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12-months update

Central America: Hurricanes Eta & Iota



Emergency Appeal N° MDR43007	Glide N°: TC-2020-000218-NIC TC-2020-000220-HND TC-2020-000222-GTM
12-months Update - Operation update N° 4 Date of issue: 27 December 2021	Period covered by this update: 8 November 2020 to 30 November 2021
Operation start date: 8 November 2020	Timeframe: 21 months (3 months extension) New end date: 31 August 2022
Funding requirement (CHF): CHF 22.6million Donor response coverage here. The IFRC kindly encourages increased donor support for this Emergency Appeal to enable host National Societies to continue to provide support to the people affected by Hurricanes Eta and Iota, primarily in the process of recovering their livelihoods, which were almost entirely devastated.	DREF initially allocated: CHF 1 million
Number of people to be assisted: 102,500 people (20,500 families)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: American Red Cross, British Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Guatemalan Red Cross, Honduran Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Nicaraguan Red Cross, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, and Canadian Red Cross Society.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Guatemala: National Disaster Reduction Coordination (CONRED); Honduras: National Risk Management System (SINAGER); Nicaragua: National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Care (SINAPRED); Regional Group on Risks, Emergencies and Disasters for Latin America and the Caribbean (REDLAC), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), United Nations System agencies and programmes and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) member organizations.	

Summary of main revisions to the Emergency Plan of Action:

This operation update documents the following changes to the emergency plan of action¹:
A No-Cost Extension of the appeal operational timeframe from 31 May 2022 to 31 August 2022 to accommodate the implementation of the newest donor contribution to the Guatemalan Red Cross, which will be carrying actions in the field until July 2022.

¹ A more detailed and comprehensive description of the National Societies' changes on their action plans is included in the Needs Analysis and Detailed Operational Plan sections of this report.

In the case of **Guatemala**, it is necessary to extend the implementation timeframe due to new contributions whose funds will be implemented mainly in 2022 and, due to difficulties of access to the communities, it is expected that more time will be needed than initially planned. In addition, there have been demonstrations in the intervention area due to mining activities, making it challenging to comply with the planning of activities, considering the safety and integrity of staff and volunteers. Also, the lack of suppliers interested in participating in bidding processes launched by the National Society through the appeal for tenders causes delays in the purchasing processes. In this regard, the main changes made in the focus sectors for Guatemala are as follows:

- Livelihoods: The number of people to be assisted was increased due to new contributions focused on livelihoods protection, mainly through the multipurpose cash transfer program.
 - Health: Also due to the new contributions, a new result and its respective indicators and activities were added, focused on strengthening the capacities of the community and local authorities to improve food and nutrition of vulnerable populations, mainly children under five years old. This increased the number of people to be assisted in this sector.
 - In the area of psychosocial support, the number of people assisted increased due to community diagnoses and the demand from the communities for this type of support.
 - WASH: Some activities were eliminated, mainly those focused on the construction of latrines and fumigation, because the communities no longer saw the need for them, or they were carried out in parallel with funds outside this Appeal.
 - Disaster Risk Reduction: The targets, indicators, and activities were eliminated because the National Society carried out most of the activities in parallel with funds outside this Appeal.
- In the case of **Honduras**, it is one of the National Societies with the highest percentage of implementation of the appeal funds. In all focus areas, some indicators decreased, and others increased in their goal because the aspirational budget was not reached; modifications were made based on the current budget of the operation.
 - In shelter, the target of the number of people and families who have safe, adequate, and durable recovery accommodation and assistance for settlement was reduced. In addition, the Participatory Approach for Shelter Awareness (PASSA) will be carried out to complement those communities to increase local capacity to reduce risks related to housing.
 - In the health and PGI sectors, the goals were exceeded, and the number of individuals and families is expected to continue increasing.
 - In livelihoods, the goal was reduced in the support through CVA to families and volunteers, as well as the number of micro-enterprises whose livelihoods are restored or improved to the pre-disaster level. The implementation of good farming practices will not be implemented due to a lack of funds.
 - In WASH, the target modification was minimal, and some indicators are going to be completed in the next months.
 - In migration, most indicators will not be reached. However, the HRC will continue to work bilaterally with the IFRC and other institutions to provide humanitarian support to the migrant population.
 - In disaster risk reduction, implementation will focus on raising awareness about climate change at the community level.

Some actions and indicators of the response stage have been eliminated since the operation is focused on recovery activities due to the constant changes of context and phase change.

- In **Nicaragua**, it is also necessary to extend the implementation timeframe because local purchases have been made for recovery actions and some delays have been experienced in the delivery of goods, due to the remoteness of the intervention area and availability of materials and supplies. Additionally, the National Society has started the registration process according to the International Agent law's in Nicaragua, and this process could delay the reception of funds and thus the implementation of some activities. On the other hand, the National Society has secured bilateral donations at the local level, which has meant that

many of the actions contemplated to be done through this appeal will instead be implemented within the framework of the overall NRC action plan.

- Shelter: the operation will focus on providing technical assistance by implementing Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) workshops in communities and assisting in the reconstruction of 300 houses with significant damage.
- Livelihoods: sustained efforts of long-term livelihood strengthening with in-kind assistance and technical assistance have been discontinued due to the high operational costs involved.
- Health: new vector control activities have been incorporated to raise awareness about solid waste management and the distribution of vector control nets.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

According to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the 2020 Atlantic hurricane season was the most active in history. It was also the fifth in a row to present above-average activity, with 30 named tropical storms, of which 13 became hurricanes.

On 3 November 2020, Hurricane Eta made landfall in Nicaragua as a Category 4 hurricane, causing landslides and floods that displaced thousands of people and left dozens dead or missing in Central America and parts of the Caribbean.

Fourteen days later, Hurricane Iota worsened the situation in areas already affected by Eta and significantly expanded the impact to other regions in Nicaragua and other Central American countries. Originating as a tropical wave in the eastern Caribbean on 10 November, Iota rapidly strengthened to a hurricane by 15 November and to a Category 5 hurricane by 16 November. It struck Nicaragua and the Gracias a Dios region in Honduras as a Category 5 hurricane on 17 November, causing flash floods, river floods, and landslides².

These two hurricanes affected more than 7.5 million people in Central America³. The governments of Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua declared states of emergency in at-risk departments and requested humanitarian and financial aid, elevating it to an official international-level request to intensify emergency response actions.

Guatemala

Between 3 and 17 November 2020, tropical storms Eta and Iota pummelled most of the Guatemalan territory with heavy rains that caused flooding and dozens of catastrophic landslides and mudflows. According to the National Disaster Reduction Coordination (CONRED), 16 of the country's 22 departments were affected by both storms, mostly Alta Verapaz, Izabal, Quiché, Huehuetenango, Petén, Zacapa, and Chiquimula. These departments are home to some five million people⁴.

As in 2005 with Storm Stan, Eta and Iota mainly affected rural areas with high levels of extreme poverty. The most affected department was Alta Verapaz, primarily indigenous Maya Q'eqch'í communities. The affected populations in the departments of Izabal, Quiché, Huehuetenango, Petén, Zacapa, and Chiquimula share several structural characteristics with those in Alta Verapaz: they live in rural areas, most self-identify as belonging to indigenous peoples, and they present poverty (income) and multidimensional poverty levels higher than the national average.

In the case of Izabal, the floods caused by the overflow of the Motagua River mainly affected the municipalities of Los Amates, Morales, Puerto Barrios, and El Estor. According to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), about 150 square kilometres were flooded in these four municipalities, directly affecting some 8,600 people. The floodwaters, which in some places rose as high as 2.50 metres, destroyed homes and their contents (furniture, appliances, clothing, kitchen utensils, among others), flooded streets and community spaces

² [CNN. Iota causes devastation in Central America as it recovered from Eta. 19 November 2020.](#)

³ [OCHA, 2020 Hurricane Season, Situation Report no. 4](#)

⁴ [Data from the National Population and Housing Census, 2018, National Statistics Institute, INE.](#)

with mud and stones, contaminated artisan wells, and destroyed community water systems, causing considerable damage to the community and municipal road infrastructure.

In the case of Alta Verapaz, some floods were caused by large rivers and their tributaries. In contrast, mainly between Cobán and Chisec and in San Pedro Carchá, were caused by a combination of surface and underground runoff, creating huge lagoons that flooded at least 20 communities. These communities reported that damage not only to homes, livelihoods, and infrastructure but also to crops, livestock, health posts, schools, and road networks.

According to the Presidency's Planning and Programming Secretariat (SEGEPLAN), the tropical storms caused losses, damages, and additional costs throughout the country in the order of 6 billion quetzals⁵.

Honduras

Hurricane Iota affected communities in the Sula Valley in northern Honduras as well as the departments of Copán, Choluteca, and Comayagua and compounded the damage inflicted by storm Eta in the departments of Cortés, Yoro, Atlántida, Santa Bárbara, Olancho, and Colón.

Approximately 4.7 million people⁶ were affected by the emergency. More than one million were evacuated, some 93,000 were transferred to collective centres and more than a hundred died because of the floods. Some 1,000 homes were destroyed, more than 6,000 were damaged and more than 88,000 were affected. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG) reported losses of up to 80 percent in the agricultural sector⁷. and according to ECLAC, the impact of the hurricanes has caused some 45,000 million lempiras in losses (approximately US\$1.86 billion).⁸

Most water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services have been restored by municipalities, although with needs, as distribution systems in most regions have collapsed and are in a slow initial recovery process. Shelter assistance remains a priority, as structures have suffered considerable damage. Communities' return home has come with creating makeshift shelters, often right next to the structures that used to be their homes or fields.

Livelihood recovery measures are considerable given the damage caused to agricultural plantations, and while the rainy season has ended, rubble and mud can still be found in communities. The breaches to riverbank walls have led to unsafe conditions that make it impossible to harvest successfully, affecting subsistence farmers and the informal workers who depend on seasonal crops. Urban areas have suffered the socioeconomic effects of the emergency, the COVID-19 pandemic, the economic recession, and the loss of jobs in the transport, trade, and agro-industry sectors, and said these threats exacerbate socioeconomic effects.

Nicaragua

Hurricane Eta made landfall in Nicaragua's northern Caribbean coast on 3 November 2020 as a category 4 hurricane packing 240-km/hr winds, pummelling the Wawa Bar community to the southwest of Puerto Cabezas, Bilwi for more than 30 hours. After Eta, the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation, and Care (SINAPRED) estimated that more than two million people were exposed to this storm⁹.

As a preventive measure, SINAPRED and other response mechanisms in the country, including the Nicaraguan Red Cross (NRC), evacuated almost 70,000 people and opened 325 collective centres. It declared a red alert for the Caribbean region and a yellow alert for the departments of Wiwili, Jinotega, Nueva Segovia, Matagalpa, and Chinandega. The Pacific region was also affected by torrential rains that caused landslides, which led to having to activate more than 300 collective centres and host households to house and take in families.

On 16 November, Iota made landfall in Nicaragua as a category 5 hurricane, packing winds of up to 260 km/h and hitting the community of Halouver (350 families, approximately 1,750 people, mostly Miskito indigenous people) 45 kilometres south of Puerto Cabezas.

⁵ [SEGEPLAN - Damage and losses caused by tropical depressions Eta e Iota in the country.](#)

⁶ [COPECO. December 2020](#)

⁷ [Fair Trade - Central America ETA and IOTA Hurricane Impact Report. November de 2020.](#)

⁸ [United Nations Honduras - ECLAC Report: Eta and Iota had an impact in Honduras of more than 45,000 million lempiras - December 2020.](#)

⁹ [Preliminary summary of damage caused by Hurricane ETA in Nicaragua, 9 November 2020.](#)

As a result, the northern Caribbean region was left uncommunicated, with no telephone and internet service, no electricity, and with no drinking water supply service. Puerto Cabezas was severely damaged housing and docks were destroyed, the temporary hospital set up had to be evacuated to the regional government's headquarters as the building began to cave in because of the strong winds, and the damage suffered by the Bello Amanecer regional hospital was even more severe.

Iota downgraded to a tropical storm, then went on to hit the Nicaraguan Pacific region, leaving in its wake destroyed bridges and homes, landslides, fallen trees, and flooding in the departments of Rivas, Managua, Carazo, Jinotega, Nueva Segovia, and Wiwili.

The official government report¹⁰ issued on 24 November 2020 following Iota indicated that some three million people were affected by both hurricanes and estimated the losses due to damages caused in 56 municipalities at US\$ 742,671,000.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society Response Action.



Guatemalan Red Cross



*GRC volunteers rescuing a person affected by hurricanes Eta and Iota.
Source: GRC*

The **Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC)** has carried out humanitarian actions to reach the population affected by Eta and Iota hurricanes in the departments of Alta Verapaz and Izabal, two of the most affected departments in the country, benefiting more than 40,000 people in 60 communities in these departments.

During the response phase, GRC strategically positioned personnel and resources, according to the forecasts and the activation of early warnings, to provide timely and effective humanitarian assistance to the

affected people in the communities with the following services: search and rescue of affected people, evacuation of people trapped by the floods, pre-hospital care, transfer of patients to health care centers, psychological first aid and psychosocial support, support in the administration of temporary shelters and damage assessment and needs analysis.

Subsequently, in the recovery phase, it has sought to strengthen the resilience of communities, promoting a culture of prevention and the economic sustainability of affected families through the following actions: water, sanitation, cleaning of wells, eradication of vectors, recovery and maintenance of community water systems, educational sessions on hygiene and health care, psychosocial support, delivery of humanitarian aid (mainly water filters, hygiene kits, kitchen, jerrycans, and food), strengthening to the communities, volunteers and staff on issues of protection, gender and inclusion, occupational therapy and stress management, health care, recovery of housing conditions, mental health, strengthening the food and nutrition of vulnerable populations, strengthening and organization of Community Health Commissions, early warning systems, and recovery and strengthening of livelihoods.

Since the beginning of the Eta and Iota emergency, more than 300 volunteers have been mobilized from GRC delegations nationwide to assist with response actions during this emergency.

¹⁰ [Preliminary property damage report for hurricanes Eta and Iota, 24 November 2020.](#)

These actions have been carried out by the Fundamental Principles and Mission of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in coordination with key actors for the recovery process of the population, with the commitment to alleviate human suffering, prioritizing the most urgent needs, with a focus on community participation and accountability with the communities, ensuring a transparent and comprehensive humanitarian action.



Honduran Red Cross

Founded in 1937, the Honduran Red Cross (HRC) has 53 councils/branches in four regions across the country, 376 staff members, and 5,300 volunteers nationwide working as auxiliary to authorities and humanitarian activities. Before the emergency, its main programmes included community health, disaster risk reduction, and migration at the national level, in addition to providing pre-hospital, blood bank, RFL, and psychosocial support (PSS) services.

Immediately after the emergency, HRC focused its activities on basic services, pre-hospital care, psychosocial support, safe water access, humanitarian aid kit deliveries, livelihoods, shelter, community accountability, protection, gender and inclusion, volunteer strengthening, and building the overall capacity of National Society, prioritizing community needs. For the operation, the San Pedro Sula council has functioned as an administrative headquarters and an office has been set up as an operational headquarters in the city's centre. The technical, administrative, and coordination staff is made up of 40 people. HRC is simultaneously working on projects such as COVID-19 Global Emergency Appeal and migration projects such as the Monarch Butterfly Project.

The NS has focused its efforts on strengthening the capacities of its team in the operation to respond to the needs, with the "mirror operation" strategy where the capacities of the HRC personnel were strengthened with the homologation of knowledge between IFRC and HRC. This allowed the HRC to establish an operation effectively managed entirely by the national society with the accompaniment of the IFRC. Allowing sustainable actions in the communities during the duration of the operation

The HRC has focused its efforts on enhancing the operation team's capacity to respond to needs through field visits, communication with community leaders, community boards, and water management boards. It has reviewed different mechanisms to implement its activities; carried out registrations in communities, prioritized by sector; and conducted censuses, needs analyses, and prepared selection criteria. It has also made multisectoral distributions and has initiated the Cash Transfer Programme (CTP) during this period. With technical support from the Movement, it has taken on a leadership role in sector representation tables and driven inter-agency activities. HRC ensures constant communication between sectors, entities, and agencies, and has been a pioneer in data collection since day one of the operation. It is considered a reliable source both nationally and internationally.



Nicaraguan Red Cross

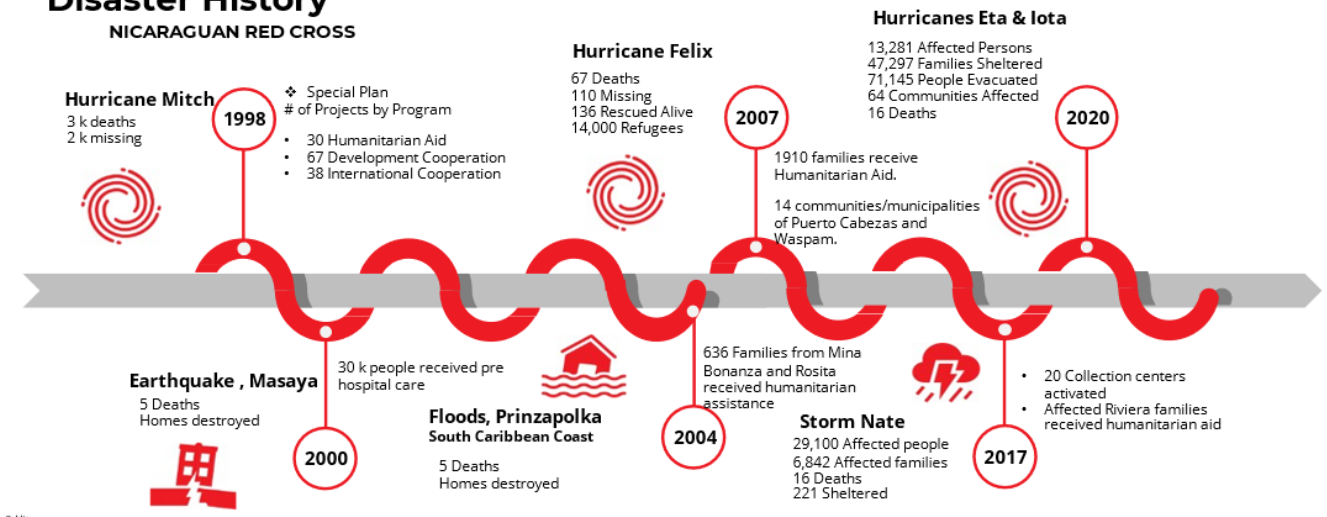
Founded 86 years ago, the Nicaraguan Red Cross (NRC) works as an auxiliary to the Government as established in its legal framework. It has 32 branches nationwide - 17 at the municipal level in the 15 departments and two autonomous regions that make up the country - and 1,520 volunteers working across the country on this operation.

The NRC has established strategic guidelines for actions aimed at building the resilience of the most vulnerable people through the delivery of services as well as vulnerability reduction, risk reduction, and disaster relief programmes.

In the last few years, the NRC has responded to different disasters that have endangered the lives of the population such as Hurricane Felix in 2007 in the Northern Caribbean Region and Storm Nate in 2017, the latter of which caused severe damage in various areas in the country. The NRC mobilized DREF funds to assist the affected population. The lessons learned from Nate have strengthened the National Society and brought experience in managing and dealing with this type of disaster.

Disaster History

NICARAGUAN RED CROSS



In the framework of response and recovery, NRC has carried out actions in different areas: WASH, overcrowding, Psychosocial Support for the benefit of affected communities, and capacity building of staff, volunteers, and the National Society. Each intervention of the NRC is part of the action plan of the ETA & IOTA operation, which has been focused on contributing to the reduction of the effects of the humanitarian crisis caused by the hurricanes by supporting the response, attention, and recovery of the most latent needs of the families in the communities of the RACCN, Jinotega and Nueva Segovia. Currently, the operation has provided humanitarian assistance benefiting close to 60,000 families with the distribution of 80,718 items and interventions focused on improving the community resilience of households affected by the destructive effects of hurricanes.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in countries.



Guatemalan Red Cross

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement have been highly active since the beginning of the emergency. The Spanish Red Cross also has a physical representation in the country. Also, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), with which the Guatemalan Red Cross (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 the first days of the emergency, a representative of the Swedish Red Cross (SRC) led the first response to the emergency in the GRC and proposed the guidelines on which the Eta and Iota operation should be developed.

