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## Operation Update No. 2

### Hurricanes Eta & Iota: GUATEMALA

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>Emergency appeal n° MDR43007</b>	<b>GLIDE n°:</b> <a href="#">TC-2020-000222-GTM</a>
<b>Operation update n° 2:</b> 20 January 2021	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 8 November 2020 to 8 January 2021
<b>Operation start date:</b> 8 November 2020	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 18 months <b>Expected end date:</b> 31 May 2022
<p><b>Funding requirements (CHF): Total Operation (3 Emergency Appeals):</b> 22 million Swiss francs.</p> <p>For more details on the funding coverage of the Emergency Appeal, check the <a href="#">Donor Response</a>.</p> <p>Federation-wide, more than <b>604K Swiss francs in cash</b> and <b>48K Swiss francs in in-kind goods</b> have been received from French Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, IFRC, Embassy of the Republic of Korea, Inter-American Development Bank, Llanresa, Operadora Tiendas and individual donors through the EA or bilateral contributions.</p> <p><b>GUATEMALA</b> <b>IFRC funding requirements:</b> 3 million Swiss francs. <b>National Society funding requirements:</b> 30 million Swiss francs.</p>	<b>DREF amount initially allocated for total operation:</b> 1 million Swiss francs.
<b>N° of people to be assisted in Guatemala:</b> 10,000 people (2,000 families)	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, the Spanish Red Cross, the Norwegian Red Cross, the International Committee of the Red Cross and German Red Cross.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Guatemala National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (CONRED), Emergencies and Disasters for Latin America and the Caribbean (REDLAC), UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), with the agencies and programs of the United Nations System, and member Organizations of the Humanitarian Country Team (EHP).	

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

On 31 October 2020, Hurricane Eta originated as a tropical wave in the eastern Caribbean Sea, intensifying to become a Category 4 hurricane, making landfall south of Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua on 4 November, weakening and becoming a tropical storm, but continuing to move west of Nicaragua toward Honduras. According to information issued by the National Institute of Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology (INSIVUMEH), the cloud bands released by

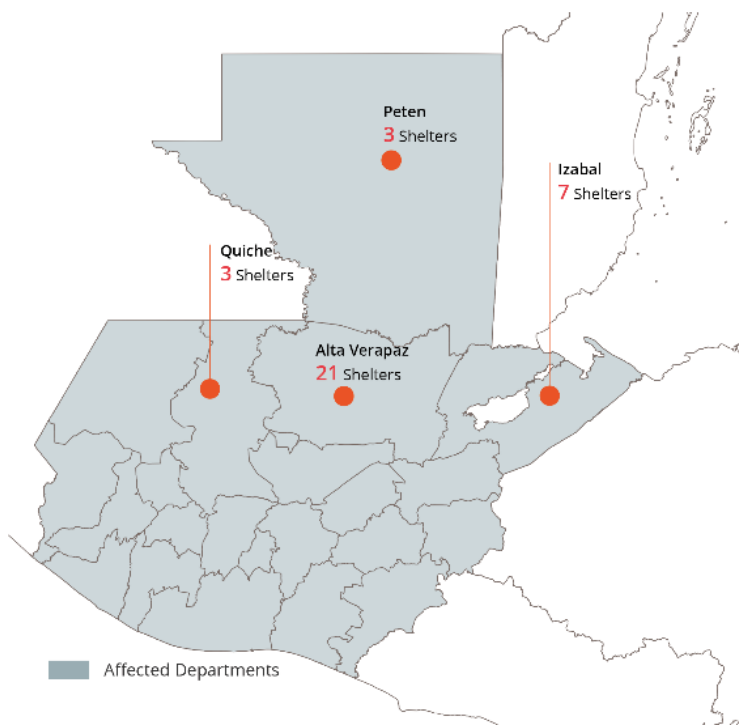
the tropical depression Eta entered Guatemala, generating accumulated rainfall that exceeded 200 millimeters in 24 hours, especially over the northern regions, the northern transverse strip, the Caribbean and the east of the country, putting lives at risk and causing considerable material damage. In the village of Quejá, San Cristobal Verapaz in the department of Alta Verapaz, a community was buried, leaving 8 people dead, 4 injured, and 88 disappeared in the Agua Caliente neighborhood. In Camotán, Chiquimula, by water saturation, a retaining wall collapsed and left at least 10 people buried.

The government of Guatemala declared a State of Emergency in effect for 30 days in the 10 departments of Alta Verapaz, Izabal, Zacapa, Chiquimula, Petén, Quiché, Jutiapa, El Progreso and Santa Rosa, Huehuetenango.

Almost two weeks after Hurricane Eta's impact, Hurricane Iota arrived in Nicaragua, passing through El Salvador as a tropical storm, degrading into a tropical depression while continuing its path westward to the Pacific Ocean. The rains associated with the tropical phenomena Eta and Iota caused landslides and flooding due rivers overflows in Guatemala, leaving the greatest impact on the departments of Izabal and Alta Verapaz. Many families suffered severe damage, and some communities remained inaccessible for weeks after the impact due to damage to the road network and floodwaters that did not recede. In some areas, water levels reached above two meters, others were covered in mud, tree branches and debris left by the mudslides.

As of 12 January, according to the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (CONRED) consolidated incidents report, over 1.9 million people affected by Eta and Iota, including more than 1.2 million in need of humanitarian assistance, 60 people dead, 30 injured, at least 100 people missing, some 60,000 moderately to severely damaged homes and a large amount of affected and damaged national and community infrastructure, including roads, bridges, buildings, schools and health infrastructure. Among those affected, about 56,476 people are displaced in official and non-official collective centres.<sup>1</sup>

**IFRC** **Guatemala: Situation Update**  
As of 12-January-2021 - 18:00 Central America



- 21** Affected Departments
- Chiquimula
  - Chimaltenango
  - Quiché
  - Quetzaltenango
  - Retalhuleu
  - Jalapa
  - Izabal
  - Petén
  - Jutiapa
  - Zacapa
  - Totonicapán
  - Santa Rosa
  - San Marcos
  - Suchitepéquez
  - Sololá
  - Escuintla
  - El Progreso
  - Huehuetenango
  - Guatemala
  - Baja Verapaz
  - Alta Verapaz

**Key Figures**

<b>Population</b>		<b>Infrastructure</b>	
<b>2,409,162</b> Affected	<b>38,702</b> People at risk	<b>8,964</b> Houses at risk	<b>82,820</b> Damaged houses (from low to severe damages)
<b>61</b> Deceased	<b>30</b> Injured	<b>883</b> Affected roads	<b>26</b> Destroyed roads
<b>99</b> Missing	<b>311,317</b> Evacuated	<b>48</b> Affected buildings	
<b>2,047</b> In official shelters	<b>54,429</b> In non-official shelters	<b>447</b> Affected schools	
		<b>116</b> Affected bridges	<b>52</b> Destroyed bridges

Data sources: CONRED Guatemala  
The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.  
Produced by SIMS.

