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MDRGT013 12-Month Update

Guatemala: Volcanic Eruption (Fuego Volcano)

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal: MDRGT013 12-month update	Glide n°: VO-2018-000066-GTM
Operation start date: 06 June 2018. Date of publication: 08 October 2019.	Period covered: 6 June 2018 to 30 June 2019
Expected timeframe: 18 months	Operation end date: 11 December 2019.
Overall operation budget: 2,187,494 Swiss francs (CHF) DREF allocated: 256,877 CHF	Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow
Total number of people affected: 1,714,387 people.	Number of people to be assisted: 6,000 people (1,000 families)
Host National Society presence: Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) has one headquarter, 21 branches across the country and 1,684 active volunteers (56 per cent male and 44 per cent female).	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Spanish Red Cross, Italian Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Guatemala National Disaster Reduction Coordination (CONRED), Oxfam, Good Neighbours, Plan International, Action Against Hunger (ACH), Mercy Corps, Food for The Hungry, International Cooperation (COOPI), TECHO, Child Fund, Care, Save the Children, World Vision, Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), Arbeiterwohlfahrt International (AWO), and the United Nations (UN) system: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Food Programme (WFP), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UN Women, United Nations Volunteers, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO).	

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

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

On 3 June 2018, Guatemala's 3,763-metre (12,346 feet) Fuego Volcano erupted, killing 201 people, injuring 27, and leaving some 260 people missing. The volcano emitted an eight-kilometre (five-mile) stream of hot lava and a dense plume of black smoke and ash that blanketed Guatemala's capital city and other regions. According to Guatemalan authorities, 12,823 people were evacuated from the affected area, of whom 1,398 remain in collective centres¹.



Photo 1: Educational session to communities on soil conservation.
Source: GRC 2019.

¹ CONRED. Update 03/06/2019 Volcan del Fuego

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

The National Society has 100 staff members, 21 branches and more than 1,684 volunteers across the country. Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) has implemented cash and voucher assistance (CVA) programmes in its last two Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) operations, one of which was completed in late December 2017. It was well-received by the target community.

Since 3 June 2018, with support from national and international donors, GRC has been providing effective and timely response to prevent and alleviate the suffering of the population affected by the emergency by dividing its actions into a response phase and a recovery phase. The following actions were carried out during the response phase:

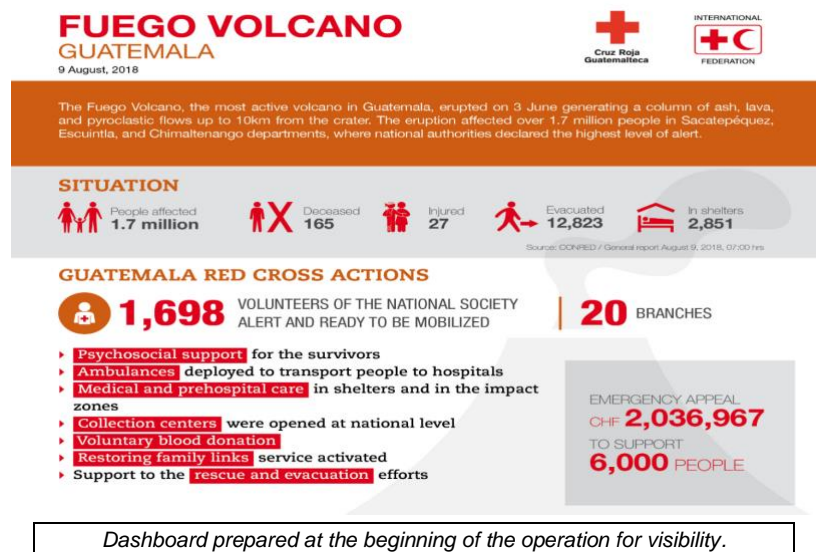
- Provided psychological first aid support to 3,928 individuals.
- Made 152 transfers to assistance centres.
- Held one day of voluntary blood donation, collecting and delivering 232 units of blood to blood banks in national hospitals.
- Provided 240 Restoration of Family Links (RFL) services.
- Provided medical care to 6,150 individuals.
- Provided psychosocial support (PSS) to 830 individuals.
- Provided pre-hospital care to 278 individuals.
- Trained 2,485 individuals through hygiene promotion and sexual and reproductive health education sessions.
- Provided water and sanitation support through installation of 33 water tanks in communities, 61 showers in collective centres, and distribution of 45,826 gallons of water.
- Opened 16 collection centres nationwide.
- Provided humanitarian aid to 8,958 families.
- Delivered 7,756 food kits
- Delivered 4,183 hygiene kits.
- Delivered 970 shelter kits to the Temporary Single-Family Dwelling (ATU by its acronym in Spanish) Collective Centre.
- Managed 161 dead bodies.
- Assisted with management of ten collective centres.
- Provided cash and voucher assistance to 739 families.

During the recovery phase, GRC has worked in a comprehensive manner to provide response and support to families affected by the volcano's eruption to strengthen communities' resilience. The following actions were carried out during this phase:

- Provided medical care to 4,142 individuals.
- Promoted hygiene, reproductive sexual health, livelihoods, food and nutrition, gender protection and social inclusion, vector control, complementary feeding, seed banks and infectious disease prevention through education sessions that reached 9,110 individuals.
- Distributed 528,872.45 gallons of water safe for human consumption.
- Provided psychosocial support to 3,412 individuals.
- Developed 606 organic fertilizers in communities.
- Assisted with preparation of 47 household emergency plans.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

There are Partner National Societies (PNSs) present in the country—such as the Spanish Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross, IFRC and ICRC—with which the GRC president, general director and staff maintain permanent institutional cooperation and coordination for both the programming of activities and accountability and resource management, among other relevant areas.



In addition to the National Societies that are contributing funds through the Emergency Appeal, GRC has received direct funding from Italian Red Cross, which was used to repair the Escuintla branch and an ambulance to support the operation.

At the regional level, sister National Societies, including the Honduran, Salvadorian, Nicaraguan and Mexican Red Cross-National Societies, deployed vehicles and 130 tons of humanitarian assistance that were distributed to the affected population.

Spanish Red Cross worked with GRC to provide water, in addition to constructing showers and sanitary facilities in GRC-managed collective centres.

Furthermore, two IFRC Regional Intervention Team (RIT) members from Mexican Red Cross and Ecuadorian Red Cross, with technical capacities in livelihoods, were deployed for four months, and one operations manager (three rotations) has been deployed and is still in country assisting implementation and monitoring.

GRC has a specific field team for the operation, which is leading the Emergency Appeal and working jointly with Spanish Red Cross on its programmes. Additionally, the field operations coordinator is liaising between GRC's administration, CONRED and other strategic implementing actors.

ICRC supported GRC's implementation of RFL and dead body management actions in coordination with Guatemalan national authorities.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

OCHA requested US\$ 1.6 million in CERF funds (Central Emergency Response Fund) to be invested as follows:

AGENCY	PROJECT	SECTOR/CLUSTER	TARGETED POPULATION (IN ESCUINTLA AND SACATEPÉQUEZ)	AMOUNT (USD)	MAIN ACTIONS
IOM	Broad response to the Fuego volcano emergency	Camp coordination and management	5,040 people in collective centres	319,980	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of system to keep a registry of people in collective centres. - Population profiling. - Improvement of infrastructure conditions in collective centres. - Support to SOSEP with collective centre management.
PAHO/WHO	Support to health sector emergency caused by the Fuego volcano eruption	Health	12,269 people in collective centres and communities	311,786	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to health areas through purchase of medical equipment, surveillance, and kits for mothers and new-borns. - Psychosocial and mental health support to affected population. - Vector control - Drinking water quality control.
UNHCR	Emergency protection response to population affected by the	Protection	850 families (4,250 people) in collective centres	192,601	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of 850 kits for families in collective centres, containing

	Fuego volcano eruption.				mosquito nets, kitchenware, water pumps, sheets, solar lamps and tarpaulins
UNICEF	Psychosocial support to children and families affected by Fuego volcano eruption.	Child protection	3,623 children in collective centres	179,063	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Psychosocial support for affected children. - Support to psychologists in collective centres. - Distribution of materials on child protection and abuse prevention. - Coordinated work with the Human Rights Ombudsman (PDH)
UNICEF	Children affected by the Fuego volcano emergency assisted with their return to safe and secure learning spaces.	Education	7,118 students and teachers in the affected area	117,576	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education kits for temporary learning spaces. - Recreation kits for teachers. - Distribution of school backpacks. - Psychosocial support for teachers.
WFP	Assistance to families affected by the Fuego volcano eruption (cash transfers) and logistical support to collective centres and collection centres.	Food security	2,000 people in affected communities	154,598	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash distribution to population. - Supply and food management in collective centres and collection centres. - Set up of mobile warehouses.
UNICEF	Humanitarian response to water, sanitation and hygiene needs in communities affected by the eruption.	WASH	16,241 people in collective centres and schools	173,105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of drinking water. - Provision of bathrooms and showers. - Solid waste management. - Dissemination of information on hygiene and waste management.