Also, during the first emergency response, the Norwegian Red Cross (NRC), the German Red Cross (GRC), the American Red Cross (ARC), and the ICRC supported the mobilization of human resources and vehicles to strengthen the support that the GRC provided. To date, the GRC made an extra contribution, which aims to strengthen the livelihoods and basic needs in the recovery phase of the affected population.

As of March 2021, the IFRC has assigned three permanent staff to directly support GRC during the emergency response, including an Operation Project Manager, a Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting Officer, and a Financial Officer. The designated team is supported by a regional structure that is constantly seeking funds to provide humanitarian assistance to affected communities.

The IFRC continues to promote shared leadership initiatives between PNS in the country and the GRC, mainly in terms of technical support based on capacity and experiences. The IFRC is also in charge of collecting evidence generated by the GRC, to follow up on agreements with and requests from donors.



Honduran Red Cross

The presence of the IFRC has facilitated the activation of the International Appeal to respond to the emergency. Thirty-seven individuals from 15 NS have been deployed to address 20 intervention areas and manage the operation with HRC during its emergency response and initial recovery phases. The ICRC has enabled the implementation and activation of health, PSS and RFL activities to assist affected populations in the Sula Valley.

Seven National Cooperating Societies (SNC) are present in the country: Spanish Red Cross (country delegation); Norwegian Red Cross (country delegation); Canadian Red Cross (country delegation); German Red Cross (country delegation); Swiss Red Cross (bilateral project); American Red Cross (bilateral project); and Italian Red Cross (bilateral project).



Nicaraguan Red Cross

DREF and Emergency Appeal funds were activated through the IFRC, also channeling other types of support requested by the National Society in response to the emergency. The COVID-19 Operation Manager provided support during the emergency phase, and IFRC later hired an Eta/lota Operation manager for Nicaragua in March 2021 to assist during the recovery phase. Furthermore, the regional office in Panama has provided support through a specialized team tasked with managing emergency funds and projects and providing support, per the programme, to components linked to the emergency - water and sanitation, health, logistics, disaster risk reduction, among others. This team assists the NRC with the identification of priority needs, based on DANA progress, to carry out response and recovery actions for the population.

The Italian Red Cross (IRC), the Spanish Red Cross (SRC), and the ICRC are present in the country, both of which supported the NRC in assessing damages and the immediate response needs of the population during the emergency response phase. The IRC allocated emergency funds to cover operating costs such as the transport of humanitarian aid to the impact zone, while the SRC arranged for funds from traditional partners such as ECHO (European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations) and provided its funds as well. The ICRC continues to reinforce Safer Access and RFL in emergency operations, which were carried out during both the response and recovery phases.

NRC is currently implementing their national response plan coordinating with the different partners of the movement the actions that will be established to meet the response, for this purpose a GLOBAL ACTION PLAN was developed containing the different lines of action. This Global Plan is better aligned and defined as the damage assessment progresses and the needs of the most vulnerable populations are prioritized, which also makes it possible to define the areas of intervention according to the prioritized needs.

In general, the action plan guides the needs and the response and support that can be provided by the different partners of the movement. For its part, the Nicaraguan Red Cross provides information on its response actions and local coordination with partners and donors through its official media and donor reports.

By the Global Plan, the National Society officially requested to be part of the international appeal made by the International Federation to respond to the needs of the population in different components, these actions are complemented by each partner's actions.

Overview of non-RCRC actors' actions in countries.



Guatemalan Red Cross

The Government of Guatemala, through the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (CONRED), continues to provide specific assistance to families affected by Eta and Iota. CONRED¹¹ reports that as of November 2021, it mobilized 3,615,166.4 pounds of aid by land and air.

The organizations present in the country have assisted mainly in the areas where they already had a presence, although some have scaled up their operations to include other affected departments. According to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)¹², as of November 2021, 37 organizations are actively responding to the emergency in general and 29 especially in the department of Alta Verapaz, and 17 in the department of Izabal, mainly in terms of WASH, education, logistics, nutrition, protection, health, food and nutrition security, early recovery and infrastructure, coordination and information, and multipurpose cash transfers.

The Humanitarian Country Team (composed of OCHA, non-governmental organizations [NGOs], and international non-governmental organizations [INGOs]) had regular coordination meetings with CONRED and the GRC has been invited regularly. During these meetings, the basis for the update of the Humanitarian Response Plan for Guatemala was laid out, which is a presentation of the coordinated and strategic response devised by humanitarian organizations to meet the needs of people affected by the emergency. To date, the Plan has been published¹³.



Honduran Red Cross

The Honduran Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), under the leadership of the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Honduras and COPECO and with support from OCHA, issued an urgent appeal on 18 November 2020 to address humanitarian response covering eight key sectors: WASH, protection, camp coordination, shelter, food and nutritional security, health, education, and information coordination and management, they are made up of 29 organizations in the country.

To respond to the impact aggravated by Eta and Iota¹⁴, an addendum to the Appeal was published in December 2020 increasing financial needs to US\$ 90 million and the target population to 1.4 million.

Agencies such as UNHCR, IOM, and WFP were already present in the country before the emergency. Assessment teams were mobilized to carry out joint evaluations, such as the one by WHO-PAHO medical assessment team with the National Health Secretariat (SESAL) and UNFPA. A UNDAC team deployed to San Pedro Sula set up an on-site Coordination Centre (OSOCC) for inter-institutional coordination and cooperation. As of 8 November 2020, the HCT organized itself under a cluster scheme, focusing on six main clusters: WASH, Protection, Health, Education in Emergencies, Camp Coordination and Management, and Food Security.



Nicaraguan Red Cross

Since the alerts were decreed for both events, the NRC began coordinating with SINAPRED for a response based on needs and good coordination. SINAPRED according to the needs and geographical areas most affected has coordinated the RC intervention zones and under the priority lines. Meanwhile, the RC is

¹¹ [CONRED – Tropical phenomena Eta and Iota.](#)

¹² [OCHA – Tropical Storms ETA/IOTA Dashboard Guatemala.](#)

¹³ [Humanitarian Response Plan Guatemala / August 2021 - December 2022](#)

¹⁴ [OCHA - Flash Appeal Addendum. December 2020](#)

responding to the population that has been doubly affected by Hurricane IOTA in Waspam, Prinzapolka, Puerto Cabezas, Rivas, and Jinotega.

Private companies through their associations received or collected aid, some channeled it through their means to deliver it to the communities, while others delivered it to the NRC through the national collection centre. The companies Nestlé, Grupo Promerica through BANPRO, ANF, Banco de Alimentos, Walmart, have established alliances with NRC and have donated food and hygiene kits which have been distributed by NRC in the affected areas.

Some **Non-Governmental Organizations** and **Governmental Agencies** such as WORLD VISION, COSUDE (Swiss Cooperation for Development), AECID (Spanish Cooperation for Development), USAID, have also coordinated with the NRC to support the response and recovery of the affected people.

The **United Nations** organizations coordinate with the government to implement their response mechanisms, e.g., the World Food Program delivers food aid to SINAPRED; UNICEF coordinates with the Ministry of Education to address the needs of children in schools, as well as infrastructure needs.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis



Guatemalan Red Cross

In recent years, Guatemala has been impacted by different shocks and crises that have generated a wide range of humanitarian needs. From socio-natural disasters (eruption of the Fuego volcano in 2018; Eta and Iota in 2020) to increasing complex humanitarian crises (human mobility since 2018 and food insecurity/acute food insecurity/acute malnutrition since 2015), environmental and through environmental and health emergencies, virtually all regions have been affected.

While Eta and Iota affected the entire country, CONRED situation reports indicate that Alta Verapaz was the most affected department, followed by Izabal, Quiché, Huehuetenango, Petén, Zacapa, and Chiquimula.

In this scenario, the Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) supported local authorities in the DANA to identify the most affected communities and families, as well as the impact on health services, livelihoods, housing, and public buildings, as well as productive infrastructure in the affected regions. This assessment allowed the establishment of priorities of needs, which were materialized in action plans and early recovery by the State of Guatemala, in collaboration with various cooperation entities, including the GRC.

According to ECLAC's damage and loss assessments in Guatemala¹⁵, the primarily affected population was those who suffered a direct impact from the tropical depressions, i.e., those who lost their lives, those injured, sheltered, evacuated, and those affected as a direct and immediate consequence of the disaster because they were in the affected area at the time of the event. Given that a) not all evacuated or affected people went to collective centers; b) not all sheltered or affected persons were evacuated; and c) the available data did not allow distinguishing between these two groups, the deceased, the injured and evacuees have been considered as the primarily affected population, with the understanding that those sheltered are a subset thereof. It has therefore been estimated that the primarily affected population consists of approximately 311,000 people, including 198,575 from Alta Verapaz and 73,970 from Izabal.

According to CONRED's consolidated incident report¹⁶, as of November 2021, there were 2,438,933 people affected by Eta and Iota. To date, The Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)¹⁷ found that 3.8 million people have significant humanitarian needs in at least 11 departments of the country, including Izabal, Alta Verapaz, Quiché, and Huehuetenango, which were the most affected by Eta and Iota.

¹⁵ [Report on damage and loss assessment in Guatemala from tropical storms.](#)

¹⁶ [CONRED – Consolidation of Incidents due to tropical phenomena Eta-Iota.](#)

¹⁷ [Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021 -Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras.](#)

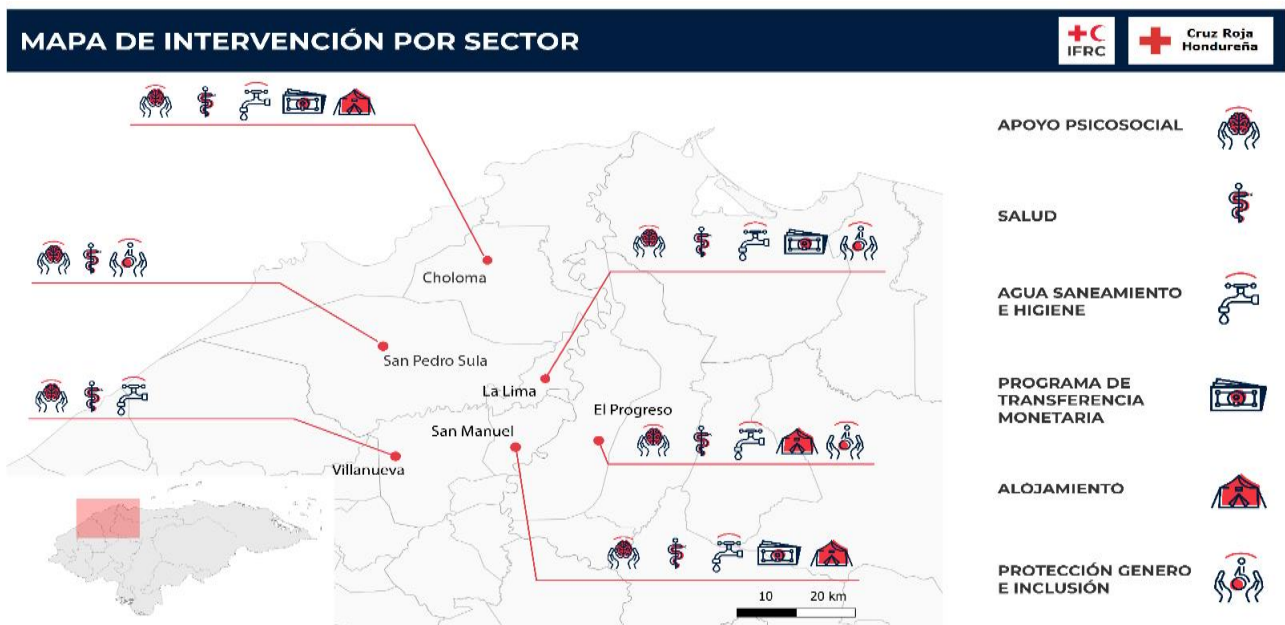
SEGEPLAN highlights that one of the main challenges for the authorities is rebuilding with the affected population's participation and acquiring the land in which to resettle the most affected population.



Honduran Red Cross

The interventions carried out during this period have included rural and urban areas divided into villages, neighbourhoods, and communities, some of which allowed access only to HRC because of how well known it is and its track record in the region. The communities have actively participated in planning, registrations, and activities per se. Given that the operation is transitioning from the response to the recovery phase, it has analysed primary and secondary data and performed preliminary assessments, censuses, market studies, feasibility studies, and community surveys, while applying for the Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Participation and Accountability (CEA) approaches.

The interventions carried out during this period have included rural and urban areas divided into villages, neighbourhoods, and communities, some of which allowed access only to HRC because of how well known it is and its track record in the region. The main beneficiary selection criteria were families whose livelihoods and means of subsistence were directly affected by the emergency and families whose homes were destroyed or heavily damaged. A multisectoral needs assessment was carried out in 71 communities to ensure support, identifying four geographic areas (see the community dashboard).



Nicaraguan Red Cross

As previously mentioned, hurricanes have caused disasters and severe damage to multiple social sectors in the communities of the Autonomous Region of the Northern Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua (RACCN), Jinotega, and Nueva Segovia. Considering the condition of poverty and the deprivation of basic services historically suffered by the population affected by the hurricanes, especially in the RACCN, the need for sustained actions to support the re-establishment and development of living conditions is more latent. Once the needs were identified, the specific actions to be taken during the response and recovery phases were decided in coordination with SINAPRED and the Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Care Municipal Committee (COMUPRED) in Puerto Cabezas and affected areas.

The main objective of the ETA & IOTA operation is to contribute to the reduction of the effects of the humanitarian crisis caused by the hurricanes by supporting the response, attention, and recovery of the most latent needs of the families in the communities of the RACCN, Jinotega and Nueva Segovia. Based on the social axes most affected by hurricanes, the action plan has been designed to develop actions aligned in six main

components: shelter, health and care, livelihoods, water, hygiene and sanitation, gender protection, and inclusion (PGI), and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). In addition to these components, the action plan includes interventions aimed at strengthening the National Society's institutional capacity to respond to future natural disasters.

Institutional strengthening actions are focused both on developing the capacities of volunteers in each of their specialties and increasing the resources of the NRC that make each of its humanitarian services possible. The intervention logic of each of the components is described below.

Needs analysis, by sector



Shelter

Guatemala

According to CONRED data¹⁸, 311,317 people were evacuated, of whom 30,602 were taken to official collective centers and 278,232 to unofficial collective centers. Alta Verapaz was the department with the highest number of sheltered population (13, 210), followed by Izabal with 10,654.

To date, everyone else has returned home and initiated recovery actions but living conditions and access to basic services and income have worsened considerably. In this regard, during the preliminary analysis for the Humanitarian Needs Overview report, it was determined with CONRED that there were no longer any relevant needs in terms of shelters derived from Eta and Iota.

While the initial response phase primarily involved the distribution of household items, the medium-term solution will continue to require repairing damaged housing. In the long term, the solution to the housing crisis caused by the hurricanes will require coordination with the government's housing deficit reduction of reducing the housing deficit and improving the livability and improving the living conditions of the most vulnerable populations.

Coordination with non-governmental and governmental organizations, civil society, the private sector, and international organizations is key to building the link with the recovery and development of decent housing.

Honduras

As of early December 2020, some 300,000 people went to temporary collective centres and shelters, 93,000 of whom were taken to official collective centres. As of November 2021, most families had returned to their homes, where they lacked minimum housing and safety conditions.

The selection criteria were based on non-structural dwellings in the intervention areas that could be reached with non-structural repairs; The largest number of people were supported through temporary accommodation centers to later carry out needs assessments in the communities where the results helped us to take as selection criteria the non-structural houses in the intervention areas that could arrive with non-structural repairs, due to the available amount of funds the number of people to be reached was reduced.

To support the deliveries of Household items, the number of people to be reached was reduced due to the effort made by other key actors, thanks to the coordination the effort was not duplicated, and everything was delivered equitably.

The Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) will be carried out as a complement in those communities to increase local capacity to reduce shelter-related risk by raising awareness and developing skills in joint and through the volunteers.

Nicaragua

The housing conditions of families in the Caribbean region have historically been overcrowded and with homes built from precarious materials, which has led to the deprivation of indigenous communities of the right to live in safety, with dignity, and with the certainty of property rights.

¹⁸ [CONRED-Information Bulletin 547-2020.](#)

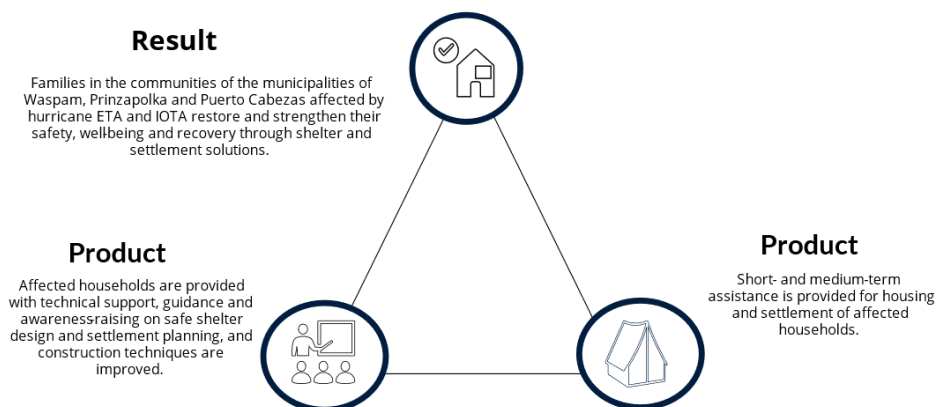
According to data from the 2014 Living Standards Measurement Survey (EMNV), the percentage of housing in the Caribbean Region in a situation of overcrowding is around 50.32% in rural areas. This evaluates overcrowding by the number of people per bedroom, being greater than three people per bedroom in an overcrowded household.

Likewise, the EMNV 2014 data reveal a low level of security of tenure given that 55.97% of rural housing are properties without deeds, borrowed, or owned by their members. This may be due to the socio-economic characteristics of property rights in indigenous communities where land is communal and individual property rights are simply not possible, which leads to difficulties for the intergenerational transfer of assets.

The lack of security tenure may partly explain the precarious materials and overcrowded housing conditions since, without strong property rights, there is little incentive to make significant improvements in housing quality. But more importantly, the extreme poverty of indigenous communities is the main determinant that prevents them from creating the minimum conditions for adequate housing.

The reality of the housing conditions of families in the Caribbean Region was exacerbated by the passage of hurricanes ETA & IOTA, where 116 communities were affected with partial and total damage to their homes causing families to prolong their stay in shelters. Consequently, the main objective of the shelter component of the ETA & IOTA operation is to restore and reinforce the safety, well-being, security, and recovery of families in the communities of Waspam, Prinzapolka, and Puerto Cabezas. In line with this objective, the component separates each of its actions into two main lines of intervention:

1. Provision of short and medium-term assistance for the housing and settlement of affected households to support the reestablishment of basic housing conditions. As part of this axis, the actions carried out are the reception, preparation, transport, distribution of basic household items such as jerry cans, tarpaulins, kitchen kits, blankets, tool kits, water filters, plastic buckets, and reconstruction kits (zinc, wood, nails).
2. Provision of technical support, guidance, and awareness-raising on safe shelter design and settlement planning, and to improve construction techniques in the communities. This aims to generate a medium- to long-term impact on strengthening community resilience from a shelter perspective.



As part of this second axis, NRC is facilitating the Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) workshop as a tool for reflection on good construction practices in the face of disasters and to support territorial planning that takes into account the risks to which communities are exposed.

Although the NRC has provided significant assistance to restore the housing conditions of indigenous families affected by the hurricanes in the RACCN (with the supplies needed to reinforce roofs mainly, such as zinc, wood, and nails), the need to provide the necessary supplies for the reconstruction of housing continues to be one of the main vulnerabilities of the population.

Currently, the damage caused by the hurricanes persists in many of the homes in the indigenous communities and the results of the community satisfaction survey conducted under the community engagement and accountability (CEA) approach reveal that the population identifies zinc and wood as one of their most latent needs for the reconstruction of their homes. Likewise, as part of improving community resilience in the face of future disasters and guaranteeing the dignity of indigenous families, initiatives focused on creating safe housing should be implemented. The CEA approach has been incorporated in two areas: 1) consultation on the latent needs of the communities and their level of satisfaction with the assistance provided, and 2) the residents carry out their reconstruction process and the NRC accompanies them to ensure the quality of the reconstruction.

