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## Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Guatemala: Earthquake

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF Operation</b>	<b>MDRGT006;</b> <b>GLIDE no. EQ-2014-000096-GTM</b>	
<b>Date issued:</b> 21 July 2014	<b>Date of disaster:</b> 7 July 2014	
<b>Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA):</b> Pabel Angeles	<b>Point of Contact:</b> Daniel Javiel, director general of the Guatemalan Red Cross.	
<b>Operation start date:</b> 7 July 2014	<b>Expected timeframe:</b> 3 months	
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> 211,833 Swiss francs		
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 94,509 people (preliminary data)	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b> 3,175 people (635 families).	
<b>Host National Society presence:</b> Central headquarters office—100 staff members, 20 branches nationwide, 2,000 volunteers		
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) deployed the regional disaster management coordinator for Central America to Guatemala to support the Guatemalan Red Cross operations. Likewise, the country coordinator is in permanent contact with the National Society, providing ongoing support		
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Departmental, Municipal and Local Risk Reduction Coordinator</li> <li>• First Lady's Social Works Secretariat (SOSEP)</li> <li>• Civil National Police</li> <li>• National Guatemalan Army</li> </ul>		

### A. Situation analysis

#### Description of the disaster

An earthquake registering 6.4 on the Richter scale rocked western Guatemala on 7 July 2014. Its epicentre was located 15 kilometers southwest of San Marcos, near the Mexican border, and the earthquake was felt in 12 departments in the western areas of the country, Mexico and El Salvador.

According to preliminary information provided by the National Disaster Reduction Commission (CONRED), to date there are 2,177 dwellings presenting slight damage, 4,761 with moderate damage and 2,895 with severe damage; 274 people were injured and one is reported dead, and there are an estimated 9,830 homeless people and 84,679 affected. The information is being collected by local authorities and assessment teams, so the numbers will continue to vary as the damage assessments are carried out and structural assessments of homes continue in various communities to determine the degree of affectation in the western departments. In the department of San Marcos, the Guatemalan Red Cross is conducting assessments that are more specific.



Damage assessment team in San Marcos  
Source: Guatemalan Red Cross

Given this situation, on 10 July the government declared a state of public disaster for 30 days for the departments of San Marcos, Quetzaltenango, Totonicapán, Huehuetenango, Retalhuleu, Suchitupéquez

and Sololá, due to damages caused by the earthquake. The purpose of declaring a state of public disaster is to restore infrastructure and essential services, and avoid greater consequences, as well as to allow taking any action necessary, wherever possible, to avoid or mitigate the negative effects and ensure the lives, integrity and safety of the affected population and safeguard their assets.

### Preliminary Damage Information

No.	Departments	DWELLINGS			PEOPLE	
		Damage			Damage	
		Slight	Moderate	Severe	Injured	Deceased
1	Huehuetenango	195	273	126	8	0
2	Quetzaltenango	132	177	32	2	0
3	Retalhuleu	2	0	0	0	0
4	San Marcos	1657	4047	2446	264	1
5	Sololá	183	255	284	0	0
6	Suchitepéquez	5	5	5	0	0
7	Totonicapán	3	4	2	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2177</b>	<b>4761</b>	<b>2895</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: CONRED

CONRED is currently in an Orange Institutional Alert, as are the departments of Huehuetenango, San Marcos, Retalhuleu, Totonicapán, Sololá, and Suchitepéquez. Coordination to aid the population continues.

### Summary of the current response

Departmental authorities in Suchitepéquez, San Marcos and Huehuetenango and CONRED have mobilized 11 intervention teams to conduct damage assessments and needs analyses in the affected communities.

CONRED has also mobilized the Advanced Command, Control, Communications and Coordination Centre—a physical space used by the institution as a mobile emergency operations centre equipped with telecommunications and information processing technology to support decision making. This is useful for establishing an on-site command post.

Supply warehouses in the departments of Huehuetenango, San Marcos and Sololá have been restocked in recent days.

Twelve tons of resources have been sent to the department of San Marcos, including: fortified cereal (porridge), individual and family rations, cleaning and personal hygiene kits, blankets, masks, purified water, disposable diapers, sanitary napkins, cots, and nutritional rations donated by the private sector. Eight and five tons of humanitarian aid were sent to Huehuetenango and Sololá respectively,

Nineteen shelters have been set up in San Marcos: 2 in the municipality of San José Ojetenam, 5 in San Rafael Pie de la C., 4 in San Cristóbal Cucho, 3 in Ixchiguan and 5 in Sibinal, for a total of 955 people housed (199 families).

