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Guatemala: Floods associated with Tropical Cyclones

Early Action Protocol summary

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

EAP approved
August 2022

Population to be assisted
15,000 people (3,000 families)

EAP timeframe
5 Years

EAP number
EAP2022GT01

Budget:
478,796 Swiss francs

Early action timeframe
3 Months

The IFRC **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF)** has approved a total allocation of **CHF 478,796** from its Forecast based Action (FbA) mechanism for the **Guatemalan Red Cross**. The approved amount consists of an immediate allocation of **CHF 252,051 for readiness and pre-positioning** and **CHF 226,745** automatically allocated **to implement early actions** once the defined triggers are met.

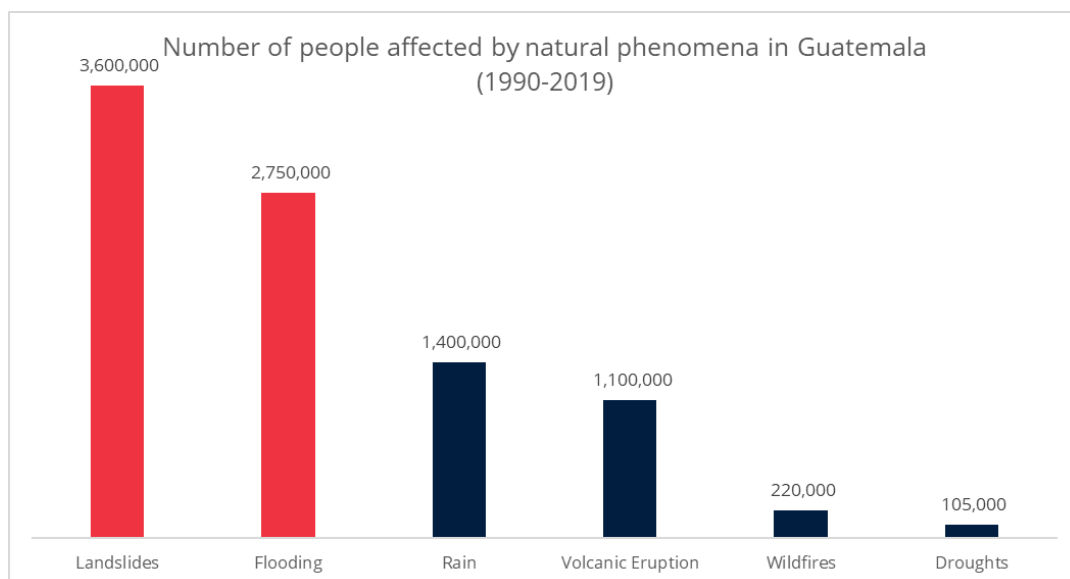
The Forecast-Based Action Fund (FbA) part of the DREF is a funding mechanism managed by the DREF. Allocations for the FbA are made from the anticipatory pillar of the DREF. Unearmarked contributions to the fund are encouraged to ensure funding availability for the Early Action Protocols (EAPs) being developed.

SUMMARY OF THE EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL

The Republic of Guatemala, due to its geographic location, is located in a high-risk zone for the effects of natural phenomena, mainly geological and hydrometeorological, which represent a threat to human life and health, to the loss of livelihoods, as well as damage to basic infrastructure and means of production, affecting the quality of life of Guatemalans.

Guatemala is exposed to multiple hazards, such as slope movements, floods, volcanic eruptions, forest fires and droughts. To prioritize which of these hazards has affected Guatemala the most, the DesInventar Project¹ disaster database was used to extract the historical impact of natural disasters. The results are presented in the following graph:

¹ [UNDRR, DesInventar Sendai](#)



Source: Desk elaboration, through DesInventar Project.

The graphic above summarizes the number of people affected by different hazards in Guatemala between 1990 and 2019. It is observed that the hazard that most affected the Guatemalan population, in the reference time period, is landslides. For the purposes of this document, it was determined that there is currently no capacity for landslide forecasting.

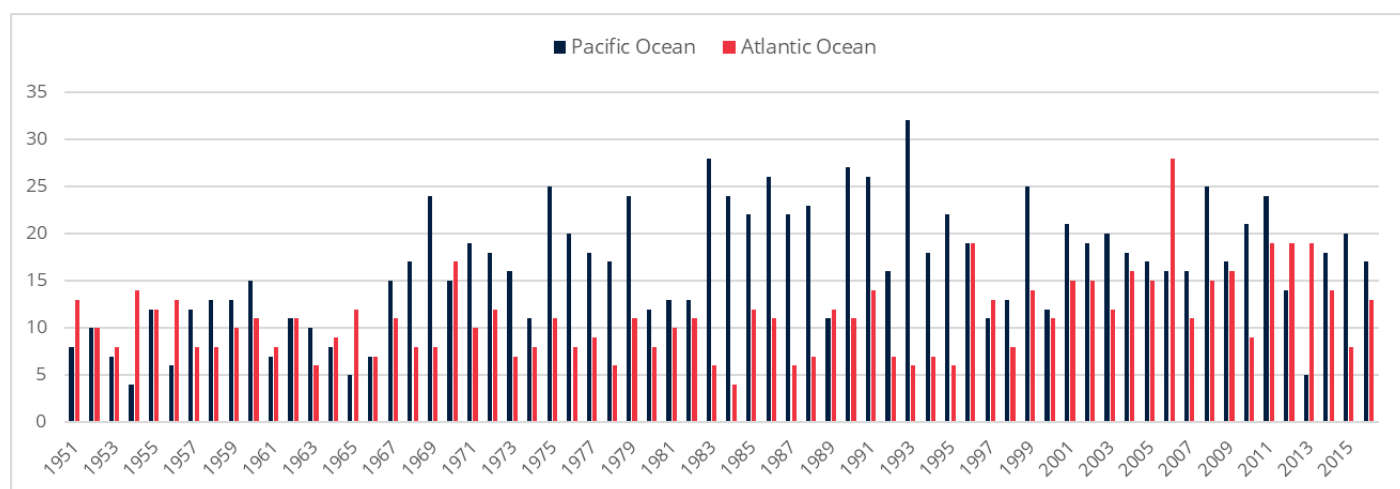
The second hazard with the highest number of people affected historically is flooding, for which there are forecasts that allow the implementation of early actions, so the threat of floods associated with tropical cyclones was the one prioritized to address the first Early Action Plan (EAP) of the Guatemalan Red Cross. Table 1 below summarizes the most important tropical cyclones that caused floods in the Guatemalan territory, their region of occurrence, number of people affected and estimates of economic damage caused.