In January 2022, as part of the diagnostic studies that will be carried out in different areas, surveys and structured interviews will be conducted to make a technical analysis of the housing needs, to propose new initiatives to meet these needs for safe housing.



Livelihoods and basic needs

Guatemala

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA)¹⁹, 136,761.20 cultivated hectares were damaged, and 204,500 families were affected, signifying 897 million quetzals in losses. The most damaged crops were maize, bean, plantain, banana, tomatoes, onion, broccoli, cardamom, and coffee.

Many of the crops were critical sources of livelihoods and food security for many families already facing economic difficulties because of the COVID-19 pandemic and according to the Rapid Gender Analysis²⁰ performed by UN Women and CARE Guatemala, determines that 24.4 percent of female-headed households will be at risk because they are traditionally single-parent households, which implies the absence of a potential second income, or the absence of a caretaker to share a person in the care of the home, children and elderly, so they often choose to consume less often food or take out informal money loans with high-interest rates. This is again evidence of the inequality and vulnerability increased during and after the impact of Eta and Iota.

According to the World Food Programme (WFP), the effects caused by Eta and Iota will exacerbate food insecurity for 1.8 million people who were already food insecure and who now will continue to need humanitarian assistance²¹. The FAO/WFP Hunger Hotspots Early Warning Report on Acute Food Insecurity for August to November 2021 has identified Guatemala as one of 23 countries globally at risk of further deterioration of their acute food insecurity situation²². According to the report Panorama of Food and Nutritional Security in Latin America and the Caribbean 2021²³, Guatemala has a prevalence of undernourishment of 16.8%.

It is important to note that among the sectors most affected by this food insecurity are small producers and day laborers, given that they do not have adequate social protection mechanisms and are therefore exposed to various external factors, such as climatic effects and/or changes in market prices.

In the case of the municipality of El Estor, located in the Department of Izabal, MAGA reports a total of 1,164 families in 24 communities that lost their livestock and hydrobiological production, which represents an estimated Q 975,449.00 (US \$129,217.20). In this context, the Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC), thanks to new contributions to the Emergency Appeal, decided to add El Estor within the prioritized municipalities in Izabal, mainly developing actions related to the protection of livelihoods, and assistance through the multipurpose cash transfer program. These changes are reflected below, in the section on livelihoods, in the increase of people to be assisted.

Honduras

According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG), some 569,000 cultivated hectares were lost, worsening conditions for those who depend on subsistence agriculture.

Because they have lost their livelihoods, many families have been forced to change their diets and resort to negative survival strategies. Additionally, preliminary assessments conducted by humanitarian partners report that the shortage of food and water in collective centres continues. There is also the risk of child malnutrition, with more than 5,000,000 children at risk according to UNICEF²⁴. This is in line with the updated Panorama of Food and Nutritional Security in Latin America and the Caribbean 2021 report²⁵, which states that Honduras has a prevalence of undernourishment of 13.5%.

The farmer's assessment showed that many of the key stakeholders are supporting them, therefore, it was decided to eliminate this indicator due to the complexity of this item, due to time management, the diversity of crops, and the reduction of funds.

¹⁹ [MAGA-Report on damage caused by tropical depressions Eta and Iota.](#)

²⁰ [ONU Women/CARE – Rapid Gender Analysis.](#)

²¹ [OCHA – Situation Report 5. Guatemala.](#)

²² [FAO/WFP - Hunger Hotspots:early warnings on acute food insecurity: August to November 2021 outlook.](#)

²³ [FAO, IFAD, PAHO, WFP and UNICEF - Latin America and the Caribbean: Regional overview of food and nutrition security 2021.](#)

²⁴ [Central America and Mexico: 2020 Hurricane Season – Situation Report 5 \(8:00 am EST 26 November 2020\)](#)

²⁵ FAO, FIDA, OPS, WFP y UNICEF. 2021. América Latina y el Caribe - *Panorama regional de la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional 2021: estadísticas y tendencias*. Santiago de Chile, FAO. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7497es>

Working with micro-entrepreneurs was prioritized because support for this area strengthens the economy of what is considered the industrial city, in addition to supporting the initiatives of some volunteers who are creating their micro-businesses to generate employment, obtain economic growth, and boost entrepreneurship.

The number of people to be reached with livelihoods was reduced due to lack of funds, according to evaluations the best way to support people was through the cash transfer program.

Nicaragua

The population of the Autonomous Region of the Northern Caribbean Coast (RACCN) has historically presented high rates of general and extreme poverty. According to data from the 2014 Living Standard Measurement Survey (EMNV), in the Atlantic region, about 18.95% of households live in general poverty, the general poverty line is defined at 17,011.47 NIO (about 477 USD) per year according to the National Institute of Development Information (INIDE)²⁶. On the other hand, it is estimated that 6% of households live in extreme poverty.

The disasters caused by the hurricanes combined with the economic effects of the pandemic and the socio-political crisis of 2018 have exacerbated the condition of poverty and vulnerability of families in the RACCN further exposing their food security. One of the greatest damages caused by the passage of hurricanes ETA & IOTA in the RACCN is the destruction of the livelihoods of hundreds of vulnerable households.

The main economic activities of RACCN households are agriculture, livestock, and artisanal fishing. While these economic activities represent their main source of income, they are also one of their main sources of food. The hurricanes have caused significant damage to their crops and major losses to fishing equipment. Some families have been forced to choose between selling part of their productive assets to ensure food security for their members or reducing the number of mealtimes per day (FAO, 2021)²⁷. According to the report Panorama of Food and Nutritional Security in Latin America and the Caribbean 2021²⁸, Nicaragua has a prevalence of undernourishment of 19.3%.

Faced with this situation, the intervention line of the ETA & IOTA operation is strategically designed to address two specific axes:

- The first, assistance in kind or cash for the recovery of the livelihoods of affected families.
- The second, assistance to basic needs for food security.

Livelihood recovery actions include the delivery of production supplies for fishing, agriculture, and commerce, which are the main economic sectors in the intervention area. According to a consultation with community members, the main materials required for the reestablishment of their livelihoods are thermos flasks, basic grains, seeds, kitchen items, and tools.

The second axis involves interventions to assist the food security of households affected by the hurricanes. NRC has carried out the process of receiving, preparing and distributing food packages as one of its main immediate response humanitarian assistance actions.

Although the NRC has distributed 30,378 food packages to date, beneficiaries in community satisfaction surveys continue to report this need as persistent in their households. Indeed, there is a need for new initiatives focused on strengthening and creating sustainable livelihoods to ensure food security and improve the living conditions of RACCN families.

Other NRC interventions have been to assist in the restoration of the livelihoods of families affected by the hurricanes, which has been highly valued by the community by providing supplies by their livelihoods (thermos, cooking pots, tools, stoves, etc.).



Health and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

Guatemala

Eta and Iota arrived in the middle of a pandemic, although some communities had not been following the Ministry of Health's recommendations for months: some were unaware of them, and others considered them unnecessary.

²⁶ [Living standard measurement survey. INIDE 2014](#)

²⁷ [FAO Urgent Call for Assistance](#)

²⁸ FAO, FIDA, OPS, WFP y UNICEF. 2021. América Latina y el Caribe - *Panorama regional de la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional 2021: estadísticas y tendencias*. Santiago de Chile, FAO. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7497es>

According to OCHA²⁹, Eta and Iota have affected the population's health as many acquired acute respiratory infections (ARIs), foodborne illnesses (FBIs), fungal diseases, skin infections, and scabies. People have also sought medical assistance to treat chronic conditions such as high blood pressure and diabetes, being risk factors for complications for COVID-19. After the emergency, it has become evident that women have been more affected by the damages and losses suffered. The impact is manifested through various psycho-physiological signs, sleep disorders, loss of appetite, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress.

Furthermore, according to OCHA's Humanitarian Needs Overview Report³⁰, the needs in sexual and reproductive health and response to gender-based violence not only continue but increased in the context of hurricanes Eta and Iota and the COVID-19 pandemic. Because of the impact on people's access to essential health services and supplies, including sexual and reproductive health, there is an impact on the high proportion of adolescent pregnancies and maternal mortality rates linked to delays in access to services and referral systems.

The PNH also highlights that the deterioration of nutritional status can be explained by increased food insecurity, reflected in limited access to nutritious and affordable food (in particular, access to sufficient food diversity), unsafe water consumption, limited access to health and nutrition services to prevent and treat malnutrition, unsanitary environments in certain cases, sub-optimal infant and young child feeding practices, poor care practices, economic recession, and poverty. In this sense, vulnerability increases in the increase of acute malnutrition cases, especially in children under 5 years of age, pregnant women, older adults, and people with chronic diseases. Acute malnutrition continues to be one of the main public health and development concerns. In the case of Guatemala, according to the National Survey of Maternal and Child Health (ENSMI)³¹, 46.5% of the population under 5 years of age is chronically malnourished.

In this sense, the Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC), and thanks to the new contributions to the Emergency Appeal to carry out actions in the municipality of El Estor, in the department of Izabal, has decided to carry out complementary actions focused on the prevention of acute malnutrition in children through the identification, referral and timely care of cases, as well as strengthening the knowledge of parents and other people in the community to identify and timely care of the types of infectious diseases that put at risk the lives of children under 5 years. This is reflected below in the health section, mainly in the specific results of strengthening the food and nutrition of vulnerable populations.

Honduras

All the accumulated waste, debris, and stagnant water in communities are considered vector proliferation hotspots. The sector has initiated awareness, organization, and training processes in communities aimed at disease prevention and health promotion, emphasized in COVID-19, dengue, zika y diarrhea.

There has been a considerable increase in stress and suffering among the affected population who may have accumulated previous emotional burdens due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The damage caused by these hurricanes is immense; and from a mental health perspective, the psychosocial distress identified greatly exceeded the population's capacity to manage it, increasing morbidity regarding mental disorders.

As of the date of this report, the health care needs continue to be high. The goals proposed at the beginning of the operation have been exceeded because people in the communities demand care, in addition to psychosocial support. The provision of support based on available funds is planned to be maintained throughout the process, to endure the impact through the support provided by HRC.

Nicaragua

In the Autonomous Region of the Northern Caribbean Coast (RACCN) there are significant barriers to access medical health services. Difficulties of access due to weak or non-existent transportation infrastructure to the communities, combined with the high costs of mobilization to communities cause significant complications in accessing the nearest health posts or centers.

According to data from the living standard measurement survey (EMNV) in 2014, it takes an average of two hours and 15 minutes for the population of the Atlantic region to reach the nearest health centre (with a standard deviation of 2 hours). Which must be added to the transportation costs; based on the operational experience of the NRC range from NIO 150 to 500 (about USD 4.2 to 14) representing an important cost for vulnerable families.

²⁹ [OCHA – Situation Report 4 Guatemala.](#)

³⁰ [OCHA - Panorama of Humanitarian Needs \(PNH\) 2021 \(El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua\).](#)

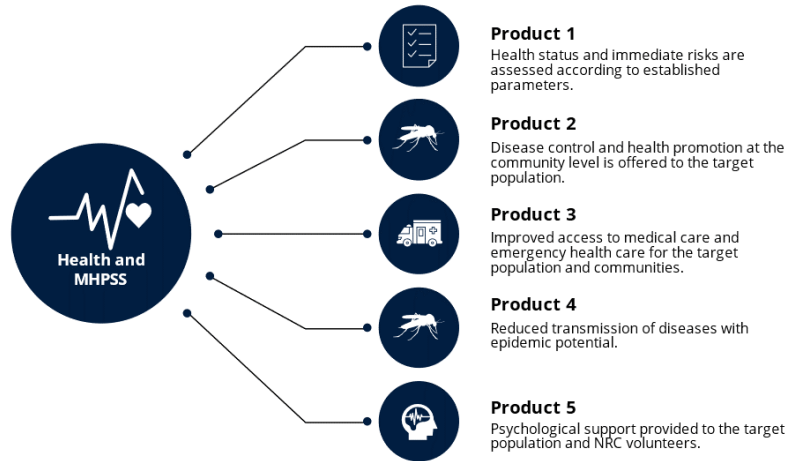
³¹ [National Survey of Maternal and Child Health \(ENSMI\), 2015.](#)

The condition of poverty also has important repercussions on the ability to obtain medicines for the different chronic diseases suffered by the population. In most cases, the cost of medicines is unaffordable for the poor population and is an important determinant of their life expectancy.

After hurricanes ETA & IOTA, the social health sector suffered significant damage to the public health network, which was estimated at USD 12,629,000. In addition to the insufficient resources that the state has historically had to face to provide coverage to the territory due to the difficulties of access to the communities. Access to health care in indigenous communities has significantly deteriorated.

The intervention line of the health and care component has been designed with two general objectives:

- The first is to reduce the immediate health risks for the populations affected by hurricanes Eta & Iota by improving access to medical treatment.
- The second is to reduce the psychosocial impacts on the population affected by the hurricanes.



To reduce the immediate health risks in the populations affected by the hurricanes, the NRC has carried out interventions focused on reducing the spread of diseases through the distribution of mosquito nets, fumigation, cleaning campaigns, and community awareness on the main symptoms and prevention measures for the main diseases in the region.

On the other hand, the NRC provides Psychosocial Services (PSS) to people affected by hurricanes, especially children in the communities. Likewise, PSS is integrated within the intervening personnel (project staff and volunteers) to guarantee their emotional wellbeing in face of the challenges and risks they encounter in each of the interventions to mobilize humanitarian assistance to the population.

Although NRC has made important achievements in the fight against malaria in the RACCN, more initiatives are needed to address this problem from its different sources of spread in the RACCN. The eradication of malaria, being a disease that kills one child every minute in the world, must be a priority.

Another latent need is to improve access to health services for the Misquito communities. NRC has planned some actions such as the construction of two aid stations in Prinzapolka and Waspam to improve pre-hospital care in these communities. However, a process of strengthening the volunteers of these posts and their organizational capacities must be continued to guarantee their sustainability.



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

Guatemala

Floods and landslides reduced or prevented the population's access to water (at least 125 water systems partially or destroyed in Alta Verapaz and Izabal alone, as well as hundreds of flooded wells) and affected sanitation infrastructures in homes, schools, and health facilities.

According to the National Association of Municipalities National Association of Municipalities (ANAM), at the national level, 41 municipalities suffered damage to their water supply systems.

Water supply networks and sources have yet to be fully restored. Household wells are filled with mud, and most are still being cleaned. In municipalities in Izabal, the well water has high concentrations of iron and manganese, which makes it unsuitable for human consumption³².

In a context of low coverage of WASH services in the region's rural areas, lower hygiene practices, and greater pre-crisis vulnerability, the socioeconomic and natural impacts amplify morbidity and mortality, which affect all vulnerable population groups affected who are more exposed to fecal-oral diseases such as diarrhea, dysentery, and hepatitis A and E; to diseases stemming from the lack of water for personal hygiene purposes, such as skin infections and conjunctivitis; and to vector-borne diseases linked to inadequate water storage such as dengue, Zika, and Chikungunya. This exposure increases in overcrowded conditions as does exposure to contagion by COVID-19³³.

Honduras

The hurricanes resulted in a massive evacuation of people from their homes, who gradually began to return home in December 2020. By late December, people were finally able to access communities that had remained underwater since the beginning of the emergency, and, according to the multisectoral assessment carried out by IFRC and HRC, more than 90 percent of families had returned to the most affected communities by 10 January 2021.

The catastrophic situation of these communities is reflected in the destruction of almost the entire sanitary infrastructure (up to 100 percent in several) and the lack of access to drinking water because of the damage to community wells.

Through the evaluations carried out by the ERUs, the demand for latrines and handwashing facilities was reduced, since this support was provided mainly in temporary accommodation centers. A greater number of water filters have been delivered than planned, due to the difficulty in maintaining the community wells.

NFI's support was coordinated with the other key stakeholders, for example, hygiene kits were delivered through other organizations.

Many public facilities and homes continue to be fumigated for the reduction of vectors since due to the rainy season the vulnerability of diseases by transmission has increased.

Nicaragua

One of the biggest problems in the RACCN is household hygiene and sanitation conditions. The hurricanes have exacerbated this problem by destroying numerous latrines, contaminating hundreds of wells, and making access to hygiene items even more difficult.

Unsafe water is one of the main causes of the most common diseases such as diarrhea, kidney problems, and skin diseases since wells and rivers are the main sources of water in the project intervention area. There is a latent need for water treatment in the region.

Likewise, people need latrines because of the ones that homes usually have lacked the minimum conditions of safety and dignity. These latrines lack mechanisms for the treatment of fecal matter and as a result, are one of the main sources of the proliferation of vectors that cause the spread of vector-borne and hygiene-related diseases in homes and communities.

Other needs include access to personal hygiene items, which is often insufficient for two reasons: 1) the high cost of these products in the region, due to the high cost of transportation from the Pacific to the Atlantic, which, added to the high levels of poverty, makes it difficult for the population to acquire these products; 2) community grocery stores tend to lack many products.

The main objective of the water, hygiene, and sanitation component of the ETA & IOTA operation is to reduce the risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in the communities. Based on this goal, the component's action plan consists of five areas of intervention aimed at responding to the main water, hygiene, and sanitation needs in the communities of the Autonomous Region of the Northern Caribbean Coast (RACCN), see illustration below:

³² [OCHA – Situation Report 5 Guatemala.](#)

³³ [EHP Guatemala – Plan of Action, ETA/IOTA Response.](#)



Among the main actions carried out as part of the water, components have been the supply of drinking water for three months during the emergency through water treatment plants, the cleaning of wells, the construction and reconstruction of latrines, the distribution of hygiene articles, and hygiene promotion talks.



Protection, Gender and Social Inclusion (PGI)

Guatemala

According to the Rapid Gender Analysis (RGA)³⁴ performed by UN Women and CARE Guatemala, violence, inequality, and vulnerability increased during and after the impact of Eta and Iota.

The analysis highlights that one of the main impacts on women was the loss of autonomy. Women have fewer social, political, and economic resources, or none at all, and 81 percent of women surveyed reported having lost their homes (partially and totally), tools, livestock, and resources essential for generating income and to the sustainability of their livelihoods. The RGA emphasizes that without these resources, women will find it harder to achieve a successful recovery process and their dependency will increase. It also highlights that the physical and psychological health of affected women has been violated and gone unprotected. Around 30 percent of women surveyed lack access to health services and 84 percent lack access to sexual and reproductive health.

Women reported that they had insufficient access to safe water while in collective centers, which prevented them from following recommendations to avoid the massive spread of COVID-19, both inside and outside collective centers. Furthermore, they lacked the infrastructure required to prevent overcrowding or to maintain their privacy.

As for the humanitarian protection needs of boys, girls, and adolescents (BGA), are particularly vulnerable to gender-based violence (GBV) as well as to other types of violence, destitution, begging, trafficking for economic and sexual exploitation, and orphanhood, especially if they have lost their parents or become separated from their families during the emergency³⁵.

According to official information available from the latest assessments, most of the affected populations in the department of Alta Verapaz belong to the Q'eqch'í Mayan indigenous communities; and in the case of the department of Izabal, the affected populations share several structural characteristics with those of Alta Verapaz: they live in rural areas, most self-identify as belonging to indigenous peoples and present levels of poverty (income) and multidimensional poverty that are higher than the national average³⁶.

Finally, it is important to note that these assessments have not considered the impacts and particular needs of other population groups, especially people with disabilities and members of the LGBTIQ+ community.

Honduras

Affected persons were placed both in temporary collective centres (formal and informal) and in open spaces, where, without adequate conditions and necessary programs, they were exposed to various types of violence including GBV; exclusion,

³⁴ [ONU Women/CARE – Rapid Gender Analysis.](#)

³⁵ [Guatemala Country Humanitarian Team – Plan of Action, Eta/Iota Response.](#)

³⁶ [ECLAC - Evaluation of the effects and impacts of tropical depressions Eta and Iota in Guatemala.](#)

including non-participation in decision-making; lack of access to goods and services; and separation, disappearances and other conditions that violate their rights, integrity, and dignity. Cases of sexual abuse of minors were identified in some temporary collective centres (run by DINAF), but it cannot be ruled out that this may occur with minors in open spaces, in addition to possible disappearances.

