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Operations Update no. 5

Central America: Hurricanes Eta & Iota

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal N° MDR43007	Glide N°: TC-2020-000218-NIC TC-2020-000220-HND TC-2020-000222-GTM
Operations update N° 5 – 23 June 2022	Period covered by this update: 8 November 2020 to 31 May 2022
Operation start date: 8 November 2020	Timeframe: 21 months (3 months extension) End date: 31 August 2022
Funding requirement (CHF): CHF 22.6 million As of 31 May 2022, 79 per cent of the Appeal has been covered. 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. Click here for the donor response.	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: In November 2021, a review of the indicators and targets was carried out as well as budgetary adjustments were made to the action plans of the three National Societies. In this review, the deadline for implementation of the operation was also extended from May 2022 to August 2022.	

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.

Just 14 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 landslides¹.

These two hurricanes affected more than 7.5 million people in Central America². 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 people³.

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, whose residents are mostly 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 flood waters, 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 with mud and stones, contaminated artisan wells and destroyed community water systems, causing considerable damage to community and municipal road infrastructure.

In the case of Alta Verapaz, some floods were caused by large rivers and their tributaries while others, 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 quetzals⁴.

¹ [CNN. Iota causes devastation in Central America as it recovered from Eta. 19 November 2020.](#)

² [OCHA, 2020 Hurricane Season, Situation Report no. 4](#)

³ [Data from the National Population and Housing Census, 2018, National Statistics Institute, INE.](#)

⁴ [SEGEPLAN – Damage and losses caused by tropical depressions Eta e Iota in the country.](#)

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 people⁵ 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 per cent in the agricultural sector⁶. and according to ECLAC, the impact of the hurricanes has caused some 45,000 million lempiras in losses (approximately US\$1.86 billion).⁷

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 the creation of 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 ensure a successful harvest, which affects 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 socioeconomic effects are exacerbated by these threats.

Nicaragua

Hurricane Eta made landfall on 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 storm⁸.

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.

As a result, the northern Caribbean region was left *incomunicado*, with no telephone and internet service, with no electricity and with no drinking water supply service. Puerto Cabezas was severely damaged. Housing and docks were destroyed. The temporary hospital that had been 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, now 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.

⁵ [COPECO. December 2020](#)

⁶ [Fair Trade - Central America ETA and IOTA Hurricane Impact Report. November de 2020.](#)

⁷ [United Nations Honduras – ECLAC Report: Eta and Iota had an impact in Honduras of more than 45,000 million lempiras – December 2020.](#)

⁸ [Preliminary summary of damage caused by Hurricane ETA in Nicaragua, 9 November 2020.](#)

The official government report⁹ 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

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.



Person assisted with the multipurpose cash transfer program. Source GRC.

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.

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.

⁹ [Preliminary property damage report for hurricanes Eta and Iota, 24 November 2020.](#)



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 Monarch Butterfly project.

The CRH 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 CRH personnel were strengthened with the homologation of knowledge between IFRC and CRH. This allowed CRH 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, and 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

Hurricane Mitch

3 k deaths
2 k missing

1998

- ❖ Special Plan
- # of Projects by Program
 - 30 Humanitarian Aid
 - 67 Development Cooperation
 - 38 International Cooperation

Hurricane Felix

67 Deaths
110 Missing
136 Rescued Alive
14,000 Refugees

2007

1910 families receive Humanitarian Aid.
14 communities/municipalities of Puerto Cabezas and Waspm.

Hurricanes Eta & Iota

13,281 Affected Persons
47,297 Families Sheltered
71,145 People Evacuated
64 Communities Affected
16 Deaths

2020

Earthquake, Masaya

5 Deaths
Homes destroyed

2000

30 k people received pre hospital care

Floods, Prinzapolka South Caribbean Coast

5 Deaths
Homes destroyed

2004

636 Families from Mina Bonanza and Rosita received humanitarian assistance

Storm Nate

29,100 Affected people
6,842 Affected families
16 Deaths
221 Sheltered

2017

- 20 Collection centers activated
- Affected Riviera families received humanitarian aid

Public

NRC in the framework of response and recovery 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.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in countries.



Guatemalan Red Cross

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement has 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 actions of 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 ARC has made two extra contributions which aim to strengthen the livelihoods and basic needs in the recovery stage 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 PNSs 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 staff members from 15 NS were 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 Partner National Societies 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

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is present in the country through the project coordinator of the Central American Cluster Delegation, who coordinates, accompanies, and supports the different actions carried out by the IFRC to support the National Society in the emergency response, such as activation of DREF funds, appeals and other types of support that the National Society demands in response to the contingency. This coordination is also responsible for projects to address the COVID-19 pandemic at the regional level.

Also, there is the presence and support of the IFRC's regional office in Panama (ARO), through a specialized team that manages funds and emergency projects and provides support according to the program to the different components related to the emergency: water and sanitation, health, logistics, disaster risk reduction, among others. This team accompanies the Nicaraguan Red Cross to identify priority needs according to the progress of the damage assessment and needs analysis for the implementation of response and recovery actions for the population.

The Italian Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) are present in Nicaragua. For the emergency response, both Participant National Societies (PNS) have been accompanying the National Society in the damage assessment and evaluating the immediate needs of response to the population, for which the Italian Red Cross has allocated emergency funds for operating costs that represent the deployment to the impact zone with humanitarian aid, while the Spanish Red Cross, taking into account the priorities identified, is managing funds with its traditional partners such as ECHO (Humanitarian Aid Office of the European Commission) and its own funds. The ICRC continues to strengthen the themes of Safer Access in emergency operations and Restoring Family Links, actions developed within the framework of response and recovery.

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 Action 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. In general, the action plan orients the needs and the response and support that can be given by the different partners of the movement. Another coordination mechanism are the meetings of movement partners that are held daily to visualize needs and priorities, from that level the needs of DREF funds and appeals are assessed, as well as other types of fund management are coordinated.

Nicaraguan Red Cross provides information on the response actions it carries out and local coordination with partners and donors.

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. CONRED¹⁰ reports that as of May 2022, 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)¹¹, as of May 2022, 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 on a regular basis. 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. The Plan has been published¹² and to date, the first bulletin monitoring the humanitarian response in the country was produced and 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.

¹⁰ [CONRED – Tropical phenomena Eta and Iota.](#)

¹¹ [OCHA – Tropical Storms ETA/IOTA Dashboard Guatemala.](#)

¹² [Humanitarian Response Plan Guatemala / August 2021 - December 2022](#)

¹³ [First bulletin monitoring the humanitarian response in Guatemala](#)

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



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 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 channelled it through their own 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** 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 primary affected population were 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 centres; 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 primary affected population, with the understanding that those sheltered are a subset thereof. It has

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

therefore been estimated that the primary affected population consists of approximately 311,000 people, including 198,575 from Alta Verapaz and 73,970 from Izabal.

According to CONRED's the last consolidated incident report¹⁶, there were 2,438,933 people affected by Eta and Iota. And in July 2021, the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) report¹⁷ 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.

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.

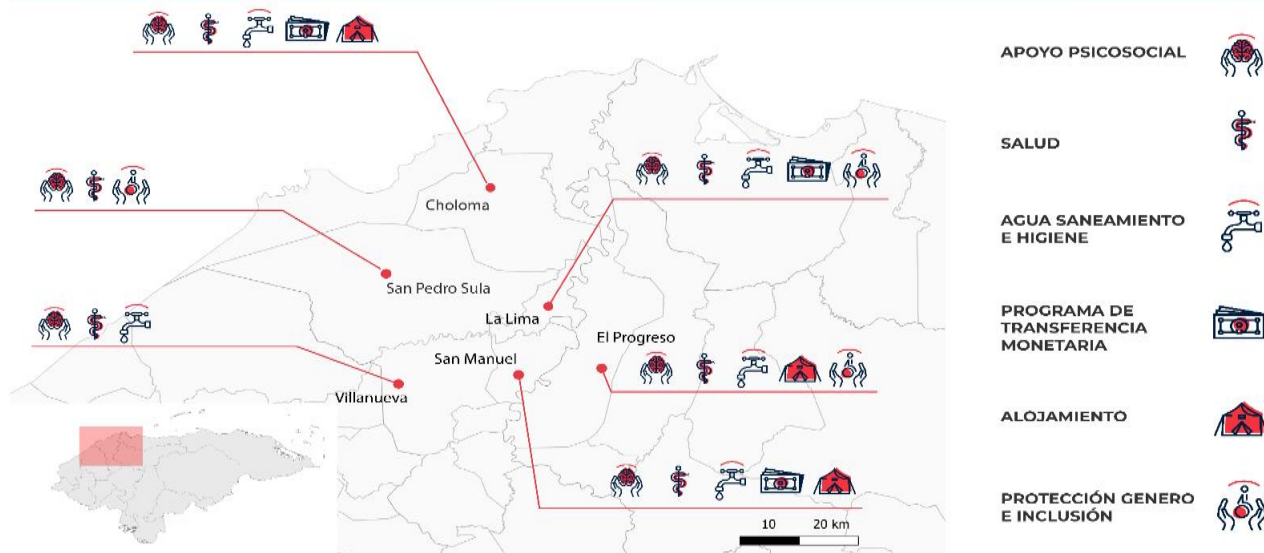


Honduran Red Cross

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 in the 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 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).