UNICEF	Prevention of deaths related to acute malnutrition in children in affected communities.	Nutrition	2,659 families	111,280	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community strategy for food security and nutrition for children. - Evaluation of children for acute malnutrition. - Nutritional and food counselling for affected families for the intervention of acute malnutrition.
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Organizations that implemented projects with these funds include:

- Mercy Corps.
- CARE
- AWO Workers' Welfare Organization in Germany, Arbeiterwohlfahrt (AWO)
- Plan International
- COOPI
- ESAP's Healthy Equine Foundation
- ASB-LATAM Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund (German Federation of Samaritan Workers)
- HABITAT
- Good Neighbours
- OXFAM
- World Vision
- PCI Global Project Concern International
- Food for the Hungry

The Humanitarian Country Team (composed of UNOCHA, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international non-governmental organizations (INGOs)) maintain regular coordination meetings with CONRED. A lessons learned workshop was recently held to evaluate the actions and procedures conducted by the country's humanitarian team.

In addition to the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, the following organizations are part of the coordination mechanism: UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, WFP, UNHCR, OHCHR, IOM, FAO, Oxfam, Good Neighbours, Plan International, ACH, Mercy Corps, CONRED, UNOCHA, Food for the Hungry, COOPI, Techo, Child Fund, Care, UN Women, Save the Children, UNDSS, UNESCO, World Vision, UN Volunteers, AECID and AWO International.

The Government of Guatemala designed a Recovery Plan worth 650,303,988 quetzals (US\$ 82,944,176.00).² This plan's budget has been allocated to various ministries and other units, focusing on four priority areas:

- a) Infrastructure
- b) Water, sanitation and hygiene.
- c) Economic recovery
- d) Shelter

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

Shelter: A total of 12,823 people (1,788 people from Chimaltenango, 10,823 from Escuintla and 212 from Sacatepéquez) were evacuated during the emergency. According to CONRED's latest situation report (June 2019), the volcanic eruption destroyed 186 homes and put 750 others at risk. Furthermore, there are currently 1,523 people housed in collective centres. SOSEP (Ministry of Social Work led by the Guatemalan First Lady) is coordinating the collective centres.³

At the beginning of the operation, GRC was managing 10 of 18 official collective centres. More than 20 unofficial collective centres were opened, which provided a comprehensive response in terms of health, psychosocial support and distribution of information related to gender-based violence (GBV). GRC also distributed safe water and food (from

² According to Executive Report of 7 May 2019.

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

national collection centres), as well as non-food items (NFIs) such as blankets, cribs, pillows, mattresses and other items. Spanish Red Cross assisted with the construction of showers and sanitary facilities.

The Guatemalan government determined which communities being housed in collective centres would be transferred to Temporary Single-Family Dwellings (ATUs) and which would be able to return to their homes. The government has set up the first group of single-family dwellings, which were assigned to the community of Los Lotes.

A more detailed assessment conducted by GRC and IFRC in 2018 detected a high degree of deterioration of the houses' roofs, mostly built with zinc sheets. The constant rain of ash in areas surrounding the volcano forced families to continually replace their roofs. The situation worsened after the 2018 eruption, as many families lack the financial capacity to buy tools. NGOs and government entities provided zinc sheets and tools to most affected families; however, the situation seems to have been recurrent in communities even before the eruption. In some cases, families resort to building concrete roofs, but not all can afford to due to the high cost involved.

GRC decided to intervene indirectly to respond to the needs detected in this sector through bilateral funds rather than by including it within this Appeal. GRC is concentrating its own resources on livelihoods, recovery, and cash and voucher assistance (CVA), which families could potentially use to buy zinc sheets or repair damage caused to homes by falling ash.

Livelihoods and Basic Needs: Lava and pyroclastic flows destroyed and damaged the affected population's livelihoods (crops and livestock) as well as impacted their food security and household economic security (HES), especially since the volcano affected Guatemala's southern region, one of the country's most critical areas for food production. The eruption has impacted around 2.47 million kilograms of coffee, equivalent to 1.27 per cent of national coffee exports for 2018-2019. ⁴ A preliminary study by Guatemala's Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA) revealed that the emergency affected 30,221 families' crops in Escuintla, Sacatepéquez and Chimaltenango. In Sacatepéquez, the eruption destroyed 1,048 hectares of maize, beans, sweet potato, peaches, avocado, coffee, green beans and other crops, affecting 7,627 farming families. In addition, the emergency affected 2,808 hectares of maize, carrots, bell pepper, beans, avocado, broccoli and tomatoes in Chimaltenango, affecting 13,504 farming families, while in Escuintla, the emergency destroyed 5,910 hectares of maize, bananas, beans, maxán leaf, coffee and other fruits, impacting 9,090 farming families. Furthermore, ash and lava flows are also reportedly limiting food supply to the evacuated communities. The most affected areas are Chimaltenango, Sacatepéquez and Escuintla.

Since many residents of affected communities are unable to find work, they are forced to purchase goods on credit from stores in their communities. Having to rely on credit also puts storeowners in a precarious situation, as many outstanding bills go unpaid. Some community residents who engage in coffee production mentioned that they would consider migrating to Antigua or Guatemala City if coffee farms have not fully recovered by next year.

The ash particles and incandescent tephra that fell on crops damaged leaves, flowers and fruits. The most affected are the families that engage in subsistence farming of maize and beans on leased land. The eruption in June 2018 caused families to lose not only that year's harvest but also their capacity to plant in 2019, the harvest for which begins in late May. Unlike other areas in the country, which have two planting seasons each year, farmers in this area are able to plant only one maize crop a year due to the area's altitude and rainfall patterns. The damage caused to coffee grown by small-scale producers will also have dire consequences, as coffee production sold to intermediaries in general is their only source of income.

Based on these variants and the assessment's results, seven communities were prioritized and selected:

Prioritized communities and families, and identification of subsistence groups:

No	Department	Municipality	Community	Livelihood Groups	Families
1	Chimaltenango	San Pedro Yepocapa	El Porvenir*	Subsistence maize, bean and vegetable farmers.	30*
2	Chimaltenango	San Pedro Yepocapa	Panimache I	Small-scale coffee, maize, pacaya, masha producers.	94
3	Chimaltenango	San Pedro Yepocapa	Panimache II	Small-scale coffee, maize, pacaya, masha producers.	42

⁴ UNOCHA's SitRep 3.

4	Chimaltenango	Acatenango	Campamento	Subsistence maize, bean and vegetable farmers.	175
5	Chimaltenango	Acatenango	Soledad	Subsistence maize, bean and vegetable farmers.	145
6	Chimaltenango	Acatenango	Acatenango	Small-scale coffee, maize, peach producers	35
7	Escuintla	Escuintla	Don Pancho	Small-scale coffee producers.	80
8	Escuintla	Escuintla	Unión Maya	Subsistence farmers.	33
Total					634

The towns of Campamento and Soledad lost their maize and bean crops. The crops were in the flowering stage at the time of the eruption, but raining ash caused the flowers to fall off and therefore prevented the forming of maize kernels. This led to shortages of one of the staple grains in their diets and prevented them from storing the seeds they will need to plant in 2019. In these communities, the altitude (approximately 2,300 metres above sea level) does not allow for two planting seasons a year because of climate conditions and the absence of irrigation systems. The shortage of water for irrigation and the presence of falling ash has affected both the population's diet and financial situation, since the little harvest they had, which was mainly used for the families' consumption, leaves them with no seed for the 2019 planting season.