The women expressed the exacerbation of violence generated by the emergency. Since the evacuation they have considered having been treated violently, several were evicted in a repressive manner, others were transferred to places unfit to live, lack of assistance from the State, and a disregard for their human rights.

The detriment to living conditions has also encouraged violence, at the community level displacement has also brought people from criminal groups, which increases the risk of vulnerable populations such as youth and children joining these groups, as well as violence from gender.

In overcrowded conditions such as in shelters and people living in street conditions, there has been an increase in sexual harassment and violence. Disputes over obtaining food and other types of aid have also contributed to the increase in violence, especially in the north³⁷

Nicaragua

The Miskito communities significantly require thematic instruction focused on raising awareness of the importance of gender equality for the construction of egalitarian and inclusive societies.

The University of the Autonomous Regions of the Nicaraguan Caribbean Coast (URACCAN) maintains that multiple testimonies suggest the occurrence of a transculturation phenomenon expressed in the adoption of patriarchal patterns and models in the way of conceiving the family, and the relationships between men and women contradictory to the worldview of their peoples and communities, which in many cases contributes to deepening machismo and violence against women³⁸.

Although addressing gender issues is complex in these communities since patriarchy or machismo is commonly justified as "part of the culture" which resists being modified by external influences, the social position of the NRC in intervention gives the institution an advantage to influence in this area of action. The implementation of workshops and actions focused on promoting the construction of egalitarian and inclusive communities is an important opportunity for social impact in indigenous communities.

Within the activities proposed as part of the PGI component, workshops and talks are held to address the issue from the individual reflection of community members on gender and reproductive roles, micro machismo, masculinities, children's rights, among other topics focused on the establishment of the bases to generate behaviours of change in their lives.



Migration

Guatemala

Record levels of migration and displacement are now evident, posing some of the humanitarian challenges today. Around the world, people who migrate or are displaced from their homes face unacceptable risks and are too often deprived of the humanitarian assistance and protection they need to ensure their safety, dignity, and rights. Migrants and internally displaced populations have a significant impact on their communities of origin, transit, and destination.

According to the results of the Survey of Livelihoods of Households Displaced by Storms in Alta Verapaz and Huehuetenango³⁹ led by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in 15 percent of the households surveyed, some member has migrated or tried to migrate to the foreigner in the last five years, mainly in search of better working conditions, seeking better living conditions, due to unemployment, to send remittances and because of natural disasters and the deterioration of livelihoods caused by climate change. On the other hand, in one out of every 10 households, a member of the household intends to migrate in the next 12 months, mainly for the same reasons. It is important to note the presence of natural disasters and climate change as determining factors in previous migration and intention to migrate, which may be related to the historical vulnerability of Central American countries to these phenomena.

People migrate or move for different reasons: conflict and violence, crises and emergencies, persecution, human rights violations, poverty, unemployment, hopelessness, lack of basic services, or food insecurity. According to the 2020 Global Report on Internal Displacement⁴⁰ from the Internal Displacement Observatory (IDMC), extreme weather events displace millions of people from their homes each year and an increasing number of people are fleeing the effects of climate change.

³⁷ [Rapid Gender Analysis in Honduras-Context of ETA/IOTA](#)

³⁸ [Gender, Racism and Interculturality. The URACCAN experience.](#)

³⁹ [IOM - Survey of Livelihoods of Households Displaced by Storms in Alta Verapaz and Huehuetenango.](#)

⁴⁰ [IDMC - World Report on Internal Displacement 2020.](#)

The most vulnerable tend to flee from a combination of these factors. For many, they are simply looking for a better or safer life.

Among the various risks that people may face during the migratory route are violence, sexual exploitation, extortion, kidnapping, and the risk of stigmatization and discrimination. For example, some migrants are stigmatized as COVID-19 positive.

Honduras

Honduras is a country with a large influx of migrants; The Sula Valley is an area of departure, return, and transit of migrants through the territory. The COVID-19 pandemic represented a temporary pause in the transit of people, but recent events have caused an increase in the levels of vulnerability, inequality, and exclusion factors that are aggravating the precarious situation of many families in the region, which they choose to take measures such as migration as the only alternative to achieve better living conditions.

Immediate attention and response teams and supplies are essential to alleviate the increasing needs of these massive population movements.

Due to the reduction of funds, the ETA / IOTA operation cannot cover the migration sector, however, the National Society works bilaterally with other institutions in addition to the DREFs executed by the IFRC.

Nicaragua

In the early response phase, some of the needs of the National Society were in the development of the Restoring Family Links (RFL) program are the dissemination of the service both in the intervention area and at the national level, advocacy with government actors (migration, police, Ministry of Health, forensic medicine) and other social agencies, and training of volunteers and NS staff in service delivery. As the operation has moved to a recovery phase, actions on RFL are no longer being carried out.



Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

Guatemala

Guatemala has a National Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction⁴¹ and it promotes the adoption of a risk-centered approach, that is, changing the idea that it focuses only on responding to events. For this, it is proposed that the communities have the knowledge, mechanisms, instruments, and practices that allow them to organize and facilitate the management of disaster risk reduction.

The territory of Guatemala due to its geographical, geological, and tectonic position is classified as one of the countries in the world with a high potential for multiple natural hazards. According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP)⁴², the country's high risk of disasters is mainly explained by the rapid processes of degradation of ecosystems, the high economic dependence on agriculture, the high poverty, and inequality indices, population growth, low level of knowledge about the implications of climate change and low capacity to define and apply management policies and instruments (regulations, incentives, awareness, among others) focused on risk reduction. In this sense, according to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction⁴³, Goal E establishes: "Considerably increase the number of countries that have disaster risk reduction strategies at the national and local levels by 2020" For this reason, both the national and local governments must formulate and implement their Risk Reduction Strategies, as well as focus their national development plans and budgets so that they contribute to risk reduction in Guatemala.

Finally, it is important to mention that the Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) developed the actions within this sector in parallel with funds outside of this Appeal, and for this reason, the results, indicators, and activities have been omitted in this report.

Honduras

Communities in the Sula Valley are currently experiencing the combined effect of multiple extreme weather events (La Niña), diseases such as the COVID-19 pandemic, and socio-economic problems. The impact of hurricanes Eta and Iota affected communities that were already in a vulnerable situation. The need to strengthen disaster risk management at the community level in affected areas has been identified, especially to raise awareness of the multiple hazards in affected communities, strengthen community organization and provide resources to those who are at the forefront of the response.

⁴¹ [National Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction in Guatemala.](#)

⁴² [UNDP: prepare to reduce disaster risks.](#)

⁴³ [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.](#)

Priority has been given to the inclusion of activities focused on disaster risk reduction with a focus on climate, as well as to climate change adaptation measures that are gradually applied at the community level, to build community resilience and minimize future disasters.

In the state of emergency, support was provided through NFIs with the support of PNS, IFRC, and other donors to mitigate the impacts caused by hurricanes. Due to the reduction of funds, the objectives planned at the beginning of the operation will not be achieved, however, the HRC will continue working to strengthen new strategies for disaster risk reduction.

Nicaragua

According to the Global Climate Risk Index (German watch, 2019⁴⁴), Nicaragua in recent years has been on the list of the 10 countries with the highest level of exposure and vulnerability to extreme weather events between the periods 1998-2017. Now it is ranked sixth in the ranking.

Considering the recent extreme events, both in frequency and intensity, to which Nicaragua has been exposed, it is necessary to continue with response preparedness actions for the communities, actions to adapt to climate change that allows improving the capacity to respond to emergencies.

The risk reduction intervention line of the Eta & Iota operation is part of the exit and sustainability strategy of the Northern Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region (RACCN) project. The overall objective of the component is to improve the resilience of high-risk communities by strengthening their capacities to prepare for and respond to future natural disasters.

Five communities with high levels of vulnerability are planned to be prepared to respond to disasters. The DRR strategy consists of forming integral brigades that are trained to respond to different emergencies. The community is then provided with basic risk reduction supplies (fell boards, megaphones, perimeter tapes, lamps with signaling devices, among others) to guarantee them all the basic supplies for any eventuality.

Operation Risk Assessment

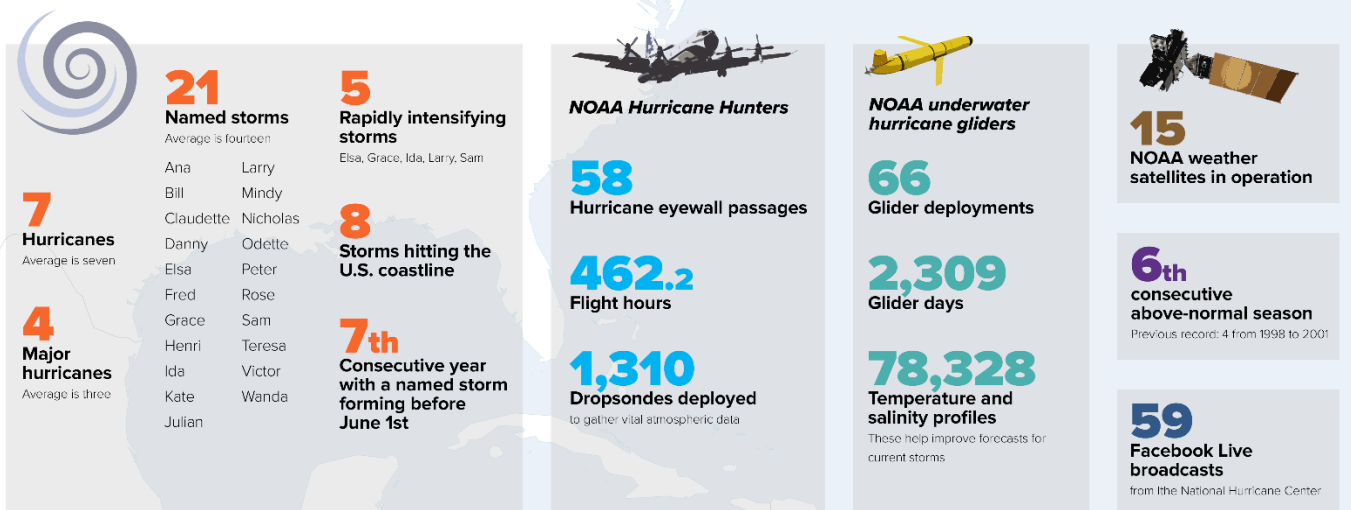
- 2021 Hurricane Season

The active 2021 Atlantic hurricane season officially concluded on 30 November 30, 2021, having produced 21 named storms (winds of 39 mph or greater), including seven hurricanes (winds of 74 mph or greater) of which four were major hurricanes (winds of 111 mph or greater).

⁴⁴ [GermanWatch.org](https://www.germanwatch.org/)

This year was the third most active year on record in terms of named storms, it marks the sixth consecutive above-normal Atlantic hurricane season, and this was the first time on record that two consecutive hurricane seasons exhausted the list of 21 storm names.

2021 Atlantic Hurricane Season by the numbers



This infographic highlights key facts and statistics from the 2021 Atlantic Hurricane Season. The Atlantic hurricane season officially ends November 30, but storm activity in the tropics can sometimes continue beyond that date. (NOAA)

- The COVID-19 situation in Central America:

According to PAHO⁴⁵, there are more than 2.2 million accumulative cases of COVID-19 in Central America and over 48.5k have died from COVID-19.

While COVID-19 infections tripled in 2021 and health systems struggled to cope, “we have learned what it takes to bring this virus under control,” and must urgently address gaps in vaccine access to ensure everyone is protected, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) Director Carissa F. Etienne urged.

Today more than 1.3 billion COVID-19 vaccine doses have been administered in the Americas, and 56% of people in Latin America and the Caribbean have been fully vaccinated⁴⁶.

The implementation of security protocols during interventions and at the project's operations must be guaranteed. However, potential health and economic risks are being considered given the global outlook for the spread of the new Omicron variant, which is described as more contagious⁴⁷.

- Increase in migration flows:

Caravans historically depart from the Northern Triangle of Central America and flow coming from Honduras and Nicaragua go through Guatemala. Short-term internal displacement can occur due to the lack of livelihoods, and the families' vulnerability is further exposed in the current emergency context.

Migrant caravans also represent a latent risk in countries, considering that an unfavorable scenario considers border closures where containment processes can lead a caravan to cause social unrest within countries and in border areas.

According to an ECLAC report from November 2020⁴⁸, vulnerabilities present throughout the migratory cycle are exacerbated in the context of the pandemic, such as the risks of job loss, the drop in paid domestic employment among women, the overrepresentation of migrant workers in frontline jobs, indefinite

⁴⁵ [PHAO, Central America COVID-19 Situation](#)

⁴⁶ [PHAO, COVID-19 cases tripled in the Americas in 2021, but millions now protected thanks to vaccine](#)

⁴⁷ [Economist.com, What the Omicron variant means for the world economy](#)

⁴⁸ [CEPAL.org, November 2020.](#)

detentions, lack of expedited access to the documentation necessary to receive medical care, poor housing conditions and the stigmatization of returnees in their communities of origin.

- Social, political and economic context:

According to an ECLAC report from February 2021⁴⁹, in 2020 the economies of Central America and the Dominican Republic (CARD) suffered a deep and widespread contraction, which in most cases was the most severe seen in several decades. CARD's average GDP is estimated to have contracted 6.1 percent after ten years of uninterrupted expansion.

On the other hand, due to the contraction of fiscal income stemming from actions and incentives to deal with the pandemic and the fall in economic activity, the balance of total public sector debt of countries in the subregion as of the third quarter of 2020 registered an average increase of 9.4 percentage points of GDP compared to the same quarter of 2019.


Food security in Central America has been affected in recent years. between 2019 and 2020, the year of the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the prevalence of undernourishment increased by 2.5 percentage points, reaching its highest level in the last twenty years (10.6%)⁵⁰.

Nicaragua will be holding presidential elections in 2021, so the potential for tensions and conflicts is likely to be high, which could affect the intervention's implementation of the intervention.

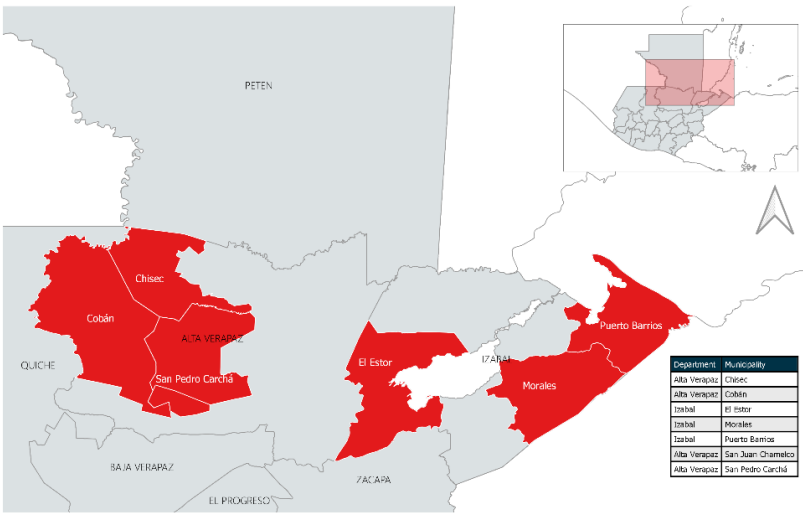
Given the prevalence of violence in all three countries, humanitarian operations are not exempt from dangers such as crime, robbery, and traffic accidents, among others.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy



Guatemalan Red Cross



Departament	Municipality
Alta Verapaz	Chisec
Alta Verapaz	Cobán
Izabal	El Estor
Izabal	Morales
Izabal	Puerto Barrios
Alta Verapaz	San Juan Chamelco
Alta Verapaz	San Pedro Carchá

The general objective of the Emergency Appeal launched by the Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) is to attend to the most urgent needs of the population affected by hurricanes Eta and Iota in the departments of Alta Verapaz and Izabal.

The specific objectives proposed are: (1) Provide assistance in livelihoods and basic needs to the families most affected by disasters; (2) Provide health assistance to the population most affected by disasters; (3) Implement water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion actions in the communities most affected by the impact of Eta and Iota; (4) Support the recovery of families affected by their homes, given the impact of Eta and Iota; (5) Promote the protection, gender, and inclusion of the communities most affected by disasters; (6) Address the most urgent needs of the migrant population affected by Eta and Iota; (7) Strengthen the resilience of the communities most affected by the impact of disasters; (8) Contribute to the integral well-being of the volunteers and staff of the GRC in the fulfillment of its humanitarian mission.

⁴⁹ [CEPAL.org, February 2021](https://cepal.org)

⁵⁰ FAO, FIDA, OPS, WFP y UNICEF. 2021. América Latina y el Caribe - *Panorama regional de la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional 2021: estadísticas y tendencias*. Santiago de Chile, FAO. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7497es>

In this sense, the GRC's goal is to assist 4,500 families (22,500 people) through the prioritization of communities in the two prioritized departments (Alta Verapaz and Izabal), focusing humanitarian assistance in the sectors of a) housing, b) livelihoods, c) health, d) water, e) sanitation and hygiene, f) protection, gender and inclusion, and g) migration. Likewise, the GRC seeks that the actions are implemented strategically, ensuring that the communities receive the pertinent humanitarian assistance and thus contribute to their recovery in the medium and long term.



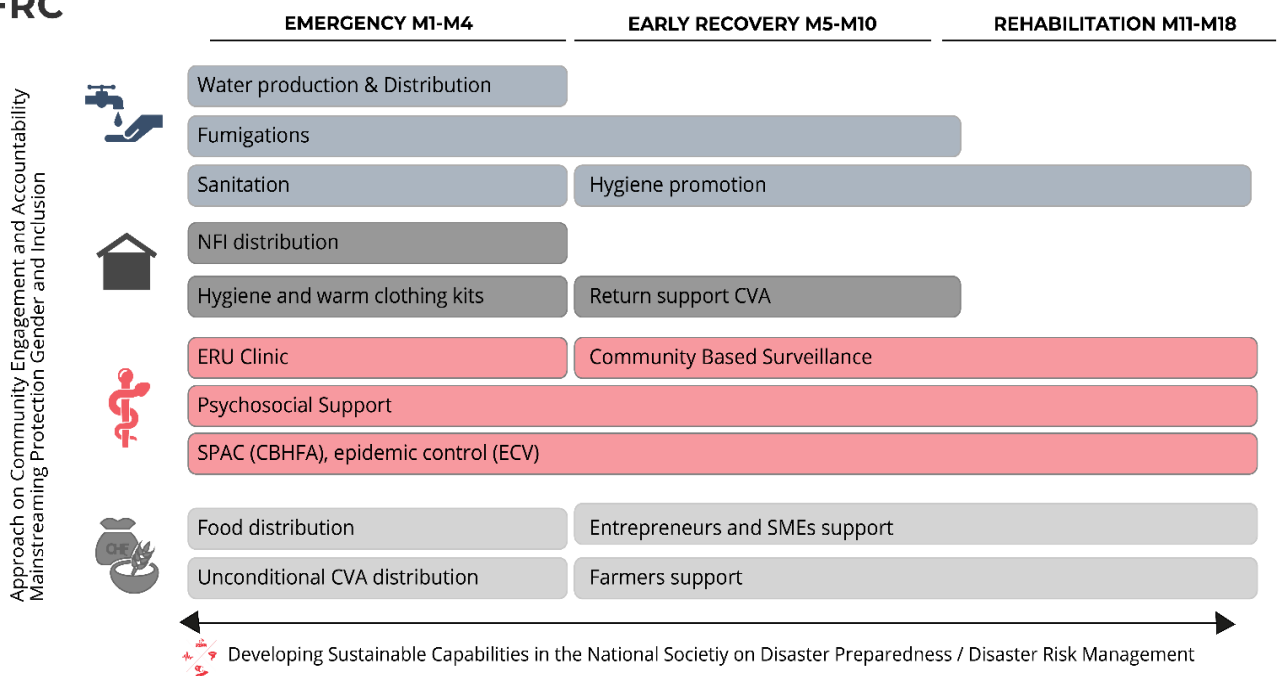
Honduran Red Cross

The overall objective of the operation is to assist 10,000 families (50,000 people), while at the national level, HRC's response plan includes 20,000 families (100,000 people) from the departments of Cortés, Colón, Santa Bárbara, Atlántida, El Paraíso, Olancho, and Choluteca. The operation covers emergency/life-saving assistance and basic needs of the affected population, as well as lays the foundations for early recovery through actions focused on covering shelter, livelihoods, health, WASH, PGI, migration, and disaster risk reduction needs.