The Ministry of Health is supplying medicines to health centers in the affected areas, as well as chlorine bleach, masks and gloves to serve as protection for people assessing damage to cemeteries.

## Response of the Guatemalan Red Cross

Since the onset of the emergency, the Guatemalan Red Cross branches in San Marcos, Serchil, Tejutla, Retalhuleu, Quetzaltenango, Coatepeque, Mazatenango and Quiche have been implementing immediate response actions primarily intended to safeguard human lives through volunteers with expertise in evacuation, search and rescue, and pre-hospital care. It has also supported National Intervention Team (NIT) members in emergency management.

Immediately following the earthquake, the Guatemalan Red Cross' Emergency Operations Centre declared an Orange Institutional Alert in order to monitor the situation and provide immediate response to the emergency, in accordance with the institutional alert issued by CONRED's Executive Secretariat.



Delivery of humanitarian aid to affected families in San Marcos. Source: Guatemalan Red Cross

Due to the level of alert, the headquarters of the Guatemalan Red Cross Central deployed a team of doctors and expert technicians, along with equipment, materials and vehicles to support the following activities:

- 50 families evacuated
- 55 pre-hospital care actions
- 3 medical sessions (298 patients assisted)
- 56 families assisted with humanitarian aid
- 2 psycho-social care sessions (100 families assisted)
- 25 damage assessments and needs analyses
- Information management
- Humanitarian logistics

With support from volunteer personnel from the Guatemalan Red Cross branches in San Marcos, Serchil and Tejutla, this working group aims to immediately provide necessary services to the affected population, mainly in communities and shelters set up in San Marcos. It has set up an emergency camp as base for the operations for this emergency at Guatemalan Red Cross' headquarters in this location.

**Damage assessment and needs analysis:** Expert technician teams from the Guatemalan Red Cross have conducted damage assessments and needs analyses to determine the amount of population affected, as well as the major needs during this emergency.

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

The Guatemalan Red Cross has an Emergency Operations Center at the national headquarters to systematize information from the operation. Actions taken with regard to the emergency are established within the National Response Plan, which establishes an operational structure, lines of action and procedures that facilitate response to disasters. It has 100 staff members, 20 branches and 2,000 volunteers nationwide.

The National Red Cross Societies present in the country include the Spanish Red Cross, The Netherlands Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross, as well as an office of the IFRC and the International Committee of

the Red Cross (ICRC), with whom the National Society's president and the director general maintain permanent institutional cooperation and coordination.

### **Movement coordination**

The IFRC has a regional representation office in Guatemala for both Guatemala and El Salvador, which is supporting Movement coordination in the country.

The Pan-American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and the regional IFRC representative are in close communication with the Guatemalan Red Cross. The regional disaster management coordinator has been deployed to the country to support assessment and coordination actions in the field, providing guidance to the National Society.

### **Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in the country**

The National Disaster Reduction Commission (CONRED) is responsible for the country's national response system. It coordinates disaster preparedness and response actions from its local-, municipal-, departmental- and national-level structures. The CONRED Operations Center is established according to four sectors, and the Red Cross is part of the Response System.

The Ministry of Public Health is deploying personnel and medicine to the most affected areas.

The Ministry of Infrastructure and Housing has a housing demolition and reconstruction plan, with support from the Army.

The Army is providing support through removal of debris from destroyed homes. Likewise, the National Civil Police is providing security to the population.

The World Food Programme will provide food assistance in shelters for a period of 15 days, contributing 183.85 metric tons of food to a total of 19,105 beneficiaries.

When necessary, UNICEF provided support to the Ministry of Public Health through stock prepositioned in affected areas to ensure water supply, sanitation and hygiene. Support is also being provided to assess the situation of children in shelters, keeping recreational materials available for emotional support, if necessary.

UNFPA prepositioned 1,500 hygiene kits at CONRED, to be distributed in the event of emergencies in shelters involving women

PAHO/WHO is in communication with the Ministry of Public Health and liaisons at Emergency Operations Centers (EOC), and will support the reproduction of materials to provide health education in hand washing, food handling, water disinfection methods and prevention of respiratory, diarrheal and vector-borne diseases.