<sup>1</sup> [CONRED Emergency Hurricane Eta and Iota. 12 January 2021.](#)

## Summary of current response

### Overview of Host National Society

During the first hours of the impacts, volunteers from the affected areas evacuated 691 people in collaboration with the national police in Alta Verapaz, Izabal, and Quiché. A Search and Rescue (SAR) team was also deployed from the GRC headquarters to Izabal. GRC developed a DREF PoA according to their Response Plan and as of 5 January, up to 48 Damage and Needs Assessment (DANA) have been carried out in coordination with local authorities. In 21 collective centers in the most affected departments, GRC is providing its services: 3,459 psychosocial support services such as psychological first aid, recreational games with children, establishment of norms of living have been provided, 1,597 pre-hospital care services as medical trauma and emergency care and 627 medical care services including diagnostic examination, general health check, direct medical care, 315 people resumed contact with their families through RFL services. GRC distributed 1,925 relief items corresponding to 1,282 blankets, 51 repellents, 1368 sex- and age-differentiated hygiene kits, 258 home cleaning kits, 1 collective center cleaning kit, 587 buckets with jet, 622 jerrycans, 1,244 soap bars, 66 bales of water bottle, 71 kitchen sets and 272 food kits that were pre-positioned to respond immediately in Alta Verapaz, Izabal, and Quiché.



*GRC volunteers delivering humanitarian aid to people in affected communities in the departments of Alta Verapaz and Izabal. Source: GRC, January 2021.*

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement has been very active since the beginning of the emergency, participating in regional coordination meetings convened by the IFRC. Partner National Societies (PNS) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) are actively sharing information with the Guatemalan Red Cross as the lead responder in its territory.

Movement members with a presence in Guatemala include Spanish Red Cross (SRC), Norwegian Red Cross (NRC) and the ICRC, which have provided human resources and vehicles used for development projects to the GRC to support and respond to the emergency and have also provided financial resources and equipment. The German Red Cross has provided financial support to the National Society for the first response actions including assessment costs and mobilization of volunteers. A project has been proposed to seek funding that will allow for the attention of some 250 volunteers in the coming months through cash transfer programs.

The IFRC has deployed 5 delegates to support the National Society, of which 3 are remaining in the country, including an Operations Coordinator, a Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) coordinator and a PMER coordinator, who work hand in hand with their Guatemala Red Cross team. The deployed team is supported by a regional structure that is constantly making efforts to obtain funds for humanitarian assistance provided to affected communities.

The IFRC is engaged in active membership coordination in Guatemala. It is encouraging a coordinated and harmonized response through shared leadership initiatives, in which one or more National Societies present in the country co-lead with the local National Society in a technical response area, according to capacity and expertise. There are other

membership coordination mechanisms such as Country Support Teams, through which the local National Society can, if needed, call on other National Societies in the country for assistance in areas such as development of response plans, data collection and reporting. The IFRC is also collecting Federation-wide data for monitoring and reporting, outlined in more detail under the PMER section.

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

The Government of Guatemala through the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (CONRED) continues with actions to assist families affected by Eta and Iota. As of 23 December 2020, 1,500 tons of aid have been delivered. Guatemalan Red Cross keeps participating in the municipal and departmental response coordination meeting with various state institutions, led by the Emergency Operation Centers. GRC participates in the coordination tables in the sectors of health, WASH, livelihoods, housing, ETPs, protection and also in the Executive Working Group (EWG).

According to the 3W report published on 24 December, there are 31 organizations supporting the operation in 10 departments, developing actions for the sectors of Food Safety, Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Protection and Shelter.

In addition to the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, some of the organizations that are part of the coordination mechanism and are carrying out actions in the prioritized departments, for Alta Verapaz include: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Association for Integral Rural Development (ADRI for its Spanish acronym), Afrocaribe Foundation, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), Center for Studies and International Cooperation (CECI for its Spanish acronym), National Center for Information and Research on Development and Disasters (CENACIDE for its Spanish acronym), CHILD FUND International, Swiss Cooperation, Development Association Tzuul Taq'a, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Foundation Against Hunger (FH for its Spanish acronym), Foundation for Ecodevelopment and Conservation (FUNDAECO for its Spanish acronym), Citizen Group, Global Support and Development (GSD), Heifer, Helvetas, IsraAid, Doctors of the World (MDM for its Spanish acronym), Medical Teams International, Mercy Corps, International Organization for Migration (OIM for its Spanish acronym), UN Women, Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM), PLAN International, UN World Food Programme (WFP), TECHO, UN Population Fund (UNFPA), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Central Kitchen (WCK), World Vision International (WVI). *And for Izabal:* United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Afrocaribe, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Foundation for Ecodevelopment and Conservation (FUNDAECO for its Spanish acronym), Heifer, Helvetas, Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM), PLAN International, UN World Food Programme (WFP), TECHO, UN Population Fund (UNFPA), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Central Kitchen (WCK).

### **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

Guatemala Red Cross is working in the most affected departments of Alta Verapaz and Izabal. According to CONRED, these two departments report the most severe damage in both rural and urban areas.

Within the departments, the most severely affected municipalities are being prioritized for this operation, based on the extent of damage to shelter and agriculture, as well as other sectoral needs, and in coordination with the departmental and municipal EOCs.

In the department of Izabal, the Motagua River was overflowed due to heavy rains. The accumulated water, which in some places destroyed homes and its belongings, flooded streets and with mud and stones, contaminated wells and destroyed community water systems, causing considerable damage to the infrastructure community and municipal road. The evaluations of crop losses, breeding animals and livelihoods are still in progress.

Approximately 202,000 people need humanitarian assistance in the department of Izabal, most of them in the municipality of Morales. As of December 2020, approximately 77,000 people are still in collective centers, 58 schools were affected, according to the WFP 59% of health services are not functioning and there was a loss of 68% of the production of basic grains. In addition, severe damage is reported to the water and sanitation infrastructure in 80 communities.

In the municipalities Puerto Barrios, Morales, and El Estor, according to the numbers in the HCT Action Plan in Guatemala there are 53,025 people in need of humanitarian assistance.