Before implementing activities, each sector has identified and reviewed the actions to be carried out together with community authorities (community boards, water boards, committees, municipalities), promoting engagement of local governments (formal or in the process of being formed).



Overall Operational Objective

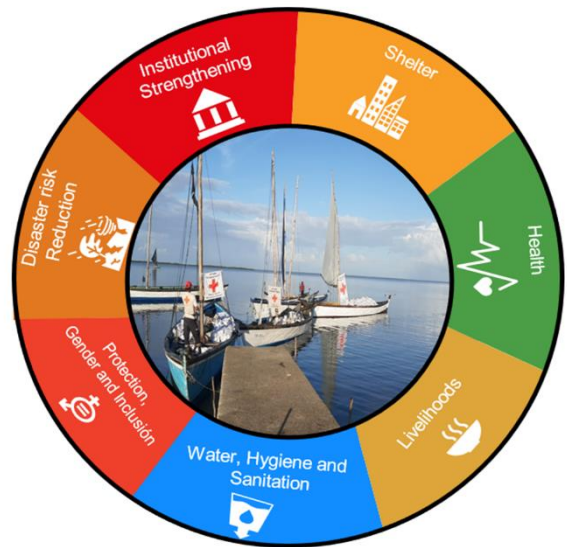


Nicaraguan Red Cross

Hurricanes have caused disasters and severe damage to multiple social sectors in the communities of the Autonomous Region of the Northern Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua (RACCN), Jinotega, and Nueva Segovia. Considering the condition of poverty and the deprivation of basic services historically suffered by the population affected by the hurricanes, especially in the RACCN, the need for sustained actions to support the re-establishment and development of living conditions is more latent.

The main objective of the Eta & Iota operation is to contribute to the reduction of the effects of the humanitarian crisis caused by the hurricanes by supporting the response, attention, and recovery of the most latent needs of the families in the communities of the RACCN, Jinotega and Nueva Segovia. Based on the areas most affected by the hurricanes, the action plan has been designed to develop actions aligned in six main components: shelter, health and care, livelihoods, water, hygiene and sanitation, gender protection, and inclusion (PGI), and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). In addition to these components, the action plan contemplates interventions aimed at strengthening the National Society's institutional capacity to respond to future natural disasters.

Institutional strengthening actions are focused both on developing the capacities of volunteers in each of their specialties and increasing the resources of the Nicaraguan Red Cross that make each of its humanitarian services possible.



C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 115,196

⁵¹Male: 56,446

Female: 58,750

Shelter 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

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of people provided with safe, adequate, and lasting shelter for recovery as well as settlement assistance.</i>	Guatemala	10,000	25,495
	Honduras	23,845	23,845
	Nicaragua	59,500	65,856
	Total	93,345	115,196

Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance are provided to the affected families.

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of families provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance.</i>	Guatemala	2,000	4,601
	Honduras	4,769	4,769
	Total	6,769	9,370
<i># of families receiving household items: Kitchen kit, blankets, tents, shelter kit</i>	Nicaragua	8,500	9,100
	Total	8,500	9,100

Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance, and awareness-raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of households provided with technical support and guidance appropriate for the assistance they receive</i>	Honduras	1,500	966
	Total	1,500	966

Progress towards the outcome

Shelter 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

⁵¹ For all focus areas, the % of men/women reached was calculated using data from the Statistical Institutes of each country on the number of people in a family and the percentage of men and women out of the total population.

Guatemala



Distribution of food kits in the Quíneles community, municipality of Puerto Barrios, Izabal. March 2021. Source: GRC.

Throughout the emergency, the Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) has assisted people from different communities in the departments of Alta Verapaz and Izabal, the two most affected departments. During the response phase, the GRC supported 36 shelters and 6,745 people (1,349 families) who suffered partial or total damage to their homes, most of whom had to move to official and unofficial shelters.

Subsequently, the GRC assisted 6,250 people (1,250 families) with the distribution of blankets and 12,500 people (2,500 families) with the distribution of food kits (white corn, black beans, vegetable oil, fortified flour, white rice, and white sugar), according to the recommendations issued by the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP) regarding the type, quality, and quantity of food.

To date, everyone else has returned home and initiated recovery actions but living conditions and access to basic services and income have worsened considerably. In this regard, during the preliminary analysis for the Humanitarian Needs Overview report, it was determined with CONRED that there were no longer any relevant needs in terms of shelters derived from Eta and Iota.

Honduras

A multisectoral assessment was conducted in 71 communities located along the Ulúa and Chamelecón rivers including 58,958 families and 46,139 homes. The Accommodation Sector has prioritized 6 communities for its intervention and is in the process of rebuilding at the family level and repairing damage at the home level in the communities of Poza del Riel (67 families), Lupo Viejo (136 families), Cruz de Valencia (281 families), Bordo Los Limones (62 families), Democracia (371 families) and Samaritana (97 families). The total amount of investment in the 6 prioritized communities amounts to \$ 180,057.50 for the sector.

The intervention was made to the selected communities through the money transfer program, and a unified amount of L7,500 per family, this delivery was made in two stages to allow supervision and technical assistance in a better way. The housing-related intervention has been complemented with latrine rehabilitation to ensure a safe return, implementing a comprehensive response strategy that includes factors such as gender, diversity, and disability.

Two trainings on the use of the Shelter kit and introduction to the Shelter sector were delivered to 25 volunteers from the Chamelecón and La Lima councils. Thirteen other volunteers from these same councils have been trained on the use of data collection tools using mobile devices to enable them to conduct assessments and surveys in target communities.

The PASSA methodology (Participatory Approach for Awareness of Shelter and Safe Shelters) was implemented in the community of San José, La Lima. Benefiting 280 families that implement community activities.



October 2021. Source: HRC

Nicaragua

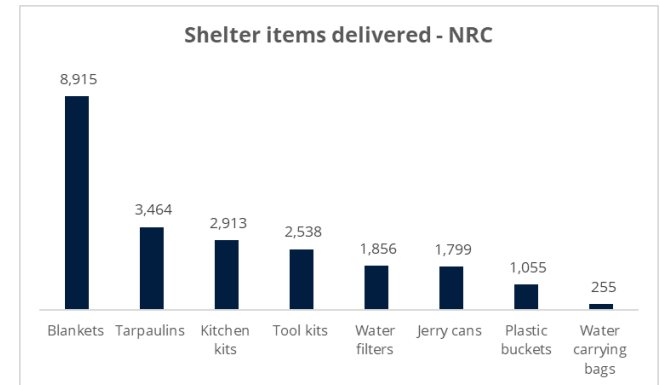
During the response and recovery phase of the Eta & Iota operation, the NRC has provided settlement assistance to families who suffered partial or total damage to their homes from the destructive effects of the hurricanes. The National Society has provided emergency shelter and settlement assistance to a total of 9,100 families (65,856 people) in 74 communities in the RACCN with the delivery of 23,318 items for the rehabilitation of housing conditions.

The items delivered as part of the shelter strategy line are blankets (8915), tarpaulins (3464), kitchen kits (2913), tool kits (2538), water filters (1856), jerry cans (1799), plastic buckets (1055) and water carrying bags (255). The distribution by sex of the humanitarian assistance provided so far has been 44.07% of the beneficiaries have been men and 55.93% women.

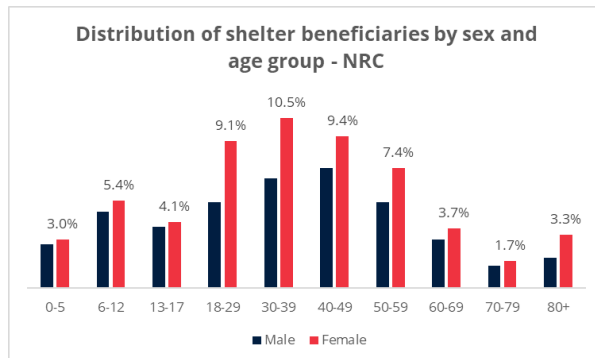


Follow up to house reconstruction, Awaskira, May 2021.
Source: NRC

The NRC has also carried out interventions in cooperation with other non-profit organizations such as the American Nicaraguan Foundation (ANF) and Habitat for Humanity, with which it has benefited 40 families in the Awaskira km 43 community with reconstruction kits including zinc, nails, and wood. In these interventions, ANF oversaw raising awareness among the community members together with Habitat, while the NRC carried out the distribution and follow-up of the repair of the houses. *"We thank the Nicaraguan Red Cross for the zinc that we have received and the collaboration to install it in our homes before the rain returns, on our own this would not have been possible"* - Daniel Pasqual / senior citizen of the community of Awaskira km 43.



As part of the update of the operation's action plan, the shelter needs to be reported in the Community Satisfaction Survey (CSS) have been considered, as well as the initial damage assessment carried out after the hurricanes. The interventions to be carried out in the coming months will focus on providing technical assistance through the implementation of Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) workshops in communities and assisting in the reconstruction of 300 houses with significant damage.



Progress to date on these two lines of action has been the training of 23 volunteers and staff as facilitators of the PASSA for its implementation in the communities. The creation of PASSA groups in two communities and the identification of 150 vulnerable homes to benefit from reconstruction kits (wood, nails, and tools) during December 2021. Other activities to be carried out include the implementation of a diagnosis of the housing conditions of RACCN families to guide other initiatives that continue to be relevant to the needs of each household.



Identification of inadequate housing, Waspsam, November 2021
Source: NRC



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 265,048

Male: 129,874

Female: 133,134

Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 2: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis-affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
# of people reached with livelihoods assistance for basic needs	Guatemala	25,055	16,810
	Honduras	5,245	5,214
	Nicaragua	68,000	243,024
	Total	98,300	265,048
# of volunteers and staff trained in CVA	Guatemala	20	31
	Total	20	31

Livelihoods and basic needs Output 2.1: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities.

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
# of micro-enterprises whose livelihoods have been <restored/improved compared to> pre-disaster levels	Honduras	85	In process
	Total	85	-
# of families receiving assistance (food packages) to meet their basic needs.	Nicaragua	8,500	30,378
	Total	8,500	30,378

Livelihoods and basic needs Output 2.2: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production, increased productivity, and post-harvest management (agriculture-based livelihoods)

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
# of families who have received livelihood recovery supplies	Nicaragua	5,000	2,585
	Total	5,000	2,585

Livelihoods and basic needs Output 2.3: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
# of people supported with CVA for basic needs.	Guatemala	11,500	In process
	Honduras	5,000	5,155
	Total	16,500	5,155
# of volunteers and staff trained on CVA	Guatemala	20	31

	Honduras	160	59
	Total	180	90

Progress towards the outcome

Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 2: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis-affect areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Guatemala



Person assisted with the multipurpose cash transfer program, in the department of Izabal. Source: GRC

As part of the actions in the recovery phase, the Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) conducted a community needs assessment, as well as feasibility studies in the communities of the departments of Alta Verapaz and Izabal to identify relevant humanitarian aid for the populations. As a result of these processes, it was identified that for the department of Alta Verapaz, people requested agricultural kits (seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, backpack pump, and personal protection equipment) and in the case of the department of Izabal, people requested assistance through the multipurpose cash transfer program.

To date, 4,500 (900 families) have been assisted through the multipurpose cash transfer program and 4,505 people (91 families) with the distribution of agricultural kits. And to guarantee a better service in distributions of this type, 31 GRC staff and volunteers were trained in February in topics related to the cash transfer program.

Likewise, 7,805 people (1,561 families) have been assisted through the distribution of kitchen kits (pots, plates, cups, spoons, forks, and knives).

Finally, considering the needs that persist in the communities during the recovery stage, the GRC, and thanks to the support of new contributions, complementary actions related to the protection of livelihoods have been initiated, mainly in the municipality of El Estor, in the department of Izabal. To date, a feasibility study has been conducted to determine the mechanism to be used for the multipurpose cash transfer program, which will be implemented in the first months of 2022.

Honduras



Distribution of PTM to families in the community of Monte de Sion, La Lima. October 2021. Source: HRC

A pilot was carried out applying the Red Rose tool for the implementation of PTM (Monetary Transfer Program) in the communities of Monte de Sion, La Lima, and Puerto Escondido, San Pedro Sula, Cortés, benefiting 64 and 55 families respectively. The piloting consisted in the participation of the training on "Use and Management of the IFRC card" to carry out ATM transactions and purchases in stores, and thus strengthen the component of financial education oriented to the home.

The implementation plan process is being carried out with the monetary assistance that will be granted to microenterprises, whose livelihoods will be restored, strengthening their skills through training and technical assistance, there has been an approach with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry de Cortés to create alliances and work with registered microentrepreneurs.

1,151 families have benefited through a cash transfer program in eight communities in the municipalities of La Lima and Choloma

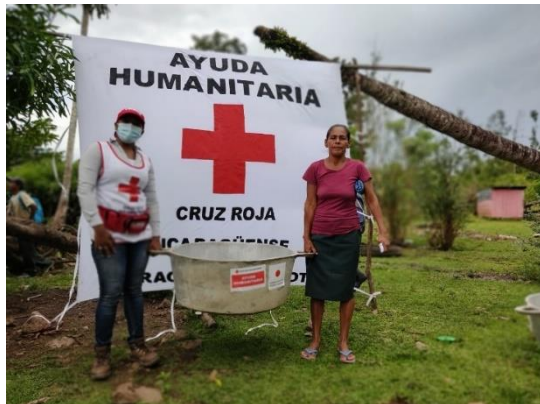
Communities	# families
Bordo Los Limones	64
La Democracia	373
Cruz de Valencia	280
La Samaritana	111
Lupo Viejo	137
Poza del Riel	67
Monte de Sion	64
Puerto Escondido	55
Total	1,151

Nicaragua:

The response of the livelihood component has been divided into two phases. The first, immediate assistance during the response, in which actions were focused on guaranteeing food security for families affected by the hurricanes. And the second, actions focused on strengthening livelihoods.

Food security assistance to families affected by the hurricanes has been amply covered concerning the NRC's initial targets of the operation's action plan. This is largely thanks to the trust placed in the NRC with the donation of financial and in-kind resources to move humanitarian assistance to the families affected by the hurricanes. Since the immediate response to date, 30,378 families have benefited from the distribution of food packages, which implies a 357.39% compliance with the NRC's initial goal of 8,500 families.

This achievement has involved a formidable effort on the part of the National Society to receive, collect, prepare, transport, and distribute the donations received from private companies, non-profit organizations, and external donors. The social positioning of the institution, reflected in the trust of different donors, has made it possible to mobilize the power of humanity to mitigate the human suffering caused by the hurricanes.



Promoter delivering cooking perol in Lapan, November 2021. Source: NRC

Livelihoods have been strengthened mainly through the delivery of supplies to families affected by the hurricanes. A total of **1,021** families have benefited from the delivery of supplies for their livelihoods. For these deliveries, a consultation has been carried out in which the vulnerable families have been involved about the necessary supplies to assist the recovery of their livelihoods to provide aid consistent with the particular needs of each beneficiary.

The items delivered were basic grains (455 households with 1 quintal of rice, beans, 1 quintal of sugar, and 1 quintal of corn for community grocery stores), 267 thermos flasks (283 delivered to fishermen), cooking pots (42 delivered to single mothers), sewing machines (11 delivered to tailors), wrench tool kits (delivered to mechanics), display cabinets (94 delivered to grocery stores), refrigerators (39 delivered to grocery stores), stoves (54 delivered to restaurants) and dryers (1 delivered to hairdressers).

Other livelihoods strengthening initiatives have included the delivery of fruit trees. The fruit trees delivered have been rose mango, nancite, guava, guanabana, orange, lemon, tangerine, green coconut, and avocado. The distribution of fruit trees is part of the actions with a medium to long-term impact on the livelihoods of the communities. Currently, **1,061** trees have been

delivered to 11 communities and neighbourhoods. In addition to being an input for the reestablishment of the communities' livelihoods, these trees contribute to guaranteeing the food security of the families.

The fruit trees are part of a cross-cutting strategy of the project to promote care for the environment. The delivery of the trees to the community is usually done in conjunction with talks on the importance of protecting the ecosystem and its importance for our livelihood as human beings. As a result, the Eta & Iota operation contributes in a particular way to the reduction of the ecological footprint both with the distribution of fruit trees and with the sensitization of the affected population.

Although livelihood restoration supplies have had a significant impact in supporting livelihood restoration, the high levels of poverty and its effects on the RACCN population require sustained efforts of long-term livelihood strengthening with in-kind assistance, but also technical assistance. Due to the high



Community member receiving food kit, Tronquera, May 2021. Source: NRC



Community members from Kligna receiving fruit trees, August 2021. Source: NRC

operational costs involved, this aspect of intervention has been abandoned in the Emergency Plan of Action update. Nevertheless, NRC remains committed to continuing the actions already undertaken to improve the quality of life of RACCN families.



Health

People reached: 51,568

Male: 25,268

Female: 26,300

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

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of families that reduce the immediate risks to their health posed by the emergency</i>	Guatemala	900	904
	Honduras	3,434	3,434
	Nicaragua	8,500	6,171
	Total	12,384	10,509
<i># of people assisted in the ERU's Clinic</i>	Honduras	8,000	5,018
	Total	8,000	5,018

Health Output 3.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i>Population health needs to be assessed in the selected communities</i>	Honduras	1	In process
	Nicaragua	1 report	In process
	Total	2	-

Health Outcome 3.2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment.

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of people reached by pre-hospital care, search, and rescue services.</i>	Guatemala	1,500	4,522
	Total	1,500	4,522
<i>Damage assessment of affected health centers performed.</i>	Honduras	1	1
	Total	1	1
<i># of health centres established (ERUs or medical units)</i>	Honduras	1	1
	Total	1	1
<i># Health facilities restored or provided with equipment/ material</i>	Honduras	3	3
	Total	3	3

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

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of people reached through health promotion and disease prevention campaign</i>	Guatemala	5,000	3,327
	Honduras	3,434	17,710
	Nicaragua	60,000	20,856
	Total	68,434	41,893
Health Output 4.1: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># Of people reached through community-based epidemic prevention and control activities (activities aimed at controlling vector-borne diseases)</i>	Guatemala	5,000	3,327
	Honduras	3,434	10,736
	Total	8,434	14,063
<i># of volunteers and population adopt knowledge and skills to perform health actions in emergencies in the affected communities.</i>	Nicaragua	1,500	330
	Total	1,500	330
<i># Of communities with an early warning system for dengue, malaria, and COVID-19</i>	Honduras	15	16
	Total	15	16
<i># of volunteers trained in Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) + Community-Based Surveillance (CBS) + First Aid</i>	Honduras	500	559
	Total	500	559
Health Output 4.2: Vector-borne diseases are prevented			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of mosquito nets delivered to affected families</i>	Nicaragua	7,400	4,228
	Total	7,400	4,228
Health Output 4.3: Improved knowledge about public health issues among the targeted population and in the targeted area			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of people reached with Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) activities</i>	Honduras	8,000	11,502
	Total	8,000	11,502
<i># of volunteers and staff trained in CBHFA</i>	Honduras	250	290
	Total	250	290
<i># of community leaders trained in CBHFA</i>	Honduras	100	164
	Total	100	164
<i># of people reached through a health promotion and disease prevention campaign</i>	Nicaragua	60,000	20,856
	Total	60,000	20,856
Health Output 4.4: Control of endemic transmissible diseases during emergencies			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual

<i># of people reached with activities aiming to control vector-borne diseases</i>	Nicaragua	15,000	20,856
	Total	15,000	20,856
Health Outcome 5: Strengthened capacities of the community and local authorities to improve food and nutrition of vulnerable populations.			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of people directly reached to improve food and nutrition of vulnerable populations at the community level (children identified with acute malnutrition for referral and timely treatment, people participating in educational sessions, and community leaders trained).</i>	Guatemala	1,565	<i>In process</i>
	Total	1,565	To be reported
Health Output 5.1. Capacities of the community and local authorities are strengthened to improve the food and nutrition of vulnerable populations.			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of children identified with acute malnutrition for referral and timely treatment.</i>	Guatemala	45	<i>In process</i>
	Total	45	To be reported
<i># of family referents participating in educational sessions related to diet and nutrition.</i>	Guatemala	1,500	<i>In process</i>
	Total	1,500	To be reported
<i># of community leaders trained in actions to improve nutrition and feeding.</i>	Guatemala	20	<i>In process</i>
	Total	20	To be reported
Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of people reached by psychosocial support</i>	Guatemala	10,050	11,283
	Honduras	6,500	7,942
	Nicaragua	4,500	32,343
	Total	21,050	51,568
Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of volunteers trained in psychosocial support and psychological first aid</i>	Honduras	250	258
	Total	250	258
<i># of psychosocial support kits delivered</i>	Guatemala	10	10
	Honduras	1,500	1,533
	Total	1,520	1,543
<i># of people reached by psychosocial support (communities)</i>	Guatemala	10,000	11,219
	Honduras	2,000	7,942
	Nicaragua	4,000	31,790
	Total	16,000	50,951
<i># of people reached by psychosocial support (staff and volunteers)</i>	Guatemala	50	64

	Honduras	120	258
	Nicaragua	500	553
	Total	670	875
# Containment spaces in prioritized branches	Honduras	2	4
	Total	2	4

Progress towards the outcome

Health Outcome 3: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Guatemala



People assisted with prehospital care services in the department of Izabal. Source:

As part of the actions of the first emergency response, the Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) carried out 679 search and rescue actions and 3,843 pre-hospital care in the departments of Alta Verapaz and Izabal. The most frequent consultations were related to medical emergencies, traumatology, and gynecology.