### **Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning**

Through their assessments in the field, EOCs and branches, the Guatemalan Red Cross damage assessment and needs analysis teams describe the following needs:

- **Infrastructure and housing**

According to official government information, 9,833 homes were affected, of which 2,177 suffered slight damage, 4,761 suffered moderate damage and 2,895 suffered severe damage. The needs established are related to housing reconstruction and rehabilitation, revolving around dwellings that need repairs due to structural damage which, if left unaddressed, could result in further deterioration in the short term and could cause irreversible damage to the entire structure, endangering the lives of inhabitants.

The Guatemalan Red Cross branch in San Marcos was also affected by the earthquake, with damage to the water supply network and infrastructure.

- **Shelters**

According to CONRED, there are currently 24 shelters housing families - 15 in San Marcos and 9 in Huehuetenango.

According to official information, the government will care for families in shelters who have lost everything; however, there is a great number of families who have been only partially affected (7,000 families affected slightly to moderately). The Ministry of Health is assisting the population in shelters. There is a medical brigade in each shelter to ensure health, and a psycho-social support brigade engaging in games with the children housed there.

- **Livelihoods**

It has been identified that families are having problems marketing their products, as they have no access to local markets or urban centers due to landslides blocking highways. Authorities and community members continue working to restore access and resume their economic activities.

In other areas, families that engage mainly in coffee production or work as day laborers can no longer do so, since in addition to the earthquake, their plantations are being affected by the leaf rust.

As for resuming their occupations or searching for opportunities, this is becoming especially difficult for families who have lost their homes or who have suffered heavy damages, since the money they use to support the family must now go to repairing their homes, which is a priority in light of the coming rainy season.

- **Water and sanitation**

Families who have lost their homes are housed in shelters and in self-made shelters, requiring minimum conditions to continue leading a healthy life. This makes it necessary for them to be informed about healthy habits and adequate water management and use.

The drinking water supply to the sites concerned was interrupted for a few days, as major networks in various communities collapsed. However, these are currently under repair by communities and municipalities.

- **Health**

So far, possible respiratory diseases have been detected due to the handling of debris from destroyed homes (increased adobe dust). In "Feria", several cemeteries have been destroyed (producing foul odors), but no infectious/communicable diseases have been detected as yet; however, the health of the population living in shelters and temporary housing must be prioritized. In addition, people have suffered emotional and psychological damage due to continuous aftershocks from earthquakes over the past years (2012 and 2014).

The level of stress in community leaders, teachers, older adults, children, adolescents and women who have seen their daily lives disrupted because of this event requires comprehensive family psycho-social support and care to allow the affected persons to express their fears, the pain of loss, the uncertainty of not knowing what will happen in the future, and to be able to give them hope, comfort and help them recover their self-esteem.

## Beneficiary selection

The beneficiaries of this operation belong to three main groups: the first are those families whose houses have been destroyed, requiring them to be housed in temporary accommodations; the second group consists of families whose homes have suffered moderate damage to their structures, columns, walls, ceilings, doors, windows and other components, in order to allow them to repair their homes and improve their capacity to cope with another seismic movement; and finally the third group consists of sheltered families whose homes can neither be repaired nor rebuilt due to geological damage to the land on which they used to live.

Vulnerability criteria to select beneficiaries include the following:

- Families whose homes have suffered moderate damage or have been destroyed by the earthquake.
- Low socioeconomic level
- People with emotional damage
- Vulnerable groups (older adults, children, people with disabilities, and people with chronic illnesses, among others).

## Risk assessment

Due to last week's earthquakes, the department of San Marcos and the rest of the country are under alert as further aftershocks have not been ruled out. In addition, homes damaged in the 2012 earthquake have suffered further damage from this last one, and could suffer even further damage from aftershocks.

Damages to agriculture, livestock and drinking water sources may be further exacerbated by another earthquake, generating a long-term problem.

## B. Operational plan and strategy

### Overall objective

Support the reestablishment of 635 families affected by the earthquake, providing humanitarian assistance to the Department of San Marcos in the municipalities of San Marcos, San Pedro, San Rafael, San Pablo, Sibinal, San Rafael and Esquipulas Palo Gordo.

### Proposed strategy

Initially, first response actions were conducted that included evacuations, pre-hospital care, damage assessments, health campaigns, and psycho-social care.

The Guatemalan Red Cross has given priority attention to the most affected department in the country, where municipalities were selected based on assessments in the field and prioritization has been done as per the Plan of Action's vulnerability criteria.

