



Guatemala



11 JUNE
2010

FLASH APPEAL



UNITED NATIONS

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Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>.

Full project details can be viewed, downloaded and printed from www.reliefweb.int/fts.



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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The first tropical storm of the 2010 Pacific hurricane season, Agatha, made landfall on the Pacific coast of Guatemala on May 29, dumping more than 426 mm of rain in a short period of time and affecting 21 of the 22 departments of the country. Rainfall and damage across such a large part of the country is a phenomenon not seen since 1948. At the same time the effects of the Pacaya volcanic eruption on May 27 limited and delayed search and rescue operations as well the provision of humanitarian relief. The eruption closed the international airport, and large amounts of volcanic ash clogged water drainage systems. This increased the flooding, rendering many roads impassable and impeding or blocking access to vulnerable populations across the country.

To date, 174 people have been reported killed, and 110 missing. Around 96,500 people are currently being supported in 453 shelters in 206 municipalities, in 21 departments, representing 62% of the total municipalities in the country. In total, approximately 392,600 people need humanitarian assistance, most of whom live in isolated rural areas across the country, many of whom are all but cut off from assistance because of the damage to bridges, country roads and other transportation infrastructure.

As a result of the heavy rainfall several rivers, including the country's longest river, the Motagua, have overflowed their banks, causing some 280 separate flood-related events. Heavy losses to the production of basic grains and limited access to food and seeds have aggravated the current food insecurity and acute malnutrition emergency. The Ministry of Agriculture (MAGA) calculated that about 25,000 hectares have been damaged or destroyed, representing \$38 million in losses.

This overall situation prompted the Government of Guatemala to declare a State of National Calamity on May 29, which was ratified with Decree No.15-2010, leading to an appeal for international assistance of US\$¹100 million, on June 1. The Government is committed to addressing life-saving needs through its response, and is being supported by assistance currently being mobilized by UN agencies in-country, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement and the Humanitarian Network.² A Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) application was submitted on June 8 to address life-saving operations. These humanitarian efforts will also facilitate the linkage between emergency response and early recovery.

In addition to this Flash Appeal, an earlier appeal for Guatemala – the Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Appeal, launched in March 2010 – is also currently active. In order to avoid potential duplication, each sector of this Flash Appeal has carefully planned its operations so as to avoid duplication and overlap of effort, needs, and beneficiaries. Populations already receiving assistance under the on-going food insecurity appeal will not form part of any caseload of this Flash Appeal.

In close coordination with the Government of Guatemala, and to complement its activities, the international humanitarian community, including NGOs, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations agencies, and the Humanitarian Network is seeking **\$15,533,045** to address the immediate needs of approximately 390,000 people who the Government currently reports have been affected by the tropical storm and floods. Priority activities have identified in the sectors of Agriculture, Early Recovery, Education, Food, Health, Shelter, and Water and Sanitation.

Guatemala Flash Appeal Key parameters as of 11 June	
Duration	6 months (June – December 2010)
Affected population	392,600 people, including: - 96,500 people in 453 shelters
Areas affected	206 municipalities in 21 departments
Key sectors for response	Agriculture, Early Recovery, Education, Food, Health, Shelter, and Water and Sanitation
Key target beneficiaries	- 150,000 people for food - 240,000 people for WASH - 27,300 people for shelter programmes - 512,000 children for education
Total funding requested	
\$15,533,045	

¹ All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. Funding for this Flash Appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@reliefweb.int).

² A network of 26 humanitarian organizations devoted to developing policies, strategies and actions to reduce the risk of disasters in Guatemala.

Basic Humanitarian and Development Indicators for Guatemala

		Most recent data
	Population	2010: 14,361,666 people (<i>Instituto Nacional de Estadística / INE</i> projections)
Economic Status	Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current \$)	\$2,680 (World Bank: Key Development Data & Statistics 2008)
	Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	21.5% (MDG Report, 2006)
Health	Adult mortality	284/1,000 male 163/1,000 female 222/1,000 both sexes (World Health Organization [WHO]: core indicators)
	Maternal mortality	Estimate: 290/100,000 live births (UNICEF: Child info statistical tables)
	Under-five mortality m/f	45/1,000 (National Survey of Maternal and Child Health [ENSMI] 2008-9)
	Life expectancy	70.2 years (<i>Centro Latinoamericano de demografía</i> [CELADE])
	Number of health workforce (physicians+nurses+midwives) per 10,000 population	50/10,000 (WHO: Core indicators)
	Measles immunization coverage among one-year-olds	Rural: 83.4% Urban: 86% (WHO: Core indicators)
Food & Nutrition	Prevalence of chronic malnutrition	43% (ENSMI 2008-9)
	Food security indicator	14.6 ("serious") (The International Food Policy Research Institute [IFPRI] Global Hunger Index)
WASH³	Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	47% (MDG Report, 2006)
Other vulnerability indices	European Commission humanitarian Aid or ECHO vulnerability and Crisis Index core	Vulnerability: 2, rounded from 1.56 Crisis: 2 (out of a scale from 0-3) (Source: ECHO Global Needs Assessment [GNA] 2008-2009)
	UNDP Human Development Index (HDI) score	0.704, 122nd of 182 countries (Medium Human Development)
	Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)	Priority 3, Yellow
	Early Warning - Early Action rating	

³ WASH: water, sanitation and hygiene.

Table I: Summary of Requirements Grouped by Sector

Guatemala Flash Appeal (June-December 2010)

as of 11 June 2010

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Sector	Requirements \$
AGRICULTURE	2,862,696
EARLY RECOVERY	561,750
EDUCATION	250,000
FOOD	6,059,957
HEALTH	1,905,718
SHELTER	2,030,127
WATER AND SANITATION	1,862,797
Grand Total	15,533,045

Table II: Summary of Requirements Grouped by Appealing Organization

Guatemala Flash Appeal (June-December 2010)

as of 11 June 2010

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

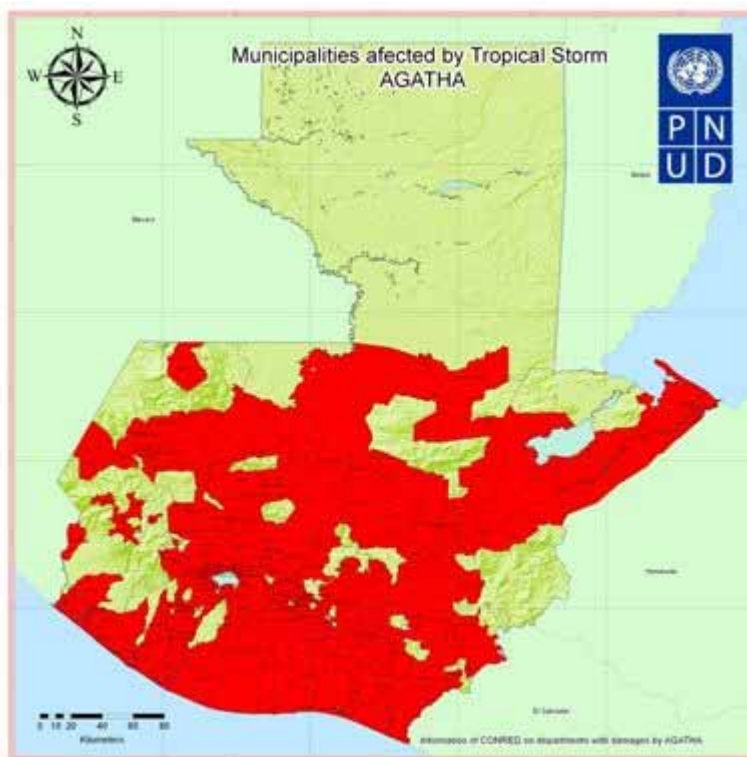
Appealing Organization	Requirements \$
CARE International	225,628
CRS	100,000
ESAP	288,000
FAO	2,574,696
IOM	1,449,679
PAHO (WHO)	1,620,000
Plan	40,000
Share Association of Guatemala	100,000
UNAIDS	73,000
UNDP	401,250
UNESCO	250,000
UNFPA	615,688
UNICEF	1,575,147
WFP	6,059,957
WVI	160,000
Grand Total	15,533,045

2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

2.1 CONTEXT AND RESPONSE TO DATE

Guatemala ranks 122nd of 182 countries in the HDI and is a lower-middle-income country with a per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of \$2,576 – but a Gini index of 55, placing it among the most inequitable countries in the world. Furthermore, geographic and social conditions (especially poverty and malnutrition) place it among the top ten countries with the highest mortality risk index due to natural disasters. In recent years, Guatemala has been affected by a variety of natural disasters, such as Tropical Depression 16 in 2008, and drought, floods and landslides in 2009.

Tropical Storm (TS) Agatha dumped 426mm of rain in Guatemala, from Saturday to Sunday May 29-30, causing severe flooding and landslides in 21 of 22 departments, a phenomenon not reported since 1948. Several rivers, including the country's longest river, the Motagua, overflowed their banks, causing some 280 separate flood-related events. As a result of damage, a number of bridges and roads have collapsed, leaving many affected communities isolated. This situation prompted the Government of Guatemala to declare a State of National Calamity on May 29 leading to an appeal for international assistance on June 1.