MAPA DE INTERVENCIÓN POR SECTOR



Nicaraguan Red Cross

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

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

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 the hurricanes, the action plan was designed to develop actions aligned in six main components: shelter, health and care, livelihoods, water, hygiene and sanitation (WaSH), 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 centres and 278,232 to unofficial collective centres. Alta Verapaz was the department with the highest 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 non-food inputs, 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 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 centres 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 number of funds the number of people to be reached was reduced.

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

To support the deliveries of NFIs, 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.

Nicaragua

The population of the Autonomous Region of the Northern Caribbean Coast (RACCN) has historically lived in inadequate housing conditions. A large part of the population lives in overcrowded conditions, lives in houses built with precarious materials, or has weak property rights over these houses.

According to the preliminary results of the RACCN's assessment of living conditions in three rural communities and three neighborhoods in the municipalities of Prinzapolka, Waspam and Puerto Cabezas, an average of seven people live in the homes evaluated, with only one bedroom, revealing a critical condition of overcrowding.

The passage of the hurricanes has certainly increased these housing deprivations in the region. Hurricanes Eta & Iota have hindered many communities from obtaining wood for the construction of their houses. Likewise, their effects on the condition of extreme poverty have caused many families to be unable to carry out the process of rebuilding their homes, much less guaranteeing adequate housing conditions.

Although there are government programs with roof plans which make an important effort to provide decent housing conditions through the distribution of zinc. Many of these families, due to this same condition of extreme poverty, lack the necessary economic resources to purchase nails, gasoline, and a chainsaw as a counterpart to carry out the reconstruction process.

Considering the precariousness of the houses due to the weak infrastructure with which they have been built and the area in which they are located, many expose the families living in them to a high risk of loss of human life. However, most of the communities lack public infrastructure with adequate construction of anticyclones to serve as a shelter in the event of an eventuality such as hurricanes Eta & Iota, which can serve as shelter for the population. In fact, another need is the implementation of initiatives focused on improving shelter conditions in the face of potential future eventualities and strengthening local capacities to manage them.

Currently, hurricane damage persists in many of the homes in the indigenous communities. The results of the community satisfaction survey of the Eta & Iota operation 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.

Although the Nicaraguan Red Cross has provided significant assistance to restore the housing conditions of indigenous families affected by the hurricanes in the RACCN through the delivery of 23,318 items, the need to provide the necessary items for the reconstruction of housing (zinc and wood) continues to be one of the main vulnerabilities of the population.

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. Some concrete actions carried out so far by NRC have been the facilitation of a Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) workshop as a tool for reflection on good construction practices in the face of disasters and support for territorial planning that considers the risks to which the communities are exposed.



Verification of beneficiaries for the delivery of reconstruction kits in Bilwas community, Waspam. December 7, 2021. Source: NRC



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 livelihood 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

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

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

Guatemala, determines that 24.4 per cent 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 the months of 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).

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.

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.

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 own micro-businesses to generate employment, and 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)²⁵. 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.

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

The main economic activities of RACCN households are agriculture and artisanal fishing. While these economic activities represent their main source of income, they are also one of their main sources of food. In the case of rural communities, agricultural production is mostly destined for self-consumption with the production of basic grains such as rice, beans and corn. Agricultural production levels tend to be exposed to the effects of climate change and often further expose the food security of families.

Some of the limitations in the agricultural production of the communities are the lack of economic resources to move their production to the urban area for sale due to high costs and the lack of training to carry out the correct cultivation of basic grains.



Third Secretary of the Embassy of Japan in Nicaragua delivering a kitchen stove to strengthen the livelihoods of the community of Wawabar, Puerto Cabezas, October 19, 2021. Source: NRC

Respondents to the Community Satisfaction Surveys (CSS) report food assistance through the delivery of food packages as one of the latent needs of their households. Although the NRC has provided significant support for food security through the distribution of 30,378 food packages, the need remains in Miskito communities.

Given this reality, long-term initiatives focused on training and strengthening the livelihoods of the RACCN population are required. It is essential to train the population on production methods that will allow them to guarantee their food security in the face of the effects of climate change.

Likewise, it is necessary to instruct the population in the diversification of their planting products to those of higher added value, more resistant to weather conditions and of smaller volume that allows them to be easily transported to generate income for the families. Other potential strategies to implement are the creation of organizational structures for producers such as seed banks which, through cooperation, can facilitate and increase their production levels.

So far, the NRN has provided assistance to restore the livelihoods of families affected by the hurricanes, which has been widely appreciated by the community by delivering items in accordance with their livelihoods. However, the need for continuity of NRC's actions remains latent due to the weak production systems which rarely guarantee food security and the high rates of extreme poverty in the region.



Health and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

Guatemala

Eta and Iota arrived in the middle of a COVID-19 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. However, from January through March 2022, the fourth wave caused principally by the Omicron variant did not result in a significant increase in the percentage of hospital occupancy and deaths. The country is currently in a scenario of low transmission.

According to OCHA²⁶, the impact of both hurricanes Eta and Iota affected the population's health being the most common health issues acute respiratory infections (ARIs), foodborne illnesses (FBIs), fungal diseases, and skin infections and scabies. People have also sought medical assistance to treat chronic conditions such as high blood pressure and diabetes, which are considered risk factors for suffering complications from COVID-19. According to the Rapid Gender Analysis carried out by CARE and UN Women²⁷, it was found that 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 Report²⁸, 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. People's limitations in access to essential health services and supplies, including sexual and reproductive health, contributed to a significant increase in adolescent pregnancies and maternal mortality rates related to delays in access to services and referral systems.

²⁶ [OCHA – Situation Report 4 Guatemala.](#)

²⁷ [CARE / UN Women - Rapid Gender Analysis Eta and Iota in Guatemala. 2020](#)

²⁸ [OCHA - Panorama of Humanitarian Needs \(PNH\) 2021 \(El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua\).](#)

In relation to adolescent pregnancies, the National Survey of Maternal and Child Health 2014-2015 (ENSMI)²⁹, evidence that one in five adolescents aged 15-19 years has already been a mother or is pregnant. In rural areas, it is one in four. The ENSMI notes that adolescent childbearing is also associated with poverty level and education. An adolescent girl's risk of becoming pregnant is seven times higher for women with no education compared to those with higher education, and three times higher when women in the bottom wealth quintile are compared to those in the top quintile.

In the case of maternal mortality, according to the report on the Epidemiological Situation of Maternal Deaths from January to February 2022, by the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (MSPAS)³⁰, the trend in maternal deaths between 2015 and 2021 showed an average annual increase of 3.3%. In the first months of 2022, the highest number of maternal deaths occurred between the ages of 20 and 24, and the highest proportion of deaths was due to obstetric causes, 73.2%. Haemorrhage and arterial hypertension were the most frequent causes grouped together. More than 50% of deaths were registered in public hospitals and more than 95% were preventable.

The Panorama of Humanitarian Needs report highlighted that the current risk of food insecurity can contribute to worsened nutritional status due to limited access to affordable food and a varied diet that provides the necessary nutrients and calories (in particular, access to sufficient food diversity), unsafe water consumption, limited access to health and nutrition services to prevent and treat malnutrition, unsanitary environments. Also, in some cases sub-optimal infant and young child feeding practices, poor care practices, economic recession, and poverty contribute too. In addition, vulnerability increases the risk 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 ENSMI, 46.5% of the population under 5 years of age is chronically malnourished.

Honduras

All the accumulated waste and 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, especially emphasizing COVID-19, dengue, zika y diarrhoea.

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; however, from a mental health perspective, the psychosocial distress identified greatly exceeded the population's capacity to manage it, which increased morbidity, including mental disorders. This information was in the initial assessment of the operation.

As of the date of this report, the health care needs are still great, the goals proposed at the beginning of the operation have been exceeded because in the communities people continue to demand care, in addition to psychosocial support. It is planned to continue providing support based on available funds to continue to make an impact through the support provided by HRC.

Nicaragua

In the Autonomous Region of the Northern Caribbean Coast (RACCN) there are significant barriers and difficulties to access medical health services related to imitations r non-existent transportation infrastructure to the communities, combined with the high costs of mobilization to communities cause significant difficulties in accessing the nearest health posts or centres according to data from the living standard measurement survey (EMNV) 2014, the average time it takes the population of the Atlantic region to reach the nearest health centre is about two hours and 15 minutes with a standard deviation of 2 hours. This time added to the transportation costs which 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.

The condition of poverty also has important repercussions on to access medicines and treatments for different chronic diseases suffered by the population. In most cases, the cost of medicines is unaffordable for the population in poverty and is an important determinant of their life expectancy. Likewise, local institutions such as MINSA as well, faced difficult to provide emergency care due to difficulties in accessing the communities or insufficient economic and human resources to mobilize patients

After hurricanes Eta & Iota, the social health sector has been significantly affected for the damage of the public health network, which was estimated at USD 12,629,000. In addition, associated to the historical resources shortage that the state

²⁹ [National Survey of Maternal and Child Health \(ENSMI\), 2015](#)

³⁰ [MSPAS - Report on the Epidemiological Situation of Maternal Deaths from January to February 2022](#)

face to provide coverage especially in territory isolated for difficulties of access to the communities. Access to health care in indigenous communities has significantly deteriorated.