In addition, as part of the actions to strengthen GRC staff and volunteers to provide an efficient and timely response in health, a National Intervention Team (ENI) course was developed with the specialty of health in emergencies, in which 21 people participated.

Honduras

Continuous monitoring of health conditions in collective centres and affected communities. As a result of the multisectoral assessment conducted in 71 communities and the prioritization of 17 by the health sector, tours of the areas have been conducted, community meetings have been held, and activities to raise awareness and organize health committees have been promoted. The Sector is in the process of organizing epidemiological-control-for-volunteers (ECV) activities in 15 communities, with an emphasis on the four diseases with the highest incidence rates in the area (dengue, zika, Covid, and ADDs).

Transfer of Health ERU

Transfer process to HRC carried out, donation of supplies and medicines from the clinic to the Mario Catarino Rivas Hospital, and of equipment and supplies to the Cortés Health Region.

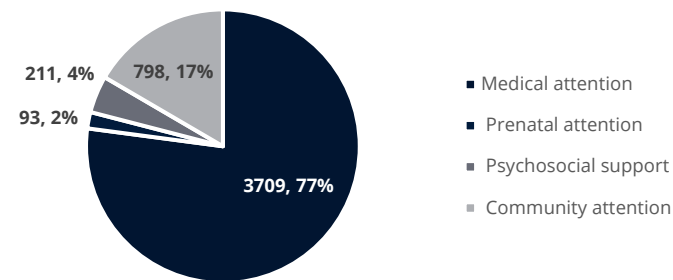
The health sector has evaluated three centres and is in the process of reviewing the supplies to be provided.

Delivery of office furniture to the El Milagro, Villanueva and Flores de Oriente Health Centers, La Lima Cortés

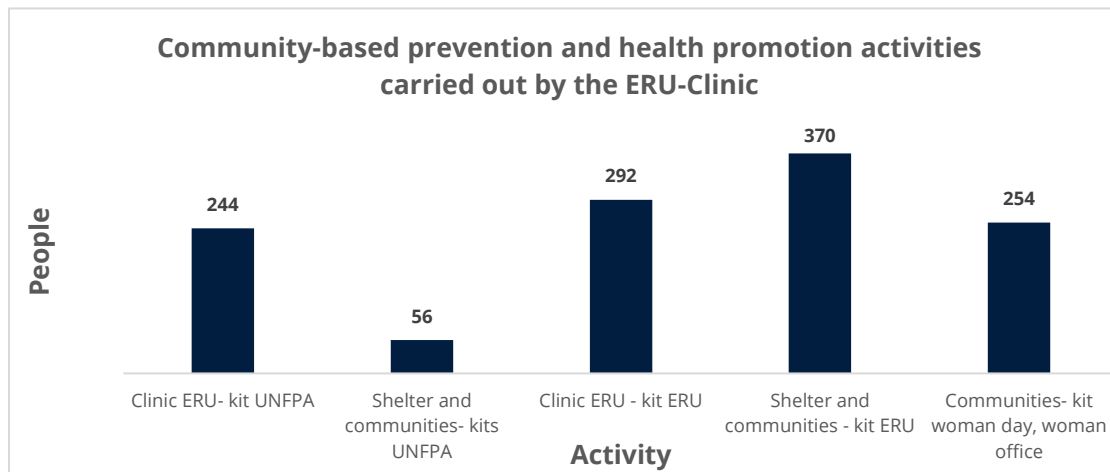
3,005 families benefitted - 1,216 through community actions by the ERU and 1,789 by the community health sector. During this reporting period, areas were toured, community meetings were held, and activities to raise awareness and organize health committees were promoted.

The ERU- Emergency Care Clinic, set up in a park in La Lima, Cortés, operated from 27 November 2020 to 13 February 2021, offering medical, emergency, and prenatal care services, general medical consults, emergency pharmacy services, outpatient stabilization, psychosocial support services, PGI services, promotion and primary disease prevention, and community health.

Distribution of treatments provided by the ERU-Clinic



1216 community activities were carried out as of 28 February, as follows:



The three health centers were provided with surgical materials, sterilization equipment (autoclave), desks, cabinets, three-chair sofas for waiting rooms, and hygiene materials; With this contribution, it is expected that health services will improve for the beneficiaries, obtaining quality care and allowing the population to have adequate access to health.

During the immediate response phase, 42,815 people were evacuated/rescued through NRC branches, thereby improving access to medical care for 5,351 families. Currently, the Eta & Iota operation team brings basic medical equipment, such as a blood pressure monitor, oximeter, and glucometer, to each humanitarian delivery to provide basic medical care to the population that requires it.

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

Guatemala

As part of the actions in the recovery stage of the communities, the Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) formed 20 Health Commissions in the departments of Alta Verapaz and Izabal, and at the same time, they were trained in psychological first aid and the 5A methodology (activation of community organization, self-diagnosis of health emergencies, analysis and search for solutions, community action and appreciation of achievements). They also developed community emergency plans together with representatives of the Community Development Council -COCODES-. With these actions, the Health Commissions are ready to be registered with the Ministry of Health.

The CRG also held educational sessions for community members on topics related to maternal and child health, exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding, sexual and reproductive health, prevention of COVID-19, self-care, and control of emotions through occupational therapy using medicinal and horticultural gardens and ornamental gardens.

Family emergency plans and life plans were also developed with the people of the communities. Finally, the GRC distributed 727 infection control kits and plans to continue with the second delivery of these kits during the first months of 2022.



People assisted during the first distribution of infection control kits in the department of Izabal.

Honduras

Through the Community Health and First Aid (CBHFA) approach, communities have been approached, training in health promotion and disease prevention, to promote healthy communities, carry out activities such as campaigns to eliminate mosquito breeding sites, cleaning and health fairs, accounting for 13 health campaigns

CRH volunteers and community volunteers have been trained in CBHA and CEV issues and the volunteering of different councils of Region 3 in First Aid has been strengthened, with workshops on First Aid Assistants (FAA), basic life support, Emergency Vehicle Management Course (EVMC) training 976 community and council volunteers.

In support of the communities, CBHFA and CEV activities have been carried out for the prevention of diseases and epidemics, providing families with different Kits including thermometers, (1000 families) Kits for correct hand washing and (300 families) Kits for washing of batteries (benefiting 500 families with kits of the spread) for the prevention of Dengue, first aid kits benefiting 1,424 families.

Considering the results of the surveys carried out by the health committees with the application of epidemiological early warning tools, the prevalence of diseases such as Dengue, diarrhea, and Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) was observed.

Training sessions for volunteers in epidemiological control for volunteers (CEV) and community-based surveillance were developed for 311 volunteers from both councils and communities.



Replication workshop for volunteers with the CBHA approach in the community of Chamelecón, San Pedro Sula. August 2021. Source: HRC.

17 health committees trained in community surveillance with early warning system tools, with a focus on COVID-19, vector-borne diseases (dengue, malaria, leptospirosis), and water-borne diseases.

232 volunteers from the Councils of Region 3 have been trained in basic life support, hemorrhage control, use of pre-hospital medical equipment, first aid assistant (APA), and emergency vehicle driving course.

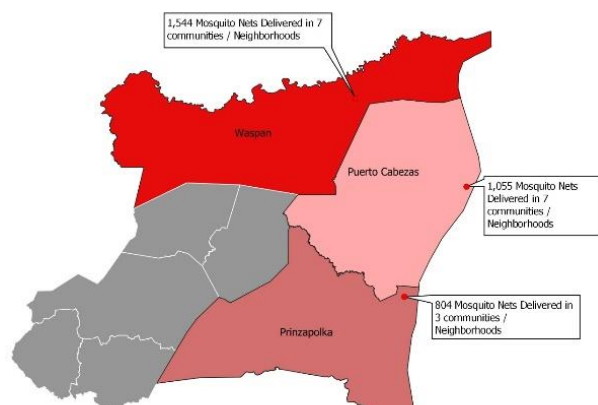
Execution of community brigades such as cleaning campaigns and elimination of mosquito breeding sites, developed in Protección, Lupo Viejo and Poza del Riel, La Roma, Filadelfia, Guaruma 2, El Paraíso, La Metálica and Cruz de Valencia, La Lima reaching a total of 3,434 families benefited.

269 volunteers trained in CBHFA, who have developed their action plan for replication in each of the community councils.

164 volunteers 16 communities trained with the material of the SPAC approach, emphasizing health promotion issues, and complementing with epidemiological control (Dengue, COVID-19, IRAS, and EDAS).

Nicaragua

The RACCN has a severe malaria problem that intensified with the passage of hurricanes. As of August 2021, almost 25,000 people had suffered from malaria in the areas hit by Eta & Iota according to data from the Local System of Integrated Health Care (Silais). Given this reality, one of the most important interventions of the Health component has been the actions focused on mitigating the rates of vector-borne contagion such as malaria. The campaign "Dale un chance a tu Salud" (Give your Health a Chance) was designed to this end.



Distribution of mosquito's nets map. Source: NRC

Within the framework of this campaign, four actions were implemented simultaneously in two areas of action to mitigate the high rates of contagion of vector diseases. The first, disease prevention through the distribution of mosquito nets and the dissemination of key messages through radio and television media, and the distribution of shirts and flyers (other common diseases in the area such as diarrhea and dermatitis were also covered). The second was focused on fumigation and clean-up days in the neighbourhoods of Puerto Cabezas to eliminate the sources of the spread of this deadly disease.

The "Give your health a chance...Winamba" campaign reached 20,856 people in Puerto Cabezas. In addition, 4,228 mosquito nets were distributed to families in Puerto Cabezas, Waspam, and Prinzapolka. The overall achievements of the campaign were successful, according to the Ministry of Health (MINSa), there was a 31% reduction in malaria rates in the intervened neighbourhoods of Puerto Cabezas.

This campaign represents an important lesson learned for the National Society. Its effectiveness shows us that to eradicate these deadly diseases it is not only enough to carry out actions aimed at reducing vectorial propagation sources, such as

fumigation and cleaning campaigns. But also, actions aimed at instructing on the main prevention measures and early identification of cases of contagion.

During December and January 2022, a second phase of the "Give your health a chance" campaign will continue. Although the previous actions will be continued, awareness-raising for disease prevention, key messages through local media in misquito, distribution of mosquito nets, fumigation, and cleaning campaigns. A new activity has been incorporated into the component's strategy, which is to raise awareness about solid waste management. The aim is to reduce the creation of



Volunteer conducting fumigation day in Bilwi neighborhoods, May 2021. Source: NRC

sources of infection in the urban area while at the same time contributing to the preservation of the environment. Another action within the framework of this campaign is the distribution of vector control nets. These nets are placed on the doors and windows of homes to prevent mosquitoes from entering the house. Currently, 2,610 meters of vector control nets have been distributed to 825 families in 6 communities of Prinzapolka.

In addition to raising awareness, 50 stainless steel trash cans are planned to be installed in different parts of the urban areas of Puerto Cabezas, Waspam, and Prinzapolka to support solid waste management in these municipalities.

Each bin will have a deposit for the three main types of waste (organic, plastic, and glass), which in the long term could have an impact on recycling as an economic activity in these municipalities.



Health technician delivering a vector control net to a member of the Saklin community, November 2021. Source: NRC

Health Outcome 5: Strengthened capacities of the community and local authorities to improve food and nutrition of vulnerable populations.

Guatemala

The Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC), as part of the complementary actions to the health component and thanks to a new contribution to the Emergency Appeal for this component, since September 2021 has begun the implementation of actions in the municipality of El Estor, in the department of Izabal.

To date, 78 people, including representatives of the Municipal Development Council, community leaders, government entities, and non-governmental organizations present in the municipality, have participated in the official presentation of the actions to be developed, as well as the search for partnerships to strengthen comprehensive interventions. Also, 982 people from different communities of the municipality have participated in community assemblies to learn about the actions to be carried out, as well as their respective validation.

Finally, to date, 179 children have begun to be monitored to identify cases of acute malnutrition and make the respective referrals to the Ministry of Health entities. Specific actions for this result will be implemented in the first half of 2022.

Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened

Guatemala



Distribution of family occupational therapy kits in a community in the department of Izabal. Source: GRC

As part of the first response phase actions, the Guatemala Red Cross (GRC) provided mental health and psychosocial support services to 3,459 people during the first 72 hours of the emergency in assisted communities and shelters, using a community-based psychosocial approach.

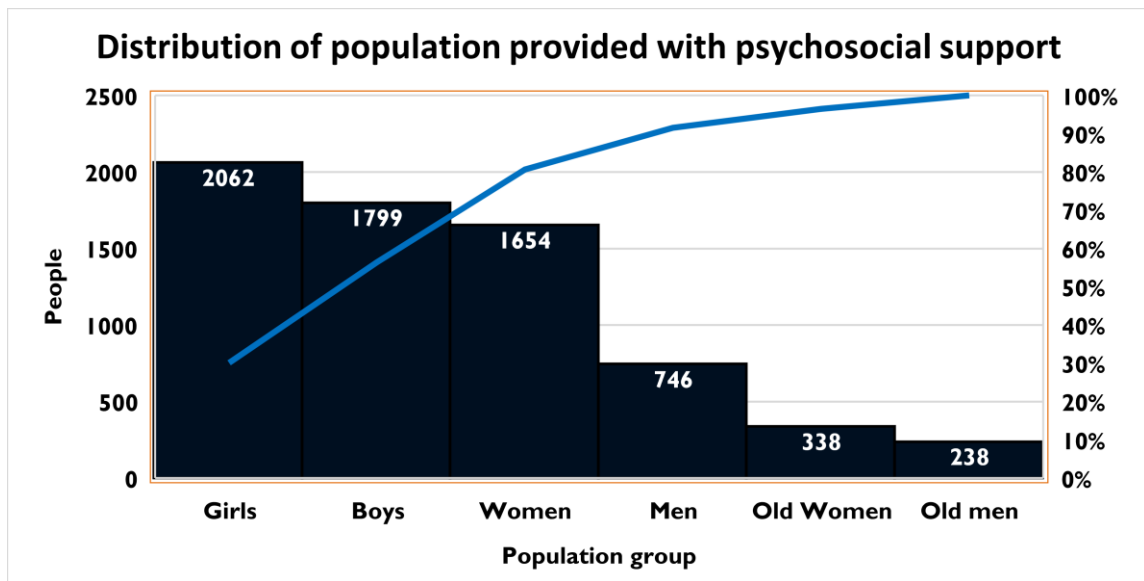
Subsequently, as part of the actions in the recovery phase, GRC conducted community diagnostics to identify psychosocial support needs, which allowed planning actions related to psychosocial support based on people's needs, ensuring relevant accompaniment. For these actions, GRC staff and volunteers used 10 psychosocial support kits (plastic box, crayons, paper sheets, watercolors, paintbrushes, face painting, sports cones, Legos, balls, balloons, balloon inflators, finger paints, puzzles, markers, colored paper, puppets, etc.), which were later donated to the communities.

The GRC also distributed psychosocial support kits to the Health Commissions and representatives of the COCODES and family kits for occupational therapy (pylons, soil, water sprayers, fertilizer, brushes, paints, pots, etc.). With the above actions, 7,660 people were assisted. In addition, 64 people, including GRC staff and volunteers, who were directly supporting the actions, received psychosocial support through ventilation sessions and educational sessions on self-care.

Finally, as part of the actions to strengthen GRC staff and volunteers to provide an efficient and timely response in psychosocial support, the National Intervention Team (ENI) course was developed with the specialty of psychosocial support, in which 22 people participated.

Honduras:

In psychosocial support, 6,884 people have been assisted, distributed as follows: 746 men, 1,654 women (including affected people from the communities and CRH volunteers) 1,799 children, 2,062 girls, older adults (238 men and 338 women), population with disability addressed in MHPSS (4 boys, 5 girls, 22 men, and 16 women).



6, 483 people have been treated through follow-up in psychosocial support at the community level, through the MHPSS intervention it has been possible to mitigate the psychological symptoms that arose because of the emergency.

265 CRH volunteers from 12 councils, from region III, trained in "Basic Psychological Support" aimed at improving the learning process incorporating an active-participatory theoretical and practical methodology, effective in emergencies due to traumatic events with immediate intervention

Through the early recovery strategy at the community level aimed at children, 1,533 psychosocial kits have been delivered, of which 500 were delivered in temporary accommodation centers that added to the response for immediate confrontation through the identification and expression of these emotions. Aimed at boys, girls, men, women, and the elderly, with the delivery of kits, it was possible to strengthen the post-emergency response by establishing assertive response mechanisms to

cope with the psychosocial and mental health consequences of the target population; the psychosocial kits for children are composed of 1 notebook, 1 interactive game, 1 mandala book, colours, markers, pencil, 1 rubber ball, 1 COVID-19 drawing and painting book, and a stuffed animal. Additionally, through the support of the IFRC PSS contributed with the donation of Child-Friendly space cards that were included in the kits for children. The psychosocial kits for adults are made up of Board games, Cards, and Bingo, exercise rope, notebook, mandala book, colours, markers, Rubik's Cube, Sudoku book, body massager, and bag to store the kit in addition to the instructions for its proper use; distributions are subject to the community work plan.

Volunteers and personnel receiving psychosocial support were assisted through 10 sessions that had an average of 15 to 20 people in each of them, adding a total of 371 people reached.

4 reconditioned self-care rooms in CRH councils, self-care rooms have been created to have a physical space for the self-care of volunteers who need a space for emotional containment, rest, and relaxation.

At the community level, work is being done on the conditioning of 4 toy libraries in educational centers directly affected by hurricanes Eta and Iota to promote the development and strengthening of skills in the intellectual, physical, emotional, social, and creative aspects of children.

36 people have participated in workshops on mental health with a focus on self-care and strengthening of psychosocial skills, thereby preserving a healthy lifestyle, and finding an adequate balance between life and work.



Managing emotions with children with the approach "Coping mechanisms" in El Paraíso, La Lima, Cortés (October 2021) Source: HRC

Nicaragua

Other interventions carried out to mitigate the psychological impacts caused by the hurricanes have been PSS sessions in communities. These PSS sessions are commonly carried out with community children through psychoeducation actions such as dynamics, games, mandala delivery, and other activities. The PSS sessions create a recreational space that is widely valued by the community members for its impact on their emotional health. Since there is a lack of activities and recreation centers in the communities, these PSS sessions bring the community together and create the conditions for families to interact with their children.