The effects of the Pacaya volcanic eruption on May 27 has limited and delayed search and rescue operations, and the provision of humanitarian assistance. The eruption caused the closure of the international airport, and large amounts of volcanic ash clogged water drainage systems. This caused increased flooding, rendering many roads impassable and impeding or blocking access to vulnerable populations across the country.

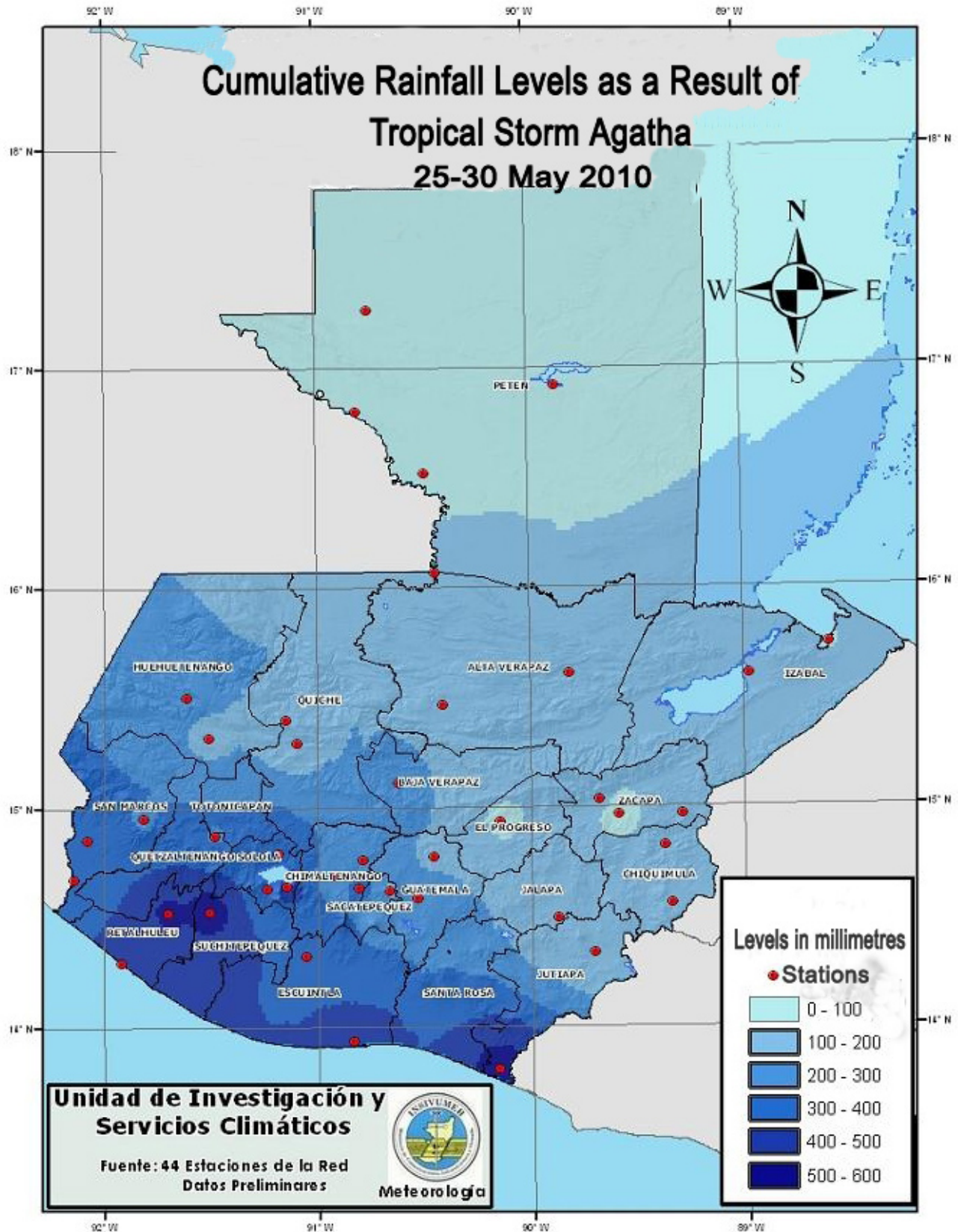
To date, 174 people have been reported killed, 110 missing, and around 96,500 people are currently being supported in 453 shelters in 206 municipalities, in 21 departments, representing 62% of the total municipalities in the country. In total, approximately 392,600 people are in need of humanitarian assistance, most of whom live in isolated rural areas across the country.

Assessments report wide ranging infrastructural damage: 41 bridges; 19 roads; and, 9,400 houses have been assessed as severely damaged. A further 170 roads and 65 schools have been damaged to differing degrees. Approximately 151 schools are being used as shelters and 38 as warehouses for relief supplies. Approximately 500,000 children can not return to schools in the near term.

An estimated 65 water systems have been damaged. More than half of shelters have no water safe for human consumption and have limited sanitation facilities. Approximately 22 health service facilities have been damaged. The health service network has reported assistance to patients with respiratory diseases (28%) and diarrhoea (13%).

The Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN) estimates that 150,000 people in the affected areas need food assistance. Heavy production losses of basic grains and limited access to food and

seeds have aggravated what are already very serious levels of food insecurity and acute malnutrition, a situation which led to the issuance on March 2010 of a [Food Security and Acute Malnutrition Appeal](#) (currently only 14% funded), targeted mainly at vulnerable populations in Guatemala's Dry Corridor.



According to the MAGA approximately 30% of basic grains (maize in particular), 20% of backyard gardens (tomatoes, cucumbers, onions and other vegetables) and 80% of the irrigation infrastructure of small and medium farmers have been affected.

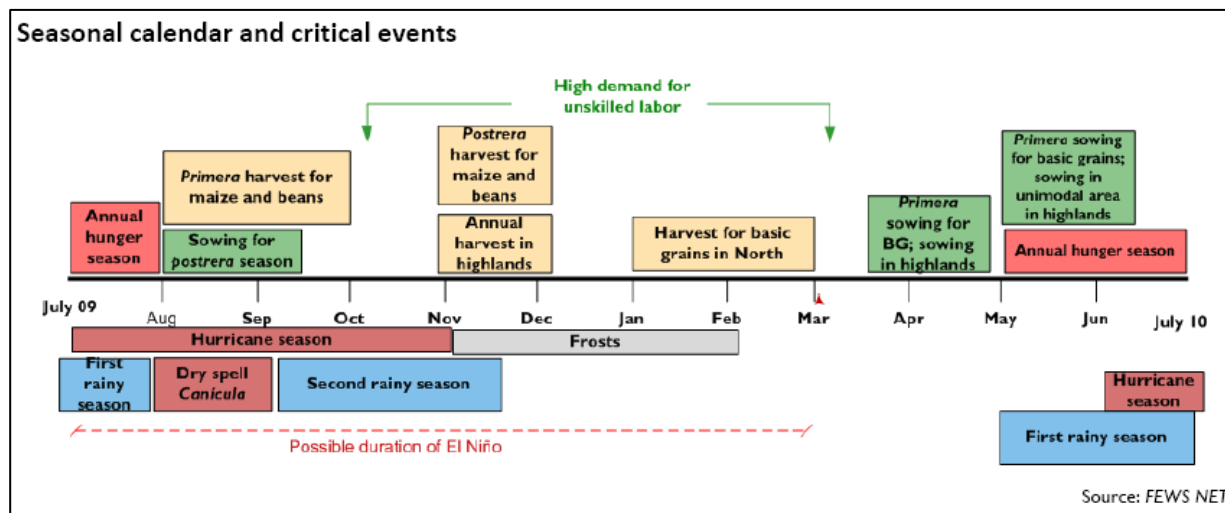
The Government is committed to addressing life-saving activities through its response. UN agencies in the country, IOM, the International Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement and the Humanitarian Network are mobilizing resources from their regular emergency funds in order to support life-saving operations. Furthermore, the Government, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and the international community have met to coordinate the response to the emergency.

To date, the World Food Programme (WFP) has distributed 178 metric tons (MT) of food to 26,367 people in 173 emergency shelters in the departments of Izabal, Jutiapa, Zacapa, Suchitepequez, El Progreso, Totonicapan, Quetzaltenango and Escuintla. In total, WFP is distributing 1,078 MTs of food to some 30,000 people. The Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) is supporting the government in assessing the damages and needs in health facilities, supporting the Ministry of Public Health in creating technical materials, providing medicine and medical supplies, supporting the mobilization of health brigades, developing a social communications strategy that includes health promotion materials for shelters, educational material, press releases and spots for national and community radio stations.

A joint assessment by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), World Bank (WB) and Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) will carry out detailed analysis of the medium-term socio-economic impact in the coming weeks concentrating on the following areas: social sector (health, education), environment, agriculture, livelihoods, gender equality, infrastructure, industry and commerce. The macro-economic effect will also be analysed. This mission will be technically supported by the UN System in Guatemala.