Table 1. Most serious disasters caused by floods associated with tropical cyclones during the last 50 years

Year and Date	Phenomenon Occurrence	Force of the event	Regions affected	People affected	Sectors most affected	Estimated damage
26/10 to 01/11/1998	Hurricane Mitch	Category 5 Winds up to 290 km/h Pressure at the eye of 905 hPa	Departments de Zacapa, Izabal, Alta Verapaz, Petén, Chiquimula, Guatemala	48,500 people affected	Housing, communication routes, telephone network, electricity, livelihoods, etc.	748 million USD
03/10 to 06/10/2005	Tropical Storm Stan	Category 1 (for a short period of time) Winds up to 130 km/h Pressure at the eye of 977 hPa	15 departments affected, 133 municipalities affected, 1158 communities affected	3,500,000 people affected directly and indirectly	Housing, health, education, living conditions, employment conditions, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, industry, commerce, tourism, livelihoods	988 million USD
29/05 to 31/05/2010	Tropical Storm Agatha	Tropical Storm Winds up to 75km/h Minimum pressure of 1000 hPa	Western Region (mainly Sololá, Quiché, Huehuetenango, Totonicapán y Quetzaltenango) Central Region (Guatemala, Chimaltenango Sacatepéquez) South of the country (Santa Rosa and Escuintla) Eastern Region (El Progreso and Jalapa) Baja Verapaz	338,543 people affected	Education, Housing, Industry, Agriculture, Transportation, Water and sanitation, Electricity, Environment, Housing.	1,007 million USD
Eta 31/10 to 13/11/2020 Iota 13/11 to 19/11/2020	Hurricanes Eta and Iota	Eta Category 4 Winds up to 220 km/h Minimum pressure of 987 hPa Iota Category 5 Winds up to 250 km/h Minimum pressure of 1007 hPa	The entire national territory was affected by both Eta and Iota, but the most affected departments were: Alta Verapaz, Izabal, Quiché Huehuetenango, Petén, Zacapa and Chiquimula	341,790 people affected	Health, housing, education, agriculture, tourism, commerce and industry, energy, water and sanitation, roads, livelihoods, etc.	800 million USD

The hydro-meteorological phenomena that usually affect Guatemala are low pressure atmospheric systems, characterized by intense winds and abundant rainfall that originate over the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. The formation seasons of these cyclones are statistically more likely to occur in the Atlantic region, from June 1 to November 30, while in the North-eastern Pacific it is approximately from May 15 to October 31, which is commonly known as "Cyclonic Season".

Tropical cyclones spend most of their lifetime over the oceans, because it is over the oceans that the main heat transports (latent and sensible) that feed these atmospheric disturbances occur. On the other hand, over the continental regions, due to the existing land masses, they give up much of their energy to the ground, either in the form of rain or friction, and are therefore quickly dissipated. The following are the cyclones that have occurred in both the Pacific and Atlantic oceans from 1950 to 2016:



History of Tropical Cyclones that have occurred in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, period 1950-2016. Source: Institute of Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology - INSIVUMEH

In the last 50 years, floods associated with tropical cyclones have generated at least three billion dollars in losses (see table 1), the main damage being loss of human lives and affecting health, housing, education, tourism, industry, infrastructure, energy and livelihoods.

Hurricane Mitch (1998) caused damages for an estimated 4.7% of GDP and Tropical Storm Stan (2005) caused damages for an estimated 3.4% of GDP. The periodicity of the events and their magnitude represent a challenge for Guatemalan society in terms of recovery times and pose a delay for sustained social development.

Although not all floods in Guatemala are caused by cyclones, the most relevant events (see table 1) resulted in floods that caused great damage and losses for the country.

According to the Evaluation of the effects and impacts of tropical depressions Eta and Iota in Guatemala², the storms impacted most of the Guatemalan territory with heavy rains that caused floods and dozens of landslides and mudflows that affected 16 of 22 departments (for both events). About 5 million people live in these territories. The tropical depressions caused two high impact phenomena: floods due to overflowing rivers and landslides/mudflows. Similar to Stan in 2005, Eta and Iota affected mainly rural areas with high levels of extreme poverty. The degree to which these families have been affected varies dramatically depending on the area. For example, the village of Quejá in San Cristóbal Verapaz was completely buried by landslides due to flooding.

² Cepal.org, February 2021

Affected families are facing the loss of their livelihoods across the board. Not only have they lost their homes and belongings, but they have also lost the tools and work equipment with which they usually generate their income.

The operational strategy – How the EAP will be implemented

1) Who will implement the EAP – The National Society

The Early Action Plan (EAP) for the Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) is a tool to guide the timely and effective implementation of anticipatory actions based on specific hydro-meteorological forecasts that predict events that, if they do materialize and appropriate actions are not in place, have a high probability of generating a humanitarian crisis. These crises could be avoided or minimized through joint and timely action by the Government of Guatemala, communities at risk, stakeholders and the GRC.

This document has been designed by the National Society, and will be implemented by GRC with technical support from the German Red Cross, and scientific support from the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre; as well as institutional accompaniment from the National Institute of Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology (INSIVUMEH by its Spanish acronym), Executive Secretariat of the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (SE CONRED by its Spanish acronym), and the InterU Academy. All those involved in this plan have a key role during the preparation and activation of the Forecast-Based Financing (FbF) mechanism.