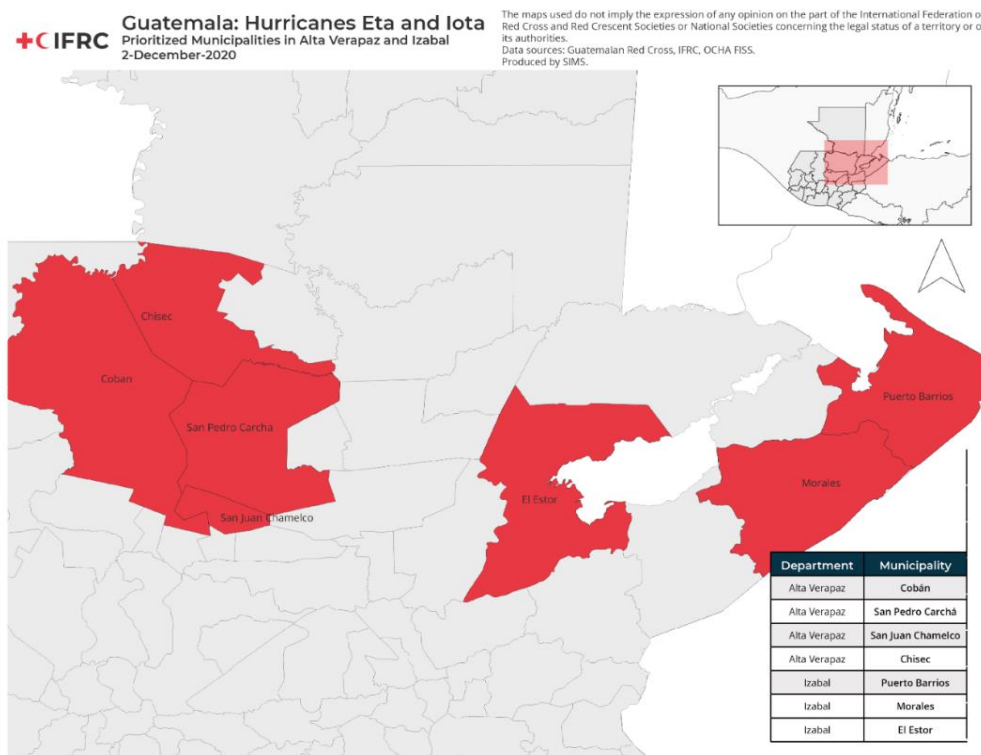
In the department of Alta Verapaz, the floods were mainly of two types. Some were generated by large rivers, the Cahabón River affected urban neighborhoods in Cobán, San Pedro Carchá and San Juan Chamelco; the Polochic River affected rural communities in Santa Catarina La Tinta, Telemán and Panzós. Others, mainly between Cobán and Chisec

and in San Pedro Carchá, originated between surface and subway runoff, generating large lagoons that completely flooded at least 20 communities. These communities report total damage, not only in housing, livelihoods and infrastructure but also in crops, breeding animals, health posts, schools and road network.

On the other hand, in the department of Alta Verapaz, 368,000 people need humanitarian assistance, as of December approximately 132,000 people are still in collective centers, 177 schools were affected, according to the WFP 14% of health services are not functioning and there was a loss of 29% of basic grain production. The water systems of 51 communities were affected totally or partially damaged.

### Targeting

GRC is targeting **2,000 families (10,000 people)**, 12 communities in Alta Verapaz and 12 communities in Izabal have been prioritized, which will be attended in the following sectors: Shelter, Livelihoods, Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Protection, Gender and Inclusion, Migration and Disaster Risk Reduction.



GRC prioritized communities and municipalities in Alta Verapaz and Izabal.

Alta Verapaz	
Municipios	Comunidades
Cobán San Pedro Carchá San Juan Chamelco Chisec	Yalícar
	Santa Martha Salinas
	Isla las Tortugas
	San Luis Cocales
	Caserío Senoja
	Brisa de Chixoy
	San José Icbolay
	Entre Ríos
	Setaña
	Albergue Escuela Oficial Rural Mixta "Cruce Chinamah"
	Albergue Escuela Oficial Urbana Mixta de Párvulos San Juan Chamelco
	Albergue Mis años Dorados

Izabal	
Municipios	Comunidades
Puerto Barrios Morales El Estor	Yalícar
	Santa Martha Salinas
	Isla las Tortugas
	San Luis Cocales
	Caserío Senoja
	Brisa de Chixoy
	San José Icbolay
	Entre Ríos
	Setaña
	Albergue Escuela Oficial Rural Mixta "Cruce Chinamah"
	Albergue Escuela Oficial Urbana Mixta de Párvulos San Juan Chamelco
	Albergue Mis años Dorados

**Shelter:** In Guatemala, the indirect effects of Iota affected the departments in the northeast, which had already been seriously affected by Eta. Several families returning to their communities to try to rehabilitate their homes, recover

belongings or look for materials for reconstruction. However, the process is not easy due to the difficulty of access, since moving 1 km on foot can take more than 2 hours, depending on the conditions of the roads. Another reality is that registered in Campur, where due to its geological characteristics, the level of water after the event has been increasing, leaving a greater number of people affected daily because the water has exceeded the height of the houses. According to CONRED, it is the community with the highest number of people affected in proportion to its total population.

**Livelihoods:** There is extensive damage to rural livelihoods with loss in agriculture and livestock, and around 5,000 wells contaminated. This situation will likely aggravate existing food insecurity. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAGA) according to the monitoring of damages in agriculture reports as of 26 November a total of 71 municipalities damaged with an area corresponding to 44,479.09 hectares, and a total of 86,057 families affected. The main crops affected are corn, beans, cardamom, cacao, green beans, broccoli, lemon, fruit trees, vegetables, melon, rose of Jamaica and potatoes.<sup>2</sup>

The postharvest crop typically provides bean stocks for 3 to 4 months for poor households and offers some income from crop sales and local harvesting labour, particularly in the areas of northern and eastern Guatemala. Furthermore, livestock losses are reported in the Petén, Alta Verapaz, Quiché, Huehuetenango and Izabal departments in Guatemala, where livestock comprise an important source of income for some very poor and poor households. Along the Caribbean coasts of the country, many households are also expected to lose access to fishing, with the destruction of fishing equipment, such as nets and boats. Fish sales and fish products are a significant source of income and food for very poor households in these areas. Below-average production and damaged infrastructure, according to official reports, there are significant damages to roads and infrastructure. This will impede or challenge access to some of the areas of operations and will have an impact on transportation and distribution costs. The main routes affected are the CA-09 north with five bridges affected, the CA-10 from Zacapa to Chiquimula, CA-11 from Vado Hondo in Chiquimula, and the CA-14, this last one is the road to the Verapaces and it is the most damaged by landslides and subsidence. The departmental routes most affected are the Izabal, Zacapa and Quiché roads. And of the national routes the passage is complicated in the RN7W that connects Quiché with Huehuetenango and RN7E that connects Cobán with Izabal.

One of the most important bridges in the country is the Jones Bridge, located at km 146 of the route to the Atlantic and which was seriously damaged. According to data provided by the Ministry of Communications, 60% of exports circulate along this route since it provides a way to Puerto Quetzal and Puerto Santo Tomás de Castilla. Only light vehicles have been allowed to pass over the bridge. The Santiago Bridge at km 154 of the same route collapsed and there is work for the installation of a Bailey bridge. Alongside speculation and hoarding of goods, higher transportation costs are expected to lead to sustained price increases, particularly for beans. Some markets are also likely to function at reduced levels in the medium term, affecting household food access in the affected areas<sup>3</sup>.

According to the GRC field assessments in the prioritized areas, most of the communities had their crops near rivers that overflowed or in areas that had landslides or waterlogging due to rainfall, causing the almost total loss of their crops and in many cases farm or yard animals, since they were swept away by the flood. Despite the fact that many of the crops were destined for commercialization or exchange at the local level (very few of them were sold to outsiders), some were used for self-consumption, so that, at the moment, the population refers that they have spent several days without being able to prepare their usual meals, mainly beans or tortillas made of corn. In view of this, the main need for attention is focused on the provision of family or collective center, food kits and the delivery of AVC or production kits (seeds, tools, fertilizer, etc.) to restart their productive activities again.