**The target population of the operation**

DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES
San Marcos	San Marcos	185
	San Pablo	65
	San Pedro	170

	San Rafael	50
	Sibinal	145
	Esquipulas Palo Gordo	20
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>635</b>

This DREF's water and sanitation and hygiene promotion component intends to provide jerrycans and hygiene kits to 70 families housed in shelters in the municipalities of San Rafael and Esquipulas Palo Gordo and 155 homes destroyed in the municipalities of San Marcos, San Pablo, San Pedro and Sibinal in the Department of San Marcos.

To complement these actions, lectures on hygiene and healthy habits that must be taken into account in the home, community and shelters will be given to at least 225 families who received hygiene kits and 10-litre jerrycans.

Psychological support and health promotion activities aim to assist at least 635 families from 6 municipalities in San Marcos, which include conducting support groups and recreational activities with children and adults in order to reduce stress among the population and identify possible emotional suffering. Those activities will be held mainly in shelters, schools and host families.

Assistance will also be provided to 565 families whose homes were destroyed or that suffered moderate damage. In both cases, vouchers with which to purchase building materials will be delivered to support repairs to moderately damaged dwellings and construction of temporary accommodations for families who lost their homes entirely. While authorities begin the reconstruction process, the latter will also receive a food kit for one month.

The DREF operation will provide the following humanitarian aid in materials and vouchers to the affected population:

#### **Families with destroyed or collapsed dwellings (155 families)**

- Two tarpaulins
- One voucher for building materials to build temporary accommodations
- One kitchen kit
- One food kit
- Three blankets
- Two 10-litre jerrycans

#### **Families whose dwelling suffered moderate damage (410 families)**

- Two tarpaulins
- One voucher for building materials to build temporary accommodations

#### **Families in shelters with houses impossible to repair (70 families)**

- Two tarpaulins
- One kitchen kit
- One hygiene kit
- Three blankets
- Two 10-litre jerrycans

#### **Operational support services**

The Guatemalan National Society, through its Institutional Response Plan (which is in the process of being updated) and its 2013-2016 Strategic Development Plan, is organized as per the framework of its institutional purpose. The following programme areas will be implemented:

- Disaster Risk Management
  - Disaster Preparedness
  - Disaster Response
  - Disaster Recovery
  - Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change
- Health
  - Community Health
  - Public Health in Emergencies
  - HIV Prevention
  - Health Care
- Social Inclusion
  - Migration
  - Promotion of a Culture of Non-Violence and Peace
- Organizational Development
  - Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values
  - Institutional Development and Sustainability
  - Volunteering and Youth

## Human Resources

One of the first actions carried out by the Guatemalan Red Cross the deployment of 200 volunteers, which included National Intervention Teams, National Public Health Teams and volunteers in general, to perform the following actions:

- Damage assessment and needs analysis
- Assistance to the population through medical sessions in emergencies and pre-hospital care
- Information management through general and rapid health assessments
- Distribution of hygiene kits to evacuated families, as a first intervention
- Support during evacuation processes
- Identification of primary needs

Taking into account DREF operational needs, the strategy includes hiring the following staff:

- One operation coordinator
- Health support
- Shelter support

There will also be support from 25 volunteers from the Serchil and San Marcos branches and a budget to develop the operation, ensuring timely financial, technical and operational information to the Guatemalan Red Cross and the IFRC. Volunteers will have basic personal protection equipment, insurance and per diems.

## Personal protection equipment for volunteers

- Helmet
- Mask
- Leather gloves
- Long-sleeved polo shirt
- Boots
- Waterproof capes

A RIT member with experience in coordinating operations and expertise in cash transfer will be deployed from IFRC for one month. There will also be technical support from the regional disaster management coordinator, and from the country coordinator in terms of institutional guidance, in addition to PADRU's shelter, livelihoods and health in emergencies delegates; moreover, support will be provided from the Communications, Technology and Innovation and Finance units.

## Logistics and supply chain

The Guatemalan Red Cross has an organizational structure that includes a General Administration department with a specific area for purchasing and acquiring goods and services, with procedures established and known by the director general, Participating National Societies and donors in general.

There is a supply warehouse located at the Guatemalan Red Cross central headquarters in Guatemala City. The IFRC has stock stored at that same location, which can be deployed in situations of emergency, disaster or crisis, as needed.

Guatemala's market allows having a choice of suppliers. There is also support from IFRC's Zone Logistics Unit in Panama for the acquisition of hygiene kits, jerrycans for safe water, blankets, kitchen kits and tarpaulins, which have been deployed from IFRC stock prepositioned in Guatemala. A Mega V and ODK kit will also be acquired and sent from Panama.