PSS sessions are commonly integrated into each of the humanitarian assistance interventions and currently, 41,980 people have been reached with this service. This is largely due to the large number of children living in RACCN communities. Other activities carried out to alleviate the psychological impact on families affected by the hurricanes have been the distribution of 532 PSS backpacks and psychological first aid workshops to volunteers and personnel involved in the operation. The NRC has also trained 25 volunteers in emergency psychosocial care, which has strengthened the branch's capacity to provide services in disaster situations.



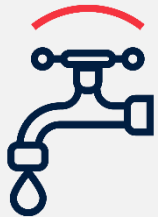
PSS session with Bilwaskarma community leaders, November 2021. Source: NRC



First aid training in psychological first aid in Saklin, November 2021. Source: NRC



PSS session with Wawabar children, March 2021. Source: NRC



Water, sanitation, and hygiene

People reached: 168,132

Male: 82,385

Female: 85,747

WASH Outcome 7: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of people who receive safe water services that meet agreed standards based on the specific operational and programmatic context.</i>	Guatemala	10,000	28,325
	Honduras	30,000	34,795
	Nicaragua	15,000	105,012
	Total	55,000	168,132
<i># of people provided with essential hygiene items and hygiene promotion activities.</i>	Guatemala	10,000	65,230
	Total	10,000	65,230
WASH Output 7.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i>Assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene.</i>	Honduras	1	1
	Nicaragua	1	In process
	Total	2	1
<i># of volunteers and personnel trained in WASH</i>	Honduras	250	266
	Nicaragua	60	60
	Total	310	326
WASH Output 7.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to the target population.			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of people provided with safe water services</i>	Guatemala	10,000	28,325
	Honduras	30,000	34,795
	Nicaragua	75,000	105,012
	Total	115,000	168,132
<i># of people trained in safe water storage, use of water treatment products, and water quality control.</i>	Nicaragua	15,000	5,040
	Total	15,000	5,040
<i># of water wells cleaned and disinfected</i>	Guatemala	300	297
	Nicaragua	150	160
	Total	450	457
<i># of families that receive water containers</i>	Honduras	3,785	3,785
	Total	3,785	3,785

WASH Output 7.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to the target population			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of people with access to an improved sanitation facility</i>	Honduras	5,000	In process
	Nicaragua	960	In process
	Total	5,960	-
<i># of latrines installed or repaired.</i>	Honduras	50	In process
	Nicaragua	120	84
	Total	170	84
WASH Output 7.4: Hygiene promotion activities th meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to the target population.			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of people reached with fumigation, cleaning, well disinfection, and waste management sessions</i>	Honduras	172,000	71,695
	Nicaragua	15,000	20,856
	Total	187,000	92,551
<i># of facilities fumigated</i>	Honduras	200	275
	Total	200	275
<i># of people who receive key personal and community hygiene promotion messages</i>	Guatemala	10,000	11,317
	Honduras	16,000	19,408
	Nicaragua	15,000	20,856
	Total	41,000	51,581
WASH Output 7.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population.			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of families reached with hygiene items</i>	Guatemala	2,000	13,046
	Honduras	4,769	4,769
	Nicaragua	7,500	8,062
	Total	14,269	25,877
WASH Outcome 8: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities in the recovery phase.			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of families that reduce their risk of waterborne diseases</i>	Honduras	10,000	10,736
	Total	10,000	10,736

WASH Output 8.1: Community-managed water sources giving access to safe water is provided to the target population.			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of people who receive safe water services that meet agreed standards based on the specific operational and programmatic context</i>	Honduras	30,000	28,270
	Total	30,000	28,270
<i># of repaired pumping facilities in community water systems</i>	Honduras	30	30
	Total	30	30
<i># of families receive water access kits</i>	Honduras	900	900
	Total	900	900
<i># of water wells cleaned and disinfected</i>	Honduras	20	22
	Total	20	22
WASH Output 8.2: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population.			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of people reached with key personal and community hygiene promotion messages</i>	Honduras	35,000	35,351
	Total	35,000	35,351
<i># of campaigns of community cleaning, drainage, and solid waste management</i>	Honduras	100	113
	Total	100	113
WASH Output 8.3: Improved access and use of adequate sanitation by the target population is provided to the target population.			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of handwashing facilities installed or repaired</i>	Honduras	50	525
	Total	50	525
<i># of latrines installed or repaired</i>	Honduras	700	725
	Total	700	725
<i># of people with access to an improved sanitation facility (latrines and toilets equipped with handwashing, water, and menstrual hygiene disposal facilities)</i>	Honduras	5,000	4,793
	Total	5,000	4,793
Progress towards the outcome			
WASH Outcome 7: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities.			



Demonstration on the steps for proper hand washing in a community in the department of Izabal. Source: GRC

Guatemala

As part of the water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion actions in the departments of Alta Verapaz and Izabal, the GRC has carried out various actions from the response phase to the current recovery phase. Among the main actions is the distribution of water; cleaning and disinfection of 297 artesian wells; distribution of 5,068 water filters; distribution of 4,140 jerry cans; distribution of 840 mosquito nets and distribution of family hygiene and cleaning kits for water containers to 6,822 families, among others, assisting a total of 65,230 people.

At the same time, educational sessions, and socialization of key messages on topics related to personal, household, and community hygiene, cleaning and disinfection of wells, household water treatment, vector control, and prevention of COVID-19 were carried out using the PHAST methodology as a basis, with the participation of 11,317 people.

Likewise, the GRC continues to provide advice to communities assisted with the rehabilitation of their water systems, through periodic visits to monitor their progress, operation, and/or maintenance. Finally, educational sessions and distribution of water filter cleaning supplies are also planned for the first months of 2022.

Honduras

250 volunteers have been trained in the areas of well-cleaning processes, physical, chemical, and bacteriological analysis of water, National Intervention Teams spatiality of water, sanitation and Hygiene promotion, Hygiene Promotion, use and management of control equipment vector. 4769 jerrycans have been delivered, this as part of the delivery of the Hygiene or cleaning Kits.

275 days of vector control, in the municipalities of La Lima, Choloma, Villanueva, San Manuel, El Progreso, Pimienta. It was coordinated with the SESAL (Secretary of Health), for the accompaniment of the EHT (Environmental Health Technicians), who approved the processes of implementation of chemicals in the thermospray pumps.

Distribution points have been closed because they are no longer needed, as wells and water systems have been restored by water management boards or local governments.

113 cleaning campaigns, in the municipalities of La Lima, Choloma, Villanueva, San Manuel, El Progreso, Pimienta. Local coordination was carried out with the patronatos or city halls to carry out this activity with dump trucks or tractors from the city halls, to make cleaning days effective.

35,251 people have been benefited from hygiene promotion; The talks consist of correct hand washing, food washing, and hygiene at home, to change bad hygiene habits in the beneficiary families.

71,695 people benefited through community days of cleaning, drainage, and solid waste disposal in selected communities and collective centers.



Cleaning and disinfection of a well in the community of Lupo Viejo, Choloma. October 2021) Source: HRC

15,575 people benefited from the Personal Hygiene Kit, Cleaning Hygiene Kit, and delivery of Jerrycans.

23,845 people benefited from a Personal Hygiene Kit, Cleaning Kit, and delivery of drums, ensuring that the affected families would have the basic supplies for adequate personal and household hygiene.

The cleaning and disinfection of 22 wells, the rehabilitation or construction of 23 drinking water pumping systems have been carried out, benefiting 28,270 people who have drinking water systems in optimal conditions for the continuity of access to water.

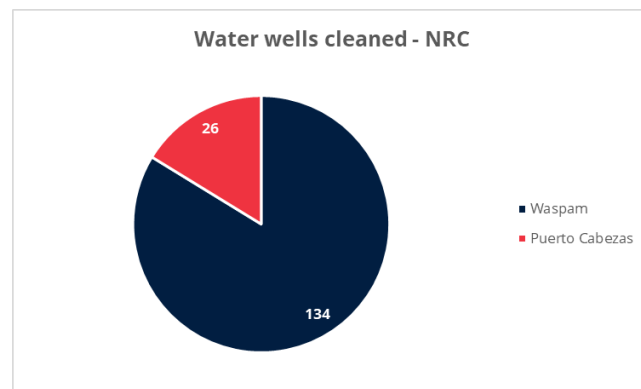
The HCR has a general basic package, distributed to the entire population of the identified communities. This mode of operation has proven to be the fastest and most efficient way to reach the affected population and meet basic needs in one go. This package includes a family cleaning kit, a hygiene kit to cover the needs of 5 people for a month, and a water container. These deliveries have been made jointly with the Relief department, currently, 4,769 jerrycans of water have been delivered.

900 kits for access to safe water, which contemplated domestic water treatment through Ferrous Sulfate, correct water storage with the provision of drums, in the same way, the provision of water filters using ceramic candles, to decrease the transmission of diseases through the consumption of contaminated water. Benefiting 4,500 people.

Nicaragua

Two days after the passage of Hurricane Eta, the NRC's technical water team mobilized with water treatment plants to the municipalities of Prinzapolka, Waspam, and Bilwi (Puerto Cabezas) to supply drinking water to families in the neighbourhoods that had suffered interruptions in service as a result of the destructive effects of the hurricanes. During the three months of the operation's response, the National Society provided this service in the area reaching 19,980 families, mainly in Prinzapolka where the demand for the service was greater and widely appreciated by the inhabitants.

Due to the obstruction of drinking water supply canals and the exposure of wells to contaminants, the NRC was one of the main sources of drinking water supply in these municipalities. During the immediate response, the NRC, together with its water treatment plants and volunteers, was one of the main sources of drinking water supply in the urban areas of these municipalities. Similarly, the institution was one of the main organizations in carrying out well-cleaning activities after the hurricanes. A total of 52 wells were cleaned and disinfected during the emergency stage. These well cleanings were accompanied by physical, chemical, and bacteriological analyses to determine whether the water was safe for human consumption.



To achieve this in the immediate response to the Eta & Iota operation, the National Society required the training of 20 volunteers from the Bonanza, Puerto Cabezas, and Rivas branches in rapid water response teams. These same volunteers, together with the technical team of the NRC, provided the service during the response.

Other interventions carried out as part of the operation's immediate response included the collection, preparation, transport, and distribution of 4,635 hygiene kits to shelters in Waspam. The purpose of this was to guarantee the minimum conditions for the personal hygiene of the people affected by the hurricanes.

During the recovery phase of the Eta & Iota operation, continuity has been given to many of the interventions carried out during the response. It has been achieved the cleaning and disinfection of 108 community wells (160 wells cleaned and disinfected in the entire operation) in 33 communities/neighbourhoods benefiting 4,908 families.

Likewise, 2,447 hygiene and disinfection kits (2,447 families benefited), 1,201 bars of soap (968 families benefited), and 12 gallons of liquid soap were delivered to schools in Waspam, benefiting 3,415 families during the recovery stage of the

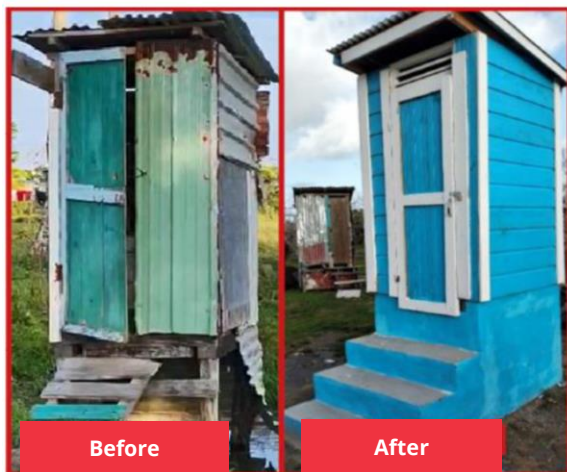
operation. In total, the operation has benefited 8,062 families with hygiene items in 18 communities.

Other interventions have included the construction of **84** latrines in the communities of Wawabar and Karatá in the municipality of Bilwi (60 in Wawabar and 24 in Kárata). These 84 latrines have been built following the technical specifications of the state institutions of the RACCN that guarantee the acceptability of the beneficiaries and their resistance to future natural disasters.

For the construction of these latrines, the NRC had the collaboration of Water Aid for the construction of the cement base. The National Society was in charge of the procurement and distribution of the wood and zinc needed for the construction of the latrines. And the community participation and accountability (CEA) approach was incorporated into the latrine construction process by assigning this responsibility to the beneficiaries.

Other activities that are part of the WASH component include talks on personal hygiene promotion and the importance of water and its protection in the communities. Fumigation and cleaning campaigns are also part of the component. As mentioned above, these activities have reached **20,856** people. Likewise, the NRC has recently participated in the Waspam Water Forum, in which topics such as household water sanitation has been discussed.

Recently, 40 volunteers have received training in the “Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation” (PHAST) methodology. These volunteers belong to the Jinotega, Nueva Segovia, Puerto Cabezas, and Bonanzas branches, which has strengthened the institutional capacity to address the issue of hygiene and sanitation promotion in communities. In the coming months, talks based on the PHAST methodology will be implemented in each of the interventions with these same volunteers, which will put the knowledge acquired in the course into practice.



Before and after latrine conditions of Wawabar beneficiaries, August 2021. Source: NRC



Hygiene promotion to families in the Wawabar community. November 2021. Source: NRC



Delivery of bars of soap and water backpacks to community members in Biwaskarna, Waspam, November 2021. Source: NRC

WASH Outcome 8: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities in the recovery phase

Honduras

725 latrines installed through the Monetary Transfer Program and 174 species, benefiting a total of 4,495 people.

525 hand washing facilities (batteries) benefiting 2,625 people, who will have a suitable place for proper handwashing.



Delivery of materials for the construction of latrines in the community of La Protección, Choloma. September 2021. Source: HRC



Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

People reached: 25,194

Male: 12,345

Female: 12,849

Protection, Gender & Inclusion Outcome 9: Communities become more peaceful, safe, and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
# of people reached with PGI activities (activities, training, kit distributions, etc.)	Guatemala	5,000	10,169
	Honduras	500	15,025

	Total	5,500	25,194
<i># of community structures that implement actions to include and protect vulnerable populations</i>	Honduras	8	11
	Total	8	11
Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 9.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.			
<i>Indicators:</i>	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of volunteers, staff, and community members trained on PGI and/or gender and minimum standards</i>	Guatemala	70	132
	Honduras	150	256
	Nicaragua	23	23
	Total	243	411
<i># of youth networks that carry out the culture of peace activities in their communities in line with their plans of action</i>	Honduras	8	8
	Total	8	8
<i># recreational activities to strengthen coexistence.</i>	Honduras	8	10
	Total	8	10
Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 9.2: Programmes and operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and other forms of violence especially against children.			
<i>Indicators:</i>	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of people reached with issues related to protection, gender, and inclusion (through educational sessions, workshops, training on PGI standards, and/or campaigns).</i>	Guatemala	5,000	10,037
	Honduras	500	15,025
	Total	5,500	25,062
<i># of members of community organizations and institutions trained in PGI standards</i>	Honduras	150	256
	Total	150	256
Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 9.3: NS educational and advocacy programmes raise awareness on humanitarian challenges, cultivate humanitarian values, and develop relevant interpersonal skills			
<i>Indicators:</i>	Country	Target	Actual
<i># Of school kits delivered to families</i>	Honduras	500	500
	Total	500	500
<i># Reactivated schools</i>	Honduras	8	9
	Total	8	9
<i># Communication campaign on children's rights</i>	Honduras	1	In process
	Total	1	-

Progress towards the outcome

Protection, Gender & Inclusion Outcome 8: Communities become more peaceful, safe, and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable

Guatemala



Induction on the uses of the portable solar charger to women assisted.

The Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) conducted rapid analysis on protection, gender, and inclusion in the prioritized communities in the departments of Alta Verapaz and Izabal, thus making vulnerable populations (children, women, people with disabilities, LGTBQ+ people, the elderly, etc.) visible to prioritize them, mainly during the distribution of humanitarian aid.

It was also possible to obtain first-hand information for the implementation of community campaigns for the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, as well as other types of violence. It was also the basis for the development of key messages to address the causes, risks, and consequences of violence, discrimination, and exclusion in an integrated manner, according to the context of each community/population, achieving the participation of 6,303 people.

The GRC also achieved the distribution of 1,734 differentiated hygiene kits for women and 2,000 portable solar chargers for women to have access to energy to charge cell phones, radios, flashlights, etc.

Finally, as part of the GRC's capacity-building actions, 132 people, including staff and volunteers, participated in workshops on minimum standards of protection, gender, and inclusion in emergencies and protocols for safe referral in cases of types of violence. It is planned to follow up on these actions in the first months of 2022.

Honduras:

Adaptation and construction of 5 common spaces that facilitate coexistence and community participation based on the DAPS (Dignity, Access, Participation, and Safety) approach.

PGI Community needs assessments were carried out using tools such as focus groups, community meetings, observations, and interviews.

8 training sessions have been developed for volunteers and Honduran Red Cross personnel to implement practical tools for the implementation of humanitarian strategies with a focus on Protection, Gender, and Inclusion, the activities are oriented to the use of the DAPS framework that allows promoting an approach of coexistence and community participation, the elaboration of assessments, collection of sex and age disaggregated data, facilitating the attention to the individual needs identified from the intersectionality in the target communities addressed.

The inter-institutional strengthening has been carried out, promoting a response referral system through the protection cluster and the sub-cluster of protection of gender-based violence (GBV) and children, this has served to work with vulnerable populations such as migrants, women, older adults, and children; This has facilitated the construction of contingency plans to attend to the needs resulting from the socio-political crises that emerge in the country.



Participation for the note of public support in safe houses addressed to the national congress.

*Group work of the Tutoring Program, Guaruma 2, Villanueva.
July 2021. Source: HRC*

The technical team also participated in the regional course training of PGI and WASH and supported the dissemination of their achievement in regional conferences on mental health and PGI.

Reactivation of 9 educational centers through the tutoring program with an emphasis on emergency.

500 school kits, 11 didactic boxes, as well as the adaptation of educational material in 6 spaces have been distributed.

Creation and reactivation of 9 youth networks with work plans that promote a culture of peace and community coexistence.

Socialization of comprehensive referral pathways for survivors of gender-based violence through 3 sectors: protection, health, and justice, as well as the dissemination of the mapping of services for the referral of GBV cases with service providers: health personnel, Red Cross, prosecutors, and national police.

Dissemination of campaigns to promote the rights of the child. Development of campaigns to eradicate stigma and discrimination, promote access and participation.

Active participation in working groups 1 and 2 of the Gender-Based Violence sub-cluster for capacity building and inter-institutional linkage and the creation of early warning through 911.

The children's rights communication campaign will be carried out in conjunction with the health and WASH campaigns, to promote a complete package of education and reach the largest number of beneficiaries.

For the reactivation of schools, the tutoring program was created which, through school reinforcement, was to promote continuous learning; An evaluation was previously carried out, weaknesses were identified in the areas of mathematics and Spanish, which were reinforced with an addition of a PGI focus on migration, inclusion, and non-discrimination, promotion of rights and duties. Likewise, educational materials, school kits, and technical furniture equipment were delivered.

Nicaragua

Currently, **23** volunteers and staff (12 men and 11 women) have been trained in code of conduct and gender methodologies. The gender methodologies taught have strengthened the capacity of the branches to address these issues in the community context in the Miskito communities. Communities require significant instruction on these issues to build egalitarian and inclusive societies.

Another important achievement to date was the invitation to the XIII Wangki Indigenous Women's Forum. In this forum, 550 indigenous women participated for four days to address different topics related to the situation of indigenous women. The NRC was invited to address the issue of gender and inclusion from gender roles to 220 of these indigenous women. The results were successful since they demonstrated the interest of indigenous women in these issues.



*Gender session at the Wangki indigenous women's forum, October 2021.
Source: NRC*



Migration

People reached: 636

Male: 312

Female: 324

Migration Outcome 9: Communities support the needs of migrants and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit, and destination)

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of people reached with migration assistance and protection services</i>	Guatemala	300	620
	Nicaragua	13	16
	Total	313	636

Migration Output 9.1: 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.

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of people provided with migration assistance and protection services</i>	Guatemala	300	305
	Total	300	305

Migration Output 9.2: Family links are restored for people separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the disaster.