In fact, actions must be taken to improve access to health services for the Misquito communities. The 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 volunteerism of these posts and their organizational capacities must be continued in order to guarantee their sustainability.

On the other hand, one of the most severe health problems in the RACCN is malaria, especially in urban areas. There is an essential need to implement initiatives focused on addressing this problem from its different sources of contamination, such as garbage treatment in the neighborhoods, awareness-raising about the symptoms of vector-borne diseases, fumigation and cleaning campaigns, and the distribution of mosquito nets.



Health Technician delivering a vector control net to the community of Saklin, Waspam. November 29, 2021. Source: NRC



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 totally 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 consumption³¹.

Affected populations with reduced access to WASH products and services are more exposed to fecooral diseases such as diarrhoea, 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-19³².

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 under water since the beginning of the emergency, and, according to the multisectoral assessment carried out by IFRC and HRC, more than 90 per cent 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 per cent 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 hand washing facilities was reduced, since this support was provided mainly in temporary accommodation centres. A greater number of water filters have been delivered than planned, due to the difficulty in maintaining the community wells.

³¹ [OCHA – Situation Report 5 Guatemala.](#)

³² [EHP Guatemala – Plan of Action, ETA/IOTA Response.](#)

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

The cleaning of wells and the construction of decent latrines continue to be priority interventions in the RACCN. Unsafe water continues to be one of the main causes of the most common diseases such as diarrhea, kidney problems and skin diseases.

Wells, rivers and rainwater are the main sources of water in the project intervention area. There is a latent need to promote water treatment and personal hygiene in the home, as well as to provide inputs for the same.

In the winter, some communities whose main source of water is rivers suffer serious problems of access to water due to sediments that contaminate the water source, while many of the wells are also contaminated due to the absence of a wellhead. In fact, a study is needed to identify potential water sources in order to find solutions that guarantee the affordability of the vital liquid in both winter and summer.

The construction of latrines is one of the most latent needs of the population because they lack the minimum conditions of safety and dignity for indigenous families. In some rural communities, 80% of the houses lack latrines and defecate in the open air, which exposes men, women and children to snake bites and proliferate vectors that seriously expose community health. Other homes, although they have latrines, lack mechanisms for the treatment of fecal matter, which also tends to be a serious problem for community health in the communities.

Other needs include access to personal hygiene items. The lack of access to these products is due to two main reasons: 1) the high cost of these products in the region due to the 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, and 2) community grocery stores tend to lack many of these products.



Delivery of bars of soap and water backpacks to community members in Biwaskarna, Waspam. November 29, 2021. Source: NRC



Protection, Gender and Social Inclusion (PGI)

Guatemala

According to the Rapid Gender Analysis (RGA)³³ 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 to women was loss of autonomy. Women have fewer social, political and economic resources, or none at all, and 81 per cent 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 per cent of women surveyed lack access to health services and 84 per cent lack access to sexual and reproductive health.

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

³³ [CARE / UN Women - Rapid Gender Analysis Eta and Iota in Guatemala, 2020](#)

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 emergency³⁴.

According to official information available from the latest assessments, most of the affected populations in the department of Alta Verapaz belong to the Q'eqchi' 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 average³⁵.

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 LGBTBIQ+ 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, 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 rape 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.

No adaptations were made to accommodate people with disabilities. Collective centres were not equipped with ramps necessary to allow coexistence, mobilization and access to all spaces.

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 there are multiple testimonies which 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 deepen machismo and violence against women³⁶.

Although addressing gender issues is complex in these communities since patriarchy or machismo is commonly justified as "part of the culture" which resists to be modified by external influences, the social position of the NRC in the area of intervention gives the institution an advantage to influence in this area of action.



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 Huehuetenango by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in 15 per cent 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

³⁴ [Guatemala Country Humanitarian Team – Plan of Action, Eta/Iota Response.](#)

³⁵ [ECLAC - Evaluation of the effects and impacts of tropical depressions Eta and Iota in Guatemala.](#)

³⁶ [Gender, Racism and Interculturality. The URACCAN experience.](#)

Report on Internal Displacement³⁷ 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. 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 Reduction³⁸ and it promotes the adoption of a risk-centred 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)³⁹, 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 Reduction⁴⁰, 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.

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.

³⁷ [IDMC - World Report on Internal Displacement 2020.](#)

³⁸ [National Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction in Guatemala.](#)

³⁹ [UNDP: prepare to reduce disaster risks.](#)

⁴⁰ [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, in order 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 (Germanwatch, 2019⁴¹), 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, at the moment it is ranked sixth in the ranking.

Taking into account 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.

As part of the Eta & Iota operation, it is planned to train, form brigades, create contingency plans, carry out drills, and equip 5 communities to respond to different types of emergencies. However, due to the extent of natural disasters such as Eta & Iota that have historically affected the population of the RACCN, DRR training in communities is paramount as a preparedness intervention for a future similar disaster in the region.



Technical personnel facilitating a practical first aid exercise for the El Muelle brigade. November 29, 2021. Source: NRC

Operation Risk Assessment

- 2022 Hurricane Season

According to the Colorado State University⁴², it is forecasted that 2022 will be an above-average hurricane season, with at least 19 named storms and nine hurricanes — four of which will be Category 3 or higher. An average season has typically 14 named storms, around seven hurricanes and three major hurricanes.

This potential set of powerful hurricanes expected to hit Mexico, the United States, Central America, and the Caribbean in 2022 will make it one of the seasons with the most significant number of storms and hurricanes in the continent's history. 2020 was marked by 30 powerful storms and hurricanes that broke records in a short time, including hurricanes Eta and Iota, category 5 and 4 respectively.

⁴¹ [GermanWatch.org](https://www.germanwatch.org/)

⁴² [Colorado State University. Tropical Weather & Climate Research. Forecast for 2022 Hurricane Activity.](https://climate.colorado.edu/forecast/2022-hurricane-activity/)

- The COVID-19 situation in Central America:

According to PAHO⁴³, 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 vaccinated⁴⁴.

The implementation of security protocols during interventions and at the project's operations must be guaranteed. However, potential health and economic risks are being taken into account given the global outlook for the spread of the new Omicron variant, which is described as more contagious⁴⁵.

- Increase in migration flows:

Caravans historically depart from the Northern Triangle of Central America and flows 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 unfavourable 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 2020⁴⁶, 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 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 2021⁴⁷, 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 per cent 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.

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.

⁴³ [PHAO, Central America COVID-19 Situation](#)

⁴⁴ [PHAO, COVID-19 cases tripled in the Americas in 2021, but millions now protected thanks to vaccine](#)

⁴⁵ [Economist.com, What the Omicron variant means for the world economy](#)

⁴⁶ [CEPAL.org, November 2020.](#)

⁴⁷ [CEPAL.org, February 2021](#)

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy



Guatemalan Red Cross

- 01  Provide assistance in livelihoods and basic needs
- 02  Provide health assistance
- 03  Implement water, sanitation and hygiene promotion actions
- 04  Support the recovery of families affected by their homes
- 05  Promote the protection, gender and inclusion
- 06  Address the most urgent needs of the migrant population
- 07  Strengthen the resilience of the communities
- 08  Contribute to the integral well-being of the volunteers and staff

The general objective of the Emergency Appeal launched by the Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) is to attend 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 fulfilment of its humanitarian mission.

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.



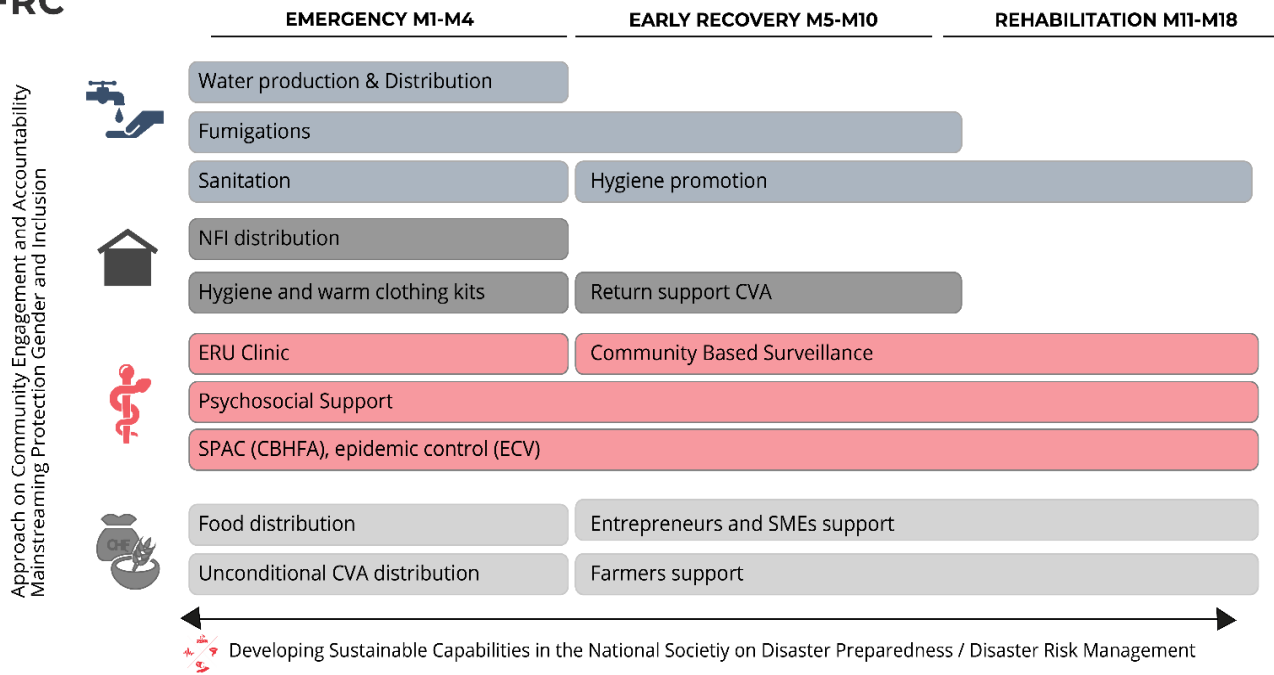
Honduran Red Cross

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.