## Information Technology (IT)

A Mega V kit and cell phones for the ODK application will be acquired to be used during the identification process, beneficiary selection and to start the distribution of humanitarian aid. A satisfaction survey will be conducted once the distribution of in-kind humanitarian aid, or of the vouchers, is over. Internet access will be ensured in order to guarantee proper information management.

There is a 2-metre antenna and an 11-metre antenna radio communication system, which are used at the national level by the Guatemalan Red Cross branches to facilitate communications for coordination and security aspects.

## Communications

Within its organizational structure, the Guatemalan Red Cross has a Communications and Press Department in charge of operational technical information, public information, information to donors and institutional information. Its support consists in periodically providing information through its own means of communications, social networks, Guatemalan Red Cross page and the news media, in order to facilitate the dissemination of all its actions.

Information published in the media:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FIGPQk0Dwd0>

<http://www.cruzroja.gt/noticias/mas-de-280-personas-atendidas-en-jornadas-medicas-en-san-marcos/>

<http://www.cruzroja.gt/noticias/la-ayuda-sigue-llegando-a-los-afectados-por-el-sismo-en-san-marcos-2/>

<http://www.cruzroja.gt/noticias/sismo-de-6-4-gradus/>

<http://www.ifrc.org/es/noticias/noticias/americas/guatemala/cruz-roja-guatemalteca-continua-brindando-asistencia-a-poblacion-afectada-por-sismo-66398/>  
<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/americas/guatemala/guatemalan-red-cross-continues-providing-assistance-to-those-affected-by-the-earthquake/>

The communications team at the IFRC at the Americas zone office is in permanent contact with the Guatemalan Red Cross communications team that is filing stories from the field about the impact of the earthquake on the affected populations and the psycho-social support being offered to volunteers. These stories have been published on the IFRC website.

## **Security**

All Guatemalan Red Cross personnel involved in operations wear the uniform, and through their attitude promote the Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values.

A security plan will be implemented during the operation according to the intervention's territorial context, and taking into account the current and critical situation in view of new seismic activity. To facilitate actions in the field and ensure the teams' safety, the San Marcos and Serchil branches will coordinate with key actors and authorities responsible for security in the area. The Emergency Operations Center will serve to provide information regarding all types of incidents occurring in the area of intervention, both internally and externally. Other aspects to be taken into account are keeping the emblem visible and acting according to recommendations outlined in documents such as Stay Safe, Safer Access and the Code of Conduct.

## **Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)**

Within its institutional objective, the Guatemalan Red Cross establishes the General Directorate as the body responsible for institutional management at the level of monitoring the operation's implementation. For the operational part of the Disaster Risk Management Programmatic Area, it will conduct planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting actions, ensuring the submission of first-month and end-of-mission reports. In addition, it will have support from the IFRC during the mission's development. Meetings will be held with the technical committee, including the presidents of the San Marcos and Serchil branches, who are providing direct support to the emergency. A lessons learned workshop will be held at the end of the operation, looking to improve future interventions in disasters.

Moreover, a beneficiary satisfaction survey will be conducted at the end of the operation in order to improve humanitarian interventions to affected populations.

## **Administration and Finance**

Within its organizational structure, the Guatemalan Red Cross has an Accounting Department that ensures the proper use of financial resources in accordance with conditions established. Financial resource management will be according to National Society's standards and DREF guidelines. In addition, the National Society's own procedures are applied to the justification of expenses process and will be done using the IFRC formats.

According to DREF procedures, the operation will not cover permanent structural costs; only the costs incurred during the three-month operation will be covered.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

### Areas common to all sectors

OBJECTIVES		INDICATORS											
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis are used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.		# of assessments conducted (general and/or sectoral)											
<b>Output 1.1.</b> Initial needs assessments are conducted in consultation with beneficiaries.		Assessment reports to beneficiaries are consulted (assessment reports, plan of action).  Assessment reports provide data on the affected population, disaggregated by sex, age and vulnerabilities (assessment reports).											
<b>Output 1.2.</b> The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system		Plan of Action and sectoral plans are developed according to a monitoring and evaluation plan.											
Activities	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Conduct a rapid emergency assessment by branches													
Detailed assessment of affectation in communities													
Hiring of operational staff and support to the operation in the field													
Support and monitoring visits by the IFRC													
Acquisition of Mega V kit and ODK													
Rapid induction to Mega V and ODK workshop													
Beneficiary satisfaction survey													
Local video documentary on the Cash Transfer Programme activities in Guatemala													
Produced one written and one video beneficiary story testimonial in the affected communities													
Lessons learned workshop													

### Health and care

**Needs analysis:** Constant aftershocks have caused emotional and psychological impact on those most affected, and on families who lost their homes

The following have been identified:

- Psycho-social damage to population due to aftershocks
- Insufficient brigades to provide psycho-social care
- Unsureness in response actions to deal with aftershocks

**Population to be assisted:** Assist at least 635 families with psycho-social support in the municipalities of San Marcos, San Pedro, San Pablo, Sibinal, San Rafael and Esquipulas Palo Gordo to ensure care to vulnerable groups.