2.2 HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

AGRICULTURE: TS Agatha has caused severe damage in Guatemala's agricultural sector by increasing levels of vulnerability of the poorest families dedicated to subsistence agriculture. Preliminary data from the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) reported crop losses in 200 municipalities out of 333. Those who lost crops include 53% of farmers involved in the production of basic grains (maize in particular); 30% of families with backyard gardens (tomatoes, cucumbers, onions and other vegetables) and 80% of the irrigation infrastructure of small and medium-size farmers. Also, a preliminary analysis determined that the most-affected departments are Zacapa, El Progreso, Izabal (south east), Alta Verapaz (south east), the south cost of Retalhuleu, Suchitepequez, Escuintla and localized areas in the west of Quetzaltenango, Solola and Chimaltenango, with more than 70% of the population engaged in subsistence agriculture. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United



Nations (FAO) together with the MAGA is conducting a detailed damage assessment.

Families engaged in subsistence farming depend on the cultivation of their land but also on the sale of their labour to larger farms with cash crops such as melon, banana, lemon, sugar cane and tobacco. Following Agatha, the reduction of food reserves and production, the inability to enter the cash crop labour force, the lack of financial capital and other coping mechanisms combined with the severe damage to bridges and roads will undoubtedly hinder physical access to food and markets. Therefore, the affected families are facing a higher degree of vulnerability and food insecurity. The FEWS NET April Food Security Outlook⁴ (relevant through September 2010) was already anticipating high levels of food insecurity due to crop losses last year and the lack of reserves; damage caused by TS Agatha is expected to worsen this situation, as confirmed by the Mesoamerican Food Security Early Warning System in an alert issued on 3 June.⁵

An urgent response is required, ensuring a direct and immediate impact on restoring and protecting food availability and the livelihoods of affected families. Replanting corn fields is essential to ensure an adequate harvest in the months of August/September of this year. Failure to replant would require provision of food to the population for one and a half agricultural cycles (i.e. 18 months). Not only would this be more costly, but it would also create dependence, loss of dignity for families and increased vulnerability. The rehabilitation of agriculture and backyard farms (small livestock and kitchen gardens) is in addition essential to ensure short-term food availability and enable diet supplements that include animal protein sources and plant micronutrients.

Small irrigation systems, as mentioned in the preliminary data, that have been heavily damaged by mudslides, landslides and floods, jeopardize the next production cycle and consequently the families income and food availability. The repair of this basic infrastructure is vital to household economies and will prevent reduction of basic consumption levels and revenues. Ensuring support to rural families at these critical times may prevent also internal migration to urban centres, also affected by Tropical Storm Agatha.

All activities will be undertaken with the MAGA and coordinated with local governments of the affected departments, and with NGOs including Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Save the Children (SC), Mercy Corps, and the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA).

EARLY RECOVERY: Both central and local governments, as well as civil society, have been carrying out significant efforts to provide an efficient and timely response, with the goal of saving lives and avoiding human suffering. Nevertheless, they have faced difficulties maintaining a regular flow of aid due to the lack of physical access to populations in distress because of the high level of damage to transportation infrastructure, particularly to rural roads. Currently, 182 roads are reported as damaged, of which 19 severely damaged destroyed. Even though the Government has been able to establish an airlift to some of the affected areas, the flow of aid and assistance is still not enough to cover needs.

At present, 96,500 people are in 453 shelters and will need assistance to re-establish their normal lives. Due to this situation, the Government is now planning and programming for the early recovery and recuperation phase, including actions that will allow the generation of conditions to solve the unmet needs. At the same time, this process is expected to lay the foundations for early recovery, such as the recuperation of key community infrastructure (health, education, among others), employment generation, recovery of productive areas and livelihoods, relocation of families and houses, and the generation of appropriate framework of early recovery.

EDUCATION: The current emergency caused heavy destruction and damage to school facilities in urban and rural areas. Reports from education officials show a total of 1,283 schools as partially or fully damaged during the emergency, with figures increasing as more complete assessment

⁴ http://www.fews.net/docs/Publications/Guatemala_OL_2010_04_es.pdf.

⁵ http://www.fews.net/docs/Publications/Guatemala_%20Alert_TS%20Agatha_6_2010_final.pdf.

information continues to be gathered. Approximately 151 schools have been converted into shelters, and 38 are being used as relief supply centres or warehouses. In addition to the disruption caused by the flooding, the use of these schools has meant that approximately 515,200 children are out of school, and unable to return in the near term. Furthermore, these schools will require repair and rehabilitation to make them usable for students once again.

FOOD: The national chronic malnutrition rate of 43% among children under five is the highest in Latin America and the Caribbean and among the highest in the world. Malnutrition in Guatemala also affects particularly women of child-bearing age, pregnant and lactating women. The already fragile livelihoods of many small farmers have deteriorated further with the passage of TS Agatha. The majority of the population affected depends on subsistence farming or are engaged in daily labour in the agricultural sector. The loss of part or all agricultural production will make people more food-insecure as people lack purchasing power to meet their food needs from the markets.

The intense rainfall may cause losses of the spring maize harvest and other crops that were planted in April/May and expected to be harvested in August. In addition, damage to cash crops such as coffee, sugar cane, and cardamom could reduce labour opportunities. Such losses would have the most impact on the western highlands, where the next harvest is not expected until November/December.

The most vulnerable households who have lost their livelihoods and/or income will remain food-insecure for several months. The most affected departments are Sololá, Izabal, Escuintla, Suchitepéquez, Quiché, Quetzaltenango and Guatemala. Household losses are also reported in Santa Rosa, San Marcos, Totonicapán, Chimaltenango, Sacatepéquez, Zacapa, Retalhuleu, Alta Verapaz, Jutiapa and Huehuetenango. Unless immediate measures are implemented to overcome the impact of this disaster, acute malnutrition will worsen. About 30,000 families (150,000 people) have so far been estimated to need food assistance according to the Government. Continued life-saving relief food assistance is needed for those families with no access to food or income, particularly living in shelters and in remote areas.

Since there is an overlap between the geographical area of the ongoing drought emergency and those affected by the tropical storm, at province and municipality level, WFP will assess the needs of populations affected by the tropical storm in the targeted areas at community level in order to provide assistance accordingly. However, populations already receiving food assistance under the on-going emergency programme will not be enrolled under this new emergency assistance.

HEALTH: TS Agatha has already had a significant effect on the health of the population and it is expected that these will increase in the short term. The affected areas are among the poorest in the country, with limited access to health services and high levels of malnutrition. The most affected groups are children, adolescents, women, pregnant women, the elderly, people living with HIV, homeless, and people with physical and mental disabilities requiring differentiated attention.

In the country, currently there are epidemics of communicable diseases such as respiratory infections, diarrhoea and vector-borne dengue. These epidemics affect mainly the areas most severely hit by TS Agatha.

The high number of people living in shelters and precarious health conditions increase the risk and presence of diseases, such as respiratory infections, diarrhoea, and skin and ocular infections. Furthermore, the crowded conditions increase the risk of violence, including sexual violence, child abuse, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), mental health problems, unwanted pregnancies and increased vulnerability to reproductive health problems. To date, 22 health services have been reported with structural damages, and 14 health services reported damages to the cold chain.⁶

⁶ According to information from the National Immunization Program, MoH.

The Ministry of Health (MoH), from the beginning of the emergency, established an Emergency Operations Committee (EOC), mobilized rapid response teams and medical brigades and psychologists to the shelters and communities where access was possible. The MoH prioritized actions on dengue and malaria, respiratory diseases, mental health, violence, sexual and reproductive health, cold chain infrastructure, food and nutrition security, STIs, and HIV and AIDS. Presently, some communities are still isolated, causing difficulties in covering the whole territory in an intensified and continuous manner, and the staff began to show signs of exhaustion.

Over the next six months, the health sector will focus on enhancing the provision of emergency medical care, achieving adequate sanitary conditions and safe water and food, strengthening the epidemiological surveillance, operationalizing the laboratory network, increasing health promotion, education and prevention, including mental health, sexual and reproductive health, and information and communication to save lives.

Medicines and basic medical supplies will be provided. The risk of sexual violence and child abuse will be mitigated, and safe deliveries will be ensured, as well as surveillance of acute malnutrition in the departments not included in the March 2010 Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Appeal.

SHELTER: TS Agatha has inflicted substantial damage on housing and communications infrastructure in 21 of 22 national departments. Some 96,500 people are now in 453 collective shelters in 206 municipalities. Most of those in shelters had their homes badly damaged; many, often the most vulnerable, lost everything. Figures increase daily, as authorities re-establish contact with communities isolated by severe flooding.

Temporary shelters are overcrowded and in poor condition. They require repairs and supplies to meet basic accommodation and humanitarian protection standards, with particular attention to the needs of women, children, adolescents, and disabled people. The majority of victims in shelters are indigenous women, adolescents, and girls of rural origin, who are therefore in need of targeted protection measures. Shelters lack furnishings, bedding, and cooking equipment, plus basic sanitary and electrical installations. Women and girls are in need of basic hygiene items, to continue living with dignity. Improved living conditions from repairs will be complemented through the distribution of non-food items (NFIs) in intervention areas.