Coffee, pacaya and mashan crops planted in the villages of El Porvenir, Panimaché 1 and Panimaché 2 were affected by falling sand and ash, seriously impacting household economies. Heads of households in these communities have had to find work as day labourers in nearby farms or in Escuintla. The rainy season that began in July 2018 caused rivers to overflow, which in turn hindered transportation and led to job loss.

The communities of Don Pancho (from Chimaltenango) and Unión Maya (from Quiché) are communities that were displaced some 15 years ago by the armed conflict and forced to resettle elsewhere. During this time, they had been farming the land to support their families, but falling ash and sand damaged their crops.

Communities affected by the volcano's eruption continue to suffer impacts on their livelihoods as they have been unable to return to pre-disaster conditions. They have been unable to fully reactivate their crops, in part due to the sporadically falling ash and the adoption of alternative work practices that fail to ensure access to stable and secure livelihoods.

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

The Emergency Plan of Action does not include water and sanitation activities because they are already being covered by other organizations - Spanish Red Cross and ECHO in coordination with GRC. GRC, with support from the Spanish Red Cross's WASH technician, is participating in WASH sectorial boards where a water monitoring commission was established. GRC assessed and monitored the affected communities' water sources from 20 to 23 June in order to develop a results-based strategy.

The communities' water systems have been damaged or partially destroyed, which has led to significant and prolonged water shortages. Siquinala is located in an area of residual volcanic material, making it highly vulnerable to lahars, sediments and water flows that leave a wake of destruction as they rush down the volcano's slopes. This has been the Fuego volcano's largest eruption since 1974.

This water shortage compounds the impact caused by the drought underway in the Dry Corridor, and some families find it difficult to meet their safe water needs for consumption, crops and farm animals.

Water collection systems have been included in this Appeal to reinforce livelihoods and help collect water for crops and farm animals.

Health: People suffering from influenza, fevers, skin infections, diarrhoea, headaches, joint pain, and eye irritation from particulates in the air were reported in Escuintla. Moreover, dengue and chikungunya are endemic in the affected area, which requires the implementation of vector control measures in collective centres and surrounding areas.

Below are the main causes of morbidity during the first six months:

General Consultation	Pediatrics
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection Headache Peptic Disease Urinary tract infection Diabetes mellitus type 2 Arterial hypertension Acute Diarrheic Syndrome Intestinal parasitism Reconsultation of pathology and diagnosed Avitaminosis Other	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection Avitaminosis Acute Diarrheic Syndrome Intestinal Parasitism Urinary tract infection Acute bronchitis Pneumonia Allergic rhinitis Anemia Headache Other
Gynecology	Traumatology
Pregnancy / Prenatal Control Vaginosis Dysmenorrhea Amenorrhea Ovarian cyst Intrauterine myomas Vaginitis Vulvovaginitis Reconsultation of pathology already diagnosed Inflammatory disorders of the breast Other	Cutting wound Short-term wound Lumbago Secondary to Trauma or Injury Contusion trauma Generalized Arthralgia Superficial abrasions Excoriation Lumbar hernia Polytrauma Contusion in phalanges Other

There is currently no risk of silicosis or people requiring pre-hospital care for injuries and burns; however, families continue to require treatment for respiratory infections, skin diseases, diarrhoeal diseases and noncommunicable diseases. Affected families have limited access to quality health services and lack the financial resources to attend health centres and buy medications.

With support from ECHO, the knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) survey conducted in the communities of La Reina, Don Pancho, Santa Marta and Rodeo, Santa Rosa in October 2018 showed that the population is still experiencing symptoms such as physical and mental fatigue, body aches, sadness, moodiness, headaches, nervousness, anxiety, and hypersomnia and insomnia, but have managed to overcome these thanks to support from their patients, families, friends and social networks. At the time of the survey, however, 92 per cent of respondents acknowledged that children could feel stressed and depressed and that they are not very clear on the mechanisms to help them.

Gender, protection and social inclusion: During emergencies, women are more exposed to risks, especially to gender violence. While gender violence can occur at any time, the risk increases during emergencies due to the lack of public order, lack of or limited access to support services, and the temporary suspension of social networks. It is important to ensure 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 to prevent women from becoming victims of violence. In terms of gender-based violence, it is necessary to establish clear procedures and preventive measures in collective centres and to continue applying these measures throughout the intervention. The Plan of Action includes gender-sensitive activities that began with the beneficiary selection process and will continue throughout the project, including training to volunteers and families and coordination with local authorities.

Women account for 51.2 per cent of Guatemala's 15.8 million inhabitants (2014 census). Several mechanisms were created specifically for women (Defender of Indigenous Women (DEMI) and the Presidential Secretariat for Women (SEPREM) following the signing of the Peace Accords in 1996. In addition, the government enacted laws (comprehensive women's development, domestic violence, sexual violence, trafficking and exploitation, femicide and other forms of violence) and crafted policies such as the National Policy for the Promotion and Comprehensive Development of Women (PNPDIM). However, despite progress, only 2 per cent of Guatemalan municipalities are led by women, more than 4,000 girls aged 10 to 14 give birth every year, and 759 femicides were recorded in 2013.

Information on the composition of affected families is needed, i.e. whether these households are led by women, extended families, nuclear families, teen mothers, etc., in order to tailor aid and key messages to the affected population. It is also necessary to identify the necessary elements for menstrual kits as well as an approach for cultural management of female hygiene and respective disposal of waste. In addition, more bathrooms are needed to accommodate the larger female population in collective centres. Finally, the affected female population must be made aware of cases of gender violence, specifically sexual violence, and GRC volunteers should be trained on how to handle these situations. According to KAP survey results, people still lack knowledge about the different types of gender violence.

Migration: As of CONRED's latest report, 229 people are still missing. Many families were separated during evacuations and lost contact with families living in other villages. It is therefore necessary to restore family links (RFL)

during the operation's emergency phase.⁵ GRC together with ICRC are working to provide RFL services to affected communities.

Disaster Risk Reduction: Activities in this regard have been rescheduled to commence in May 2019.

Target Population:

GRC will reach 2,250 families (13,500 people) in the departments of Escuintla, Sacatepéquez, Yepocapa and Chimaltenango through the following sectors:

Sector	People targeted
Livelihoods and basic needs	750 families (4,500 people)
Health	1,000 families (6,000 people)
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	500 families (3,000 people)

In its emergency response, GRC ensures that its programmes are aligned with Red Cross's commitment to gender and diversity through the targeting of female-headed households, pregnant or breastfeeding women, men and boys vulnerable to disasters, households with members with special needs, elderly people, people suffering from chronic illnesses, households with children, and households with children under five. GRC also targets families that have received little or no assistance from the government or other organizations, individuals belonging to socially vulnerable households, and those who lack the necessary resources to meet basic humanitarian needs on their own. The current operation will consider these groups according to level of impact suffered.

GRC continues to provide care to the population in collective centres, via host families and to the population that has remained in their communities.

Scenario planning

Best case scenario: The Emergency Appeal covers the affected population's needs through health and livelihoods actions for one year, and there are mechanisms in place for GRC to coordinate with Guatemalan authorities, other humanitarian agencies and partners to effectively respond to the emergency.

Most likely scenario: Long-term displacement of households; medium-term humanitarian needs that require revising the Emergency Appeal to support relief activities for a greater number of households for a longer period of time.

Worst case scenario: Large number of humanitarian needs, and coordination mechanisms that require revising the Emergency Appeal to support relief and early recovery activities for affected households. The rainy season causes additional landslides and lahars, displacing even more people

Operation Risk Assessment

The rainy season has been very irregular. The rains were initially delayed, causing persistent drought in some areas of the country and therefore food insecurity. Once the rains finally began, they caused mild to moderate flooding. The rainy season is expected to last through to late November.