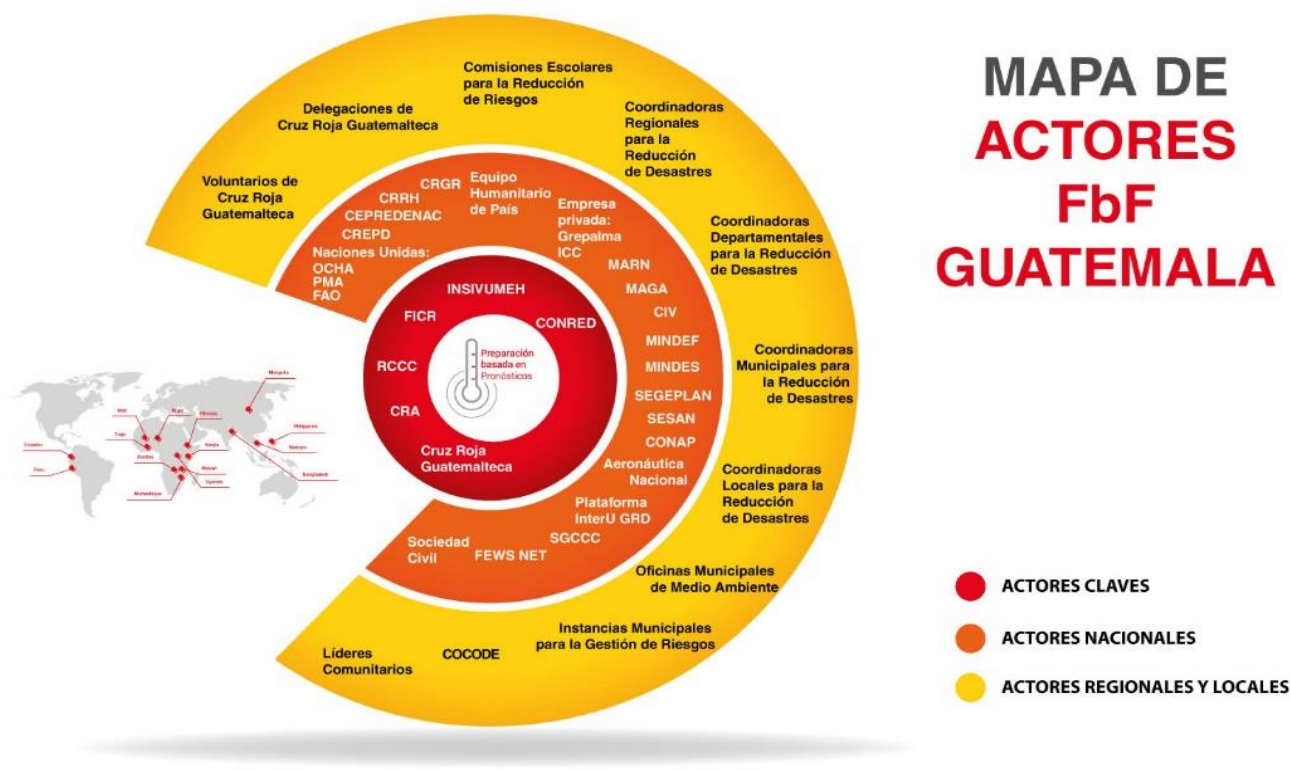
Key EAP actors:

- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC): The IFRC is a global humanitarian organization, which coordinates and directs international assistance in disasters and man-made disasters in non-conflict situations. Its mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity.
- National Society of the German Red Cross (DRK): The German Red Cross (Deutsches Rotes Kreuz, DRK) is the National Red Cross Society that exists in Germany. With more than 3.5 million members.
- Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC): The Guatemalan Red Cross is a non-profit, social interest and voluntary institution that provides assistance to the population at risk or in disaster. Its purpose is to prevent and alleviate human suffering, protect the life and health of the human person, particularly in times of armed conflict and other emergency situations.
- National Coordination for Disaster Reduction (CONRED by its Spanish acronym): CONRED is a system integrated by both public and private sector entities, oriented to prevent, mitigate, attend and participate in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of damages derived from disasters. This governing body has commitments at the national, regional and global levels, by virtue of which it has made the decision to adopt concrete actions to promote the reduction of the impact of disasters, which have clearly defined effects on sustainable development and the increase of poverty.
- National Institute of Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology (INSIVUMEH by its Spanish acronym): INSIVUMEH contributes to the optimization of activities of the productive sector of the Republic of Guatemala, associated with atmospheric, geophysical and hydrological sciences, coordinating services with the private sector and acting as technical advisor to the government in case of natural disasters.
- Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC): The Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre is a reference center that helps the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement to reduce the impacts of climate change and

extreme weather events on vulnerable people, as well as supporting disaster preparedness and response, food security and health, training and technical support.

- Working Group on Cash Transfers (GTM by its Spanish acronym): Inter-agency coordination space for Cash Transfer issues at the national level. It consists of a practical community for the exchange of experiences and coordination of activities and lines of work.

Actors linked to the EAP	
International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Federation of the Red Cross • German Red Cross • Red Cross Climate Center • Central American Disaster Prevention Coordination Center
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guatemalan Red Cross • Working Group on Cash Transfers in the country (GTM) • National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction • National Institute of Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology • State Public Entities (Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, MARN, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food- MAGA, Secretariat of Planning and Programming of the Presidency-SEGEPLAN, etc.) • InterU Platform for Disaster Risk Management
Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Coordinators for Disaster Reduction • Guatemalan Red Cross Delegations
Departmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departmental Coordinators for Disaster Reduction • Guatemalan Red Cross Delegations
Municipal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departmental Coordinators for Disaster Reduction • Guatemalan Red Cross Delegations
Local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Disaster Reduction Coordinators • Local Disaster Reduction Coordinators • Municipal Instances for Risk Management • Community Development Councils • GRC's Volunteers



2) How will the EAP be activated - The Trigger

Risk Model - Methodology for risk creation and risk mapping

The selection of target villages was determined using the INFORM3 risk index methodology. Three dimensions of risk were considered: 1) Exposure 2) Vulnerability and 3) Lack of Response Capacity. All variables were calculated at the municipal level as this is the basic administrative level.

1. Exposure

More than one million people were identified as being exposed to the threat of flooding associated with tropical cyclones, distributed in 194 municipalities and 22 departments of Guatemala.

2. Vulnerability

The analysis of vulnerability includes various indicators, among which we can find: 1) Percentage of people with disabilities, whether visual, hearing, physical, among others. These are considered vulnerable population at the moment of an extreme hydrometeorological phenomenon; 2) Index of poverty and literacy levels in the country; 3) Number of indigenous populations in the country; 4) Population of age groups, such as children under 5 years old, and adults over 65 years old; 5) Opportunity to have a basic food supply in Guatemala.