As recovery progresses, storm victims must be able to return home in safety and dignity. Classes should resume in schools currently being used as collective shelters. This Flash Appeal will allow the Shelter Sector to facilitate reintegration processes by providing construction materials, basic furnishings, and NFIs required to rebuild the dwellings and lives of those affected by the storm. Many victims will require temporary lodging, in order not to depend on precarious shelters built from storm debris. The Shelter Sector will concentrate assistance in seven departments where needs have been assessed as greatest: Chimaltenango, Escuintla, Guatemala, Quiché, Santa Rosa, Sololá, and Suchitepéquez. Some 7,086 families in these departments have had their homes badly damaged (3,246) or destroyed (3,840) by the storm.

TS Agatha also affected populations already physically and emotionally vulnerable. In the aftermath of the storm, for people living in temporary accommodation, the needs of the most vulnerable are accentuated and increased. Victims of trauma and stress require a stable environment where they are safe from abuse and violence, and where their basic psychological and health needs may be met.

WATER AND SANITATION: TS Agatha has heavily affected rural areas, damaging water supply and basic sanitation systems. This situation has exacerbated conditions of poverty in the affected areas and increased vulnerability in relation to survival and the maintenance of minimum health conditions. Many human settlements are still isolated and affected communities are living in temporary shelter with limited access to water and sanitation services, thus exacerbating the risk of health illness and health outbreaks amongst the affected communities.

Overflowing of rivers is causing floods over wide areas and the loss of household water systems. In addition to the loss of water storage facilities at the household level, water pumping and distribution installations have been extensively damaged by the floods. Water and sanitation requirements in order to confront the disaster include ensuring access to safe water for human use, ensuring water quality, cleaning and disinfection of wells; education and supervision in relation to personal hygiene; installation of latrines; installation of basic refuse and solid waste services; and production of key messages for safe water, hand washing, excremental disposal, etc.

2.3 SCENARIO

TS Agatha has overstretched the joint capacity of the Government and the humanitarian community to meet immediate needs in the affected areas. The effects of the storm, aggravated by the volcanic activity from Pacaya, have heightened the vulnerability of much of the country's population, particularly those situated in remote, poor, or food-insecure areas. In addition, the tropical storm season continues, and more storm systems must be expected in the coming weeks and months. This will worsen the already extremely vulnerable situation of the country. The most likely planning scenario is outlined in the following table.

Most likely Scenario
<p>Key elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government authorities continue to take the lead in emergency response. They are able to respond to some humanitarian needs, but require international support in the identified areas of food security, health, education, shelter, WASH, etc • Flood-affected displaced populations are unable to return in the near future and require sustained assistance in food, WASH, health, protection, education and shelter • Some infrastructure damage is reparable within a reasonable time, but the remoteness of the affected areas and significant damage to key infrastructure continues to obstruct relief from reaching isolated flood-affected populations • Agencies' planned programmatic resources are re-channelled to the flood emergency from already overstretched budgets and programmes • Further storm systems may worsen the already precarious humanitarian situation
<p>Humanitarian implications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced coping strategies for the most vulnerable and poorest segments of the affected population • An increase in food insecurity • An increase in maternal mortality and morbidity, due to unsafe home delivery and unplanned pregnancies • Increase in disease due to decreased water quality and nutrition, and lack of access to basic medicine • Disruption to on-going health prevention and education campaigns • Vulnerable populations benefiting from development programmes receive less assistance as resources are diverted toward the flood response

3. RESPONSE PLANS

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Initial assessment data has been difficult to collect due to access limitations, and the almost daily fluctuations in the situation and in available information. Priority needs and sectors have been identified through consultations between the sector leads and members, including government, after reviewing available assessment data and response capacities. Wherever possible, these projects aim to complement the activities and available resources of the government, as well as activities by the national Red Cross Society and NGO partners. Activities and projects for this appeal were also designed not to overlap with those underway in the Food Security and Acute Malnutrition Appeal.

Projects selected for this appeal met the following criteria:

- The project directly preserves life, health or safety, or
- The project reduces aid dependence with a time-critical factor (i.e. within the six months of this appeal), or
- The project provides essential common services that enable such actions.

3.1 AGRICULTURE

LEAD AGENCY: FAO

Sectoral Objectives

Ensure food security of population affected by TS Agatha who live from subsistence agriculture by supporting the recovery of production of basic grains, produce from backyard gardens, and the repair and rehabilitation of irrigation systems.

Strategy and Proposed Activities

FAO support is aimed at complementing Government efforts to reverse the effects and/or consequences of TS Agatha. FAO will implement relief activities and ensure coordination with the NGOs working in the sector of agriculture and that have experience in implementation of related relief programmes in order to recuperate the food base and assets of small and medium farmers.

Humanitarian activities will focus on the following components:

- Activate a package of technical inputs for immediate replanting of basic grains (maize)
- Restore the assets for backyard production (horticulture and livestock)
- Rebuilding the small irrigation systems and rehabilitate the horticultural production

Expected Outcomes

- Household food supply is ensured through the recovery of maize production as per on-going agricultural season
- Family diversified diet it is ascertained through the activation of backyard production in horticulture and livestock components
- Horticultural production it is recovered through the rehabilitation of small irrigation systems in the affected basins and inputs supply

AGRICULTURE			\$
FAO GTM-10-2-10/A/33185	Project Title	Distribution of agricultural inputs for maize production for farmers affected by TS Agatha	849,069
	Objectives	Recovery of 2010 basic grain harvest lost to TS Agatha	
	Beneficiaries	5,300 families (7,600 pregnant women; 18,000 children; 6,000 men)	
	Partner	MAGA	
FAO GTM-10-2-10/A/33186	Project Title	Backyard garden rehabilitation in areas affected by TS Agatha	901,111
	Objective	Support the recovery of livelihoods of farmers to improve their food security and reduce dependence on external assistance through the rehabilitation of backyard systems damaged by TS Agatha	
	Beneficiaries	1,800 families (2,500 pregnant women; 6,000 children; 2,000 men)	
	Partners	MAGA, WSPA	
FAO GTM-10-2-10/A/33188	Project Title	Rehabilitation of small irrigation schemes and horticultural production affected by TS Agatha	824,516
	Objective	Recover livelihoods of smallholder farmers through rehabilitation of irrigation systems and the promotion of vegetable production	
	Beneficiaries	2,000 families (2,250 pregnant women; 5,400 children; 1,800 men)	
	Partners	MAGA	
Fundación Equinos Sanos para el Pueblo (ESAP) GTM-10-2-10/A/33219	Project Title	Reactivation of the productive sectors and securing the quality access and availability of agricultural production in the department of Chimaltenango	288,000
	Objective	Recover the farming production systems of the families affected in the municipalities of Tecpán and Acatenango in the Department of Chimaltenango; with the purpose of safeguarding food security	
	Beneficiaries	1,036 families in the Municipalities of Tecpán and Acatenango	
	Partners	MAGA, MSPAS, WSPA, First Steps	

3.2 EARLY RECOVERY

LEAD AGENCY: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Sectoral Objective

To improve the sustainability of the emergency response as well as the initiation of an appropriate framework for early recovery focusing on risk management and gender.

Strategy and Proposed Activities

- Restore key community infrastructure to enable aid operations and rapid re-launch of livelihoods
- Provide technical assistance to local authorities in the identification and prioritization of safe areas for resettlement, return and relocation of population
- Develop an early recovery framework and mainstreaming of risk management

Expected Outcomes

- To facilitate early recovery processes in a more secure environment that provides the basis for economic recovery, social and physical health of affected communities and incorporating the risk management approach and institutional strengthening and community

EARLY RECOVERY			\$
CARE GTM-10-2-10/ER/33190	Project Title	Recovery of school infrastructure	160,500
	Objective	Contribute to restore normal school conditions through repair and recovery of educational infrastructure	
	Beneficiaries	6,000 people	
	Partners	Executive Secretariat National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (SE-CONRED); municipality; Ministry of Education (MINEDUC)	
UNDP GTM-10-2-10/ER/33194	Project Title	Recovery of key community infrastructure and basic services	267,500
	Objective	Contribute to the early incorporation into normal life of affected families through the recovery of key community infrastructure	
	Beneficiaries	15,000 people	
	Partners	SE-CONRED; municipality; MINEDUC	
UNDP GTM-10-2-10/ER/33196	Project Title	Programming and support for recovery	53,500
	Objective	To assist the central and local government and the communities in the creation of an early recovery framework to improve the response and to guide the recovery process	
	Beneficiaries	102,000 families	
	Partners	SE-CONRED; municipalities; General Secretariat of the Presidency for Programming and Planning (SEGEPLAN); NGOs	
UNDP GTM-10-2-10/ER/33198	Project Title	Identification and prioritization of safe areas for resettlement	80,250
	Objective	Provide technical assistance to central and local governments to identify and prioritize safe areas for return and resettlement of affected people, allowing safely rebuild.	
	Beneficiaries	50,000	
	Partners	SE-CONRED; Ministry of Communications, Infrastructure and Housing (MICIVI); SEGEPLAN; municipality; NGOs	

3.3 EDUCATION

Lead Agency: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Sectoral Objectives

Restore a normal educational environment for children and adolescents affected by the emergency, and reduce drop out rates and post-traumatic stress experienced by affected members of the education community (parents, teachers and pupils).