In addition, road conditions in the country, especially in the affected area, make it difficult for the GRC, the population and the institutions tasked with responding to the emergency to deploy their personnel and equipment.

B. Operational strategy

Proposed Strategy

Overall Operational objective:

The overall objective of this operation is to 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, as well as ensure that targeted families receive the necessary support to recover from and become more resilient to disasters. Furthermore, this operation will make sure that all affected women, men, children, people with disabilities and minority groups are reached.

Based on current information, the operational strategy is to contribute to response during the emergency and recovery phases by focusing on the following intervention areas:

⁵ The migration component is not included in this operation, as this need is being covered by ICRC in conjunction with GRC.

1. Support GRC's livelihoods response during the emergency and recovery phases through performance of continuous and detailed assessments and analysis to inform the operation's design and ongoing implementation. During the emergency phase, GRC will make sure that the affected population has the necessary resources to ensure its food security. In addition, GRC will strengthen its staff and volunteer's capacity to perform livelihoods assessments and implement actions that protect and restore affected communities' livelihoods, especially the communities that do not have access to productive assets. Through these actions, GRC will help affected communities to become more resilient.
 - **Target during the emergency phase: 750 families (4,500 people)** through delivery of multipurpose cash and voucher assistance (CVA) to affected communities, in accordance with procedures established by GRC.
 - **Target during the recovery phase: 500 families (3,000 people)** through delivery of multipurpose CVA and parallel activities to strengthen livelihoods in affected communities, in accordance with procedures established by GRC.
2. Deliver volcano hazard awareness messaging, implement health and PSS components for the Guatemalan population and develop a communication strategy for different target groups. GRC will provide transportation to hospitals or health clinics to ill or injured patients and pre-hospital care and first aid to the affected population. Likewise, GRC hired additional personnel across the country, using its own funds, to provide daily medical care and basic health services to the affected population. GRC will conduct these activities in coordination with the Ministry of Health. GRC will also conduct prevention, vector control and health promotion actions on various topics such as prenatal care and nutrition for children under two years of age. GRC will purchase medical supplies to treat the most common illnesses such as respiratory and gastrointestinal ailments. Trained volunteers are currently providing stress management strategies in collective centres and affected communities. **Target: 1,000 families (6,000 people).**
3. Gender-Based Violence: Guatemalan Red Cross considers targeting the entire population in ten collective centres, focusing on pregnant women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities (it should be noted that there is no disaggregated information on the number of males and females with special needs). The total number of people in collective centres fluctuates regularly; nevertheless, a population of about 1,298 should be considered for this sector.

Within the framework of the Appeal, protection activities will be carried out with GRC in communities that hosted people during the first months following the eruption. Proposed activities include:

- Protection and GBV prevention workshop, aimed at GRC volunteers and staff.
- Theatre forum in at least 15 affected communities, with participation by GRC's theatre company (composed of volunteers), which will perform the play called "*1, 2, 3 Red Cross*". Its main purpose is to raise awareness regarding the effects of violence and ways to prevent it, also including the topic of Household Contingency Planning for disasters and the 72-hour backpack. These forums will be aimed at teenagers, youth and adults

Materials on GBV and reporting protocols will be reproduced for both activities. **Target: 500 families (3,000 people).**

4. Considering the Fuego Volcano's permanent risk of eruption, disaster risk reduction during the emergency phase is a key element for the recovery phase. Based on the needs of and impact to affected schools, GRC will implement the Red Cross Reference Centre for Resilience's safe school methodology. IFRC will support GRC's continued efforts to strengthen the government's national legal frameworks for DRR, preparedness and response, which will be particularly important during the recovery phase. Furthermore, since the formation and training of a community-based organization (e.g. Community-Based Action Team (CBAT)), Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRTs) have been established as essential components of all Disaster Management programmes and the main drivers of DRR activities within communities. GRC will help affected communities to organize response teams. **Target: 500 families (3,000 people).**
5. The Disaster Law Programme's disaster law case study and lessons learned workshop aim to strengthen the GRC's auxiliary role and legislative advocacy capacities in International Disaster Response Laws (IDRL) through the following areas:
 - Managing the entry of international humanitarian response actors (revision of the June 3 emergency decree, the June 7 appeal for international humanitarian assistance, the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Centre [CAHA for its acronym in Spanish] Manual; implementation of the recently adopted the Central American Integration System [SICA for its acronym in Spanish] procedure to facilitate the shipment, transit and receipt of humanitarian aid in the region)
 - Reinforcing the lessons learned from the April 2018 Allied Humanitarian Force (FAHUM for its acronym in Spanish) Exercise (a simulation of an eruption of the Fuego Volcano), in which the IFRC Disaster Law Programme, the Civil-Military Programme and the GRC participated.

The workshop's participants will include GRC personnel and volunteers, along with government actors and officials from the Central American Coordination Centre for the Prevention of Disasters (CEPRENAC for its acronym in Spanish).

GRC launched an emergency plan at the national level, which the National Society is funding bilaterally through the national and international contributions it has received. Since the IFRC's Emergency Plan of Action is part of GRC's comprehensive emergency plan, this document does not reflect all lines of action included in the intervention.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Livelihoods and basic needs

Families reached: 739

Male heads of household: 143

Female heads of household: 596

Direct outcome 1: Target population restore their livelihoods (750 most vulnerable families during the emergency phase and 500 families during the recovery phase)

Indicators:	Target	Reached
100% of the target population meet their immediate needs, including basic food needs, agricultural and livestock products, technical and agricultural training, water collection system for animals and vegetable crops.	750 households	739 (98.5%)

Output 1.1: Households are provided with multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs.

Indicators:	Target	Reached
750 households are able to cover minimum basket expenses (survival) (including food, food-related non-food items)	750 households	739

Output 1.2: 500 households have received assistance to cover their mid-term and long-term livelihoods needs during the recovery phase.

500 households assisted to restore/increase/improve household food production	500 households	496
500 community members trained in vocational skills and ways to increase income.	500 members	Planned
25 GRC volunteers trained in Livelihood Programming.	25 volunteers	22
1 RIT deployed	1 RIT	1

Progress toward outcomes

OUTPUT 1.1 Activities

Development of feasibility study

The livelihoods RIT completed the feasibility study on 15 July 2018, and shared results thereof with GRC to inform decision-making for this sector.

Design of question and answer (Q&A) system for implementation of the CVA during the emergency phase

The livelihoods RIT worked with the GRC focal point to prepare this Q&A booklet based on the national and regional context, which GRC distributed to beneficiaries.

Multipurpose cash and voucher assistance (CVA) to meet the basic needs of 750 families for one month during the emergency phase

The distribution of multipurpose cash through a CVA has helped to alleviate the situation of affected families and helped them meet their most pressing needs.

The amount of money distributed - 3,000 Quetzals (about US\$ 372) - was determined based on the feasibility study conducted by the livelihoods RIT. GRC delivered cash to communities at the beginning of the operation, while checks were distributed during the last deliveries to ensure the affected families' safety. The communities that received CVAs were: Don Pancho, El Rancho, El Porvenir, El Sendero, Guadalupe, La Trinidad, Panimache 1, Panimache 2, Sangre de Cristo, Santa Emilia, Santa Marta, Unión Maya and Palo Verde. Distributions began in July and ended in October 2018, for a total of 739 families benefitted through CVAs.

No.	Community	Female heads of household:	Male heads of household	Total families
1	Don Pancho, Escuintla	62	18	80
2	El Rancho, Municipality of Escuintla, Escuintla.	32	23	55
3	El Sendero, Municipality of San Pedro Yepocapa, Chimaltenango	3	1	4
4	Guadalupe, Municipality of Escuintla, Escuintla	240	29	269
5	Village of Panimache I, San Pedro Yepocapa, Chimaltenango	50	15	65
6	Santa Emelia, Municipality of San Pedro Yepocapa, Chimaltenango	0	1	1
7	Santa Marta, Municipality of Escuintla, Escuintla	53	15	68
8	La Trinidad, municipality of Escuintla, Escuintla.	156	41	197
<i>Total</i>		596	143	739

After one month of distributions in each community, an exit interview was conducted with a sample of 20 per cent of beneficiary families to analyse the programme's impact. Several families used the CVA money to buy medicine to treat respiratory diseases caused by ash. Other beneficiaries used the cash to buy food or coffee plants for their crops, while others left some money in savings to deal with future emergencies.