3. Lack of Response Capacity

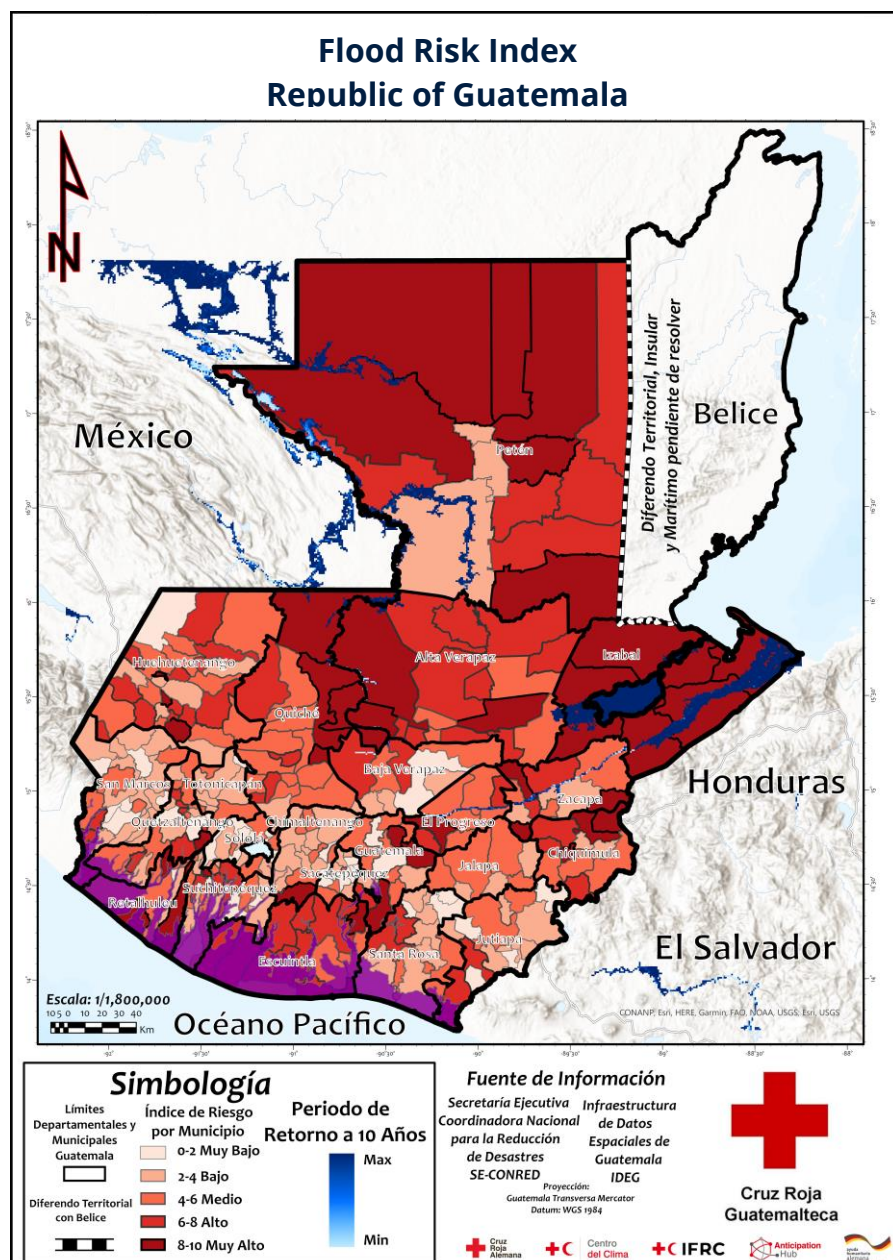
Identifies the strengths and weaknesses to respond to a flood and is composed of the following indicators: 1) Households with basic habitability services; 2) Electrical supply; 3) Drinking water; 4) Basic sanitation; 5) Existing

³ [European Commission, DRMKC-INFORM](#)

educational and health centers; 6) Institutional capacity of national, international and auxiliary entities such as the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

A risk model was constructed, based on the INFORM methodology versus the flood impact forecast, and from there the municipalities with the highest risk index were selected, also considering the areas of intervention of the Guatemalan Red Cross.

The map shows the high-risk index that the departments of the Republic of Guatemala have with respect to flooding associated with tropical cyclones, as well as in most of the municipalities located on both the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the country.



Prioritized Impact

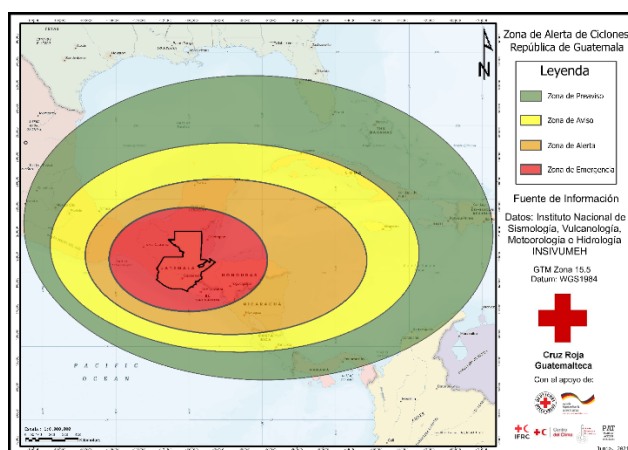
According to data from recent experience (2020-2021) of the National Society and the Hurricanes Eta-Iota operation, the prioritized impacts for floods associated with tropical cyclones are as follows:

- Impact on livelihoods, oriented to the loss of subsistence crops, trade, livestock and daily wages. These are the main productive activities of the rural population in Guatemala.
- Deficient access to food and safe water, as this is one of the first supply chains to be interrupted when a flood occurs.
- Loss of household items and goods.
- Increase in the occurrence of Acute Diarrheal Diseases (ADDs) caused by the consumption of unsafe water.

Activator Model

The activation declaration will have 2 criteria and will be activated:

1. When INSIVUMEH or the National Hurricane Center, issues a forecast with a 60% probability that the trajectory of a tropical storm (61 km/hr) or greater, will enter the cyclone warning zone of the Republic of Guatemala, with a lead time of 3 to 5 days and;
2. When the GloFAS forecast, exceeds a 50% probability for a 10-year return period in high flood risk zones with a 3-day lead time.