Strategy and Proposed Activities

The strategy is focused on strengthening government capacities as well as promoting inter-institutional and local coordination and participation to ensure adequate government preparedness and response in the event of emergencies. The strategic framework is the "Free School" strategy developed by the MINEDUC and the fulfilment to the right to education. This plan includes: psychosocial and post-traumatic stress activities with children in shelters, communities and in schools; non-formal education activities and the implementation of flexible curricular plans; the provision of basic school supplies for children and teachers and the reconstruction and equipment of school facilities.

- Norms and guidelines for intervention in crises and emergencies in the areas of psychosocial support and risk management in the Education Sector
- Capacity-building of the MINEDUC technical and teaching staff in provision of psychosocial support, risk management and emergency response
- Psycho-social care to 515,200 children in 1,283 schools of affected departments
- Implementation of a non-formal education process for 189 occupied schools, and design of alternative curriculum approaches, methodology and materials
- Ensure access to education for all the children
- Ensure effective coordination for the response in education, in close collaboration with the other clusters and Government, including complementary interventions through information management

Expected Outcomes

- Psycho-social, recreational and post-traumatic stress care educative activities and non formal education programmes with children, teachers and parents
- Improved permanence of children in all educative levels (pre-school, primary and middle school education)
- Provision of basic materials for education and recreation, and back to school backpacks for children and affected primary schools
- Strengthening of the school committees in risk management
- Training of education technicians and staff to enable them to handle psychosocial and recreational activities and post-traumatic stress situations, non-formal education activities to prevent drop out of school, and to design flexible curricular plans in preschool, primary and secondary school
- The immediate provision of quality emergency education through promotion of the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies' (INEE) Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies, Chronic Crises and Early Reconstruction
- Provision of training to education authorities at national and district levels for the planning and management of the education sector emergency response
- Provision of technical assistance for the revision and development of education curricula that meet the emergency and post-emergency needs of affected communities

EDUCATION			\$
UNESCO GTM-10-2-10/E/33200	Project Title	Emergency support to education authorities	250,000
	Objective	To support the MINEDUC with the development and implementation of a master plan for the rapid reactivation and continued provision of education sector services in the affected areas	
	Beneficiaries	Education authorities at central, departmental and local levels. Indirectly benefits the entire education system in the affected areas	
	Partners	MINEDUC, UNS agencies, SEGEPLAN, CONRED	

3.4 FOOD

LEAD AGENCY: WFP

Sectoral Objectives

- To save lives, by providing immediate food (general) assistance for affected population, mainly subsistence farmers and their families
- To restore agricultural livelihoods by implementing food-for-work (FFW) interventions for the recovery of staple food production for rural households

Strategy and Proposed Activities

The strategy is to save lives and livelihoods through general food distribution (GFD) and FFW activities to benefit 150,000 people. The proposed activities are as follows:

- Conduct a rapid Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) to determine the exact number of people requiring food assistance, food gap needs and to adjust the length of the intervention and determine the best response (i.e. shift from GFD to FFW)
- Coordination with counterparts and partners to select beneficiaries at community level
- Hold regular coordination meetings with MAGA, SESAN and Humanitarian Network, to coordinate response and avoid overlaps
- Procurement of good quality food from local market for immediate distribution
- Organize food transport and delivery in coordination with partners
- Organize food distribution in coordination with partners and beneficiaries
- Monitor food distributions and FFW programmes and collect data to verify progress against project indicators

Through this emergency operation, WFP Guatemala will distribute around 7,900 MTs of food to affected children, women and families. WFP food basket will consist of: maize, beans, vegetable oil, and corn-soya blend “plus” for GFD and FFW. The ration will be based on the needs of the assisted population taking into account their other sources of food or income. The needs could be decreasing both in terms of ration size and population assisted over time as they return to the situation they were in prior to the storm. Specific attention will be paid to the nutritional needs of pregnant and lactating women and people living with HIV and AIDS.

The intervention will take place from mid-June to mid-December 2010 in 17 departments (Solola, Izabal, Escuintla, Suchitepéquez, Quiché, Quetzaltenango, Guatemala, Santa Rosa, San Marcos, Totonicapán, Chimaltenango, Sacatepequez, Zacapa, Retalhuleu, Alta Verapaz, Jutiapa and Huehuetenango), in coordination with the Government and the Humanitarian Network. The implementing partners will be Government counterparts and CARE, ACF, CRS, SHARE, Guatemala Red Cross, International Plan and World Vision. There will be a gradual shift from GFD to FFW activities, with support from FAO. Following WFP policy on Enhanced Commitment to Women (ECW), WFP will ensure that women are the direct recipients of food rations where appropriate.

Expected Outcomes

- Lives saved and acute malnutrition levels prevented from worsening
- Livelihoods protected and restored and self-reliance enhanced during the emergency and early recovery phases

FOOD			\$
WFP GTM-10-2-10/F/33187	Project Title	Emergency food assistance (June-July) to people affected by floods, landslides and crop losses as a result of TS Agatha	1,213,000
	Objectives	Provide life-saving food assistance to victims of the tropical storm benefiting 47,500 people, over a period of two months	
	Beneficiaries	150,000 people supported with general food distribution, for a period of two months	
	Partners	SECONRED, Food Security and Nutrition- SESAN and Ministry of Agriculture-VISAN-MAGA, Secretariat of Social Works of the First Lady (SOSEP), National Fund for Peace (FONAPAZ) and local and international NGOs	
WFP GTM-10-2-10/F/33189	Project Title	Emergency food assistance (August-December) to people affected by TS Agatha	4,846,957
	Objectives	To save lives, by supporting immediate food (general) assistance for affected population, mainly subsistence farmers and their families; To protect and restore agricultural livelihoods by implementing FFW interventions recovery of staple food production for rural households	
	Beneficiaries	150,000 people	
	Partners	Government counterparts and Humanitarian Network: CARE, CRS, ACF, SHARE, Guatemala Red Cross, International Plan and World Vision, FAO	

3.5 HEALTH

LEAD AGENCY: PAHO/WHO

Sectoral Objectives

Ensure continuity of access to health care at least at the level prior to the passage of TS Agatha and prevent outbreaks of communicable diseases to the people affected by the storm and by the eruption of Pacaya Volcano.

Strategy and Proposed Activities

- The humanitarian response in the Health Sector will be made mainly through the health services network of the MoH and sector partners, which have the required capacity
- The joint work of the health services from the MoH and the Humanitarian Network, integrated by different UN agencies and NGOs, will be effective, avoiding duplication
- Mobilization of health brigades from the non-affected areas
- Avoid communicable, vector-borne diseases. This will require surveillance and early warning of disease onset to be in place
- Ensure the implementation of the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for reproductive health in crisis, with the objective of preventing maternal mortality and morbidity, reducing HIV transmission and protecting affected communities from sexual violence
- Social participation in all health interventions will promote the multiplicity of actions and self-care, especially of those requiring psychological support to maintain mental health
- Coordination and joint actions with the different clusters, mainly with water and sanitation cluster, and health care in shelters

Humanitarian Actions

1. Procurement and distribution of medical supplies, emergency kits, including hygiene and reproductive health kits, and other essential drugs
2. Strengthening of epidemiological surveillance and vector control
3. Provision of psychosocial support to affected population
4. Ensuring safe food and drinking water and providing sanitation services
5. Ensuring availability of reproductive health services, including emergency obstetric care
6. Implementation of risk communication and information campaign

Expected Outcomes

- Improved access to health care and medications
- Absence of outbreaks of communicable diseases
- An effective coordination within the Health Sector

HEALTH			\$
PAHO/WHO GTM-10-2-10/H/33192	Project Title	Provision of mental health services	160,000
	Objective	To facilitate psychosocial recovery processes and protection of mental health of the affected population, ensuring an effective response to the emergency at national level	
	Beneficiaries	At least 40,000 people in the most affected areas	
	Partners	MoPH and Social Assistance, NGOs, National University	
PAHO/WHO GTM-10-2-10/H/33193	Project Title	Provision of health services	590,000
	Objective	Ensure the availability of medicines, basic medical supplies and equipment (electric generator for emergencies) as well as cleaning and basic repairs of five health centres	
	Beneficiaries	Approximately 90,000 people	
	Partners	MoPH and Social Assistance	