Prior to 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

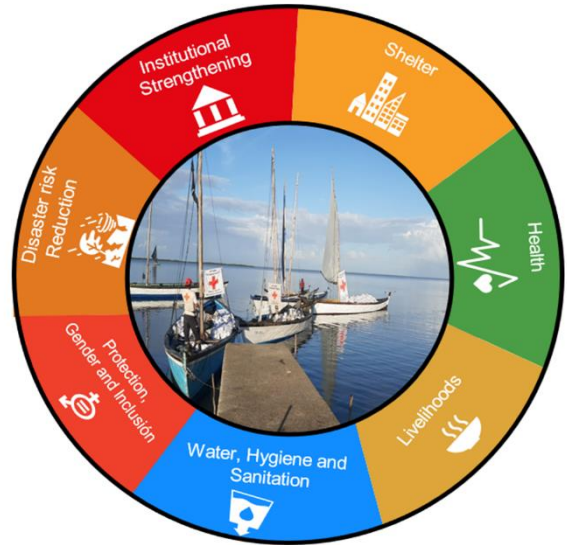


Nicaraguan Red Cross

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. Taking into account 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 reestablishment and development of living conditions is more latent.

The main objective of 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 was 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

⁴⁸Male: 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:	National Society	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 is provided to the affected families.

Indicators:	National Society	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, hygiene kit, tents, shelter kit</i>	Nicaragua	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:	National Society	Target	Actual
<i># of households provided with technical support and guidance appropriate for the assistance they receive</i>	Honduras	1,000	1,146

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

⁴⁸ 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 Quineles 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.

With the aim of developing local capacity to reduce the risks related to housing through sensitivity and the development of skills for joint analysis, learning and decision-making at the community level, PASSA activities were completed in the communities of San José and Samaritana in La Lima, Cortés, 280 families were benefited. Its purpose is to raise awareness about the vulnerabilities and risks related to the built environment and practices to promote safe and appropriate shelter and settlement at the local level.



Workshop on PASSA methodology; February 2022.

Source: HRC

The HRC continues to participate in the shelter cluster in the country, which is led by the IFRC.

Nicaragua

During the response and recovery phase of 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 23,524 items for the rehabilitation of housing conditions.

The items delivered as part of the shelter strategy are blankets (9,015), tarpaulins (3,473), kitchen kits (2,913), tool kits (2,538), water filters (1,956), jerry cans (1,799), plastic buckets (1,055) and water carrying bags (755). 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.



Reconstruction of house roof, Truskusirpi community, Waspam, May 17, 2022. 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 was in charge of 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.

As part of the update of the operation's action plan, the shelter needs reported in the Community Satisfaction Survey (CSS) have been taken into account. The interventions carried out in the last months of the operation have focused on providing assistance in restoring housing conditions in the communities most affected by the hurricanes. A total of 236 roof reconstruction kits, including 40 delivered jointly with ANF and Habitat, have been distributed to the most precarious housing conditions in the communities of Awaskira Km 43 (40), Bilwaskarma (30), Boom (30), Plan Kira (30), Sih (30), Urang (30), Wasla (9), Koom (8), Triskusirpi (6),

Truskutara (5) and Polo Paiwas (18). The families of the latter community were displaced, and their homes were completely rebuilt in conjunction with the Waspam mayor's office due to ethnic clashes.

Another of the most important achievements of the operation so far is the capacity building of the Nicaraguan Red Cross staff. The NRC has strengthened its operational capacity to address community awareness of the importance of safe shelter as a preventive strategy to minimize the risk of loss of life in disasters.

A total of 23 volunteers and staff have been trained as facilitators of the Participatory Approach to Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA), with whom a team has been formed to deliver this workshop in the Bilwaskarma community located in the municipality of Waspam, contributing to community resilience in the face of future disasters.



Family using a tarp donated by the project to cover the roof of a house, Cocal community, Waspam, May 12, 2022. Source: NRC



Delivery of Roof Reconstruction Kits to families, Community, Polo Paiwas, Waspam, May 10, 2022. Source: NRC



Training in Safe Housing Awareness Workshop (PASSA), Managua, September 4, 2021. Source: NRC



PASSA Workshop in Bilwaskarma, Waspmam, April 4, 2022. Source: NRC



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 265,048

Male: 129, 873

Female: 135, 175

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

Indicators:	National Society	Target	Actual
# of people reached with livelihoods assistance for basic needs	Guatemala	25,055	23,030
	Honduras	5,245	5,448
	Nicaragua	68,000	243,024
	Total	98,300	265,048
# of volunteers and staff trained in CVA	Guatemala	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:	National Society	Target	Actual
# of micro-enterprises whose livelihoods have been <restored/improved compared to> pre-disaster levels	Honduras	85	133
# of families receiving assistance (food packages) to meet their basic needs.	Nicaragua	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:	National Society	Target	Actual
# of families who have received livelihood recovery supplies	Nicaragua	5,000	4,638
Livelihoods and basic needs Output 2.3: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs			
Indicators:	National Society	Target	Actual
# of people supported with CVA for basic needs.	Guatemala	11,500	10,720
	Honduras	5,000	5,155
	Total	16,500	9,655
# of volunteers and staff trained on CVA	Guatemala	20	31
	Honduras	160	160
	Total	180	191
Progress towards the outcome			
Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 2: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods			
<p>Guatemala</p> <p>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.</p> <p>To date, 10,720 (2,144 families) have been assisted through the multipurpose cash transfer program and 4,505 people (901 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.</p> <p>Likewise, 7,805 people (1,561 families) have been assisted through the distribution of kitchen kits (pots, plates, cups, spoons, forks and knives).</p>			



Also, 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 recovery of livelihoods have been initiated, mainly with the multipurpose cash transfer program.

Before, during and after each distribution, the CEA (community participation and community accountability) mechanism has been used to adapt the distributions according to the needs of the people.

Finally, in order to promote the protection of livelihoods, in the municipality of El Estor, Izabal, training has been provided on mass selection in corn cultivation, and best practices for raising small animals and pigs, among others. These actions are planned to continue until August 2022.

*People assisted with the multipurpose cash transfer program, in the municipality of El Estor, Izabal.
Source: GRC*

Honduras

Piloting 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.

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

Non-conditional funds were delivered to 101 volunteers with the PTM program to volunteers affected by the ETA/IOTA storms, with this the delivery for 160 volunteers was completed.

Through the cash transfer program, 133 microentrepreneurs benefited with the objective of restoring and strengthening their capacities through training and technical assistance; This process was carried out with the support of the Cortés Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Follow-up and monitoring were provided to microentrepreneurs to ensure an improvement in their livelihoods



*Event held for the delivery of PTM to microentrepreneurs, San Pedro Sula. February 2022
Source: HRC*

Nicaragua:

Food security assistance to families affected by the hurricanes has been amply covered with respect to 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.

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 in order to provide assistance 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 livelihood 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 neighborhoods. In addition to being an input for the reestablishment of the communities' livelihoods, these trees contribute to guaranteeing the food security of the families.

Other livelihood 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, 14,211 trees have been delivered to 17 communities and neighborhoods. 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.



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



Beneficiary in the El Muelle neighborhood using a refrigerator to sell ice, Bilwi, January 2022. Source: NRC



Mechanic from the St. Jude neighborhood using tools to repair a water motor, January 2022. Source: NRC



Delivery of Thermos to seafood vendor Wawabar community, Bilwi, December 2021. Source: NRC

The actions programmed for the months of July-August are the distribution of 50 support kits to community grocery stores in the municipality of Prinzapolka. The purpose of these kits is to strengthen community livelihoods, at the same time that a multiplying effect of humanitarian aid on the community economy is enhanced and access to basic household supplies is contributed.

Although livelihood restoration items have had a significant impact in supporting livelihood restoration, the high levels of poverty and its effects in the life of the RACCN population require sustained efforts of long-term livelihood strengthening with in-kind but also technical assistance. Due to the high operational costs involved, this part of the intervention was removed in the plan of action update. Nevertheless, NRC remains committed to continuing the actions already undertaken to improve the quality of life of RACCN families.