OBJECTIVES		INDICATORS											
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Affected families in San Marcos have access to health care and improve their emotional state after the operation		# of people assisted through psycho-social support											
<b>Output 1.1.</b> At least 635 families affected by the earthquake and aftershocks have psycho-social support.		# of families assisted through psycho-social support. # of shelters visited # of communities assisted # of schools visited											
<b>Output 1.2.</b> At least 635 families affected by the earthquake receive health care in 6 municipalities in San Marcos.		# of people served # of communities assisted # of campaigns conducted											
Activities	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Evaluation and prioritization of population benefitted													
Local training in psycho-social support													
Acquisition of materials to provide psycho-social support in emergencies and disasters.													
Psycho-social support sessions to communities, schools and shelters/transportation and fuel													
Psycho-social support sessions to Red Cross volunteers and technical staff													
Psycho-social support campaign in the community													
Materials for health care campaigns in 6 municipalities													
Health care campaigns													

## Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

**Needs analysis:** Needs identified through assessments conducted by the Guatemalan Red Cross teams are as follows:

- Water supply systems in the El Recreo and San José Las Islas have been damaged. In the case of Ixtagel, historically access to water services has been limited.
- Following the emergency evacuation during the first days of the earthquake, the affected populations were housed in shelters set up to accommodate them. Local municipal authorities, together with their sewage department, are assessing water sources to determine any variation in pollution levels.
- About 70 per cent of the affected population has access to the water networks, however, the amount of water being delivered through these networks is limited and sporadic, therefore, several communities have gone more than four days without access to clean drinking water. The remaining 30 per cent uses wells directly, placing themselves at increased risk.

**Population to be assisted:** 225 families whose homes have been destroyed and are living in shelters in the municipalities of San Marcos, San Pedro, San Pablo, Sibinal, San Rafael and Esquipulas Palo Gordo in the department of San Marcos are expected to be assisted

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS
<b>Outcome 1:</b> 225 families in San Marcos have improved their access to safe water and hygiene conditions.	# of families who have reduced their risk of diseases transmitted by food, water and sanitation conditions.
<b>Output 1.1.</b> At least 225 sheltered families whose homes have been destroyed have been reached through lectures to raise awareness regarding health, hygiene promotion and proper handling of water.	# of families who receive awareness lectures regarding health, hygiene promotion and the proper handling of water.

<b>Output 1.2.</b> 155 families whose homes have been destroyed or collapsed have been delivered jerrycans and hygiene kits	# of families who receive hygiene kits and jerrycans												
<b>Output 1.3.</b> 70 sheltered families have been delivered jerrycans and hygiene kits.	# of families who receive hygiene kits and jerrycans												
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Week</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
Assessments and prioritization of population to be reached													
Creation and induction to Red Cross volunteer teams in charge of health and hygiene lectures.													
Reproduction of written and audio visual materials (water, sanitation and hygiene promotion).													
Lectures promoting hygiene and proper handling of water to families in shelters or self-made shelters.													
Acquisition of hygiene kit items													
Acquisition of 10-litre jerrycans													
Distribution of hygiene kits and jerrycans													

## Shelter and settlements (and household)/Food security

**Needs analysis:** After rapid assessments conducted by the Guatemalan Red Cross Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis teams and with technical and operational support of the IFRC, it was found that most homes in the affected area suffered damage to walls and roofs. Aftershocks have worsened the damage to homes which suffered slight to moderate damage after the earthquake.

Damages caused to dwellings by this earthquake are linked to the following factors:

- Due to its geographical location, the department of San Marcos is characterized by high seismic activity.
- Building materials used by area residents are of poor quality.
- Most of the population in affected areas do not follow national building standards.
- Because this is a low-income population, most do not use proper materials in beams and columns.
- In some cases the traditional adobe and wood system is used.

Most families living in shelters are there because their homes have collapsed. Authorities are arranging to provide security, food, mattresses and medical care.