HEALTH			\$
PAHO/WHO GTM-10-2-10/H/33195	Project Title	Epidemiological surveillance and disease control	350,000
	Objective	To ensure an effective disease surveillance and control of emerging diseases with special focus on vector- borne diseases	
	Beneficiaries	10,000 families (60,000 people) will benefit directly and eight million people indirectly from the Departments: Escuintla, Retalhuleu, Guatemala, Suchitepéquez, Sololá, Totonicapán, Santa Rosa, Jutiapa, Sacatepéquez, Chimaltenango, Zacapa and Quiché	
	Partners	MoPH and Social Assistance, municipalities (Community Development Council [COCODES], and Municipal Development Council [COMUDES]), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	
PAHO/WHO GTM-10-2-10/H/33197	Project Title	Community and family health care	120,000
	Objective	To provide promotional and preventive health services to the families and children who had been displaced to shelters or in their own communities with emphasis in children under five	
	Beneficiaries	6,000 families (36,000 people), 18,000 children	
	Partners	MoPH and Social Assistance	
PAHO/WHO GTM-10-2-10/H/33201	Project Title	Communication and health promotion	100,000
	Objective	To organize information at the national and municipal levels of the affected areas, to ensure an effective response in the control of emerging diseases, specifically dengue, respiratory acute diseases, diarrhoeal acute diseases, and in promoting proper hygiene, safe water and safe food, shelter and sanitation	
	Beneficiaries	People affected for disaster from Jutiapa; Santa Rosa; Escuintla; Suchitepéquez; Retalhuleu; San Marcos Quetzaltenango; Chimaltenango; Sacatepéquez; Guatemala; Baja Verapaz; and indirectly national population	
	Partners	MoPH and Social Assistance	
UNFPA GTM-10-2-10/H/33202	Project Title	Prompt aid to ensure the safety of lives, especially of children and women affected by the Pacaya Volcano eruption and TS Agatha in 10 different areas of the Dry Corridor in Guatemala	412,718
	Objectives	Contribute to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity in women of reproductive age or pregnant women affected by the Agatha Storm, in areas where the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) provides any kind of support; strengthening the provision of health services in sexual and reproductive care, as well as gender based violence and STI and HIV/AIDS prevention services through the implementation of the MISP for reproductive health in emergencies, and the provision of hygiene kits to preserve women's dignity	
	Beneficiaries	51,102 people affected and 43,686 people in shelters 3,000 families in affected communities	
	Partners	MoPH and Social Assistance	

HEALTH			\$
UNAIDS GTM-10-2-10/H/33203	Project Title	HIV prevention, treatment, care and support in emergencies settings	73,000
	Objective	Ensure access to prevention, care and support services for people living with HIV and other vulnerable populations in accordance with the revised IASC HIV guidelines	
	Beneficiaries	People living with HIV, Most at Risk Population for HIV and other vulnerable population	
	Partners	PAHO/WHO, MoH, UNFPA, Municipalities, Association of People Living with HIV and other NGO at national and local levels	
WORLD VISION GTM-10-2-10/H/33204	Project Title	Strengthening hygienic practices and preparing nutritious food for 200 families	60,000
	Objective	Strengthening hygienic practices and preparing nutritious food for 200 families in the municipalities of San José Poaquil, San Martín Jilotepeque and Santa Apolonia (Chimaltenango Department) and the municipality of Solola (Sololá Department) Identify cases of moderate and severe acute malnutrition of children under five and pregnant women, in the municipalities of San José Poaquil, San Martín Jilotepeque and Santa Apolonia (Chimaltenango Department) and the municipality of Solola (Solola department)	
	Beneficiaries	200 families (children under five and pregnant women) in the municipalities of San José Poaquil, San Martín Jilotepeque and Santa Apolonia, (Chimaltenango Department) and of municipality of Sololá (Sololá Department)	
	Partners	Community-based World Vision partnerships in Guatemala	
PLAN INTERNACIONAL GUATEMALA GTM-10-2-10/H/33206	Project Title	Health and Nutrition	40,000
	Objective	Prevent disease and avoid deterioration of health and nutrition of children and their families affected by Tropical Storm Agatha in the department of Izabal	
	Beneficiaries	810 families (4,860 people) department of Izabal: Amates (45 communities) y Morales (36 communities)	
	Partners	MoPH and Social Assistance, municipalities, and Development Council (COCODES, and COMUDES)	

3.6 SHELTER

LEAD AGENCY: IOM

Sectoral Objectives

- To provide materials to affected families for home repairs
- To provide basic furnishings and NFIs, to establish secure conditions for gradual and orderly returns in the short and medium term
- To establish temporary shelters and shelter communities in safe areas meeting minimum requirements, i.e. in security, sanitary conditions, access to social and educational facilities, as well as to basic goods and services
- To ensure displaced populations, including the most vulnerable groups (children, adolescents, female-headed households, pregnant women, elderly, disabled, people living with HIV, etc.) are protected from violence and their rights are respected

Strategy and Proposed Activities

- Purchase and distribution of shelter kits (e.g. reinforced plastic, zinc, lumber, nails, building tools) to affected families to repair their dwellings and to assist directly in the construction of temporary shelters
- Provide technical assistance and materials for the establishment of temporary shelters and shelter communities, in coordination with NGOs and authorities
- Procure NFIs for people in temporary shelters
- Perform site analyses for the selection of safe locations for temporary accommodation
- Establish synergies with other active sectors, to coordinate the supply of water, sanitation, personal security, and means of subsistence
- Ensure protection measures (services, information) are in place for populations living in the shelters, where they face accrued risks of violence, exploitation and abuse
- Provide psychological care to girls, adolescents, women, and families suffering from depression, insecurity, fear, isolation, and frustration, due to separation from family members and loss of property

IOM and UNFPA will establish shelters and temporary settlements in coordination with UNFPA, CARE, CRS, SHARE, and World Vision. These will collaborate with strategic partners including the National Coordinator for Risk and Disaster Reduction (CONRED), the Guatemalan Housing Fund (FOGUAVI), the Guatemala Red Cross, and local authorities. Shelter community members of both sexes will participate in the organization and planning of temporary settlements. Wherever possible, the choice of local materials and construction methods will be culturally determined.

Expected Outcomes

- 2,000 families (12,000 people) receive materials to repair their homes
- 400 families (2,400 people) housed in appropriate temporary shelters
- 2,000 families (12,000 people) receive NFIs to facilitate their return home
- Synergies developed between Shelter and Protection sectors facilitate coordination with other UN areas and governmental authorities
- Ensure that girls, adolescents, and women living in the temporary shelters are safe from domestic violence, sexual assault, abuse, and discrimination and can access services when needed

SHELTER			\$
IOM/UNICEF/ UNFPA GTM-10-2- 10/S- NF/33205	Project Title	Establishment and maintenance of basic living and sanitary conditions in temporary shelters for populations affected by Tropical Storm Agatha and the eruption of Pacaya Volcano in Guatemala	449,679 (IOM)
	Objectives	To assist 2,400 families affected by TS Agatha and Pacaya Volcano in seven departments of Guatemala, through emergency shelter and related humanitarian assistance	112,350 (UNICEF)
	Beneficiaries	2,400 families (14,400 people), living in shelters	
	Partners	Governmental institutions and humanitarian NGOs	102,970 (UNFPA)

G U A T E M A L A

SHELTER			\$
IOM GTM-10-2-10/S-NF/33207	Project Title	Repair of housing damaged by TS Agatha	400,000
	Objectives	To provide materials for housing repair to facilitate the safe and orderly return of families	
	Beneficiaries	200 families (1,200 people) in Chimaltenango, Escuintla, Guatemala, Quiché, Santa Rosa, Sololá, and Suchitepéquez departments	
	Partners	CARE, Plan International, SHARE, World Vision, Guatemalan Housing Fund, Guatemala Red Cross, local authorities	
IOM GTM-10-2-10/S-NF/33210	Project Title	Temporary Shelter with basic sanitation	300,000
	Objectives	To provide shelter and basic sanitation for 200 affected families	
	Beneficiaries	200 families (1,200 people) in the Departments of Chimaltenango, Escuintla, and Sololá	
	Partners	CONRED, Guatemalan Housing Fund, Guatemala Red Cross, local NGOs and authorities	
IOM GTM-10-2-10/S-NF/33212	Project Title	Return Home Kits, Agatha Emergency, Guatemala	300,000
	Objectives	To provide household kits to families who have lost their homes	
	Beneficiaries	1,000 families (6,000 people) in Chimaltenango, Escuintla, Guatemala, Quiché, Santa Rosa, Sololá, and Suchitepéquez departments	
	Partners	CARE, Plan International, SHARE, World Vision, Guatemalan Housing Fund, Guatemala Red Cross, local authorities	
World Vision GTM-10-2-10/S-NF/33213	Project Title	TS Agatha emergency shelter response in Departments of Sololá and Chimaltenango	100,000
	Objectives	To provide shelter to 100 families (600 people) affected by TS Agatha	
	Beneficiaries	600 people left homeless by the TS Agatha	
	Partners	Community-based associations members of World Vision Guatemala	
CARE GTM-10-2-10/S-NF/33216	Project Title	Psycho-social care and procurement of shelter supplies for the communities affected by TS Agatha	65,128
	Objectives	Providing immediate support to affected people in nine municipalities of the Departments of Sololá and Quiché through basic inputs to shelters, and psychosocial care for people in shelters.	
	Beneficiaries	CARE has prioritized 16 shelters (with approximately 150 people in each, giving a total of some 2,400 people) in seven municipalities in two departments (Quiché and Sololá). It will be prioritized the communities within those municipalities to provide the benefit, based on urgent needs and additional support	
	Partners	School of Psychology at the University of San Carlos de Guatemala	
Catholic Relief Services (CRS) GTM-10-2-10/S-NF/33217	Project Title	Assistance to affected population by Pacaya volcano and the Storm Agatha	100,000
	Objectives	Provide humanitarian assistance and contribute to a dignified return to safe homes for families affected by Pacaya Volcano and Storm Agatha	
	Beneficiaries	250 families (1,500 people) in the communities of San Francisco de Sales, El Cedro, El Bejucal. The Pepinal, and San Jose Calderas in the municipalities of San Vicente, and Amatitlán Escuintla, Guatemala	
	Partners	San Vicente Parish and Diocesan / Caritas Escuintla	
UNFPA GTM-10-2-10/S-NF/33218	Project Title	Safe and ethno-culturally sensitive shelters, free from violence against women	100,000
	Objectives	Ensure that girls, adolescents and women live in comprehensive security conditions	
	Beneficiaries	2,500 women, with special attention to women living in rural areas and indigenous women, receive ethno-culturally sensitive psychological care and 500 female leaders are empowered in at least 25 shelters	
	Partners	This project will be coordinated with SEPREM, DEMI, Guatemala Red Cross and NGOs such as CICAM and ECAP	

3.7 WATER AND SANITATION

LEAD AGENCY: UNICEF

Sectoral Objectives

To prevent morbidity and mortality caused by unsafe water consumption, inadequate sanitation and low hygiene in the communities.