With the loss of their livelihoods, adults responsible for households is the highest priority as the center of the productive, social and economic reactivation of the areas, considering that the change of usual activities is causing a negative impact on their emotional state, which is reflected in their families and people close to their daily circle.

The priorities are the urgent access to products of first necessity for food, the access to resources, materials, equipment and animals for the economic reactivation of the population and the development of formative processes in the use and improvement of agricultural and livestock techniques at the local level.

**Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion (WASH):** Water quality is a concern in most of the areas of the country. Most of the water sources in the affected areas are considered biologically and/or chemically contaminated due to extremely low levels of wastewater treatment and lack of regulation of wastewater discharges. Heavy rainfall episodes increased runoff, reduced groundwater recharge, and decreased water quality due to contaminated flooding and increased sedimentation.

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<sup>2</sup> [MAGA](#). Crop damage report. 26 November.

<sup>3</sup> [USAID](#). Central America food security alert, 30 November.

The preliminary joint assessment between Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (MSPAS) and the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) cluster indicates that some 5,000 artisanal wells in the Izabal area and southern Peten were contaminated by flooding and some 50 community water systems were heavily affected. Animal deaths, sediment left by the flood and other debris, and some areas still under water represent a high risk of outbreaks of skin diseases, diarrhea, respiratory complications and vector-borne diseases such as dengue, zika and chikungunya.

It has been assessed that there is contamination of drinking water sources, including wells, dams, catchment areas, and river systems in the communities flooded. Preventive actions and support to the population are essential to foster the reduction of morbidities associated with the consumption of contaminated water. The promotion of hygiene, the provision of hygiene kits, as well as adequate containers and the provision of water filters are necessary actions to protect the health of the population in collective centers and affected communities.

There is no community organization for water treatment, people in the communities are using river water and stagnant water from pits formed after the storms (not natural wells) for cooking, bathing, washing clothes and some to drink after boiling, however, mosquitoes have started to breed in these pits.

Before the storms, some families did not have access to proper sanitation or latrines. Instead of latrines, these families regularly used the river or areas away from their homes. The latrines and showers for the collective centers will be installed with attention to cultural preferences and with the well-being of the women in mind, making them safe and accessible.

The return of families to their homes also comes with urgent sanitation needs, such as cleaning and disinfecting flooded home surfaces that may contain feces, viruses, bacteria, and other molds that can cause illness, cause allergic reactions, and continue to damage materials long after the flood.

The damage caused by Eta and Iota to the public water supply, sanitation and electricity systems in the communities may represent an increase in diseases for the population returning to their homes as the lack of drinking water supply due to the damage to the water systems may lead the community to use contaminated sources and may also contribute to the deterioration of personal hygiene and lead to the increase in the transmission of certain diarrheal diseases, Vector control also represents an immediate need for the population that has returned to their homes, since outbreaks of Dengue Fever, Zika, among others, are not ruled out.

Hygiene needs may be different between men, women and children, so ensuring that assessment and intervention teams are gender-balanced will be essential to access all population groups of men and women. Depending on the cultural context and cultural relevance, it may be necessary to organize separate consultations with women to understand their needs, and WASH activities will seek to meet PGI Minimum standards based on differentiated needs, for example, the delivery of dignity kits for women, and sex- and age-differentiated hygiene kits.

**Health:** The health risks increase for the population due to the interruption and damage to the water and sanitation systems, the increased presence of vectors that transmit diseases such as dengue, zika and chikungunya, the active transmission of COVID-19 with the anticipated increase in cases due to the absence of prevention measures, overcrowding and limited access to water, poor sanitation and hygiene in collective centers, are conditions that are aggravated during this emergency response. The Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance as of 19 November has conducted a total of 890 rapid COVID-19 tests, 5 percent of which were positive and also reported that the affected people had other health problems such as respiratory infections, diarrhoea, dehydration and skin infections in collective centers in Alta Verapaz.

In 60% of the areas where GRC has conducted assessments, there are no health centers with permanent attention to the population; health personnel pay regular visits to communities. In most communities, it is indicated that during the year, itinerant health campaigns are conducted, they regularly do not have medical follow-up and when an emergency arises, they must travel to the closest point which can take between 2 and 4 hours depending on the community. Due to the emergency, health problems such as skin infections and diarrheal diseases mainly related to contact with or consumption of contaminated water have begun to emerge. Also, during field visits by the GRC Delegations volunteers from the two departments, it was reported that the population does not consider it important to follow prevention and protection measures in the context of COVID-19, so the risk of contagion is extremely high as they do not use masks and the minimum social distance recommended is not respected.

During the emergency, people find themselves exposed to a series of stressors due to the loss of loved ones, loss of their belongs, their livelihoods, and the displacement, the mental health impact being manifested through various psychophysiological signs, sleep disturbances, lack of appetite, nervousness, sadness and anxiety, and people needs psychosocial support to prevent post-traumatic stress. Further, another negative impact is the destruction of regular services and infrastructure, which may affect the mental health care of people with pre-existing conditions. Specific

health assessments, including mental health will be done and feed the specific requirements for the different communities and vulnerable groups.

As the GRC has two ongoing operations related to health, the COVID-19 and the Dengue outbreak operation, activities related to prevention and outbreak response will be coordinated between these operations. Similar approaches will be used to ensure consistency between the areas of intervention for the different operations and GRC will use its experience of the two health operations in the response to the hurricanes.

**Protection, Gender, and Inclusion:** The affected areas are home to communities that suffer from historical social exclusion, with mostly indigenous communities speaking various languages, with high rates of poverty and chronic and acute malnutrition.

In OXFAM's damage assessment report as of November 24, they identified 2380 children under 5 years old, 102 people with disabilities, 1968 adults over 60 years old, and 217 pregnant women in the communities of Alta Verapaz and Izabal.<sup>4</sup>

During emergencies, women are more vulnerable to risks than men, these risks are especially related to gender violence. While gender violence can occur at any time, there is a risk of it increasing during emergencies due to a breakdown in public order, the lack or limitation of support services and the temporary absence of social networks. The needs for differentiated attention and relevant evaluations are necessary. For the areas of Alta Verapaz, the work of the Kekchi and pocomchi speaking volunteers should be aligned with the CEA approach.

After the emergency, it has become evident that women have been the most affected by the damage and losses, the impact being manifested through various psychophysiological signs, sleep disturbances, lack of appetite, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress. Therefore, it is important to implement humanitarian response and recovery actions that contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment, ensuring that these actions respond to the differentiated needs of women.<sup>5</sup>

Similarly, children have been emotionally affected by not being able to understand the consequences of the disaster, preliminary assessments detect needs for psychosocial support for children, to reduce the emotional impact. Some actions of PSS have been carried out mainly in Izabal, within the temporary collective centers, with recreational tools that have already been developed within the framework of child protection<sup>6</sup>.

**Migration:** The departments of Huehuetenango, Quiché, Alta Verapaz and Petén are among the 10 departments with the highest rates of returned migrants in Guatemala, including both adults and children. This means that these departments already have vulnerable populations, with high rates of unemployment, lack of livelihoods, problems with job reinsertion and school reintegration in the case of returned migrant children, so a crisis like the current one increases the vulnerabilities of this population.