The following needs have been identified:

- At the housing level, families require building materials to repair their homes.
- Soil surveys need to be conducted to avoid future risks when rebuilding homes.
- Collapsed homes need to be rebuilt.
- The affected population needs technical assistance for the rehabilitation and rebuilding process.
- Families in shelters who have lost their homes need basic hygiene and household items for their stay.
- The people in self-made shelters need to be relocated to safe spaces with adequate housing conditions.
- Families need to be provided with psycho-social support and assistance in health and hygiene promotion.
- Some of the families who have started rehabilitating their homes have seen their family incomes affected.

**Population to be assisted:** 635 families affected by the earthquake in the department of San Marcos receive support through accommodation for 155 families who lost their homes, 410 families with homes with moderate damage and 70 sheltered families. The assistance provided will be based on needs, seeking to avoid duplication.

Based on assessments conducted by the Guatemalan Red Cross in the field, priority will be given to families with the greatest affectation and vulnerability, families whose homes have been destroyed or that have suffered moderate damage in the municipalities of San Marco, San Pablo, San Pedro and Sibinal in the Department of San Marcos. Families in shelters in San Rafael and Esquipulas Palo Gordo will receive aid to improve the conditions of their stay. Due to the earthquake, damaged and affected dwellings in San Rafael and Esquipulas Palo Gordo show significant affectation because of landslides and fragmentation, hindering reconstruction with potential danger of physical vulnerability.

OBJECTIVES		INDICATORS											
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Families affected by the earthquake in San Marcos have benefited from humanitarian assistance in order to improve their stay.		# of families that repair their homes # of families that receive humanitarian aid materials											
<b>Output 1.1.</b> A cash transfer program is implemented to provide materials to build temporary accommodations and repairs to 565 families.		# of families that receive vouchers to purchase building materials # of families that receive technical assistance to repair their homes											
<b>Output 1.2.</b> 155 families with destroyed or collapsed homes have humanitarian assistance in order to improve their stay		# of families that receive kitchen kits and tarpaulins											
<b>Output 1.3.</b> 410 families with affected homes receive tarpaulins to temporarily repair their homes.		# of families that receive tarpaulins											
<b>Output 1.4.</b> 70 sheltered families have received humanitarian assistance in order to improve their stay.		# of families that receive kitchen kits and tarpaulins											
<b>Output 1.5.</b> The San Marcos branch now has better conditions to conduct operations		# of Guatemalan Red Cross branches repaired											
<b>Output 1.6.</b> Families with destroyed or collapsed homes have benefited from food aid in order to improve their stay.		# of families that receive food kits											
Activities	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Evaluation and identification of benefitting families/ transportation and fuel													
Study of feasibility and costs to implement vouchers to deliver food and rehabilitation materials. Transportation and fuel													
Cash Transfer Programme—vouchers for materials to build temporary accommodations													
Cash Transfer Programme—vouchers for repairing materials													
Verification of families benefitted/transportation and fuel													
Information materials and recommendations to the community													
Cash transfer course for the National Society													
Acquisition of tarpaulins from IFRC office													
Acquisition of blankets													
Acquisition of kitchen kits													
Distribution of humanitarian aid													
Acquisition of food kits for one month													
Distribution of food kits													

Please see below the budget and a map of the affected areas.