*Cyclone Warning Zone
Republic of Guatemala*

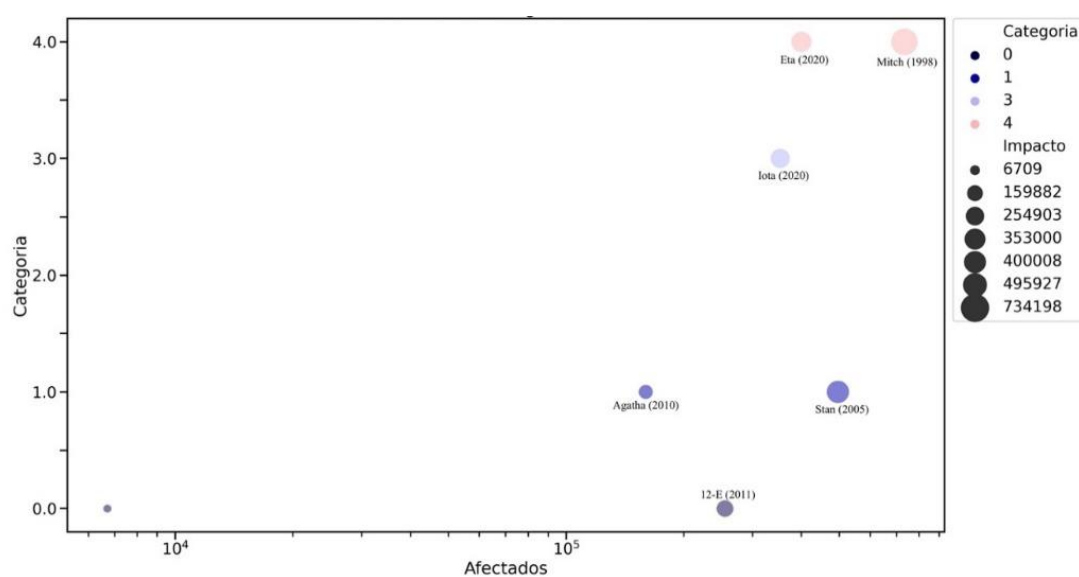
Forecast	Source	Type of forecast	Forecast time	Forecast Skill
Hurricane	NOAA National Hurricane Center	Probabilistic	3 days	Error 24 hrs = 5 knots Error 48 hrs = 10 knots Error 72 hrs = 15 knots Error 24 hrs = 5 knots Error 48 hrs = 10 knots Error 72 hrs = 15 knots
Extreme rainfall	INSIVUMEH UCR	Deterministic	5 days	In process of verification
Floods	ECMWF-GloFAS	Probabilistic	5 days	FAR = 0.53
Flash Flood Forecast	CAFFGS – INSIVUMEH	Deterministic	3 days	No data

The Hurricane forecast to be used will be from NOAA, since the Meteorological Service of Guatemala (INSIVUMEH) receives reports directly from the National Hurricane Center. While flood forecasts will be triggered by GloFAS

(Global Flood Awareness System). The GloFAS check for lead time was calculated for several hydrological stations and has on average a skill (false alarm) of 0.53. The forecast verification of cone track and wind intensity is based on the operational verification of the National Hurricane Center (NOAA).

Impact Level Definition and Justification

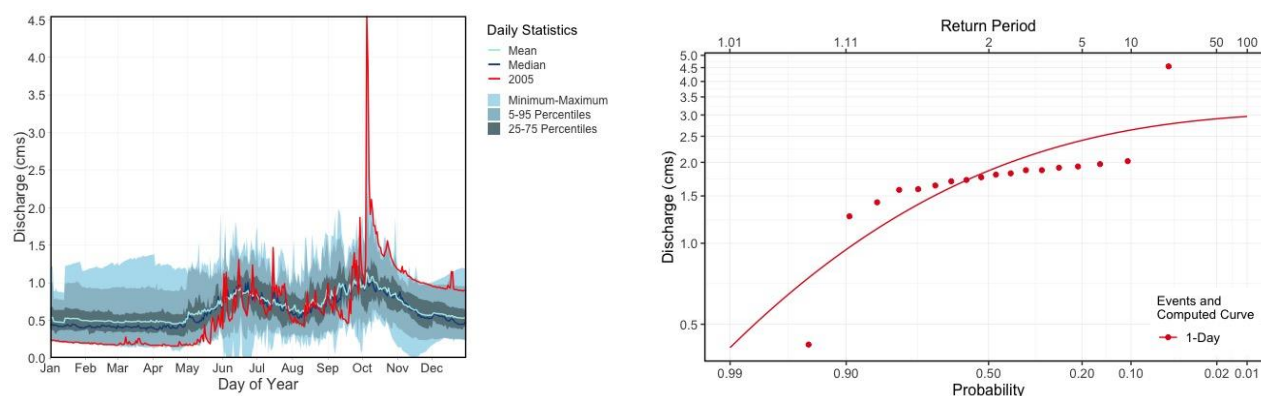
One of the criteria for activating this EAP is that the hurricane be at least Category 1. The figure below shows the impact curve of the relationship between the hurricanes that have historically affected Guatemala and their impact on the population, with Hurricane Mitch (1998) having an impact of about 750,000 affected, followed by Tropical Storm Stan (2005) with about 500,000 affected, and recently Hurricanes Eta and Iota (2020), which together left about one million people affected.



People affected vs. Hurricane category

The second activation criteria is also based on the impact of historical floods triggered by tropical cyclones in the past, the return periods are associated with the magnitude of historical river floods. The Return Period of any extreme event (torrential rains, extreme temperatures, hurricanes, etc.), is defined as the lapse or number of years that, on average, it is believed will be equaled or exceeded, that is, it is the frequency with which an event occurs (Mélise and Reason, 2007). The degree of magnitude of an extreme phenomenon is inversely related to its frequency of occurrence; very intense precipitation occurs less frequently than moderate or weak precipitation.