Delivery of fruit trees to the communities of the central plain, Prinzapolka, May 15, 2022. Source: NRC



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:N	National Society	Target	Actual
# of families that reduce the immediate risks to their health posed by the emergency	Guatemala	900	904
	Honduras	3,434	3,434
	Nicaragua	8,500	9,103
	Total	12,384	13,441
# of people assisted in the ERU's Clinic	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:	National Society	Target	Actual
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<i>Population health needs assessed in the selected communities</i>	Honduras	1	1
	Nicaragua	1 report	1
	Total	2	2
Health Outcome 3.2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment.			
Indicators:	National Society	Target	Actual
<i># of people reached by pre-hospital care, search and rescue services.</i>	Guatemala	1,500	4,522
<i>Damage assessment of affected health centers performed.</i>	Honduras	1	1
<i># of health centres established (ERUs or medical units)</i>	Honduras	1	1
<i># Health facilities restored or provided with equipment/ material</i>	Honduras	3	3
Health Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced			
Indicators:	National Society	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	60,000
	Total	68,434	81,037
Health Output 4.1: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population			
Indicators:	National Society	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	1,500
<i># Of communities with an early warning system for dengue, malaria and COVID-19</i>	Honduras	15	16
<i># of volunteers trained in Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) + Community-Based Surveillance (CBS) + First Aid</i>	Honduras	500	594
Health Output 4.2: Vector-borne diseases are prevented			
Indicators:	National Society	Target	Actual
<i># of mosquito nets delivered to affected families</i>	Nicaragua	7,400	7,603
Health Output 4.3: Improved knowledge about public health issues among the targeted population and in the targeted area			
Indicators:	National Society	Target	Actual
<i># of people reached with Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) activities</i>	Honduras	8,000	11,502
<i># of volunteers and staff trained in CBHFA</i>	Honduras	250	290
<i># of community leaders trained in CBHFA</i>	Honduras	100	164

# of people reached through a health promotion and disease prevention campaign	Nicaragua	60,000	60,000
Health Output 4.4: Control of endemic transmissible diseases during emergencies			
Indicators:	National Society	Target	Actual
# of people reached with activities aiming to control vector-borne diseases	Nicaragua	15,000	20,856
Health Outcome 5: Strengthened capacities of the community and local authorities to improve food and nutrition of vulnerable populations.			
Indicators:	National Society	Target	Actual
# of people directly reached to improve food and nutrition of vulnerable populations at community level (children identified with acute malnutrition for referral and timely treatment, people participating in educational sessions and community leaders trained).	Guatemala	1,565	635
Health Output 5.1. Capacities of the community and local authorities are strengthened to improve food and nutrition of vulnerable populations.			
Indicators:	National Society	Target	Actual
# of children identified with acute malnutrition for referral and timely treatment.	Guatemala	45	<i>In process</i>
# of family referents participating in educational sessions related to diet and nutrition.	Guatemala	1,500	615
# of community leaders trained in actions to improve nutrition and feeding.	Guatemala	20	20
Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened			
Indicators:	National Society	Target	Actual
# of people reached by psychosocial support	Guatemala	10,050	11,283
	Honduras	6,500	7,942
	Nicaragua	4,500	42,091
	Total	21,050	61,316
Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff			
Indicators:	National Society	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained in psychosocial support and psychological first aid	Honduras	250	273
# of psychosocial support kits delivered	Guatemala	20	10
	Honduras	1,500	1,533
	Total	1,545	1,816
# of people reached by psychosocial support (communities)	Guatemala	10,000	11,219
	Honduras	2,000	7,942
	Nicaragua	4,000	41,547
	Total	16,000	60,708
# of people reached by psychosocial support (staff and volunteers)	Guatemala	50	64
	Honduras	250	273
	Nicaragua	500	544
	Total	800	881

# Containment spaces in prioritized branches	Honduras	4	4
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Progress towards the outcome

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

Guatemala



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 gynaecology.

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

Honduras

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.

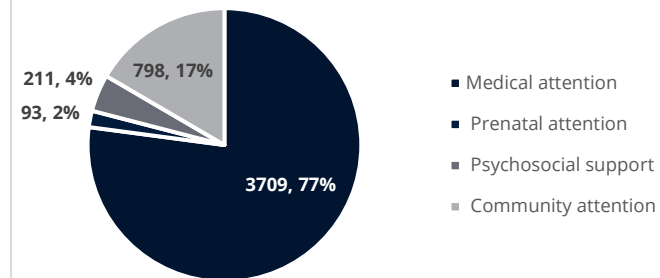
Delivery of office furniture to the El Milagro, Villanueva and Flores de Oriente Health Centres, La Lima Cortés

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.

As part of the process of strengthening the health centres, dental chairs were delivered to the Health Centres of El Milagro and Flores de Oriente and provision of IT equipment (computers, printers) for the Health centres of El Milagro, Flores de Oriente and El Calan.

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



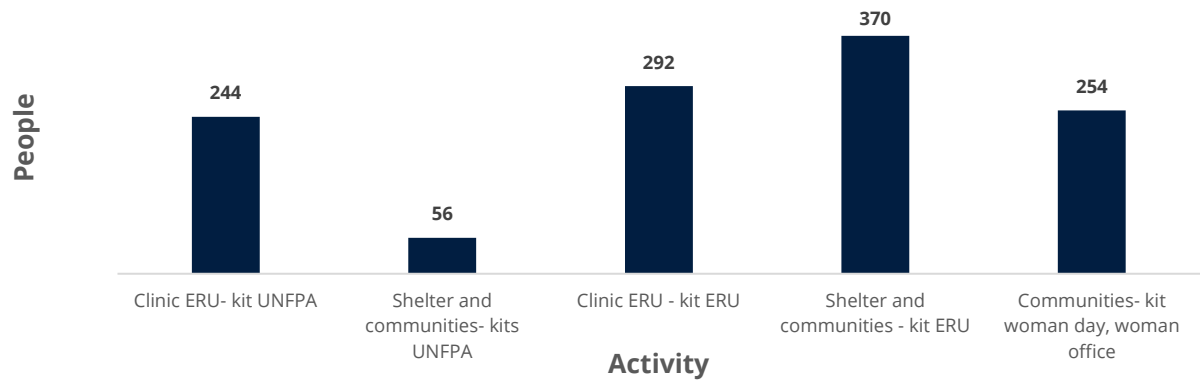
1,216 community activities were carried out as of 28 February, as follows:



Delivery of supplies and medical equipment at the Milagro Health Center, January, 2022.

Source: HRC

Community-based prevention and health promotion activities carried out by the ERU-Clinic



The three health centres 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 giving the population the opportunity to have adequate access to health.

515 individual first-aid kits were delivered to the communities of La Venta, Nuevo Plan and Barrio Callejas. In addition, 13 community kits to 13 health committees, Ebenezer, Chotepe Sector 2, Chotepe Sector 3, Lempira 1, Zorzales, Germany, La Venta, Barrio Abajo, Barrio Callejas, Canada, Jesús de Nazareth, Colonia Valle (El Milagro), New Plan.

Nicaragua

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



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

Source GRC

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 in 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 by means of 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 1,500 family kits for COVID-19 prevention/protection and 2,107 vector prevention and control kits in the communities of the departments of Alta Verapaz and Izabal.

Honduras

Through the Community Health and First Aid (CBHFA) approach, communities have been approached, training in health promotion and disease prevention, with the aim of promoting healthy communities, carrying 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 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 327 volunteers from both councils and communities.

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.

273 volunteers from the Councils of Region 3 have been trained in basic life support, haemorrhage 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.

267 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 which 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. In fact, the campaign "Dale un Chance a tu Salud" (Give your Health a Chance) was designed to this end.

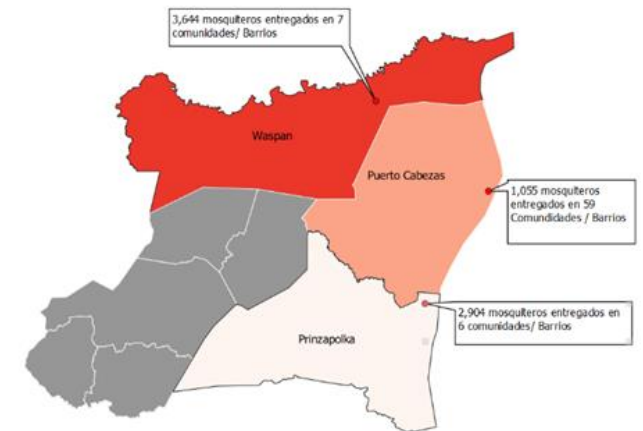
Within the framework of this campaign, four actions were implemented simultaneously in two areas of action to mitigate the high rates of contagion of vector diseases. The first, is disease prevention through the distribution of mosquito nets and the dissemination of key messages through radio and television 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 neighborhoods of Puerto Cabezas with the objective of eliminating the sources of the spread of this deadly disease.

The "Give your health a chance...Winamba" campaign reached 20,856 people in Bilwi. In addition, 7,603 mosquito nets were distributed to families in Bilwi, 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.