Deployment of one livelihoods RIT for four months

One livelihood RIT from Ecuadorian Red Cross was deployed for four months at the beginning of the intervention to assist with the development of a livelihood's strategy and commencement of activities.

Livelihoods course for GRC volunteers and staff

A Livelihoods Programming course was held from 23 to 25 October 2018, which was attended by 22 individuals (11 female and 11 male) and delivered by a facilitator from the Livelihoods Centre and four co-facilitators from GRC.

OUTPUT 1.2 Activities

Livelihoods needs and capacity assessment (using the Household Economic Approach) and market assessment for the recovery phase

In follow-up to the livelihoods sector contained in GRC's Plan of Action implemented during the Fuego volcano operation, field actions during the January to May 2019 period focused on the following:

Meeting to plan livelihood activities in 2019

- Educational session programme in communities.
- Planning and coordination to implement livelihoods diversification courses in communities.
- Livelihoods strategy update.
- Cash transfer programme for livelihood recovery.
- Purchasing processes for livelihoods.

Multi-purpose CVA to meet the basic needs of 500 families for one month during the recovery phase

The second distribution of multipurpose cash through a CVA was scheduled for the recovery phase to help 500 families in the livelihoods component to restore their livelihoods, in the following communities: Soledad and Campamento in Acatenango, Chimaltenango. Village of El Porvenir, Panimaché II in San Pedro Yepocapa de Chimaltenango, Unión Maya and Don Pancho in Escuintla.

The amount of money distributed - 3,000 quetzals (about US\$ 372) - was determined based on the feasibility study conducted by the livelihoods technical officer and after listening to families who expressed that, given that they lost last year's harvest, and therefore had no maize to sell or use for seed, they would be forced to go outside of the community in search of employment to support their families, earning 50 quetzals/day to use on crops and wait for

next year to see if they could achieve a harvest. Another problem affecting families is their lack of water for either irrigation or consumption, which forces them to spend some 60 quetzals/week to buy water. In addition, because they lost their harvest, they must buy maize (at 180 quetzals, and need 96 Kg (two quintals) per month) and beans (at 340 quetzals, and need 43 Kg (one quintal per month)); therefore, based on these numbers, it is believed that 3,000 quetzals will help cover certain expenses to strengthen their livelihoods.

CVA delivery methodology in communities

- A door-to-door census was conducted in each community to verify that the people registered indeed belong to the community and to ensure that no family was counted twice.
- Confirm that families meet the requirements to participate in training delivered in communities.
- Confirm that they have complied with preparing organic fertilizers.
- Confirm that they participated in collecting seed for the seed bank.

As of July 2019, CVAs have been delivered to 496 heads of household:

No.	Community	Female heads of household:	Male heads of household	Total families
1	La Soledad, Acatenango.	107	22	129
2	El Campamento, Acatenango	117	21	138
3	Panimache II, San Pedro Yepocapa.	38	3	41
4	El Porvenir, San Pedro Yepocapa	81	4	85
5	Don Pancho, Escuintla	59	13	72
6	Unión Maya, Escuintla	12	19	31
Total		414	82	496

GRC is following up on four families to whom the CVA could not be delivered due to special circumstances (deaths, migration among others).



Photo 2: CBI delivery for livelihood recovery. Source: GRC 2019.

The post-delivery cash transfer monitoring process is scheduled to begin in July and August 2019.

Community sessions

Preparation of organic fertilizers

One of the main purposes of these educational sessions is to encourage the preparation of low-cost natural fertilizers to improve soil structure, and to teach people different ways to make fertilizers using organic waste generated in their communities, strengthening sustainability processes by taking advantage of local resources.

Types of organic fertilizers addressed in sessions

- Improved compost heap
- Compost pit

- Bocashi
- Vermicompost, for reference only

Participants, by community:

No.	Community	Participants		Total, by community
		Male	Female	
1	Village of La Soledad, Acatenango.	18	104	122
2	Village of El Campamento, Acatenango	21	107	128
3	Village of El Porvenir, San Pedro Yepocapa	19	79	98
4	Village of Panimache I, San Pedro Yepocapa	15	58	73
5	Village of Panimache II, San Pedro Yepocapa.	4	38	42
6	Village of Don Pancho, Escuintla	13	47	60
7	Village of Unión Maya, Escuintla	21	12	33
Total		111	445	556

Replication of compost heaps in households, by community

No.	Community	Total, by community
1	Village of La Soledad, Acatenango.	60
2	Village of El Campamento, Acatenango	80
3	Village of El Porvenir, San Pedro Yepocapa	54
4	Village of Panimache I, San Pedro Yepocapa	30
5	Village of Panimache II, San Pedro Yepocapa.	39
6	Village of Don Pancho, Escuintla	60
7	Village of Unión Maya, Escuintla	33
Total		356

The average amount of fertilizer produced per family is 500 pounds (228 kilograms), through implementation of improved compost heaps using local resources such as: harvest stubble, small-livestock manure, dead brush, black soil, food waste from household kitchens, green matter from plants with "green" fertilizing properties.



Photo 3: Educational session on preparation of organic fertilizers, Community of Don Pancho. Source: GRC 2018.

Soil conservation

Didactic material was used to deliver a theoretical presentation on soil conservation and work with participants to demonstrate how to use contour ploughing.

No.	Community	Participants		Total, by community
		Men	Women	
1	Village of La Soledad, Acatenango.	19	6	25
2	Village of Unión Maya	12	21	33
3	Village of Don Pancho, Escuintla	56	16	72
Total		87	43	130

Educational sessions are still underway, as four communities and three groups in La Soledad have yet to be covered.

Establishment of seed banks for three communities

The educational session on implementing and setting up seed banks had to be delivered over three consecutive days. During the first two days, participants were trained on:

- What seed banks are
- The importance of storing seed
- The importance of having a diversity of crops and varieties
- What we can learn from local knowledge
- How to set up and operate a community seed bank

The third day dealt with strengthening community organizing in order to elect the committee that would oversee operating and safeguarding the seed bank. The communities of Campamento and Soledad had to be divided into three sectors because of their size, wide range of soils' physical and chemical properties, morphological characteristics and genetics.

No.	Community	Seed banks
1	Village of La Soledad, Acatenango.	3
2	Village of El Campamento, Acatenango	3
3	Village of Unión Maya, Escuintla	1

Participants, by community:

No.	Community	Participants		Total, by community
		Male	Female	
1	Village of La Soledad, Acatenango.	22	102	124
2	Village of El Campamento, Acatenango	19	115	134
3	Village of Unión Maya, Escuintla	21	12	33
Total		62	229	293

The process began in December 2018 and ended with the administration committee's presentation and validation process in January 2019. GRC later worked together with community leaders to establish administrative processes to operate the seed bank.

As part of guidance and support provided by Guatemalan Red Cross, the communities of La Soledad and Campamento were visited to assist with the process to allocate seed for the 2019 planting, since these communities plant their seed while the soil is moist and the varieties they use require long growing cycles.

Banks will be strengthened through the purchase and delivery of seed planned for these communities, because said seed will be protected in these facilities for the 2020 maize planting season.

Support through improved maize seed is important, as it is culturally accepted and ensures sustainable livelihoods for subsistence farmers in these communities.



Photo 4: Educational session on seed banks in the community of Campamento. Source: GRC 2018.



Photo 5: Seed collection in the community of La Soledad. Source: GRC 2018.

Distribution of food kits (maize and beans) for three months for 500 families

Planned for August 2019.

Distribution of agricultural tools for 500 families

Planned for August 2019.

Technical and agricultural training package for 500 families

Planned for August and September 2019.

Meetings are being held at the community level to choose the individuals that will participate in courses. GRC is coordinating with the Guatemala Technical Institute for Training and Productivity (INTECAP) to hold courses in August 2019.