Likewise, Izabal and Petén, for example, are departments that are recognized as part of the migratory route of migrants in transit from Honduras, including Hondurans as well as extra-continental migrants. Affections such as the ones provoked by Eta and Iota can cause the interruption of the migratory route, making the migrant population and its needs invisible.

Among the needs that the GRC are already covering are family reunifications, this as part of the services of RFL. As of 12 January, according to CONRED there are still 99 people missing. The National Society has a migration program, the Monarch Butterfly program, that will support and ensure that migrants and displaced persons are included in the response. Activities related to maintaining family links and responding to previously displaced communities will be accompanied by the migration program with its projects. Activities in this operation will be coordinated with those carried out under the migration program, and the IFRC and GRC will draw upon experiences from the migration program for matters related to protection and migration.

**Disaster Risk Reduction:** Communities have been affected in different ways, either by meteorological phenomena, diseases and previous social conditions. The tropical storm and the tropical depression Eta and Iota have affected communities that were already vulnerable, communities have had to face droughts, vector-borne diseases such as dengue, Zika and Chikungunya, the current COVID-19 pandemic, and the impacts are reflected in loss of life, repercussions on their physical and mental health, limited access to basic needs (such as food, health, livelihoods, education), among others.

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<sup>4</sup> OXFAM. Damage Assessment Report. 24 November

<sup>5</sup> EHP. Situation report – Guatemala. November 26.

<sup>6</sup> GRC. Situation Report n°4 – November 8.

This emergency has highlighted the need to promote the reduction of vulnerability to climate change, transfer and provide the necessary tools and capacities to the communities directly affected.

In the case of Alta Verapaz, it has been identified that the communities have an important level of organization and coordinate actions with the COCODEs<sup>7</sup>. In the case of Izabal, not all of the advocacy communities have a solid community organization and the level of coordination of actions with the COCODEs varies depending on the community. It is important to strengthen community-based organizations (COCODEs) and raise awareness about the importance of being prepared for future disasters. Furthermore, developing resilience and climate change adaptation mechanisms is a priority in a context where extreme weather events are becoming more frequent and intense.

**Security:** IFRC security plans apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. Area specific Security Risk Assessments are conducted for all operational areas should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures are identified and implemented. All IFRC staff must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e., Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security online training before deploying. This motivation is constantly being refreshed to ensure that all personnel deployed are compliant and all incoming surge and ERU personnel have this as a pre-travel requirement. The GRC has a Security Focal Point and an established security network in all of its chapters. Although the presence of IFRC staff in country is minimal, the MSR's for operations are followed. The National Society security person works closely with the country representative for IFRC and the Americas Security Team to ensure compliance and Due Care are extended to all staff.

### **Logistics**

Coordination actions are being carried out with the logistics unit of the Regional Office of the IFRC in Panama to strengthen the logistics capacity of the National Society for the distribution of humanitarian aid to the affected areas.

As from the beginning of the operation, the purpose of activities in logistics is to effectively manage the supply chain, including mobilization, procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage, and transportation to distribution sites, in compliance with the requirements of the operation and in line with IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

A mobilization table is published and updated periodically, according to the operation needs.

### **Operation Risk Assessment**

It is not discarded that other hydrometeorological events will impact Guatemala and that this will cause other emergencies in the region and that the affected families will again suffer the impact of climatic events. Guatemala is ethnically diverse, and each ethnic community has its own language and idiosyncrasy. This diversity requires in-depth cultural understanding in order to design relevant interventions. In addition, the conditions of the road infrastructures in the country, especially in the affected region, make it difficult to mobilize the GRC, the goods and the resources to respond to the emergency. The COVID-19 pandemic is a major threat to the work carried out by GRC volunteers and staff, so protection measures are being maximized to reduce the risks of contagion. An increase in cases could lead the government to take new measures to prevent infection including curfews, quarantine, mobility restrictions, border closures, among others, which would significantly impact the operation, it is important to highlight that the departments of Alta Verapaz and Izabal are among the top 10 departments that report the highest number of confirmed cases of COVID-19.<sup>8</sup>

Understanding the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the IFRC Office required a review of the Minimum-Security Requirements (MSRs) on site and an articulation of the different support areas and units' part of the Business Continuity Plan (BCP) Team to support the emergency while ensuring the duty of care of the personnel, the people we serve, and the partners we are working with. At the regional level, a security surge is responsible for supporting deployments and compliance with pre-travel requirements. Additionally, support in the coordination with units, departments and PNSs for the clarification of security procedures in Central America and support in the process of guiding the updating of the MSR.

The GRC has developed a COVID-19 transmission prevention plan, which will be strengthened by this operation, and which staff and volunteers should adhere to. Preventative measures include regular cleaning and disinfection of office spaces and vehicles, mandatory use of PPE, temperature checks upon entering the National Society's office, and contact tracing in case of suspected or confirmed cases.

Given the prevalence of violence in the country, GRC humanitarian operations are not exempt from dangers such as crime, theft, and road accidents, among others. That is why training in operational security (Stay Safe IFRC guidelines), including Security Risk Analysis, the implementation of the National Society's security protocol, are fundamental factors for the safe development of the operation.

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<sup>7</sup> COCODE: Community Councils of Urban and Rural Development are the coordinating entity for participation at the community level. They are composed of the residents of the corresponding community.

<sup>8</sup> [Guatemala](#). Alert level by region

The migrant caravans coming from Honduras represent a latent risk in the country, considering that an unfavourable scenario considers a border closure where the containment processes can cause the caravan to lead to social disturbances within the country and in the border areas.

Among the mitigation measures against possible risks are the training of volunteer personnel in operational security strategies, the adequate provision and correct use of personal protection equipment, as well as the implementation of the Federation's insurance for volunteer personnel participating in the operation.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

Following the impact of Eta and Iota, immediate steps were taken to safeguard and protect the affected people and the Guatemalan Red Cross supported local DANA authorities in identifying the most affected communities and families, as well as the impact on health services, livelihoods, housing and public buildings and productive infrastructure in the affected regions.

The overall objective of the operation in Guatemala is to meet the immediate needs and support the early recovery of **2,000 families (10,000 people)** affected by Hurricane Eta and Iota in the departments of Alta Verapaz and Izabal for a duration of **18 months**, in the areas of Shelter, Livelihoods and Basic Needs, Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Protection, Gender, and Inclusion, Disaster Risk Reduction, and Migration.

An assessment was conducted by the staff of the Guatemalan Red Cross and the IFRC Rapid Response Teams mobilized in the country, which allowed the identification of the main affected areas: Partial and total damage to housing and community infrastructure, access to food and basic necessities, partial or total loss of livelihoods (agriculture, livestock, backyard animal husbandry, work equipment), access to health services due to the difficulty of moving the population to medical centers or health teams to the communities, damage, contamination or destruction of water supply and basic sanitation systems or sources, damage or collapse of the road system (roads in poor condition and bridges destroyed), this assessment also allowed the identification of the main needs in terms of PGI and the need to guarantee spaces for community participation in decision making.