Other deliveries as part of this campaign include the distribution of vector control nets. These nets are placed on the doors and windows of homes to prevent the mosquito from entering the house. Currently, 2,610 meters of vector control nets have been distributed to 825 families in 6 communities of Prinzapolka.

This campaign represents an important lesson learned for the National Society. Its effectiveness shows us that in order 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. Malaria and vector-borne diseases continue to be a severe problem in the RACCN. Until efforts are united to eradicate this deadly disease, it will continue to overwhelm thousands of families in the RACCN. The achievements made so far are relevant, however, it is the continuity of these actions that can have a decisive impact on the health conditions of the region.

In the last few months of the Eta & Iota operation, a new strategy for the reduction of vector-borne diseases has been incorporated by raising awareness of the importance of solid waste management for community health. This sensitization has been accompanied by the distribution of 49 waste baskets with bins for the three main types of solid waste (organic,



*Distribution of mosquito's nets map.
Source: NRC*

plastic and glass) which have been delivered to 16 Waspam, 11 Prinzapolka, 21 Bilwi and 2 at Headquarters. These bins are intended to reduce the creation of infection sources in the urban area and at the same time contribute to the preservation of the environment.

During the months of 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 mosquito, 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 sources of infection in the urban area while at the same time contributing to the preservation of the environment. Other actions within the framework of this campaign are 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.



Donation of 11 waste bins to Prinzapolka City Hall, February 16, 2022. Source: NRC

Campaña Dale un Chance a tu Salud



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,, 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.

In addition, 179 children have begun to be monitored to identify cases of acute malnutrition and subsequently make the respective referrals to the Ministry of Health entities. To date, 635 people, including community leaders and community members, have also begun to participate in educational sessions on nutrition and other complementary topics. These two actions will be complemented between June and August 2022.

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



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

Guatemala

As part of the first response phase actions, 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.

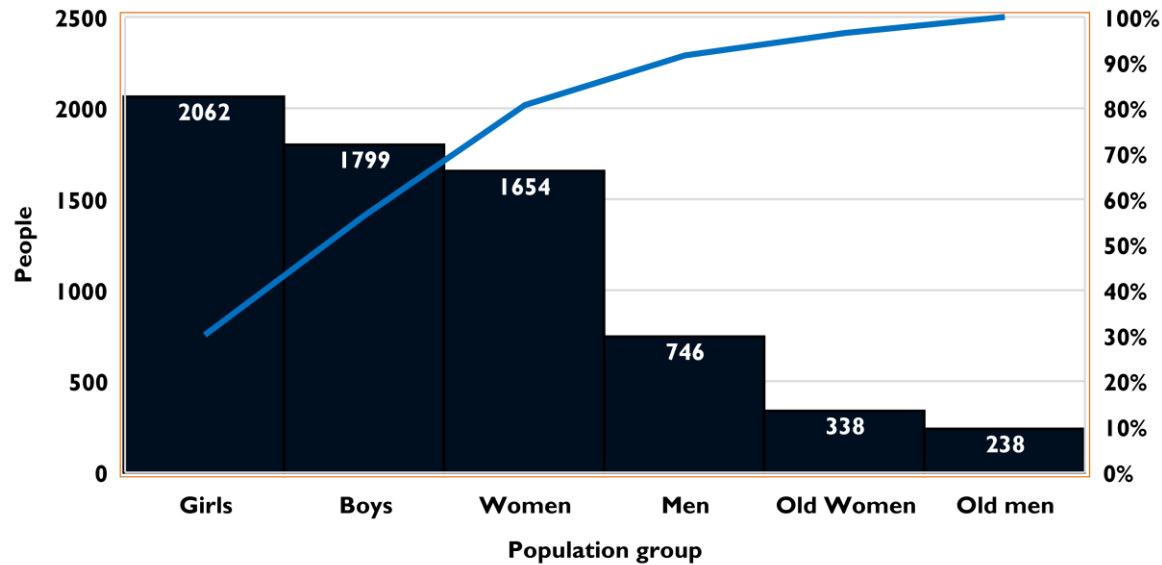
The GRC also distributed psychosocial support kits to the Health Commissions and representatives of the COCODES and family kits for occupational therapy (pylons, soil, water sprayers, fertilizer, brushes, paints, pots, etc.). With the above actions, 7,660 people were assisted. In addition, 64 people, 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 SMAPS (4 boys, 5 girls, 22 men and 16 women).

Distribution of population provided with psychosocial support



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.

273 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 emergency situations 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 note book, 1 interactive game, 1 mandala book, colors, markers, pencil, 1 rubber ball, 1 COVID-19 drawing and painting book and a stuffed animal; The psychosocial kits for adults are made up of: Board games: Cards and Bingo, exercise rope, note book, mandala book, colors, 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.

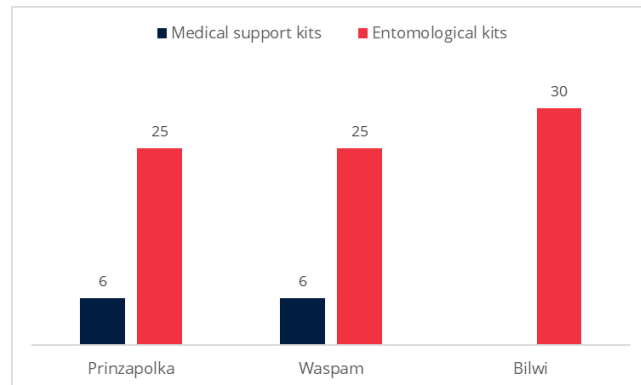
4 reconditioned self-care rooms in CRH councils, self-care rooms have been created with the aim of having a physical space for the self-care of volunteers who need a space for emotional containment, rest, and relaxation.

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.

Nicaragua

Focusing on improving the capacity to carry out emergency health actions in the communities affected by the hurricanes, the NRC has donated medical support kits (12 glucometers, 3 wheelchairs, 12 saturation meters, 18 tape measures, 3 long spinal splints, 12 infrared thermometers, 12 cervical immobilizers, 60 70% alcohol, 12 blood pressure monitors with stethoscope, 60 liters of alcohol gel, 12 scales, 30 mercury thermometers, 12 pediatric nebulizers, 12 adult nebulizers, 60 latex gloves size M and 60 latex gloves size L) and entomological kits (1 medium-sized transparent plastic sheet with its corresponding transparent plastic gloves size L), 12 pediatric nebulizers, 12 adult nebulizers, 60 latex gloves size M and 60 latex gloves size L) and 25 entomological kits (1 medium transparent plastic sheet with hermetic cover, 1 small 1+8 led hand lamp, 1 circular measuring tape of one meter long, 1 plastic pipette of 3 cc, 2 entomological flails with galvanized wire support structure, 1 plastic brush with handle, 1 magnifying glass of 60 mm and 1 metallic picket).



Delivery of Medical Kits to the Silais de Bilwi, December 21, 2021. Source: NRC

Other interventions carried out in order 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 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*

Another of the actions carried out as part of the health component during the month of May 2022 has been the collection of data for the preparation of a diagnosis on the living conditions of the RACCN. As part of the areas evaluated, has been identified that the main difficulties in access to emergency health care suffered by rural and urban communities and the main diseases that usually affect the population. At this moment, the NRC is in the process of systematizing the results of this diagnosis.



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:	National Society	Target	Actual
	Guatemala	10,000	28,325

<i># of people who receive safe water services that meet agreed standards based on the specific operational and programmatic context.</i>	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
WASH Output 7.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities			
Indicators:	National Society	Target	Actual
<i>Assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene.</i>	Honduras	1	1
	Nicaragua	1	1
	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 target population			
Indicators:	National Society	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	18,480
<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	4,769
WASH Output 7.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population			
Indicators:	National Society	Target	Actual
<i># of people with access to an improved sanitation facility</i>	Honduras	5,000	7,260
	Nicaragua	960	2,368
	Total	5,960	9,628
<i># of latrines installed or repaired.</i>	Honduras	50	223
	Nicaragua	120	296

	Total	170	519
WASH Output 7.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population			
Indicators:	National Society	Target	Actual
<i># of people reached with fumigation, cleaning, well disinfection and waste management sessions</i>	Nicaragua	15,000	20,856
<i># of facilities fumigated</i>	Honduras	200	275
<i># of people who receive key personal and community hygiene promotion messages</i>	Guatemala	10,000	11,952
	Honduras	16,000	19,408
	Nicaragua	15,000	20,856
	Total	41,000	52,216
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:	National Society	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:	National Society	Target	Actual
<i># of families that reduce their risk of waterborne diseases</i>	Honduras	10,000	10,736
WASH Output 8.1: Community managed water sources giving access to safe water is provided to target population			
Indicators:	National Society	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	44,080
<i># of repaired pumping facilities in community water systems</i>	Honduras	30	37
<i># of families receive water access kits</i>	Honduras	900	900
<i># of water wells cleaned and disinfected</i>	Honduras	20	22
WASH Output 8.2: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population.			
Indicators:	National Society	Target	Actual
<i># of people reached with key personal and community hygiene promotion messages</i>	Honduras	35,000	35,351

# of campaigns of community cleaning, drainage, and solid waste management	Honduras	100	113
WASH Output 8.3: Improved access and use of adequate sanitation by the target population is provided to the target population			
Indicators:	National Society	Target	Actual
# of hand washing facilities installed or repaired	Honduras	50	525
# of latrines installed or repaired	Honduras	700	725
# of people with access to an improved sanitation facility (latrines and toilets equipped with hand washing, water and menstrual hygiene disposal facilities)	Honduras	5,000	7,260
Progress towards the outcome			
WASH Outcome 7: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities			
Guatemala			
 <p>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.</p> <p>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 11,952 people.</p> <p>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. To date, new water systems continue to be evaluated to validate whether they need rehabilitation.</p> <p>Recently, 10 water commissions in the municipality of El Estor, Izabal, have begun to be strengthened through various trainings, and during June and July 2022, it is planned to continue with the trainings and their respective equipment.</p> <p><i>A person practices hand washing prior to participating in a humanitarian aid distribution. Source: GRC</i></p>			
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 thermos pray 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 in hygiene promotion; The talks consist of correct hand washing, food washing and hygiene at home, with the aim of changing bad hygiene habits in the beneficiary families.