Demonstration plots for seven communities

Planned for August and September 2019.

GRC is arranging the reproduction of seeds, manuals and materials in order to distribute according to climate characteristics provided by the Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology (ICTA) for the demonstration plot sessions.

System to collect water for animals and vegetable crops

Planned for August to October 2019.

Communications campaign for the livelihoods programme

Planned for August to October 2019.

Hiring of Livelihoods Technical Officer and Livelihoods Promotion Technical Officer

The Livelihoods Technical Officer has been hired, and the hiring of the Livelihoods Promotion Technical Officer is scheduled for August-September 2019.



Health

People reached: 10,519

Male: 3,671

Female: 6,848

Direct outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.

Indicators:	Target	Reached
6,000 people reached through the health sector.	6,000 people	10,519
Output 2.1: At least 6,000 people receive timely medical care and first aid services.		
Indicators:	Target	Reached
6,000 people reached through medical care and first aid services.	6,000 people	7,164
Output 2.2: 2,000 people receive psychosocial support services according to the needs of the affected population		
2,000 people reached through PSS activities	2,000 people	1,996
25 GRC volunteers trained in PSS	25 volunteers	26

Progress toward outcomes

OUTPUT 2.1 Activities

Deployment of GRC medical staff to provide basic medical care and first aid to communities in affected areas

The first actions carried out included pre-hospital care, transfers and medical attention in affected communities. Pre-hospital care as well as transfers were provided by GRC volunteers and hired rescue staff. The transfer service benefitted 119 people (38 girls, 14 boys, 41 men and 26 women) and pre-hospital care benefitted 187 people (49 girls, 22 boys, 70 women and 46 men).



Photo 6: Mobilization of GRC ambulances to provide basic medical care and first aid to affected families. Source: GRC 2018.

Medical attention was provided by GRC doctors, who treated a total of 10,519 people during the period from June 2018 to June 2019. The care was provided in a clinic set up in a temporary morgue and during medical sessions provided in 20 temporary shelters and in 23 communities affected by the volcano's eruption. Medical supplies were acquired to provide these services.

People reached as of June 2019:

Girls (0 to 17 years)	Boys (0 to 17 years)	Women	Men	TOTAL
2,300	1,982	4,548	1,689	10,519

Of people reached, 7,164 received medical treatment:

Year	Month	Girls (0 to 17 years)	Boys (0 to 17 years)	Women	Men	Total
2018	June to August	821	738	1,706	683	3,948
2019	January	105	102	26	9	242
	February	208	151	380	57	796
	March	193	153	312	72	730
	April	71	69	133	32	305
	May	162	104	467	227	960
	June	41	39	73	30	183
TOTAL		1,601	1,356	3,097	1,110	7,164

The care was provided by 38 hired staff (doctors, nurses and other health technicians) assisted by 575 GRC volunteers. During the first months, this medical care was provided in three shifts per day and included a waiting area, medical consultation, provision of medication and minor medical procedures.

In addition to funds provided by IFRC, Guatemalan Red Cross also received financial support from the Inter-American Development Bank, the Government of Korea, the Government of Australia and a number of individual donors, enabling it to provide medical care to a total of 3,355 individuals (1,451 women, 579 men, 626 boys and 699 girls)

Community health promotion (including prevention of vector-borne diseases)

Since the beginning of the operation, volunteers and technicians have carried out actions aimed at promoting healthy practices. Aware that one of the greatest risks in a disaster situation is the emergence of an acute diarrhoeal disease outbreak, especially in overcrowded conditions with low drinking water coverage, the emphasis during the first months was on hygiene promotion. The topics addressed included safe water consumption, water conservation, personal hygiene, household hygiene and food hygiene. A total of 1,954 people housed in GRC temporary shelters and in temporary single-family dwellings (ATUs) set up in Finca La Industria were reached:

Girls (0 to 17 years)	Boys (0 to 17 years)	Women	Men	TOTAL
354	504	875	221	1,954

OUTPUT 2.2 Activities

Provision of Psychosocial Support (PSS) services to affected people and volunteers

A total of 1996 people received PSS services:

Girls (0 to 17 years)	Boys (0 to 17 years)	Women	Men	TOTAL
647	491	643	215	1,996

During the first 72 hours following the disaster (and after the fifth eruption of the volcano on 18 November), psychological first aid was provided to the affected people, both by psychologists and by trained volunteers and personnel. The psychologists hired as part of the Appeal treated the individuals who came to the GRC medical clinic set up in the temporary morgue and in collective centres. They also implemented workshops aimed at supporting recovery processes and preventing future mental health problems.

Eleven workshops were held with children and adolescents, focusing on the following themes: "My Life", recognition and management of emotions, mental health, risk factors, self-esteem, values, stress and grieving. Additionally, purely recreational workshops were held.

Eight workshops were implemented with adults, covering mental health, the needs of children, excretion disorders, bedwetting, educating without violence, sex and gender, the rights and obligations of children, grieving, and family communication. These actions are part of a psychosocial support strategy formulated by Guatemalan Red Cross with support from a PSS expert from Spanish Red Cross.

Psychologists hired with funds from the Appeal and other donors implemented psychosocial support actions, recognizing the importance of the well-being of volunteers and technicians involved in the response. Overall, they managed to meet the needs of those who participated (individually and as a group) in the response, providing guidance on self-care practices, relaxation, and rest and recreation. In addition, debriefing/venting sessions were held, during which they applied visualization and relaxation techniques in a stress-free environment for at least four hours. A total of 149 individuals from GRC (63 women and 86 men) and 56 individuals from the Executive Secretariat for Civil Protection (SE-CONRED) (20 women and 36 men) were reached by these activities, many of whom were first responders and friends of a SE-CONRED technician who died during the evacuation.



*Photos 7 and 8: PSS sessions and recreational activities with children and adults.
Source: GRC 2019.*

Production of information materials on PSS and referral to specialized assistance

Throughout the intervention, two sets of posters addressing mental health in emergencies were displayed in various locations, homes and institutions. Posters were designed and reproduced through the Appeal. In accordance with Ministry of Health guidelines, all individuals requiring specialized mental health care are to be referred to local health centres. To date, no people have been referred to specialized care.

Training to volunteers on PSS in emergencies

Aiming to build National Society capacity, a National Intervention Team (NIT) course specializing in PSS was delivered to 26 members of Guatemalan Red Cross by four CREPD-certified facilitators, two from Guatemalan Red Cross and two from Nicaragua Red Cross. Transportation and lodgings were covered with support provided by Spanish Red Cross and AECID.



*Photo 9: PSS NIT course for GRC volunteers and staff.
Source: GRC 2018.*

Playgrounds in the most affected communities

Finally, PSS response includes plans to set up playgrounds in affected communities, including La Soledad, El Campamento (municipality of Acatenango, Chimaltenango); and Santa Marta, La Reyna, Santa Rosa and El Rancho (municipality of Escuintla, Escuintla). The corresponding purchase process is underway.



Protection, Gender and Diversity

People reached: 2,225

Male: 807

Female: 1,418

Direct 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.