From the GRC branches actions are coordinated with governments and municipalities within the framework of the Operation. Especially in the department of Alta Verapaz, the Cobán branch is holding permanent meetings with local governments to establish mechanisms to reach out to communities and is analyzing ways to establish advocacy processes through the Red Cross. Actions are coordinated directly with the COCODEs that are the community-based organizations.

The CEA approach has been incorporated into the Action Plan as a transversal line of action to guarantee that the operation has the greatest positive impact on the community and to ensure the empowerment of the actions in the long term. All sectors include the CEA component to guarantee the participation of the communities in their strengthening of local capacities and resilience. GRC is in frequent contact with the communities of Alta Verapaz and Izabal, during these approaches information is being collected on existing needs and at the same time it is being explained how GRC is implementing humanitarian assistance actions on the ground, providing this type of explanation to the communities is key to not create false expectations, to start involving village members and to outline a strategy of participation and accountability from the first response actions that have been conducted and explain the status of the actions carried out and inform about the next steps to be taken.



*Guatemalan Red Cross and IFRC staff conducting CEA surveys with the ODK tool kit. The surveys were conducted in 18 villages in Alta Verapaz and are being conducted in communities in Izabal. Source: GRC, January 2021.*

With the support of the IFRC rapid response team, the National Society has elaborated a CEA Action Plan that contemplates the implementation of bidirectional communication and community participation mechanisms applied in the health, water and sanitation actions to be implemented. For the execution of this plan, the National Society has a focal point for CEA and is considering hiring a CEA officer. A CEA training is currently being organized for National Society staff so that the approach can be disseminated in all actions that the Guatemalan Red Cross implements.

To evaluate the effectiveness of the communication implemented, surveys and house visits have been conducted in the communities of Alta Verapaz and Izabal to monitor the effectiveness of the messages transmitted in the various


actions that will be developed during the operation. Periodic monitoring reports will be generated on the effectiveness of the messages that are being disseminated through the communication channels used such as community radio, speakers, community posters, among others.

An assessment tool using ODK has been designed with the Rapid Response Team support, that includes selection criteria to prioritize the vulnerable population (pregnant women, people with disabilities, chronic diseases, among others) to be assisted with humanitarian aid according to their needs. This tool also includes aspects related to the intervention sectors identified in the Action Plan.

The actions determined in the plan are in accordance with the Sphere Standards, which have been considered in the acquisition of food kits, hygiene kits, water and sanitation actions, shelters, health among others. For the procurement of the food kits in addition to ensuring that they comply with food safety assessment and analysis and nutrition; an external inspection entity is being hired to guarantee the quality of the products that will be delivered to the assisted population.

To ensure adequate monitoring of the operation and with the support of the rapid response team a Monitoring Plan is being developed, which will contain the description of the indicators, methodology and frequency of measurement and reporting.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <p><b>Shelter</b>  <b>People reached:</b> 6,481 people  Male: 3,889  Female: 2,592</p>		
<b>Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people provided with safe, adequate, and durable recovery shelter and settlement assistance (2,000 families)	10,000	6,481
<b>Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# families provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance (through the provision of related HH items to cover basic needs).	2,000	1,353
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>As part of the assessments conducted, different coordination efforts were made with the delegations of Alta Verapaz and Izabal for the collection, compilation, and management of information from the communities affected by the emergency.</p> <p>The shelter sector was one of the most affected sectors in this emergency. This was evident not only in the visits to areas where homes were totally destroyed, but also in the number of people who were sheltered in official and unofficial establishments throughout the departments. In most cases, families lost their personal or household belongings.</p> <p>According to an assessment carried out by the IOM through its DMT programs<sup>9</sup> in the collective centers authorized by the government, it was identified that most of them do not have the minimum characteristics of space, access to basic services or health care, among others, to accommodate this number of people and that a process of strengthening the capacities of the governing bodies of this sector will be necessary. It should be noted that people in unofficial collective centers usually meet with relatives, neighbours, in churches or community spaces.</p> <p>The most affected areas are no longer flooded, which has allowed many people to leave the official collective centers, but many people are still in community collective centers (family or friends), which makes it difficult to identify them for assistance. In the same way, being a multi-threat country, it is not ruled out that new events impact</p>		

the areas. For example, new collective centers have been opened due to low temperatures during 8-10 January 2021. The 9 collective centers that the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (CONRED) has set up for the season of falling temperatures have served 228 people in the departments of Guatemala, Quiché, Sacatepéquez, Sololá, Totonicapán and Quetzaltenango.

The humanitarian actors actively working in collective centers in Izabal are: *UNHCR, Oxfam, CRS*. And in Alta Verapaz *WVI, UNFPA, OXFAM, PLAN, MC, CENACIDE, CARE*.

Population to be assisted: 2,000 families (10,000 people) in the municipalities of Cobán, San Pedro Carchá, San Juan Chamelco and Chisec in Alta Verapaz, and Puerto Barrios, Morales and El Estor in Izabal. The selection criteria were defined in coordination with the communities and their community development committees. The criteria may include the state of displacement, the severity of damage to housing and other criteria of vulnerability.

GRC volunteers conducted a first distribution of household items (HH) in the affected area, including 1,282 blankets and 71 kitchen sets, reaching 1,349 families in the collective centers. These items were pre-positioned in the National Society's warehouses for immediate response, and will be replenished as part of the strategy set out in the action plan.

The CRG will focus its collective center and settlement intervention on the distribution of essential household items, rather than emergency shelter and recovery assistance. Other actors in the country (including those mentioned above) are better positioned for shelter interventions. Instead, the GRC will complement the planned support for household items with CVA assistance. In the Plan of Action, which also has bilateral and other funding, the GRC is planning awareness-raising sessions on collective center repair.



## Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 0

### Outcome 2: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore, and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people that have enough food to meet their survival threshold for a month	10,000	0
# of people supported with CVA for basic needs	10,000	0
<b>Output 2.1: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# families that have enough food to meet their survival threshold for a month	2,000	0
<b>Output 2.2: Household livelihood security is improved through food production, increased productivity, and post-harvest management.</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families supported with livelihood protection assistance	1,000	0
<b>Output 2.3: Families are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families supported with CVA for basic needs	2,000	0
# volunteers and staff trained on CVA	20	0

### Progress towards outcomes

Although most of the population has returned to their homes, they now face the reality of having lost or affected their livelihoods and they are in immediate need of food assistance. The GRC and other organizations have begun the process of distributing food to affected communities, assistance is needed to provide adequate food supplies. In other communities, access to markets remains limited due to access constraints and food assistance has been identified as a priority. CONRED reports 119,840 people have been affected by losses to agriculture in Alta Verapaz, and 67,110 in Izabal. In a preliminary analysis, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA)

estimated agricultural damages resulting from the storms at nearly 120,000 hectares across 108 municipalities, affecting 182,000 families countrywide. There is a need for immediate relief to support households' capacity to meet their basic needs, as they have lost their sources of income due to the inundated fields and subsequent damage to crops. As access to markets is restored, multipurpose cash can provide immediate relief and allow the affected population to prioritize their own needs. The modality will be decided based on feasibility studies and engagement with the communities. In addition, assistance for protection and recovery of livelihoods will be needed. This will be provided through distribution of agricultural kits to selected households.