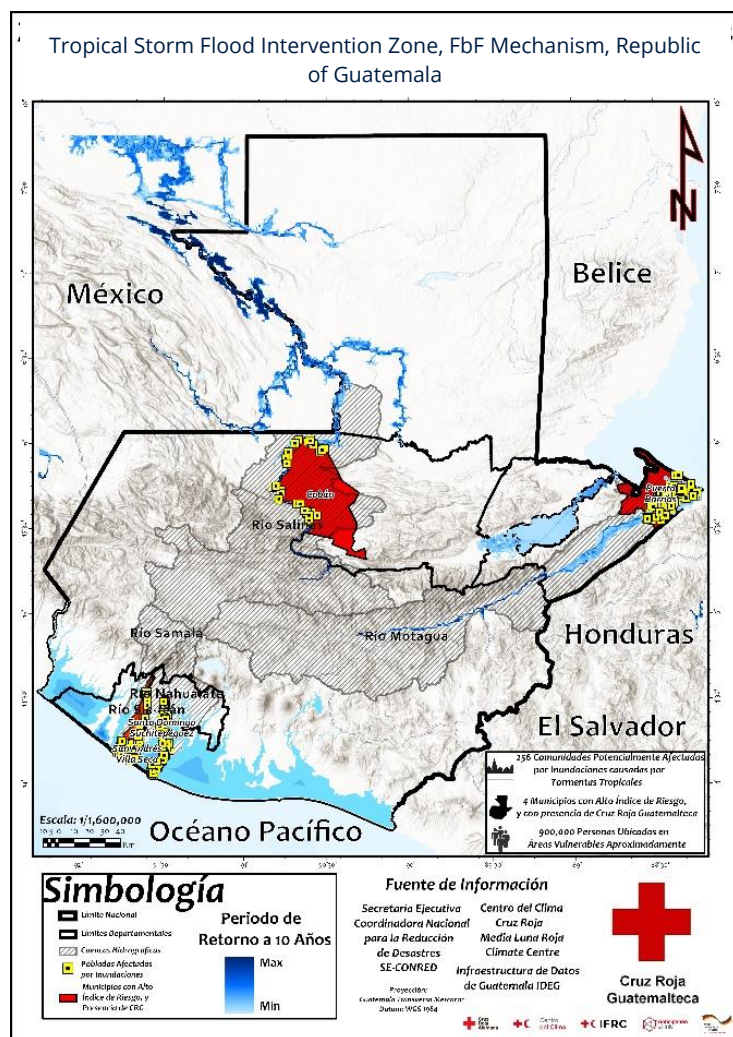
A return period of 10 years or more has been determined, which represents a magnitude of danger in areas at high risk of flooding, this return period is highly associated with the category of the Hurricane and the intense rains that it brings as a cascade phenomenon. In Guatemala, the last hurricanes that caused significant disasters in the country were Hurricanes Eta and Iota in November 2020, which, after Mitch (1998) and Tropical Storm Stan (2005), reported significant damage to people and their livelihoods.



Calculation of the return period for the Puente Coyolate River. Source: RCCC, based on INSIVUMEH Stations.

Identification of Intervention Zones

Through the proposed methodology, the municipalities with the highest risk of flooding caused by tropical storms have been identified. Intervention in these municipalities is determined by the presence of the GRC's Delegations, access and communication/coordination with local authorities; likewise, the definition of these specific zones is a process of analysis and consensus with the governing body and local coordination platforms such as the Departmental and municipal COE, COMRED, among others.



Intervention map for communities affected by floods caused by tropical storms, hurricanes, and others, in Guatemala. Source: SE-CONRED, IDEG, Guatemalan Red Cross.

Watershed	Municipality	Department	GRC's Delegation
Motagua River	Puerto Barrios	Izabal	Puerto Barrios / Santo Tomás de Castilla
Salinas River	Cobán	Alta Verapaz	Cobán
Samalá River	San Andrés Villa Seca	Retalhuleu	Retalhuleu
	Santo Domingo	Suchitepéquez	Mazatenango

Intervention areas with the presence of the Guatemalan Red Cross. Source: SE-CONRED, IDEG, FbF Guatemala.

3) How will the EAP reduce the impact on the population – The early actions

Early Action Selection Process

In compliance with the auxiliary role of the Public Authorities, the Guatemalan Red Cross provides humanitarian assistance through the timely and efficient application of integrated response procedures framed through four

main sectors: 1) First response; 2) Health; 3) Assistance to the population; and 4) Logistics applied to the attention of adverse events.

Based on the information gathered during the feasibility study for the FbF Mechanism in Guatemala, as well as on the experience of the National Society and key institutions in recent events, the early actions have been defined.

The selected actions were proposed through work sessions with different sectors of the National Society, Disaster Coordinators of Guatemalan Red Cross Delegations, who know the intervention zones very well, as well as through visits to the communities; establishment of information exchange with governing institutions such as CONRED and INSIVUMEH, obtaining certain criteria and analysis through the support and personnel of Plataforma Inter U, among others.

It is important to mention that a good basis for the definition of the actions has been the work carried out during the Hurricanes Eta-Iota operation, which is the area identified for the approach of the anticipated actions, that is, to work and consult in the field these actions that have been validated with the aforementioned operation.

The table below summarizes the National Society's intervention sectors and identifies which of these could be activated in anticipation.

Intervention area	Activities	Early actions	Response
First Response	Pre-hospital care.		X
	Ambulance transfers to health care centers.		X
	Search and rescue of victims		X
	Evacuation of risk areas	X	X
Health	Medical care and medication delivery	X	X
	Psychosocial care (MHPSS)	X	X
	Hygiene Promotion	X	X
	Water and Sanitation	X	X
	Containment of epidemics and pandemics		X
Assistance to the population	Humanitarian Information	X	X
	Re-establishment of family contacts	X	X
	Identification, Census and Registration of affected persons.		X
	Support to the administration of shelters.		X
	Distribution of Humanitarian Aid	X	X
	Livelihoods		X
	Cash Transfers	X	X
	Damage assessment and needs analysis		X
Logistics applied to the attention of adverse events	Collection Centers		X
	Transportation	X	X
	Warehouses		X
	Services		X
	Logistics	X	X