Indicators:	Target	Reached
3,000 individuals (disaggregated by sex and age) receive information with a differentiated approach on protecting their lives.	3,000 people	2,225
30 individuals receive training (disaggregated by sex and age) in sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in the collective centres.	30 people	1,812

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

Indicators:	Target	Reached
30 volunteers (disaggregated by sex) receive training in Minimum Standards of Gender and Diversity and basic training in gender.	30 volunteers	132
3,000 individuals (disaggregated by sex and age) receive training in SGBV prevention.	3,000 people	2,225
500 individuals (disaggregated by sex and age) receive SGBV service information through outreach and awareness raising.	500 people	2,225
500 individuals (disaggregated by sex and age) have access to Safe Spaces	500 people	0
500 individuals (disaggregated by sex and age) receive PSS.	500 people	1,996
100 reference systems on sexual protection and gender-based violence brochures produced and distributed to beneficiaries during counselling sessions	100 reference systems	1,480

Progress toward outcomes

OUTPUT 3.1 Activities

Workshops on gender violence for GRC volunteers and collective centre management staff

Protection and GBV have been vital components of this operation from the start. The following workshops have been held with staff and volunteers:

- On 24 June, workshop on Sexual Violence and Protection held in Escuintla. Thirty-two people participated, including 24 volunteers (16 men and 8 women) and eight GRC technicians (two men and six women). The workshop was facilitated by an SGBV RIT and a PSS specialist from Spanish Red Cross, addressing basic concepts such as gender, diversity, equity, gender violence, sexual violence, discrimination, the concept of do no harm, and the code of ethics and conduct.
- On 3 August, a workshop was conducted on femicide and other forms of violence against women; gender concepts; and the Code of Conduct held for the Red Cross Management Team, including the General Director, Directors, Programme Coordinators, and the heads of several offices within the institution, for a total of 60 individuals (31 men and 29 women).
- From 4 to 7 September 2018, a third workshop on Protection, Gender and Inclusion was delivered by a SGBV consultant from IFRC. The workshop was attended by 20 individuals including six volunteers (four men and two women) and 14 GRC technicians (four men and ten women).
- From 3 to 7 June 2018, a fourth workshop on Protection, Gender and Inclusion was delivered by an instructor from Dominican Republic Red Cross and two instructors from Guatemalan Red Cross. The workshop was attended by 21 individuals, including National Society staff and volunteers (11 men and 10 women).

Inclusion of messages on how to prevent and respond to GBV and violence against women and children in Appeal activities

With support from participants, information on protection, gender and inclusion was provided to people housed in temporary single-family dwellings (ATUs) and in collective centres in Escuintla, reaching a total of 1,812 people. During educational sessions and visits to ATUs, a small booklet was distributed with information regarding the different types of violence, what to do and where to go in cases of sexual violence.



Photos 10 and 11: GRC volunteers and staff provide information on gender protection and inclusion to affected people. Source: GRC 2018.

From 24 April to 5 June 2019, the Guatemalan Red Cross Theatre Group, consisting of volunteers and under the direction of the management team with experience in the matter, performed a play called "1, 2, 3 Red Cross" in 14 affected communities, reaching a total of 2,225 people. The play promotes a culture of peace and violence prevention through the staging of real-life situations. After each performance, participants analysed and reflected on the different types of violence and the way in which it is sometimes considered normal within families and society. In addition, they proposed ways to foster a culture of peace within their communities.

Participants in the "1,2,3 Red Cross" theatre forum

Communities	Women	Men	Boys (0 a 17 years)	Girls (0 a 17 years)	Total
El Zapote	15	5	65	78	163
Sangre de Cristo	8	8	1	1	18
Don Pancho	15	16	4	7	42
Santa Marta	23	28	15	23	89
Lucerna	67	35	73	67	242
Unión Maya	29	12	30	36	107
Campamento	16	5	7	5	33
Morelia	80	30	50	90	250
Panimache 1	60	17	0	0	77
Santa Sofía	240	30	50	65	385
El Porvenir	80	12	0	0	92
Panimache 2	36	5	15	18	74
Soledad	111	10	12	8	141
Cantón Quisache	0	0	272	240	512
TOTAL	780	213	594	638	2,225



Photo 12: GRC volunteers performing the "1,2,3 Red Cross" play. Source: GRC 2018.

Reference systems on sexual protection and brochures on gender violence are produced and distributed to affected persons during counselling sessions

1,480 distribution materials with reference information were provided to people who participated in protection and GBV prevention activities.

Set up spaces for children in service assistance areas (funded through local contributions)

Not carried out.



Disaster Risk Reduction

Families reached: 200

Direct outcome 4: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster.

Indicators:	Target	Reached
500 households receive information for household disaster plans.	500 households	200
3 schools have preparedness plans.	3 schools	7

Output 4.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.

Indicators:	Target	Reached
500 families in 3 communities receive household plans.	500 families	200
25 volunteers trained in "Escuela Protegida" (Protected School).	25 volunteers	16 volunteers and 10 teachers
3 deployments at the community level for school children, teachers and members of the school community	3 deployments	Planned

Progress

OUTPUT 4.1 Activities

Introductory Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Workshop for volunteers

An introductory DRR workshop was held from 7 to 9 May 2019, especially focusing on Community Response Teams, to develop methodologies for organizing and forming Local Disaster Risk Reduction Coordination (COLRED). The workshop was attended by 20 volunteers (8 male and 12 female) from eight delegations, and three GRC facilitators.

Another DRR workshop is scheduled for July 2019.

Household disaster plans disseminated and completed in conjunction with community members

The introductory DRR workshop included a session devoted to preparing household response plans. The IFRC guide was revised, adapted and printed as was the SE-CONRED guide for the household response plan to be used; and the format to be used in the workshop and in communities was prepared and printed. 20 participants were trained as mentioned above.

These volunteers, together with affected families, worked on household response plans in communities. To date, 200 plans have been prepared. Household plan formats have been delivered, which have been prepared through monitoring and follow-up.

Community-based DRR mitigation activities

Community meetings are being organized for this activity, and the teaching materials to be used during these meetings are being prepared. Three such meetings are planned for each of the following communities: Unión Maya Quiché, Santa Marta and Don Pancho, Escuintla; Panimaché 1, Panimaché 2 and El Porvenir, San Pedro Yepocapa, Chimaltenango; and La Soledad and Campamento, Acatenango, Chimaltenango.

With support from communities, this process will begin in the third week of July 2019, since these issues will be addressed with volunteers and community representatives in Escuintla during an introductory DM workshop to be held from 23 to 26 July.

Community Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (VCA) Workshop

This workshop was held in Escuintla, during which communities were divided into two four-community groups.

Group 1	Group 2
1. El Campamento	1. Don Pancho
2. La Soledad	2. Panimaché 1
3. Santa Marta	3. Panimaché 2
4. Unión Maya Quiché	4. El Porvenir

The first group participated in the workshop from 3 to 5 April 2019, which was attended by community leaders and members of communities' Urban and Rural Development Councils (COCODE). Five participants were from El Campamento, five from La Soledad, six from Santa Marta, and six from Unión Maya Quiché, for a total of 22 participants (14 men and 8 women).

The second group participated in the workshop from 9 to 11 April 2019, which was attended by community leaders and members of communities' COCODEs. Six participants were from Don Pancho, six from Panimaché 1, six from Panimaché 2, and three from El Porvenir, for a total of 21 participants (14 men and 7 women).

Topics addressed during the workshop:

- Basic concepts
- What is VCA?
- Historical Profile
- Historical Calendar
- Seasonal Calendar
- Mapping: Spatial, capacity/resources and threats/vulnerabilities
- Social fabric.
- Transformative Action Chart
- Results presentation

Four VCAs have been completed, through community visits using methodologies tailored for adults. Validation by the assembly is pending.



Photo 13: VCA replication in communities. Source: GRC

Community workshop on "Escuela Protegida" and replication in schools in three communities

An "Escuela Protegida" community workshop was held from 27 to 29 April 2019, which was attended by 16 volunteers (seven men and nine women) as well as ten teachers (six men and four women) from seven schools.

The workshop's replication is scheduled for July and August 2019. Below are the schools where the "School Organizing for Disaster Risk Reduction" will be worked on:

1. Unión Maya Quiché.
2. Don Pancho.
3. Panimaché 1.
4. Panimaché 2.
5. El Porvenir.
6. La Soledad.
7. El Campamento.

Number 1 and 2 belong to Escuintla, Escuintla; Number 3, 4 and 5 to San Pedro Yepocapa, Chimaltenango; and Number 6 and 7 to Acatenango, Chimaltenango.



Photo 14 and 15: Participants in the “Escuela Protegida” workshop. Source: GRC 2019.

Communications campaign for DRR activities

Scheduled for July to September 2019.

Strengthening National Societies

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

Output S1.1.4: GRC has effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Reached
1,684 volunteers insured	1,684 volunteers	1,800
20 debriefing sessions conducted	20 debriefings	Planned

Output S1.1.6: GRC has the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place.