# DREF OPERATION

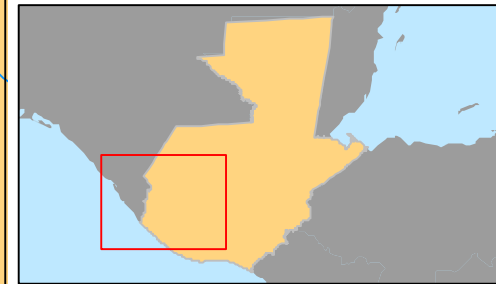
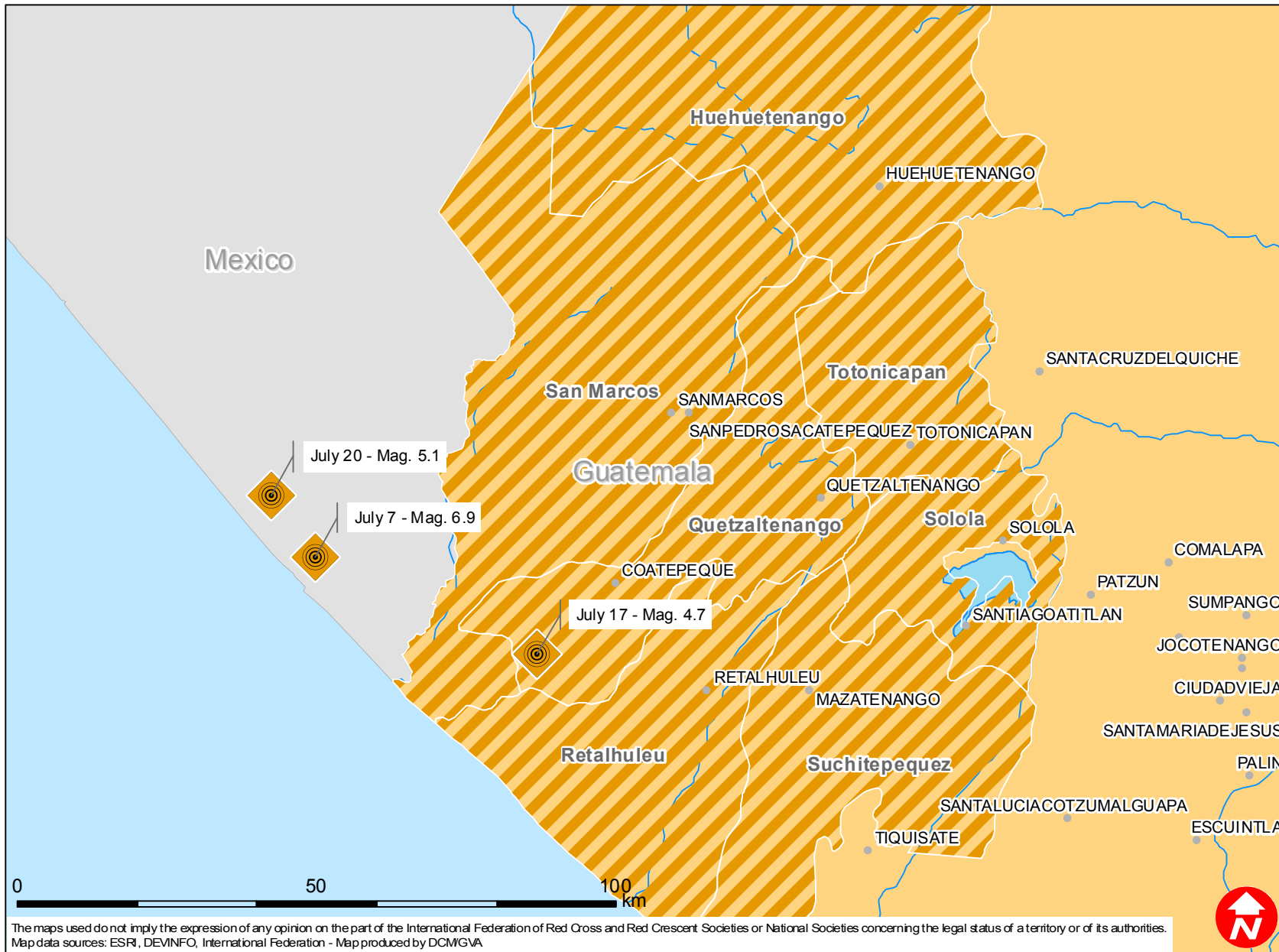
17.07.2014



MDRGT006 Guatemala Earthquake

<b>Budget Group</b>	<b>DREF Grant Budget CHF</b>
Shelter - Relief	13,738
Shelter - Transitional	65,609
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	1,340
Clothing & Textiles	3,358
Food	13,845
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	5,340
Medical & First Aid	0
Teaching Materials	21,838
Utensils & Tools	6,140
Other Supplies & Services	0
Cash Disbursements	0
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>131,208</b>
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>0</b>
Storage, Warehousing	0
Distribution & Monitoring	4,913
Transport & Vehicle Costs	15,379
Logistics Services	2,501
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>22,793</b>
International Staff	4,466
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	7,950
Volunteers	11,023
Other Benefits Staff	1,787
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>25,225</b>
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>0</b>
Workshops & Training	5,449
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>5,449</b>
Travel	5,360
Information & Public Relations	1,251
Office Costs	5,002
Communications	1,903
Financial Charges	715
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>14,229</b>
Partner National Societies	0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0
<b>Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	12,929
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>12,929</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>211,833</b>



# Guatemala: Earthquake



-  Earthquakes
-  State of public disaster