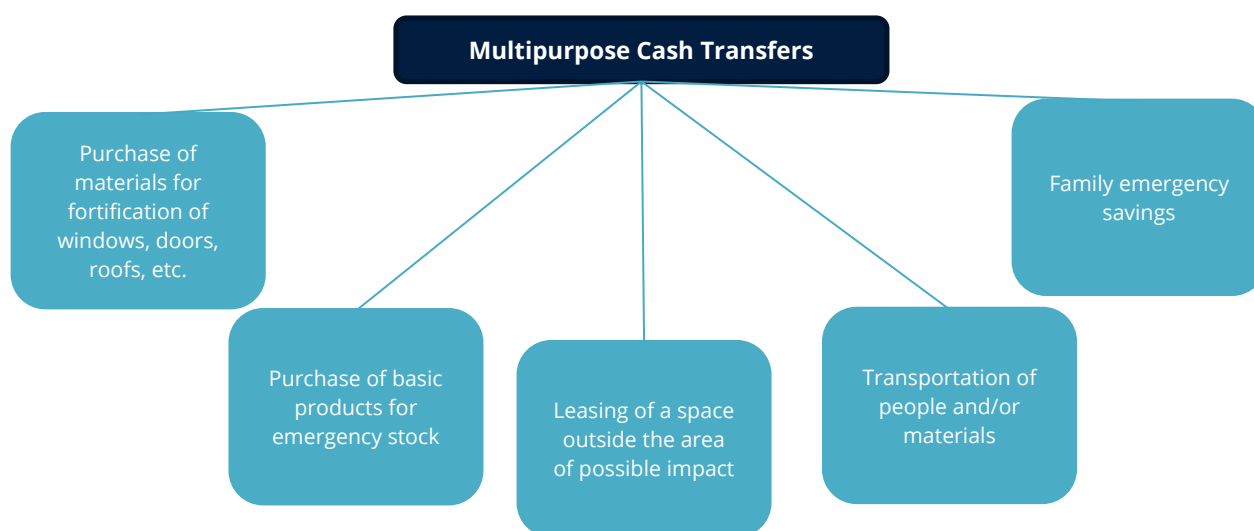
In the case of the inclusion of monetary transfers as an early action, it has been considered that, through these, the selected families will have cash to carry out various actions such as: mobilization of people and/or goods,

purchase of basic products or provision to anticipate temporary relocation or self-housing, making possible the mitigation of possible damages and/or losses that may occur upon impact.


Multipurpose Cash Transfers (MPCT) are intended to enable people to meet their basic needs through local markets according to their preference.

According to what is stated in this EAP, the MPCT mitigate the identified impacts, according to the needs that each family prioritizes. Thus, they have a social, independent and appropriate feel for each need.

The figure below summarizes the applicability of MPCT in flood anticipation.



The GRC's previous experiences in response and recovery, as well as the information analyzed in the MPCT Feasibility Study, have pointed to the need to establish framework agreements with at least one Financial Service Provider to ensure that the required timeframes for EAP activation are met. The study has indicated that transfers through rural banks -for example- are the ones that have the best acceptance, presence and knowledge by the most isolated communities. In this sense, and as a recent action of the National Society, a cooperation agreement has been signed with Banrural, which is one of the banks with the greatest presence at the national level. Through this agreement, transfers can be made by means of pins, contributing to a more effective and secure distribution for the beneficiaries.

	Multipurpose Cash Transfers	
Stage	Early Actions	Justification for early actions
Preparation	Distribution of Multipurpose Cash Transfers (MPCT)	Focused on strengthening the National Society's capacities in terms of MPCT, including courses, exercises and definition of specific processes and procedures in anticipation. Including the approach and reactivation of the collaboration agreement with the financial entity to carry out the transfers.
Anticipation Actions		The distribution of humanitarian assistance through cash transfers is one of the most flexible and effective mechanisms to save lives,

		<p>protect livelihoods, and boost people's recovery after an emergency, disaster or crisis. It is expected that through the transfer families will be able to use the MPCT as an early action to cover costs such as: purchase of materials for fortification of windows, doors, roofs; purchase of basic products for emergency stock; rent of a space outside the area of possible impact; transportation of people and/or materials; emergency family savings.</p> <p>This form of assistance is based on the utmost respect for the choices and needs of families in a given crisis. It can also stimulate the strengthening of livelihoods and local market economies, thus helping to ensure that the local economy is not adversely affected by humanitarian action.</p> <p>MPCTs will have 1 single delivery, by mobile transfer, for 1,000 families with an amount of 1,500 GTQ (about 180 CHF), which corresponds to half of the standard value for MPCTs in the response phase.</p>
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WASH

Stage	Early Actions	Justification for early actions
Preparation	Maintenance of water equipment	<p>It is important to have equipment ready to operate during an emergency. Part of what is normally carried out by the National Society are maintenance practices for water equipment, as part of a training program or as part of the routine during the first months of the year. This includes the review and updating of the available inventory, as well as the maintenance of water treatment plants, among others.</p> <p>In fact, these procedures are part of the Health actions undertaken by the GRC in the framework of preparedness, and also of the response processes that it is accustomed to put in place.</p>
Anticipation Actions	Distribution of water treatment kits	<p>Through this type of action, the necessary inputs for adequate water treatment will be provided with the intention of reducing the immediate risks caused by contamination and ingestion of water not before the occurrence of floods.</p> <p>The National Society has experience in the delivery of these supplies, guaranteeing their effectiveness through several executed projects.</p>
	Safe water production, storage and distribution	<p>Ensure that families at risk maintain access to safe water before and during the event, anticipating actions such as the generation of water for consumption, through water purification plants belonging to the National Society, and the expertise of specialized teams in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, and supplies for water purification.</p> <p>The NS's water treatment plants are mobilized as needed. Specialized equipment arriving in the field in advance includes water equipment.</p>



Disaster preparedness (risk communication)

Stage	Early Actions	Justification for early actions
Early Actions Anticipation Actions	Develop communication and awareness-raising actions on risk preparedness and mitigation measures.	<p>The development and dissemination of key messages in advance, the issuance of warning bulletins, and the monitoring of events that could lead to flooding, will allow communities to anticipate potential disasters. Likewise, these key messages and others support the preparedness and anticipation processes in the Guatemalan Red Cross Delegations through the Disaster Coordinators and their Emergency Operations Centers, both their own and the local ones in which they participate.</p> <p>For some time now, the GRC has started to monitor hydro-meteorological events, from this information shared internally and externally are not only the official bulletins, but also develop what we call 1. Monitoring notes and 2. Early Warning Bulletins that are updated according to the evolution of the event.</p> <p>This component also includes the dissemination of key messages on the prevention of diseases caused by the consumption of unsafe water.</p>

Intervention Sectors



Multi-purpose Cash

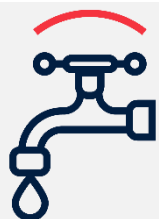
People targeted: 5,000 people (1,000 families)