The operation is expected to assist 2,000 families affected by Eta and Iota, in different sectors delivering humanitarian aid which will increase the demand for heavy vehicles in the National Society, for this GRC has incorporated within its budget the purchase of a vehicle that will facilitate the deliveries planned for the coming months, also within the terms of reference for contracting suppliers has been established that the distribution points are the closest to the affected communities, with the aim of reducing mobilization of humanitarian aid kits. Also is planned the provision for the delivery of agricultural equipment to families and the provision of unconditional/multifunctional cash grants to meet their basic needs, with an CEA approach.

The GRC is coordinating the process of acquiring the new vehicle, which is being coordinated with the Regional Logistics Unit. And it is in the process of purchasing 1,000 food kits in coordination with the RLU. Additionally, it is currently in the process of hiring an external agency to certify that the food provided by the supplier meets the quality and is in agreement with the proposal.

As first response actions, GRC has distributed humanitarian aid in Alta Verapaz consisted of family food kits and hygiene kits for 500 families in Cobán affected by the Eta-Iota disaster, which has been financed by AECID in cooperation with Spanish Red Cross. In Izabal, with the support of UNICEF, 615 family hygiene kits were distributed in the communities of Morales and Puerto Barrios.



## Health

**People reached:** 3,459 people

Male: 2,075

Female: 1,384

### Outcome 3: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# people reached by pre-hospital care services	1,000	1,597

#### Output 3.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of habilitated health facilities	2	0

#### Output 3.2: Target population is reached with Search and Rescue activities.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with search and rescue services	500	679
# of volunteers trained on search and rescue	25	00

### Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with community-based epidemic prevention and control activities (activities, distribution of kits, etc. – reached directly)	5,000	107

#### Output 4.1: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers and staff trained at CBHFA with CEA approach	25	0
# of Health and hygiene promotion campaigns carried out	7	0
# of families reached with PPE	1,000	0

<b>Outcome 5: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people reached by psychosocial support affected by the disaster (services, activities with PSS kits distribution, community activities – reached directly)	TBD	3,459
<b>Output 5.1: Psychosocial support (PSS) provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of affected people reached with psychosocial services	1,000	3,459
# of volunteers/staff reached with psychosocial support	100	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>The climate during the response was changeable and access to communities was difficult, the arrival of Iota after Eta made it very difficult to implement response activities.</p> <p>In November due to the Eta emergency, when the collective centers were opened, it was expected that the affected population would return to their communities, but it was not possible, they had to remain in the collective centers due to the arrival of Iota, so for this reason GRC kept developing response and monitoring actions and kept the population informed about the risks. As a result of the hurricanes, access to north communities in El Estor in the Izabal department became difficult, and it has been necessary to move boats to reach the sector.</p> <p>Despite the limitations, pre-hospital care was provided to 1,597 people, the main causes were medical emergencies, trauma and gynecological; this activity was mainly carried out in the Departments of Izabal and Alta Verapaz.</p> <p>Attention was provided to 679 people during the floods, achieving the evacuation of risk areas to safe places assigned to house the affected population. The main municipalities reporting this type of activity are Puerto Barrios, San Pedro Carcha and Cobán.</p> <p>Community actions were carried out to prevent and control epidemics, starting with community organization and coordination with community leaders who mostly belonged to the Community Development Councils (COCODE), 107 community leaders participated in these coordination activities. The work with the organization was also part of the initial actions in the 36 collective centers that were able to provide various services. The services provided as of this report are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medical attention to 627 people.</li> <li>• 71 kitchen kits</li> <li>• 1282 blankets</li> <li>• 272 food rations</li> <li>• 51 repellents.</li> </ul> <p>GRC has implemented mental health and psychosocial support activities in communities and collective centers, directly benefiting 3,459 people, including psychological first aid during the first 72 hours.</p>		



CEA coordinator part of the IFRC rapid response team training volunteers from Coban and Puerto Barrios in the use of ODK for CEA surveys. Source: GRC, January 2021.

To ensure community engagement and accountability, the GRC CEA focal point and the CEA coordinator are conducting an information collection exercise in the communities of Alta Verapaz and Izabal. A total of 18 volunteers were trained in the use of the ODK tool, and now they could share their knowledge with the other volunteers in their delegations and used this knowledge to the CEA surveys, (8 from the Coban delegation and 11 from Puerto Barrios). Currently, information has been collected in 23 communities, 18 in Cobán and 5 in Puerto Barrios, surveying 297 families in these communities, based on the information obtained in the CEA surveys, communication channels and key messages will be defined to provide useful and timely information to the communities.



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

**People reached:** 8,130 people

Male: 4,878

Female: 3,252

### Outcome 6: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context	10,000	0
# sanitation facility enabled (latrines, showers, hand wash and laundry sinks)	100	4
# of people reached with hygiene items and activities (cleaning kits, family hygiene kits, hygiene promotion activities)	10,000	8,130
<b>Output 6.1: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe water during the emergency phase	2,000	1,500
# of water wells cleaned and disinfected	7	0
<b>Output 6.2: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of latrines installed (collective centres, schools, health centers)	16	1

**Output 6.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population**

<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of fumigated facilities (collective centres, schools, health centers)	27	0
# of fumigated homes	1,000	0
# families reached with hygiene items (cleaning kits and family hygiene kits)	2,000	1,626
# of people reached with key messages to promote personal and community hygiene	4,000	0

**Progress towards outcomes**

The damages identified in the sector include: limited access to potable water, destruction of the water system, collective centers and homes that accommodate affected families do not have an insufficient water system for basic needs, collected rainwater does not meet the minimum standard of chlorine concentration and pH, artisan wells present a total collapse due to flooding and contamination with feces, the families do not have hygiene items.

The actions to be included are the identification of contaminated wells that are a source of water in the communities to perform a process of cleaning and disinfection, also distributed water filters at the family level, training in its use to families and developing monitoring visits, among other activities planned, all this to provide access to safe water.

To promote hygiene with the families, cleaning and disinfection actions will be carried out in the flooded houses. For this purpose, households cleaning kits and mosquito breeding elimination kits, hygiene kits differentiated by sex and age, will be distributed. Based on the information obtained in the CEA surveys, communication channels and key messages will be defined to provide useful and timely information to the communities.



*GRC team installing water tanks to distribute safe water for consumption in the communities. Source: GRC, December 2020.*

In view of the damage to the water systems in some localities such as Campur, 13 distribution points for safe water for human consumption were installed.

These distribution points consist of the installation of water tanks with capacities ranging from 1500 to 2500 liters each, which have at least three jets to dispense water to the surrounding population, most of which are in collective centers and self-shelters in the upper part of Campur and nearby communities.

At the time of closing this report, 300 families (1,500 people) have benefited from the distribution of 561,000 liters of water. However, with the change in the rainy season, more people are expected to be reached.