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of volunteers and personnel trained in RFL</i>	Guatemala	n/a	n/a
	Total	25	-
<i># of RFL cases/services</i>	Guatemala	300	315
	Nicaragua	13	16
	Total	500	331

Progress towards the outcome

Migration Outcome 9: Communities support the needs of migrants and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit, and destination)

Guatemala

As part of the actions of the first phase of response to the emergency, the Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) aided with the Restoring Family Links (RFL) to 315 people. It also developed community awareness campaigns in the department of Izabal on the risks associated with migration.

Also, during the first phase of the response, the GRC has distributed 305 hygiene kits and has provided direct assistance to the same number of returnees or migrants in transit in nine shelters and two communities in the department of Izabal.

To date, the GRC continues to carry out specific actions to assist returnees or migrants in transit to respond to their most immediate needs, but with other funds outside this emergency appeal.

Honduras

The HRC is in the process of formulating an internal policy on human mobility, which is expected to be completed by the second semester of 2021. The policy will provide the guidelines that will be applied by all - from senior HRC management to beneficiaries to public institutions - to create an institutional strategy applicable to all areas and following international humanitarian standards. The HRC manages the CAMR-OMOA migrant return centre through which all those returning by land must pass. The Government granted the management of this centre to the HRC through an agreement signed with the Honduran Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is located about an hour away from San Pedro Sula on the road to Puerto Cortés, very close to the area where the emergency and initial recovery operation is being conducted. The HRC continues to work bilaterally with the IFRC and other institutions for the empowerment and mitigation of migrants

Nicaragua

During the immediate response phase, RFL assistance was provided to **16** people who had no news of relatives because of downed telecommunications due to the hurricanes. Given the increase in migration rates in Nicaragua, a strategy is being designed so that people whose relatives have decided to migrate can re-establish contact with them through institutional mechanisms. The table below lists the services provided:

People served	Location	Type of case	Remarks
1	Prinzapolka	Lost child	Staff in Prinzapolka found a lost child. They searched collective centres until the family was found. The child was returned that same day.
1	Ocotal	Woman in the collective centre who lost touch with daughter	RFL personnel who visited the collective centre provided a call to a woman who had not heard from her daughter in Jalapa after the hurricane. Contact was finally made.
1	National Headquarters - Waspám	Women in Managua lost touch with relatives on the way to Waspám.	A woman from Waspám who was in Managua for a medical appointment came to NRC headquarters because she had been unable to return to Waspám or locate her relatives because of the hurricane. HQ contacted PSS-RFL personnel on route to Waspám, who managed to find her family. They sent back pictures and news that everyone was safe and sound. She was also provided food assistance.



People turn to the Red Cross to learn about the status of family members after hurricanes Eta and Iota, November 2020. Source: NRC

10	National Headquarters	People missing after the hurricane	RFL and PSS offices have received ten requests (three face-to-face and seven by phone) from people who have missing relatives or who have lost contact with relatives after the hurricane.
3	By phone	Relatives who had lost touch with Red Cross staff on mission	Relatives of three staff members who were on the mission were kept apprised, by phone, of their status. They had lost contact because of downed telephone and power lines; thankfully, communications were maintained via satellite, with support from the state, between HQ and staff, providing PSS until phone lines were restored.

Currently, in the project intervention area, little need for RFL services has been evidenced and therefore these actions have been excluded in the update to the Emergency Plan of Action. However, the NRC National Society openly expresses the latent need to strengthen its capacity to provide RFL services to families separated or without news because of the migratory flow that the country is currently experiencing through technical training to volunteers and staff of the institution and the national dissemination of the service.



Disaster Risk Reduction

People reached: 0

Male:

Female:

DRR Outcome 10: Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
# of people reached through DRR	Guatemala	n/a	n/a
	Nicaragua	25	In process
	Total	1,025	-
# of communities prepared to respond to disasters	Nicaragua	5	In process
	Total	5	-

DRR Output 10.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
# of volunteers and staff trained in DRR	Guatemala	n/a	n/a
	Total	25	-
# of communities that have community contingency plans			

	Nicaragua	5	In process
	Total	25	-
<i># of people reached with risk management awareness activities</i>	Honduras	500	Not started
	Total	500	-
DRR Outcome 11: Communities in disaster and crisis-affected areas adopt climate risk-informed and environmentally responsible values and practices			
DRR Output 11.1: Community awareness-raising programmes on climate change risks and environmentally responsible practices are conducted in target communities			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of people in the community trained and sensitized on climate change</i>	Honduras	500	Not started
	Nicaragua	25	In process
	Total	525	-
Progress towards the outcome			
DRR Outcome 10: Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster			
Guatemala:			
In the case of Guatemala, the actions and their indicators were omitted due to what was explained above in the needs analysis section.			
Honduras			
Within the framework of this operation, some awareness campaigns are being conducted at the community level aimed at COVID-19, dengue, malaria, and diarrhoea prevention. The National Society maintains close ties with local governments through its branches. Coordination meetings and conversations are taking place to discuss the next steps over the next few months to raise awareness of climate change at the community level. A comprehensive, coordinated intervention is planned.			
Nicaragua			
Currently, the NRC has been assigned 5 communities/neighbourhoods in which risk management issues will be addressed, which are German, Rosario Murillo, El Muelle, Poza Azul, and Qualobby. In November 2021, basic workshops have been given on risk conceptualization and comprehensive brigades have been formed in the urban area. Each brigade is made up of 8 committees and 10 brigadiers.			
In December 2021, the NRC will participate in a nationwide multi-hazard drill. In this drill, the brigades formed through the project will use the knowledge and inputs that have been provided to the community to respond to various disaster situations. NRC will act in its auxiliary role in the drill as well as other institutions such as the Municipal Risk Management Units (UMGIR) and the civilian corps.			
DRR Outcome 11: Communities in disaster and crisis-affected areas adopt climate risk-informed and environmentally responsible values and practices.			
Guatemala:			
n/a			
Honduras:			

Together with different Ministries, the HRC provides technical support through the data collected during the assessments conducted in 71 communities. This allows the HRC to contribute to the Ministries' disaster risk reduction and early recovery actions and planning of future actions.

Nicaragua

In the coming months, the workshops, the provision of disaster response supplies, and the execution of drills in communities and neighbourhoods will continue. The goal is to have 5 communities with the physical and human resources to respond to various disasters and consequently contribute to community resilience in the region.

National Society Strengthening

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, competencies, and capacities to plan and perform

Output S1 1.1: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured	Guatemala	300	<i>In process</i>
	Nicaragua	1,500	1,200
	Total	1,800	1,200
# of PPE distributed to volunteers and personnel	Guatemala	1,000	1,000
	Total	1,000	13
# of volunteers equipped with an institutional uniform	Honduras	500	<i>In process</i>
	Total	1,000	-

Output S1 1.2: National Societies capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response, and preparedness is strengthened

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
# of delegations strengthened through their Emergency Operation Centre	Guatemala	1	1
	Honduras	1	1
	Total	2	1

Output S1 1.3: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place.

# of volunteers and staff trained on CEA	Guatemala	25	63
# of CEA mechanisms implemented to know the needs, perceptions, and demands of the communities.		6	6
# of actions implemented to share key messages in the community on different topics		3	3
# of CEA plan created to strengthen GRC's emergency response actions.		1	1
	Total	35	73

Progress towards the outcome

Guatemala



*Development of a participatory community video with a group of women in a community in the department of Alta Verapaz.
Source: CEA/IFRC*

As part of the actions to strengthen the Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC), the GRC was able to provide personal protection equipment (rubber boots, protective glasses, surgical masks, alcohol gel, gloves, etc.) to ensure the safety of volunteers and staff during the development of the different actions, as well as for the prevention of COVID-19.

The GRC was also equipped through the purchase of a truck and a vehicle for the mobilization of humanitarian aid, staff, and volunteers in the operation. The GRC was also able to purchase uniforms, portable radios, and solar chargers to guarantee the security and communication of staff and volunteers in the communities.

Also, as part of GRC's actions to ensure the relevance of humanitarian aid for the people of the communities, as well as to enforce the principle of doing no harm, the implementation of the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach was strengthened through the creation of 1 CEA plan that serves as a reference for the current emergency, as well as for future emergencies. Also, through the training of 63 people (staff and volunteers) in topics related to minimum actions to integrate CEA in programs and operations.

To date, the CEA approach has been implemented in the departments of Alta Verapaz and Izabal, mainly through the implementation of 6 mechanisms (surveys, interviews, focus groups, non-participant observations, suggestion boxes, and accompaniment in-home visits and distribution of humanitarian aid) to know the needs, perceptions, and demands of the population, perceptions,

and demands of the population, as well as through 3 main actions (implementation of speaker systems, community theatres, and puppet shows) to share key messages on issues related to water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion; protection, gender, and inclusion; COVID-19 prevention, among others.

Finally, a workshop was held on the creation of participatory community videos, with the objective that people use tools to record videos and share their opinions, comments, and personal stories to people or other spaces outside the community where they want to be heard and made visible. It is planned to follow up on these actions in the first months of 2022.

Honduras

5,300 volunteers remain active nationwide supporting HRC activities. Volunteers in different sectors are being included in those sectors' trainings. 100 percent of volunteers involved in the operation have been insured for the duration of the operation.

Vehicle rental: two vehicles rented from month 2 to month 6 of the operation. One truck was rented for the warehouse from month 3 to month 5 of the operation. Contract for forklifts from month 3 to month 14 of the operation.

One license was approved by IFRC ARO, which is in the process of being acquired. The purchase of two additional licenses is in the process of being approved by headquarters.

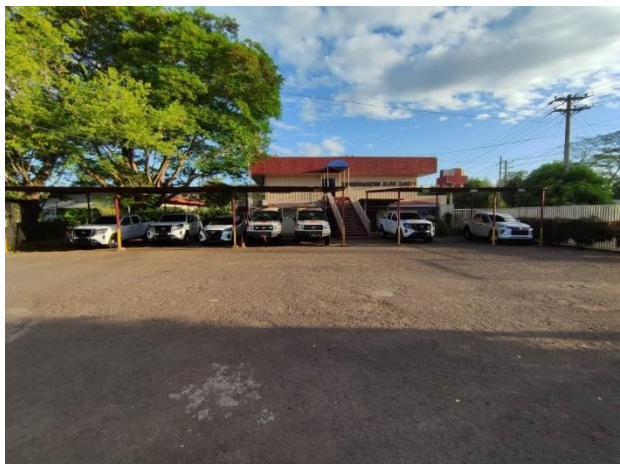
Nicaragua

Some of the actions to strengthen the National Society that have been carried out in recent months include the following:

- The repair of the Bilwi branch, which was affected by the hurricanes.

The acquisition of four 4*4 vans, a truck, and a sedan, which will facilitate the implementation of the project's operational and administrative activities. Continuous monitoring and follow-up visits have been made by the NS directors and the project coordinator.

Upcoming institutional strengthening activities to be carried out in the coming months include the construction and equipping of two relief posts in the RACCN and the creation of an ODK centre through the acquisition of digital tablets for data collection and computers to facilitate the National Society's efficiency in carrying out diagnostics, DANAs, and better information management to improve the quality of humanitarian assistance and ensure its relevance.



Vehicles acquired by the NRC in the framework of Operation Eta-lota. Source: NRC



Sub-coordinator of the operation performing data collection in communities, November 2021. Source: NRC

International Disaster Response

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

Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained

Indicators:

of ERUs mobilized

Country

Target

Actual

Honduras

6

6

Total

6

6

Output S2 1.2: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i>Cash transfer intervention study developed</i>	Honduras	1	In process
	Total	1	-
Output S2 1.3: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i>Federation-wide reporting mechanism developed (Yes/No)</i>	Guatemala	Yes	Yes
	Honduras	Yes	Yes
	Nicaragua	Yes	Yes
<i>Leadership and coordination of the Shelter sector (Yes/No)</i>	Honduras	Yes	Yes
Progress towards the outcome			
Outcome S2 1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured			
Guatemala			
Honduras			
<i>Deployment of ERU (Wash M15, M20, M40, Health Clinic, IT Telecommunications, Logistics)</i>			
<i>As explained in each sector, the ERU's mission has been completed for the operation.</i>			
<p>Training on concepts and norms was delivered to 19 participants from HRC sectors. Pre- and post-testing showed that participants' understanding improved from 35 to 82 percent. The training focused on key introductory concepts on inclusion and mainstreaming of CEA throughout the operation. After the training, individualized training and coaching sessions were provided to 14 key people from the WASH, Health, and CTP sectors, in addition to continuous technical support to the WASH, Health, CTP, and PGI sectors about different aspects of the mainstreaming of community engagement activities.</p> <p>12 individuals representing all sectors involved in the operation participated in a brief workshop on the launching of the feedback system.</p> <p>Based on HRC's experiences, the WhatsApp platform has been selected as a tool, which provides standard answers through video, images, and voice messages in response to the most frequently asked questions throughout the operation. It is divided into sectors, which allows users to contact a focal point for other questions, comments, or concerns. Coordination between CEA, CTP, WASH, and Health to identify the most frequent questions and the relevant answers. After the tool was launched, messages were tested by communities and revised accordingly. The tool can be scaled up to include direct interactions through volunteer operators. Focus Groups: CEA and PGI have jointly organized focus group discussions and community meetings in five communities to learn about their priority needs, their information needs, and their preferred communication channels, as well as community structure and dynamics. Formal and informal leaders have been interviewed</p> <p>The National Society participates in the shelter table, early recovery table, water, and sanitation table and coordination with agencies providing information about assessments, sites, and intervention strategies. The HRC leads the Secretariat of the Humanitarian Network in the country. The HRC promotes Do No Harm actions in communities, avoids overlapping actions between agencies, and supports the most vulnerable people in affected communities through inter-institutional relations. It participates in OCHA's early recovery sector roundtable, where the needs assessment conducted by the NS was presented.</p>			

An effective, reliable, and accountable IFRC

Outcome S3 1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility, and accountability

Output S3 1.1: An effective NS emergency preparedness and responsiveness mechanism is maintained

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i>Lessons learned workshop conducted (Yes/No)</i>	Guatemala	Yes	-
	Honduras	Yes	-
	Nicaragua	Yes	-

Progress towards the outcome

Outcome S3 1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility, and accountability

Guatemala

As part of the accountability mechanism, the Guatemalan Red Cross has planned to hold a lesson learned workshop, mainly with staff and volunteers who have been directly supporting the operation. This workshop is planned to be held in the last month of the operation.

Honduras

Nicaragua

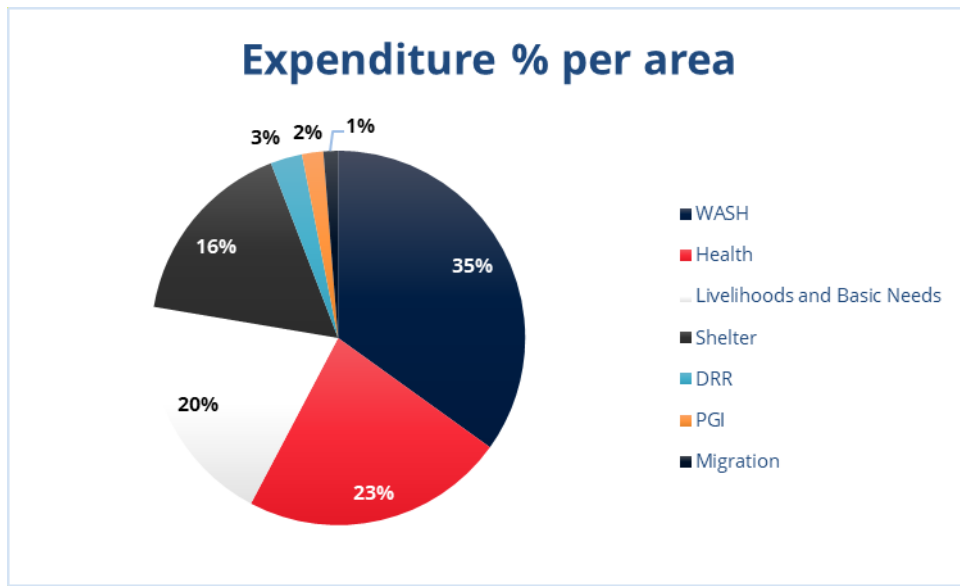
The NRC conducted an internal Lessons Learned workshop from 25-28 of May 2021, as the NS was ending the emergency phase of the operation and starting the recovery phase.

Sessions and consultations were held with volunteers who participated in the response during the first session. The second session was attended by the National Executive Committee, Delegates of the Participating National Societies of the Spanish Red Cross, the Italian Red Cross, the ICRC, and the IFRC. Finally, the third session was attended by NRC staff who were directly involved in the response. The Regional Governor and the Mayor's Office Manager were also consulted.



*Lessons Learned Workshop with volunteers who participated in the response phase of the ETA & IOTA Operation. May, 2021
Source: NRC*

D. FUNDING REQUIREMENTS



Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous operation updates.
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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

In Guatemalan Red Cross:

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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, to prevent and alleviate **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

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/11-2021/11	Operation	MDR43007
Budget Timeframe	2020-2022	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 20 Dic 2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDR43007 - Central America - Hurricane Eta

Operating Timeframe: 08 nov 2020 to 31 may 2022; appeal launch date: 08 nov 2020

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	461.000
AOF2 - Shelter	2.776.000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	3.357.000
AOF4 - Health	3.837.000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	5.880.000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	311.000
AOF7 - Migration	213.000
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	2.710.000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	1.102.000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	408.000
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	1.085.000
Total Funding Requirements	22.140.000
Donor Response* as per 20 dic 2021	12.927.249
Appeal Coverage	58,39%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	3.196	0	3.196
AOF2 - Shelter	1.546.578	1.352.585	193.992
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	2.838.625	1.757.449	1.081.176
AOF4 - Health	1.580.349	1.087.887	492.462
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	1.969.229	1.595.789	373.440
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	277.512	170.020	107.492
AOF7 - Migration	52.325	14.505	37.820
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	2.736.187	1.791.508	944.679
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	1.069.212	767.218	301.994
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	238.308	68.724	169.584
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	591.187	331.050	260.137
Grand Total	12.902.708	8.936.735	3.965.973

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2021/11

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	11.199.730
Expenditure	-8.936.735
Closing Balance	2.262.995
Deferred Income	1.742.220
Funds Available	4.005.215

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	1.000.000	Reimbursed :	1.000.000	Outstanding :	0
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Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/11-2021/11	Operation	MDR43007
Budget Timeframe	2020-2022	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 20 Dic 2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDR43007 - Central America - Hurricane Eta

Operating Timeframe: 08 nov 2020 to 31 may 2022; appeal launch date: 08 nov 2020

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	461.250				461.250		
Avianca Holdings SA	25				25		
Bloomberg	2.228				2.228		
British Government	12.837	200.215			213.052		
British Red Cross	207.743	44.639			252.382		
British Red Cross (from British Government*)	1.183.670				1.183.670		
Charities Aid Foundation (from PepsiCo*)	135.165				135.165		
Charities Aid Foundation (from Walmart Foundation*)	437.550				437.550		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	1.463	25.210			26.673		
European Commission - DG ECHO	588.500				588.500		
Finnish Red Cross	108.289				108.289		
French Government	54.231				54.231		
Iraqi Red Crescent Society	1.380				1.380		
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	801.145				801.145		
Italian Red Cross	156.659				156.659		
Japanese Government	973.001				973.001	3.252	
Japanese Red Cross Society	42.934				42.934		
Luxembourg Government	85.509				85.509	22.306	
Luxembourg - Private Donors	627				627		
Norwegian Red Cross	200.583				200.583		
On Line donations	15.627				15.627		
Red Cross of Monaco	32.514				32.514		
Remitly Inc	13.748				13.748		
Swedish Red Cross	1.820.598				1.820.598		
Swiss Government	500.000				500.000		
Swiss Red Cross	159.000				159.000		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	50.044				50.044		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	374.012				374.012		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	424.897				424.897		
The OPEC Fund for International Development	399.952				399.952		
Turkish Red Crescent Society	20.000				20.000		
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme (fron	17.654				17.654		
United States Government - USAID	1.573.815				1.573.815	1.716.662	
UPS foundation	73.015				73.015		
Total Contributions and Other Income	10.929.666	270.064	0	0	11.199.730	1.742.220	
Total Income and Deferred Income					11.199.730	1.742.220	