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

23,845 people benefited with 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 by means of ceramic candles, with the aim of 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 neighborhoods 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 of 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 / neighborhoods 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.



Wells cleaning and disinfection in Bilwi neighborhoods, October 2021. Source: NRC



Construction of Community Latrine RACCN, December 2021. Source: NRC

Other interventions have included the construction of **115** latrines in the communities of Wawabar and Karatá in the municipality of Bilwi (60 in Wawabar and 24 in Kárata) and 31 in the urban area of Alamikamba, Prinzapolka. These 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. In addition to these latrines, 2 zinc sheets have been delivered to 181 families who had latrines in a defective state in order to support the reestablishment of their conditions prior to the hurricanes.

Of these 115 latrines, 84 were built with the collaboration of Water Aid for the construction of the cement base. While the Eta & Iota operation project, together with funds from the Swiss Cooperation (COSUDE), made possible the acquisition and distribution of the wood and zinc needed for their construction. Likewise, the community participation and accountability (CEA) approach was incorporated into the latrine construction process by assigning this responsibility to the beneficiary.

Another achievement in WaSH has been the training of 40 volunteers in the methodology of Participatory Health, Hygiene, Water and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST), with which the operation has trained a total of 60 volunteers in water, hygiene and sanitation who are part of the strategy to strengthen the institutional capacity of the NRC to respond in providing humanitarian assistance in WaSH during emergencies.

As part of the actions promoted by the project in the RACCN, many of these PHAST-trained volunteers have put their knowledge into practice by giving talks on health in emergencies, Covid-19, use of latrines, blocking transmission routes, importance

of hand washing, use of P&G, use of chlorine tablets to 3,925 people directly (19,625 indirectly) in communities in the municipalities of Bilwi, Waspam and Prinzapolka. Other activities that are part of the component are the fumigation and cleaning days with which 20,856 people have been reached, as mentioned above.

The population has also been provided with about 14,810 items for household water treatment, including water chlorination tablets and P&G blister packs to 2,310 families in the municipalities of Waspam, Prinzapolka and Waspam. The distribution of these items is carried out in conjunction with talks on the correct use of these products and the importance of household water sanitation for family health.



Training of CRN volunteers and staff in PHAST methodology, Jinotega, November 2021. Source: NRC



Talk on the proper use of chlorine bleach tablets and P&G, Bilwaskarma, November 26, 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 were 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 hand washing.



Delivery of materials for the construction of latrines in the community of La Protección, Choloma. January 2022. Source: HRC



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 25, 829

Male: 12, 656

Female: 13, 173

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

Indicators:	National Society	Target	Actual
# of people reached with PGI activities (activities, training, kit distributions, etc.)	Guatemala	5,000	10, 824
	Honduras	500	15,025
	Total	5,500	25,829
# of community structures that implement actions to include and protect vulnerable populations	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.

Indicators:	National Society	Target	Actual
# of volunteers, staff and community members trained on PGI and/or gender and minimum standards	Guatemala	70	152
	Honduras	150	260
	Nicaragua	60	220
	Total	280	632
# of youth networks that carry out culture of peace activities in their communities in line with their plans of action	Honduras	8	8
# recreational activities to strengthen coexistence.	Honduras	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.

Indicators:	National Society	Target	Actual
	Guatemala	5,000	10,632

# of people reached with issues related to protection, gender and inclusion (through educational sessions, workshops, training on PGI standards and/or campaigns).	Honduras	500	15,025
	Total	5,500	25,697
# of members of community organizations and institutions trained in PGI standards	Honduras	150	260

Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 9.3: NS educational and advocacy programmes raise awareness on humanitarian challenges, cultivate humanitarian values and develop relevant interpersonal skills

Indicators:	National Society	Target	Actual
# Of school kits delivered to families	Honduras	500	500
# Reactivated schools	Honduras	8	8
# Communication campaign on children's rights	Honduras	1	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.
Source: GRC

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, LGBTIQ+ people, the elderly, etc.) visible in order 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 6,938 people. During June and August 2022, it is planned to continue with the development of these educational sessions in parallel to the closure of the operation.

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, 152 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.

Honduras:

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

8 training sessions have been developed for volunteers and Honduran Red Cross personnel in order 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 for promoting an approach of surrender and community participation, the elaboration of diagnosis, segregated data collection, 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.

Regional course training training in PGI and WASH. Dissemination in regional conferences on mental health and PGI.

Reactivation of 8 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 8 youth networks with work plans that promote a culture of peace and community coexistence.

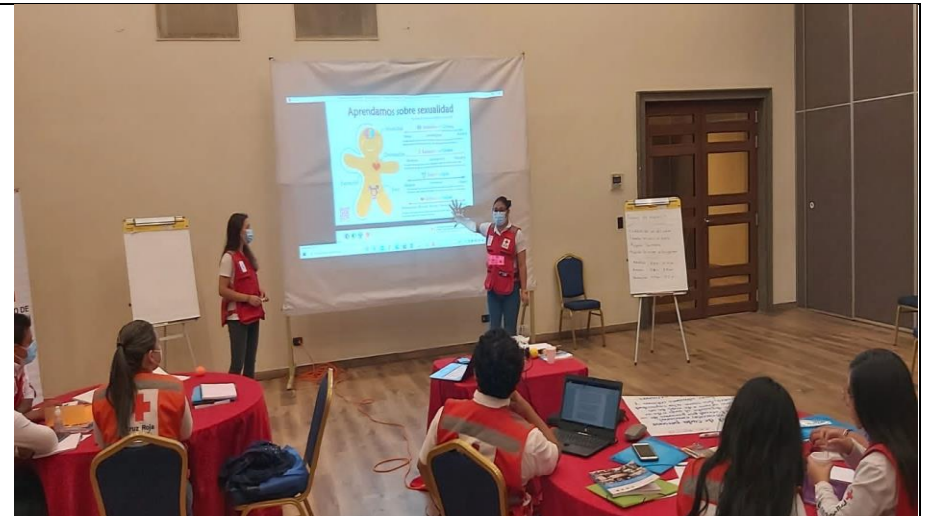
Socialization of comprehensive care routes for survivors of gender-based violence through 3 sectors: protection, health and justice, as well as the dissemination of directories for the referral of GBV cases with service providers: health personnel, Red Cross, prosecutors and national police.

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 tables 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, in order 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.



Training for volunteers on PGI minimum standards, January 2022.

Source: HRC

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 subsidiary 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 it demonstrated the interest of indigenous women on 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:	National Society	Target	Actual
# of people reached with migration assistance and protection services	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:	National Society	Target	Actual
# of people provided with migration assistance and protection services	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:	National Society	Target	Actual
# of RFL cases/services	Guatemala	300	315
	Nicaragua	13	16
	Total	500	331
Progress towards the outcome			
<i>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)</i>			
Guatemala			
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Honduras			
<p>The HRC has developed new strategies for the migration approach through the DREF of population movement guided by the IFRC. 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.</p>			
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 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	Woman in Managua who 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.
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 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.



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

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 as a result 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 Reduction⁴⁹

People reached: 0

Male:

Female:

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

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

Indicators:	National Society	Target	Actual
<i># of community members prepared for disaster prevention</i>	Nicaragua	25	72
<i># of communities that have a risk prevention plan</i>	Nicaragua	5	2

DRR Outcome 11: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas adopt climate risk informed and environmentally responsible values and practices

DRR Output 11.2: Community awareness raising programmes on climate change risks and environmentally responsible practices are conducted in target communities

Indicators:	National Society	Target	Actual
<i># of communities that have a risk prevention plan</i>	Nicaragua	5	2
<i># of community leaders prepared for disaster prevention</i>	Nicaragua	20	36

Progress towards the outcome

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

Nicaragua

⁴⁹ Changes in the DRR area of focus done by the National Societies' Action Plans in 2021, were not reflected in the Operation Update published in December 2021. Refer to the needs assessment section to understand the context.

Currently, the NRC has been assigned 5 communities/neighborhoods in which risk management issues will be addressed, which are German, Rosario Murillo, El muelle, Poza Azul and Qualobby. So far, the neighborhoods of Poza Azul, Alemán, Muelle and Libertad have been trained with basic workshops on risk conceptualization and have formed their respective integral brigades, which are made up of 8 committees and 10 brigaders.

