set up
- Conduct a National Intervention Team (NIT) training for volunteers in PSS in emergencies
- Produce information, education and communication (IEC) materials and disseminate information on PSS, stress management, coping and the prevention of violence through radio, social networks and other mass media channels. Provision of PSS services to affected people
- Establish referrals pathways for specialized support as needed
- Children's parks for most affected communities
- Informative meetings with volunteers
- Hiring of psychologists to support PSS actions (on psychologist for adult and one psychologist for children)

In order to improve the actions in Health, the mobilization of a specialized RIT in Health has been removed and the following activities have been added and modified:

- Procurement of 16 First Aid kits for the branches and schools of the affected area and the central level to improve the response to incidents in the area.
- Hiring a driver to support the activities of the health activities.
- An evaluation in order to determine the impact of health actions in the affected area.
- Workshop of lessons learned.
- Safe Spaces and community engagement and accountability activities removed



Protection, Gender and Inclusion¹⁰

People targeted: 500 families (3,000 people)

Male: 1,500

Female: 1,500

Requirements (CHF) 40,000

Proposed intervention

Outcome 3: The National Society adopts specific measures that contribute to humanitarian assistance with a differentiated approach according to the beneficiaries' vulnerabilities, gender and/or a situation, promoting protection and inclusion

Planned and ongoing activities:

Output 3.1 Emergency response operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence (SGBV) and all forms of violence against women and children

- Inclusion of messages on how to prevent and respond to SGBV and violence against women and children in all outreach activities during the Emergency Appeal timeframe
- Set up child-friendly spaces for children in the service assistance areas (financed by local contributions)
- Reproduction of communication materials and information kits about SGBV for distribution to the people to be reached and during all community activities
- Development of a system to ensure that staff and volunteers sign the Code of Conduct and participate in an informational session.
- Gender-based violence workshop for GRC shelter management volunteers
- Use protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) minimum standards as a guide to support sectorial teams, including measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender, disability and diversity factors
- Hold basic training with the communities on SGBV prevention

It was evidenced in a workshop of Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP) methodology survey with communities carried out in October 2018 for an ECHO project, the need to reinforce activities of protection and prevention of gender violence, which is why the following activities have been included:

- Conducting a second workshop on Preventing and responding to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)
- Holding of Preventing and responding to SGBV community workshops



Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted: Initial 500 families (3,000 people)

Male: 1,500

Female: 1,500

Requirements (CHF): 100,000

Proposed intervention

Outcome 4: Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disasters

Planned and ongoing activities:

Output 5.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters

- DRR introduction workshops for volunteers
- Family plans workshops for volunteers
- Family disaster plans disseminated to and completed in conjunction with community members (8 communities)

¹⁰ Minimum standards of protection for children, IASC guides on gender violence (GBV), application of minimum standards of gender and diversity in programmes motivated by emergencies, safe access guides promoted by the Movement, laws and regulations in force countries, as well as the general strategy of the Federation.

- Community-based DRR mitigation activities are conducted
- Community Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) workshop
- Roll out VCA in 8 communities
- Community Workshop on Protected School (*escuela protegida*) for teachers
- Roll out of the Protected School methodology
- Communication campaign for DRR activities
- Monitoring DRR Activities

The following changes and inclusions have been made:

- Substitution of the Workshop for the creation of Communal Disaster Response Teams for a Workshop on Risk Reduction (DRR) addressed to volunteers.
- A Family Plan workshop has been included for GRC volunteers.
- A Protected School Workshop has been included aimed at GRC volunteers. Support will be provided implementation of activities in the seven schools designated for the process.

Strategies for Implementation

Based on the demand for the technical and coordination support required to deliver in this operation, the following programme support functions will be put in place to ensure an effective and efficient technical coordination: **human resources, logistics and supply chain; information technology support (IT); communications; security; planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER); National Society Capacity Development; partnerships and resource development; and finance and administration.**

Strategies for implementation

Requirements (CHF): 615,000

Proposed intervention

Outcome S1.1 National Society capacity development and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competencies and capacities to plan and perform

Planned and ongoing activities:

Output S1.1.4: The National Society has effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

- Provision of insurance for volunteers
- Provide detailed briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face in emergencies
- Provide visibility and equipment to volunteers

Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place

- Information Management training
- Emergency Operation Centre Workshop (EOC)
- Restore the GRC's EOC at the Escuintla branch
- Provide operational equipment to the GRC (communications equipment such as radios and mobile phones; computers)
- Procurement of 2 4x4 pick up vehicles
- Conduct general NIT training
- Hiring of human resources for the operation (operations coordinator and finance officer for 16 months)
- Provide training to increase the GRC's information management capacity
- NS participation in Regional events to exchange experiences on the operation

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Output S2.1.1: Effective disaster response preparedness and National Society Surge Capacity mechanism is maintained

- Provision of quality control and monitoring of the operation by the IFRC's ARO
- Lessons learned workshop
- Operational support to Mexican and Salvadorian National Societies delivery of relief items
- Hiring of personnel to support the operations (one operation coordinator and finance officer)

Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable

Output S3.1.5: National Societies are supported to undertake successful policy and legislative advocacy at the national level

- Disaster law case study and lessons learned workshop

Outcome S3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded

Output S3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved

- External Evaluation

Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability

Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities

- Carry out safety and security assessments (risks and threats)
- Prepare a specific security plan for the operation
- Civil-military relations workshop plan and liaison
- Ensure minimum security and actual security requirements are met throughout the operational timeframe

Budget

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

EMERGENCY APPEAL

MDRGT013 - GUATEMALA VOLCANO

Funding requirements - summary

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	100,000
LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS	1,200,000
HEALTH	250,000
PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION	40,000
STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SOCIETY CAPACITIES	250,000
ENSURE EFFECTIVE INTER'L DISASTER MANAGEMENT	330,000
INFLUENCE OTHERS AS LEADING STRATEGIC PARTNERS	30,000
ENSURE A STRONG IFRC	5,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	2,205,000

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Elhadj As Sy
Secretary General

Contact Information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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

In the Guatemalan Red Cross:

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- Felipe Del Cid, Continental Operations Coordinator, Response and Recovery (DCPRR) department; email felipe.delcid@ifrc.org
- Mauricio Bustamante, Head of Regional Logistics Unit (RLU), email: mauricio.bustamante@ifrc.org
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In the Country Cluster Support team:

- Nelson Ally Rodriguez, Head of the Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) in Central America, nelson.alyrogriguez@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- Marion Andrivet, Emergency Appeals and Marketing Senior Officer, phone: +507 317-3050; email: marion.andrivet@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- Paula Martes; Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Team Coordinator; phone: +507 317-3050; email: paula.martes@ifrc.org

In Geneva:

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How we work

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

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.