To cover the need for adequate places for hand washing, 4 temporary handwashing facilities were set up and installed in collective centers in Campur, with the aim of promoting hand washing as a practice of preventing enteric and respiratory diseases.



GRC team installing handwashing facilities in shelters in Campur. Source: GRC, December 2020.

Items contributing to disease prevention have been delivered for personal and family use; detailed as follows to date:

- 1,368 hygiene kits
- 258 home cleaning kits
- 1 collective center cleaning kit

A total of 1,626 families (8,130 people) were reached with hygiene and home cleaning kits.

Kit for home water management:

- 587 buckets with jet
- 622 jerrycans
- 1,244 soap bars

The availability of tanker trucks at the local level is limited, the GRC coordinated with the municipality of San Pedro Cacha to have the municipal truck supply the 13 distribution points.

Bringing humanitarian assistance to the areas that were left incommunicado was a challenge for the Delegations, GRC displaced 4x4 vehicles to strengthen the capacities of the delegations.

The return of the sheltered people to their communities represents a challenge for the distribution of water by means of tankers, and GRC is currently evaluating a new distribution dynamic.




## Protection, gender and inclusion


People reached: 0

**Outcome 7: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with PGI activities (activities, training, distribution of kits, etc)	1,000	0
<b>Output 7.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual

# of volunteers and staff trained on PGI	30	0
<b>Output 7.2: Programmes and operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and other forms of violence especially against children.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people reached with community campaigns	1,000	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>GRC is currently planning to conduct a PGI assessment in the upcoming weeks based on the criteria of the PGI minimum standards for emergency situations. Planned activities under this sector include: develop and include messages on preventing and responding to SGBV in all community outreach activities, sensitization for processes of participation/inclusion of women in decision making and citizen training and information and awareness campaigns on participation, gender, inclusion, and other related issues for social fabric cohesion in the prioritized communities, integrated in sectoral community outreach activities.</p> <p>For this, it will be necessary to establish a system to ensure that RC staff and volunteers have signed and been briefed on the Code of Conduct, the PSEA Policy and the Child Protection Policy and trained in PGI issues, including Minimum Standard Commitments and IFRC PGI tool kit.</p>		

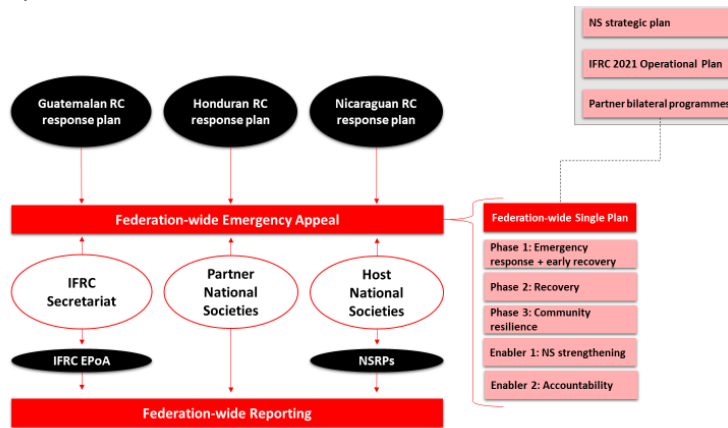
 <p><b>Migration</b>  <b>People reached: 315</b>  Male: 189  Female: 126</p>		
<b>Outcome 8: Communities support the needs of migrants and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit, and destination)</b>		
<b>Output 8.1: 8.1: Assistance and protection services to migrants and their families are provided and promoted through engagement with local and national authorities as well as in partnership with other relevant organizations.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people reached with services for migration assistance and protection	300	0
<b>Output 8.2: "Family links are restored for people separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the disaster"</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# RFL cases / services provided	300	315
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>The Migration Program, in conjunction with the regional coordination of the Monarch Butterfly program, redirected the project's lines of action to address the most urgent needs, focusing on the operation to ensure the inclusion of migrants in the response in the Izabal areas.</p> <p>In an initial response to assist affected communities, the Guatemalan Red Cross provided 315 (restoring family links) RFL services and will conduct a specific assessment of the needs of the migrant population.</p> <p>Within the activities planned under this sector, GRC developed awareness campaigns on the risks associated with migration in Izabal and plans to distribute hygiene kits for returning and transit migrants and during the operation will provide services to restore and maintain family contact.</p> <p>In addition, the capacities of volunteers from the delegations will be strengthened in safe referral for migrants.</p>		

 <p><b>Disaster Risk Reduction</b>  <b>People reached: 0</b></p>	
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<b>Outcome 9: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people reached through DRR	1,000	0
<b>Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of volunteers and staff trained on DRR	25	0
<b>Outcome 2: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas adopt climate risk informed and environmentally responsible values and practices</b>		
<b>Output 2.1: Contributions to climate change mitigation are made by implementing green solutions</b>		
# of volunteers and staff trained on climate change	TBD	0
# of environmental and climate studies	TBD	0
<b>Output 2.2: Community awareness raising programmes on climate change risks and environmentally responsible practices are conducted in target communities</b>		
# of green solutions implemented	TBD	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
The activities planned under this sector will start to be implemented starting from the third month of the operation.		

<b>Strengthen National Society</b>		
<b>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.</b>		
<b>Output S1.1.1: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of insured volunteers	300	0
# of PPE distributed to volunteers and staff	TBD	0
<b>Output S1.1.2: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
GRC strategy for resource mobilization developed (Yes/No)	Yes	0
<b>Output S1.1.3: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of delegations strengthened through their EOC	TBD	0
<i>Progress towards outcomes</i>		
The activities planned under this strategy will start to be implemented starting from the third month of the operation.		
<b>International Disaster Response</b>		
<b>Output S2.1.1. Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Federation-wide reporting mechanism developed (Yes/No)	Yes	In process
<i>Progress towards outcomes</i>		
The EPoA published in December is a part of a broader Federation-wide approach to this emergency response. It outlines the multilateral activities for Guatemala supported by the IFRC secretariat's funding ask in the IFRC Emergency Appeal. As part of this membership coordinated approach, which is detailed in the diagram below, a Federation-wide Single Plan and reporting mechanism is being developed at the regional level based on the Response Plans from Guatemalan Red Cross and other affected National Societies, and in consultation with all Federation members contributing to the response. This Plan will ensure linkages between all response activities (including bilateral activities and activities funded domestically), establish a best-practice model for good		

coordination and assist to leverage the capacities of all members of the Federation in the country, to maximize the collective humanitarian impact.



## Influence others as leading strategic partner

Output S.3.1.1. The IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluations that serve as the basis for promotion, resource mobilization and programming.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Lesson learn workshop developed (Yes/No)	Yes	No
<i>Progress towards outcomes</i>		
The lesson learn workshop is planned for the last quarter of the operation.		

## Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

Output S4.1. 4: Staff security is prioritized in all IFRC activities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Security field assessment developed (Yes/No)	Yes	No
<i>Progress towards outcomes</i>		
The activities planned in this strategy will begin to be implemented from the second quarter of the operation.		

### Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Information bulletin no. 1](#)
- [Information bulletin no. 2](#)
- [Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Operation Update no. 1](#)

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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.