The integral brigades of the neighborhoods of Poza Azul and El muelle have been provided with basic risk management equipment, which consists of general response equipment (2 long spinal splints, 1 complete splint for arm, forearm and leg, 1 rechargeable megaphone, 1 Nylon dynamic rope, 10 gallons of alcohol, 5 atomizers, 4 type 8 descenders, carabiner, 1 life ring, 2 lamps with night markers, 6 batteries, 1 perimeter caution tape, 10 machetes, 6 shovels and 6 axes), response equipment for basic first aid (14 adhesive plasters, 2 packs of absorbent cotton, 6 sterile 4*4 gauze, 26 gauze and elastic bandages, 12 triangular bandages, 2 boxes of latex gloves, 2 units of chlorhexidine gluconate 500 ml, 2 bottles of alcohol for hospital use and 2 boxes of cures, 2 anti-trauma scissors, 2 blood pressure monitors, 2 stethoscopes, 2 digital thermometers, and 1 color bag, 2 digital thermometers and 1 red bag) with their respective periodical replacement material and equipment for personal protection (10 helmets with their chinstraps and suspenders, 2 mining flashlights, 6 lamps with rubber protectors, 10 gray sweatshirts, 10 blue overcoats, 10 leather and rubber boots, 10 hoods, 10 life jackets, 10 safety glasses, 10 plastic canteens, 8 helmets with chinstraps, 8 vests, 8 hats, 8 capes, 8 life jackets, 8 safety glasses and 2 clamp boards with tank).

These same brigades from the neighborhoods of Poza Azul and el Muelle have participated in the national multi-hazard drill at the RACCN in conjunction with the UMGIR, the national police and the civilian corps in December 2021. Community contingency plans have also been created in these neighborhoods as part of the process of strengthening community response capacity and resilience to potential future disasters. The brigades of the neighborhoods of la Libertad, San Judas and el Alemán will be provided with the same equipment in May and will participate in the second national exercise on June 30 as protagonists. In addition, work is currently underway with the brigades and local authorities to draw up their respective contingency plans.



Disaster risk management training in El Muelle neighborhood, Puerto Cabezas, December 2021. Source: NRC

DRR Outcome 11: Communities in disaster and crisis-affected areas adopt climate risk-informed and environmentally responsible values and practices

Nicaragua

In the coming months, the workshops, the provision of disaster response supplies and the execution of drills in communities and neighborhoods 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.



Development of a risk management map with community leaders of the German neighborhood, Puerto Cabezas, April 2022. Source: NRC

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:	National Society	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured	Guatemala	300	0
	Nicaragua	1,500	1,200
	Total	1,800	
# of PPE distributed to volunteers and personnel	Guatemala	1,000	1,000
# of volunteers equipped with an institutional uniform	Honduras	500	600
Output S1 1.2: National Societies capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened.			
Indicators:	National Society	Target	Actual

# of delegations strengthened through their Emergency Operation Centre	Guatemala	1	1
	Honduras	1	1
	Total	2	2

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

# of volunteers and staff trained on CEA	Guatemala	25	136
# 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	146

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 were 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.

In addition, so that GRC's nationwide radio frequencies can be used without any inconvenience, the usufruct was paid for a further 20 years.

Regarding to the purchase of health insurance for volunteers, the National Council of the GRC decided to cancel the purchase and instead create a solidarity fund for volunteers active in emergency response. To date, work on the structure of this fund is still ongoing, and medals have been purchased to be given to volunteers as part of the recognition of their humanitarian work.

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 do 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 136 staff and volunteers in topics related to minimum actions to integrate CEA in programs and operations.

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, as well as through 3 main actions (implementation of speaker systems, community theaters 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. Children's books have also been distributed to raise awareness about COVID-19 and basic forms of prevention.

Also, 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.

To date, the 6 CEA mechanisms continue to be implemented, mostly during and after multipurpose cash transfer distributions and in livelihoods, nutrition, WASH, protection, gender and inclusion workshops in the department of Izabal.

Honduras

5,300 volunteers remain active nationwide supporting HRC activities. Volunteers in different sectors are being included in those sectors' trainings. 100 per cent of volunteers involved in the operation have been insured for the duration of the operation. As part of the strengthening of the volunteers, it was possible to equip 600 volunteers with the institutional uniform.

Vehicle rental: two vehicles rented from month 2 to month 6 of the operation. One truck 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.

Nicaragua

The Eta & Iota operation project has brought with it the institutional strengthening of the Nicaraguan Red Cross. On the one hand, the strengthening of the capacities of our volunteers in different areas such as shelter, water, hygiene and sanitation, and protection, gender and inclusion. On the other hand, the provision of physical resources that make possible the humanitarian work of the institution through the acquisition of seven 4*4 vans, two trucks, two sedans, a minibus, a boat and a forklift and a sedan vehicle, which facilitate the implementation of operational and administrative activities of the project.

Other achievements have been the acquisition of technological equipment (computers and tablets), which has improved the institutional capacity for the management of the National Society's operational information. The operational capacity of the National Society to implement actions in the RACCN has also been expanded through the provision of basic supplies for the operation of the Waspam and Prinzapolka relief stations to be built in the coming months.

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 center 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-Iota. Source: NRC



Volunteer and staff performing data collection with tablets, Prinzapolka, May 2022. 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:	National Society	Target	Actual
# of ERUs mobilized	Honduras	6	6

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

Indicators:	National Society	Target	Actual
Cash transfer intervention study developed	Honduras	1	1

Output S2 1.3: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced

Indicators:	National Society	Target	Actual
Federation-wide reporting mechanism developed (Yes/No)	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 delivered to 19 participants from HRC sectors. Pre- and post-testing showed that participants' understanding improved from 35 to 82 per cent. 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 in relation to 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 in 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:	National Society	Target	Actual

<i>Lessons learned workshop conducted (Yes/No)</i>	Guatemala	Yes	Yes
	Honduras	Yes	Yes
	Nicaragua	Yes	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 (GRC) developed a workshop on lessons learned from the entire operation, with the objective of highlighting the aspects that have worked well and those that need to be improved during the operation, to strengthen the GRC's response system. 26 people participated in the workshop, including representatives from the management team, health, risk management, communication, CEA, PGI, administration, accounting and first aid.

*Participants of the Lessons Learned Workshop held in Guatemala City.
Source: GRC*

Honduras

The HRC, with the support of the IFRC, developed two lessons learned workshops, one held in Tegucigalpa on 19 May 2022 with management staff and the other in San Pedro Sula on 23 May 2022 with operational staff. During the lessons learned workshop, the achievements were presented, in addition, feedback was presented on the good practices carried out by each focus area and recommendations were provided for other emergencies.



*Lessons Learned Workshop with operational staff and volunteers who participated in the response phase of the ETA & IOTA Operation. May, 2022
Source: HRC*

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.

A final lesson learned workshop was held in Puerto Cabezas in May 2022, with the participation of volunteers, technical staff, operation coordination staff, representatives from management and IFRC staff.



Lessons Learned Workshop, May 2022. Source: NRC

CONTACT INFORMATION

Reference documents

Click here for:

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

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How we work.

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

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



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



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



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

Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/11-2022/5	Operation	MDR43007
Budget Timeframe	2020-2022	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 16 Jun 2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDR43007 - Central America - Hurricane Eta

Operating Timeframe: 08 nov 2020 to 31 ago 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 16 Jun 2022	13.075.503
Appeal Coverage	59,06%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	3.196	0	3.196
AOF2 - Shelter	1.681.958	1.464.288	217.670
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	2.863.575	2.413.035	450.539
AOF4 - Health	1.566.733	1.350.809	215.925
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	1.951.413	1.912.514	38.899
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	269.130	257.296	11.834
AOF7 - Migration	30.943	15.805	15.137
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	2.775.805	2.635.272	140.533
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	1.095.669	1.128.625	-32.956
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	189.814	131.712	58.102
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	531.031	489.827	41.204
Grand Total	12.959.267	11.799.183	1.160.084

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2022/05

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	12.125.083
Expenditure	-11.799.183
Closing Balance	325.900
Deferred Income	918.601
Funds Available	1.244.502

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	2020/11-2022/5	Operation	MDR43007
Budget Timeframe	2020-2022	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 16 Jun 2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDR43007 - Central America - Hurricane Eta

Operating Timeframe: 08 nov 2020 to 31 ago 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	509.495				509.495		
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	588.203				588.203		
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	154.217				154.217		
Japanese Government	976.253				976.253		
Japanese Red Cross Society	42.934				42.934		
Luxembourg Government	106.568				106.568	1.248	
Luxembourg - Private Donors	627				627		
Mondelez International Foundation	1.318				1.318		
Norwegian Red Cross	200.583				200.583		
On Line donations	15.627				15.627		
Red Cross of Monaco	32.514				32.514		
Remitty 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	2.428.034				2.428.034	917.353	
UPS foundation	73.015				73.015		
Total Contributions and Other Income	11.855.020	270.064	0	0	12.125.083	918.601	
Total Income and Deferred Income					12.125.083	918.601	