Strategy and Proposed Activities

The priority actions are to provide the most vulnerable populations with safe water and adequate sanitation, and to support joint, articulated and complementary government actions, led by the MoH, local governments and people living in the affected areas.

- Assessment of water, sanitation and hygiene conditions among affected population
- Ensure access and provision to safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation, and promotion of safe hygiene practices
- Provide the necessary means for water purification and chlorination, including instructions for proper usage
- Provide devices for handling and proper household storage of drinking water and water for personal hygiene
- Provide means for safe excreta disposal and support solid waste disposals
- Ensure effective coordination for the humanitarian response in WASH, in close collaboration with the other clusters and Government, including complementary interventions through information management

Expected Outcomes

- Improved access to safe water and hygiene sanitary conditions for those affected by floods and eruption (Pacaya volcano) especially for the most vulnerable populations (children, pregnant and breastfeeding women)
- Reduced risks caused by diseases emerging in the affected communities (various environmental health problems)
- Ensured provision of safe water and sanitation services/facilities and hygiene means in affected communities
- Affected communities and families receiving key hygiene messages (including hand washing, sanitation and water treatment and storage) aimed to reduce high risk health hazards

WATER AND SANITATION			\$
SHARE GTM-10-2-10/WS/33215	Project Title	TS Agatha emergency WASH response in departments of Sololá and Chimaltenango	100,000
	Objectives	Ensure hygiene and sanitation	
	Beneficiaries	600 people who were left homeless by TS Agatha	
	Partners	Community-based associations members of World Vision Guatemala	
UNICEF GTM-10-2-10/WS/33208	Project Title	Ensuring safe water to populations affected by TS Agatha and Pacaya volcano	962,797
	Objectives	To prevent morbidity and mortality caused by unsafe water consumption	
	Beneficiaries	40,000 families (240,000 people)	
	Partners	MoH, UNS agencies, local governments, NGOs and population from affected communities	
UNICEF GTM-10-2-10/WS/33209	Project Title	Ensuring sanitation and hygiene promotion to populations affected by TS Agatha and Pacaya volcano	500,000
	Objectives	Facilitate safe excreta and solid waste disposal in the affected communities	
	Beneficiaries	40,000 families (240,000 people)	
PAHO/WHO GTM-10-2-10/WS/33211	Project Title	Water and sanitation assistance to populations affected by TS Agatha and Pacaya volcano	300,000
	Objectives	Rehabilitation of rural water systems, 100 community water wells and provision of 1,000 family latrines to the household which have lost their excretal disposal facilities and street drainage cleaning Supply of pumps, pipes and accessories and labor cost to rehabilitate two major municipal water systems, supply of hand pumps and labour cost to rehabilitate 300 damaged water wells, cleaning of street and drainage canal to prevent outbreak of vector control diseases	
	Beneficiaries	50,000 affected people in the most affected areas	
	Partners	MoPH and Social Assistance, INFOM, <i>Programa "Agua Fuente de Paz"</i> , municipalities, NGOs, etc	

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The emergency response is being led by the Government of Guatemala. The efforts are being coordinated by the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (CONRED), with participation of the different affected sectors, as follows:

Sector	Governmental Institutions	Cluster Lead	Other Humanitarian Stakeholders
AGRICULTURE	MoA	FAO	WSPA
EARLY RECOVERY	SE-CONRED Municipality- MINEDUC, SEGEPLAN, MICIVI	UNDP	CARE, Fundación Solar, Fundación Toriello, CECI, Water Association
EDUCATION	MINEDUC	UNICEF	UN System Agencies, Humanitarian Network, CARE
HEALTH	MoH	PAHO/WHO	UNFPA, CARE, World Vision, Plan International
FOOD	SE-CONRED -SESAN -VISAN-MAGA, SOSEP, FONAPAZ, CCI	WFP	CARE, SHARE, ACF, CRS, GRC, Plan International, World Vision
SHELTER	SOSEP, FONAPAZ	IOM	Guatemalan Housing Fund, Guatemala Red Cross, local NGOs, CARE, Plan International, SHARE, World Vision
WATER AND SANITATION	MoH, Local Governments	UNICEF	UNS agencies, Humanitarian Network

The international community *in situ* is organized according to the IASC⁷ global humanitarian policies and guidelines, in particular the Humanitarian Reform. The humanitarian response is integrated by sector leads indicated in the above table, and are designed to provide assistance to the CONRED. The organized response includes key UN agencies, IOM, and the Humanitarian Network (subject to their individual mandates), gathered as a Humanitarian Country Team. This will be the main forum for strategic and policy dialogue among international actors on how to support and complement the government's efforts in response to the emergency. An inter-agency technical group coordinated by UN Emergency Technical Team (UNETE) is working closely with the Humanitarian Network and planning joint emergency assessments and response.

All sectors have met and discussed priorities with humanitarian partners in order to formulate the proposals being submitted for funding and to prepare the operational response. The HCT will ensure that cross-cutting issues are addressed and incorporated to the strategic response.

⁷ IASC: <http://humanitarianinfo.org/iasc>.

ANNEX I. LIST OF PROJECTS

PROJECTS GROUPED BY SECTOR/CLUSTER

Table III: List of projects (grouped by sector)
Guatemala Flash Appeal (June-December 2010)
as of 11 June 2010
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements \$
AGRICULTURE			
GTM-10-2-10/A/33185/123	Distribution of agricultural inputs for maize production for farmers affected by TS Agatha	FAO	849,069
GTM-10-2-10/A/33186/123	Backyard garden rehabilitation in areas affected by TS Agatha	FAO	901,111
GTM-10-2-10/A/33188/123	Rehabilitation of small irrigation schemes and horticultural production affected by TS Agatha	FAO	824,516
GTM-10-2-10/A/33219/14019	Reactivation of the productive sectors and securing the quality, access and availability of agricultural production in the department of Chimaltenango	ESAP	288,000
Sub total for AGRICULTURE			2,862,696
EARLY RECOVERY			
GTM-10-2-10/ER/33190/5645	Recovery of school infrastructure	CARE International	160,500
GTM-10-2-10/ER/33194/776	Recovery of key community infrastructure and basic services	UNDP	267,500
GTM-10-2-10/ER/33196/119	Programming and support for recovery	UNDP	53,500
GTM-10-2-10/ER/33198/776	Identification and prioritization of safe areas for resettlement	UNDP	80,250
Sub total for EARLY RECOVERY			561,750
EDUCATION			
GTM-10-2-10/E/33200/5103	Emergency Support to Education Authorities	UNESCO	250,000
Sub total for EDUCATION			250,000
FOOD			
GTM-10-2-10/F/33187/561	Emergency food assistance to people affected by floods, landslides and crop losses (Tropical Storm Agatha)	WFP	1,213,000
GTM-10-2-10/F/33189/561	Emergency Food Assistance to people affected by Tropical Storm Agatha	WFP	4,846,957
Sub total for FOOD			6,059,957