25 volunteers receive NIT training	25 volunteers	24
Operations coordinator and financial officer hired.	100%	100%
Escuintla branch has an EOC.	100%	In progress

Progress

OUTPUT S1.1.4 Activities

Volunteer insurance.

A total of 1,384 volunteers have been insured with AXA Seguros, in coordination with IFRC.

Restoration of GRC’s EOC at the Escuintla branch

Repairs to the Escuintla branch’s front wall and gates are underway. The work to repair the warehouse and the EOC is expected to continue to October 2019.

OUTPUT S1.1.6 Activities

General NIT training

The National Intervention Team (NIT) course was held with IFRC in Escuintla from 30 September to 7 October 2018, in conjunction with the Institutional Disaster Preparedness Reference Centre (CREPD) and Guatemalan Red Cross. The course was attended by 24 volunteers (7 women and 17 men) involved in the disaster preparedness and response strategy in thirteen GRC delegations.

The purpose of the course is to increase GRC's responsiveness through developing knowledge, techniques and tools to prepare for disaster response and intervention, facilitating professional, ethical performance before, during and after emergencies and/or disasters while upholding the principles and values of the International Red Cross Movement.

A total of 22 participants approved the course (7 women and 15 men), representing a 92 per cent of participants achieving the learning objectives, skills and meeting established standards.



Photo 16: GRC volunteers and staff participating in group work during the NIT course. Source: CREPD 2018

Provide training to increase GRC's information management capacity.

Scheduled to be carried out in conjunction with IFRC.

Acquisition of two four-wheel drive pick-ups

Two four-wheel drive pick-ups were acquired under and used during the operation.



Photo 17: Vehicles purchased under the operation. Source: IFRC 2019.

Hiring of human resources for the operation

One coordinator and one finance officer have been hired, who will be working on operation activities until September 2019. In addition, a driver has been hired to transport volunteers and staff to and from activities.

Provide operational equipment to GRC (telecommunications equipment such as radios, mobile phones and computers)

One cell phone and five computers have been purchased for the operation.

International Disaster Response

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

Indicators:	Target	Reached
The response operation reaches 100% of target population	100% target population	Planned
Output S2.1.1: Effective disaster response preparedness and National Society Surge Capacity mechanism is maintained		
# of monitoring visits by IFRC	Not defined	4
Lessons learned workshop held	1 workshop	Planned

Progress

Quality control and operation monitoring by IFRC's ARO

IFRC staff conducted four monitoring visits to support activity implementation. Another visit was made to assist with the preparation of the 12-month operation report and revision of the Plan of Action.

One visit included organizing a security workshop Guatemala on February 17-19, 2019, the purpose of which was to ensure the creation and training of a newly appointed security staff and supporting network. The workshop culminated with a strong security network of 15 personnel (staff and volunteers) in the major branches of Guatemala and a National Society Focal Point. Personnel in the Guatemalan RC Security Network were trained on Security Risk Assessment, Critical Incident Management and NS actions when a Security Incident occurs. As an outcome of this workshop, the NS identified funding to create NS security rules, regulations and a comprehensive security strategy.

Lessons learned workshop

Scheduled for September 2019.

Influence on others as a leading strategic partner

Direct 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 conduct successful political and legislative actions at the national level

Indicators:	Target	Reached
25 volunteers participate in lessons learned workshop	25 volunteers	Planned
Output S3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved		
Indicators:	Target	Reached
1 external evaluation conducted	1 external evaluation	Planned

Progress

OUTPUT S3.1.5 Activities

Case study of Disaster Law and lessons learned workshop

IFRC and GRC are coordinating to hire a consultant and to establish ToRs.

OUTPUT S3.2.1 Activities

External evaluation

IFRC and GRC are coordinating to hire a consultant and to establish ToRs.

Effective, reliable and accountable IFRC

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

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

1 security plan produced	1 plan	1 plan
100 GRC employees and volunteers take the Stay Safe online course	100 staff and volunteers	82

Progress

OUTPUT S4.1.4 Activities

Perform security and safety assessments (risks and threats) and prepare Security Plan

A safety and security assessment (risks and threats) was carried out in order to prepare a security plan specifically for the operation, with support from IFRC's security officer in conjunction with GRC.

Prepare and implement a security plan

A security training was created during the workshop held in February 17-19, 2019, and is now being validated and if necessary revised by a partner national society later in October 2019 to ensure that it is a valid, comprehensive and realistic security plan that fits all aspects of the Guatemalan Rec Cross, laws, and local context of the situation in Guatemala.

Ensure that minimum safety and actual safety requirements are met throughout the operation timeframe

All volunteers activated for this operation (450 people) were provided with a security briefing by the operation coordinator, IFRC's security officer and GRC's Volunteer Unit.

In addition, weekly monitoring and follow-up meetings are held at the beginning and end of each activity to refresh personal security measures inside and outside institutional facilities.

In accordance with the operation's resources, each volunteer was ensured access to personal protection equipment, (gloves, goggles, masks, caps, long-sleeved and short-sleeved shirts, and boots).

Each was provided with a hygiene kit differentiated for men and women. Deployed volunteers were provided lodgings, ensuring they had the necessary equipment, an equipped kitchen, cleaning services, internet services and cable.

Information on staff and volunteers who have taken recommended courses:

Courses	Women	Men	TOTAL
Volunteers who have begun their Basic Institutional Training	8	8	16
Basic First Aid	12	15	27
Safer Access Course	13	23	36
WORC and Stay Safe e-learning course	30	52	82
TOTAL	63	98	161

Contact Information

Reference documents

[Click here for previous updates](#)

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

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

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In Geneva:

- Antoine Belair, Operations Coordination Senior Officer for Disaster and Crisis (Prevention, Response and Recovery); email: antoine.belair@ifrc.org

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**.

Emergency Appeal

12 Month Update FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/6-2019/8	Operation	MDRGT013
Budget Timeframe	2018/6-2019/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 03 Oct 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRGT013 - Guatemala - Vocano Eruption

Operating Timeframe: 06 Jun 2018 to 11 Dec 2019; appeal launch date: 11 Jun 2018

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	100,000
AOF2 - Shelter	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	1,200,000
AOF4 - Health	250,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	40,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	250,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	330,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	30,000
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	5,000
Total Funding Requirements	2,205,000
Donor Response* as per 03 Oct 2019	1,930,613
Appeal Coverage	87.56%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	95,498	22,574	72,924
AOF2 - Shelter	0	829	-829
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	1,188,176	595,031	593,145
AOF4 - Health	224,434	423,627	-199,192
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0	0	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	18,661	-18,661
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	223,255	79,747	143,508
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	317,197	192,382	124,814
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	31,572	1,896	29,676
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	2,817	831	1,986
Grand Total	2,082,948	1,335,578	747,370

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2019/08

Opening Balance	119,013
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	1,811,600
Expenditure	-1,335,578
Closing Balance	595,035
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	595,035

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	256,877	Reimbursed :	256,877	Outstanding :	0
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Emergency Appeal

12 Month Update FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/6-2019/8	Operation	MDRGT013
Budget Timeframe	2018/6-2019/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 03 Oct 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRGT013 - Guatemala - Vocano Eruption

Operating Timeframe: 06 Jun 2018 to 11 Dec 2019; appeal launch date: 11 Jun 2018

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							119,013
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	603,791				603,791		
British Red Cross	64,616				64,616		
Charities Aid Foundation	4,887				4,887		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	25,470				25,470		
Cyprus Gouvernement	11,500				11,500		
Great Britain - Private Donors	1,299				1,299		
Isuzu Motors Limited	17,737				17,737		
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	230,477				230,477		
Japanese Red Cross Society	67,200				67,200		
Norwegian Red Cross	116,634				116,634		
OPEC Fund For International Development-OFID	99,368				99,368		
Red Cross of Monaco	17,401				17,401		
Swedish Red Cross	118,222				118,222		
Swiss Red Cross	100,000				100,000		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	63,293				63,293		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	161,154				161,154		
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	50,000				50,000		
Turkish Red Crescent Society	8,750				8,750		
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme (fron	49,801				49,801		
Total Contributions and Other Income	1,811,600	0	0	0	1,811,600	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					1,930,613	0	