Male:

Female:

Requirements (CHF): 239,828

P&B Output Code	Objective: Approximately 5,000 people (1,000 families) receive multipurpose cash transfers.					
	Activities planned	Timeframe (year)				
	Readiness activities	1	2	3	4	5
AP007	Admin /MPCT Liaison					
AP007	MPCT training and market analysis					
AP007	Market research and analysis update (targeted)					
AP007	MPCT financial cost coverage (shipping and banking costs)					
AP007	Training/updating workshops on administrative processes					
	Activities planned	Timeframe (year)				
	Pre-positioning activities	1	2	3	4	5
	AP007	Preparation activities for distribution and delivery				
	Activities planned	Timeframe (days)				
	Early action activities	1	2	3	4	5
	AP007	Registration and/or validation of families to receive support through MPCT				
AP007	Multipurpose Cash Transfer Distribution					
AP129	Exit survey and PDM (1 to 3 months later)					



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 10,000 people (2,000 families)

Male:

Female:

Requirements (CHF): 89,577

P&B Output Code	Objective: Approximately 10,000 people reached with WASH interventions in advance of a hazard					
	Activities planned	Timeframe (year)				
	Readiness activities	1	2	3	4	5
AP110	Purchase and preposition water treatment kit					
AP110	Purchase and pre-position water storage tanks					
AP110	Purchase and pre-position water filters for households					
AP110	Mobilization of equipment					
AP110	Updating and training ENI teams in WaSH					
AP110	Evaluate the conditions of the storage warehouses of the Delegations.					
AP110	Perform maintenance of water treatment plants.					
	Activities planned	Timeframe (semester)				
	Pre-positioning activities	1	2	3	4	5
	AP110	Prepositioning Water treatment kit				
	Activities planned	Timeframe (days)				
	Early action activities	1	2	3	4	5
	AP110	Distribution of water treatment kits to beneficiary families.				
AP110	Production, storage and distribution of safe water to communities.					



Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted: 10,000 people (2,000 families)

Male:

Female:

Requirements (CHF): 25,967

P&B Output Code	Objective: Number of people reached with risk reduction and/or climate adaptation interventions in advance of a hazard					
	Activities planned	Timeframe (year)				
	Readiness activities	1	2	3	4	5
AP103	Design of spots and advertising material					
AP105	Conducting a simulation to update management and procedures.					
AP103	Socialization of the EAP among identified communities, with leaders (COMRED, COLRED).					
AP103	Update of information on vulnerable areas in the field.					
AP105	Technical GIS ⁴ support for data analysis, generation and updating of information.					
	Activities planned	Timeframe (days)				
	Early action activities	1	2	3	4	5
AP103	Media spot publication for 5 days					

⁴ Geographic Information System



National Society Strengthening

Requirements (CHF): 81,383

P&B Output Code	Objective: To facilitate the National Society's organizational and capacity development objectives to ensure that the National Society has the legal, ethical and financial foundations, structures and systems, skills and capabilities necessary for development and planning.					
	Activities planned	Timeframe (year)				
	Readiness activities	1	2	3	4	5
AP124	Monitoring and Accountability					
AP124	Monitoring of field visits by the National Society					
AP124	Annual review of Contingency Plans					
AP124	Technical meetings for pre-activation					
AP124	Preparation of the implementation of the TAP and procedures to the financial accounting and logistics team					
AP124	Sustainability of the Anticipation Mechanism focal point.					
AP124	Annual lessons learned workshops prior to activation.					
AP124	Update maps and databases for the identification of areas of impact of the event (Intervention Maps).					
AP124	Improvements to NS warehouses.					
AP125	Purchase of uniforms and protective equipment for volunteers.					
AP125	Insurance for volunteers					



Secretariat Services

Requirements (CHF): 42,040

P&B Output Code	Objective: To facilitate the National Society's organizational and capacity development objectives to ensure that the National Society has the legal, ethical and financial foundations, structures and systems, skills and capabilities necessary for development and planning.					
	Activities planned	Timeframe (year)				
	Readiness activities	1	2	3	4	5
AP122	Monitoring of field visits by the IFRC					
AP122	Finance officer					
AP122	Disaster Manager CA					
AP122	PMER Officer					

Budget

To implement the Early Action Protocol (EAP) 478,796 CHF have been allocated split between readiness*, pre-positioning of stock and early action costs as per the below summary by area of intervention.



Early Action Protocol Summary

EAP2022GT01 - Guatemalan Red Cross Flooding caused by Tropical Storms

<u>Operating Budget</u>	Readiness	Pre-Pos Stock	Early Action	TOTAL
Planned Operations	66,332	70,417	218,622	355,372
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0	0	0	0
Livelihoods	24,078	2,257	212,376	238,711
Multi-purpose Cash	0	0	0	0
Health	0	0	0	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	19,218	68,160	2,199	89,577
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0
Migration	0	0	0	0
Risk Red., Climate Adapt. and Recovery	23,036	0	2,930	25,967
Community Engagement and Accountability	0	0	1,117	1,117
Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0	0
Enabling Approaches	108,146	7,156	8,122	123,424
Coordination and Partnerships	0	0	0	0
Secretariat Services	39,996	0	2,044	42,040
National Society Strengthening	68,150	7,156	6,078	81,383
TOTAL BUDGET	174,478	77,573	226,745	478,796

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**The activities for readiness and pre-positioning of stock will be captured in the IFRC Country Operational Plan (COP), reporting on annual basis. In case of an Early Action trigger, the annual readiness funding allocation is terminated with a 12-month notice, allowing the National Society to conclude its 3rd party financial and legal commitments and liabilities under the Early Action Protocol.*

Contact information

Reference documents
Click here for:

- [Full EAP](#)

For further information, specifically related to this Early Action Protocol please contact:

In the IFRC

- **IFRC Regional Office for the Americas:** Nadia Ortega, Disaster Risk Management Senior Officer, nadia.ortega@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Country Cluster Support Team for the Central America countries:** Gerardo Escalante, Disaster Management Coordinator, gerardo.escalante@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- Programme and Operations focal point: Nazira Lacayo, Senior Officer DREF, Forecast-based Action, nazira.lacayo@ifrc.org

How we work

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