G U A T E M A L A

HEALTH			
GTM-10-2-10/H/33192/5497	Provision of Mental Health Services	PAHO (WHO)	160,000
GTM-10-2-10/H/33193/5497	Provision of Health services	PAHO (WHO)	590,000
GTM-10-2-10/H/33195/5497	Epidemiological Surveillance and disease control	PAHO (WHO)	350,000
GTM-10-2-10/H/33197/5497	Community and family health care	PAHO (WHO)	120,000
GTM-10-2-10/H/33201/5497	Communication and health promotion	PAHO (WHO)	100,000
GTM-10-2-10/H/33202/1171	Prompt aid to ensure the safety of lives, especially of children and women affected by the Pacaya Volcano eruption and TS Agatha in 10 different areas of the Dry Corridor in Guatemala	UNFPA	412,718
GTM-10-2-10/H/33203/5109	HIV prevention, treatment, care and support in emergencies settings	UNAIDS	73,000
GTM-10-2-10/H/33204/8502	Strengthening hygienic practices and preparing nutritious food for 200 families	WVI	60,000
GTM-10-2-10/H/33206/5524	Health and Nutrition	Plan	40,000
Sub total for HEALTH			1,905,718
SHELTER			
GTM-10-2-10/S-NF/33205/124	Establishment and maintenance of basic living and sanitary conditions in temporary shelters for populations affected by Tropical Storm Agatha and the eruption of Pacaya Volcano in Guatemala	UNICEF	112,350
GTM-10-2-10/S-NF/33205/298	Establishment and maintenance of basic living and sanitary conditions in temporary shelters for populations affected by Tropical Storm Agatha and the eruption of Pacaya Volcano in Guatemala	IOM	449,679
GTM-10-2-10/S-NF/33205/1171	Establishment and maintenance of basic living and sanitary conditions in temporary shelters for populations affected by Tropical Storm Agatha and the eruption of Pacaya Volcano in Guatemala	UNFPA	102,970
GTM-10-2-10/S-NF/33207/298	Repair of housing damaged by TS Agatha	IOM	400,000
GTM-10-2-10/S-NF/33210/298	Temporary Shelter with basic sanitation	IOM	300,000
GTM-10-2-10/S-NF/33212/298	Return Home Kits, Agatha Emergency, Guatemala	IOM	300,000
GTM-10-2-10/S-NF/33213/8502	TS Agatha emergency shelter response in Departments of Sololá and Chimaltenango	WVI	100,000
GTM-10-2-10/S-NF/33216/5645	Psychosocial care and procurement of shelter supplies for the communities affected by TS Agatha	CARE International	65,128

G U A T E M A L A

GTM-10-2-10/S-NF/33217/5146	Assistance to affected population by Pacaya volcano and the Storm Agatha	CRS	100,000
GTM-10-2-10/S-NF/33218/1171	Safe and ethno-culturally sensitive shelters, free from violence against women.	UNFPA	100,000
Sub total for SHELTER			2,030,127
WATER AND SANITATION			
GTM-10-2-10/WS/33208/124	Ensuring safe water to populations affected by TS Agatha and Pacaya volcano	UNICEF	962,797
GTM-10-2-10/WS/33209/124	Ensuring sanitation and hygiene promotion to populations affected by TS Agatha and Pacaya volcano	UNICEF	500,000
GTM-10-2-10/WS/33211/5497	Water and sanitation assistance to populations affected by TS Agatha and Pacaya volcano	PAHO (WHO)	300,000
GTM-10-2-10/WS/33215/6293	TS Agatha emergency WASH response in departments of Sololá and Chimaltenango	Share Association of Guatemala	100,000
Sub total for WATER AND SANITATION			1,862,797
Grand Total			15,533,045

ANNEX II. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

Emergency appeal



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Guatemala: tropical storm Agatha

Emergency appeal n° MDRGT002
GLIDE n° TC-2010-000105-GTM
9 June 2010

This revised Emergency Appeal seeks 1,286,382 Swiss francs (1,112,170 US dollars/ 930,933 euro) in cash, kind, or services to support the Guatemalan Red Cross to assist 1,500 families (7,500 people) for 6 months; the operation will be completed by the end of November 2011. A Final Report will be made available at the end of February 2011 (three months after the end of the operation).

Summary: Tropical Depression Agatha was the first tropical storm in 2010 in the Pacific Ocean region. In Guatemala, this storm with its related floods and landslides caused 154 deaths, 98 missing people, 87 wounded people and 142,096 people who have been evacuated from their homes. An additional 188,735 people have been indirectly

affected and 61,774 have been directly affected. This Emergency Appeal responds to a request from the Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) to respond to the humanitarian needs during this emergency. It focuses on appropriate and timely humanitarian response to provide food and non-food relief items, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, health services and early recovery to 1,500 affected families (approximately 7,500 people).



Guatemalan Red Cross volunteers and personnel are assessing needs in the collective centres and providing relief support to the most affected people.

Source: Guatemalan Red Cross

Appeal History:

- On 31 May 2010, 172,274 Swiss francs were allocated from the International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) to initiate the response and deliver immediate humanitarian relief. Un-earmarked funds to repay DREF are encouraged.
- On 1 June 2010, a Preliminary Appeal for CHF 1,223,815 Swiss francs (1,046,045 US dollars/ 862,265 euro) in cash, kind, or services to support the Guatemalan Red Cross to attend to the humanitarian needs of 1,500 families (7,500 people) was issued.
- This Revised Appeal reflects a revised budget of **1,286,382 Swiss francs (1,112,170 US dollars/ 930,933 euro)** and slight modifications to the outcomes of this Emergency Appeal in line with the assessments results and needs identified by the National Society.

The full revised Emergency Appeal is available on the IFRC public website at page <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/10/MDRGT002REA.pdf>

Coordination and partnerships

In its response, the Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) operation builds upon the solid foundation of inter-agency and inter-institutional coalition work in disaster management prior to this emergency. The GRC is a participating member in the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Centre (CAAH) and the Humanitarian Network, as well as a recognized partner of State institutions dedicated to emergency actions and disaster management, including the National Coordinating Body for Disaster Reduction – CONRED.

The Humanitarian Network is coordinating the distinct sector activities (food, protection, shelter, health, water and sanitation, and early recovery) in the country. This network is composed of UN agencies, local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), State institutions and the GRC. Currently the Humanitarian Network is coordinating response efforts to avoid duplication, share information regarding the interventions and employ the use of common standardized forms. Within the collective centre sector, the GRC, particularly its Humanitarian Principle and Values programme, is the focal point on protection issues.

The Guatemalan Red Cross also coordinates with the United Nations agencies in Guatemala. The GRC is working closely with the other participating institutions in the shelter sector, including the IOM, UNIFEM, UNICEF and international NGOs such as World Vision and Care. The World Food Programme has issued a CERF appeal to support the food needs (corn, beans, oil and fortified cereal) over a period of 2 months for approximately 22,000 affected families.

The GRC has established an electronic connection with the CONRED information system to constantly monitor the conditions of this emergency. CONRED, via its Executive Secretariat (SECONRED), and the GRC will establish an agreement with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) for 400,000 US dollars to support the Ministry of Health via SECONRED. Additionally, SECONRED is supporting the GRC to facilitate and speed up the entrance of donated humanitarian items from the Mexican Red Cross, donors from the United States and other countries.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Under the guidance of its National Society leadership, volunteers, members and staff of the Guatemalan Red Cross continue to respond to this emergency. The Guatemalan Red Cross' Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) has been functioning since the beginning of the emergency. The EOC coordinates the initial response actions with a particular emphasis on the areas of pre-hospital health care, evacuation, search and rescue and now has extended its coordination to damage and needs assessment, health, including safe water, sanitation and hygiene as well as psychosocial support. Moreover, the GRC is following a Plan of Action, the basis for this appeal, and regularly issues situation reports.

Currently there are 20 GRC branches responding to this emergency. Each of one the activities focus on improving the affected people's quality of life and supporting their return to pre-disaster daily tasks. Based on its expertise, the GRC has focused on supporting the humanitarian needs of those people in collective centres. Among these activities, the GRC has been conducting census and implementing needs assessments prior to the distribution of food and non-food items (NFI), as well as providing comprehensive health care, including psychosocial support.

The National Society has a well-established and well-trained National Intervention Team (NIT) and a trained volunteer base. NIT members and volunteers have been deployed or are active in their home regions to respond to this emergency. At least 444 volunteers have been active during the first week of the GRC emergency response actions: 99 NIT members, 84 youth volunteers, 47 women volunteers and 214 voluntary lifeguards.

The highlights of the first week of response actions include:

- Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion: 30 NIT members are conducting rapid water and sanitation assessments. If needed the WASH Interagency Regional Group based in Panama has a water purification line and laboratory kit available for the operation. However, specific assessments in water are still needed in order to send this equipment to the field
- Emergency Health: 76 volunteers are dedicated to branch-led health programmes and in collective centres. Seven hundred hygiene kits have been distributed in collective centres

- Psychosocial support: More than 50 children have received psychosocial support from GRC volunteers
- Shelter: Support in collective centre management has been conducted

Within the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the GRC has received the immediate support from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Partner National Societies (PNS) and the International Federation. Through meetings in Guatemala and a recent teleconference, these Movement members continue to coordinate their actions under the GRC leadership.

Red Cross Partner National Societies are supporting the GRC overall Plan of Action through bilateral contributions. For example, the Netherlands Red Cross, which has a presence in Guatemala, has applied for ECHO emergency funds to support the humanitarian needs of approximately 1,280 affected households in Mazatenango and Retalhuleu. The Norwegian Red Cross has offered support in community health actions as well as identifying regular programme funds that can be redirected to Mazatenango and Retalhuleu. Moreover, the Spanish Red Cross, also in-country, will contribute to humanitarian assistance, particularly focused on relief distributions to 1,000 families in the departments of Sololá, Sacapulas, Quetzaltenango, San Marcos and in Guatemala City with support from the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECID). All of these PNS are in regular and close communication with the GRC.

Moreover, the GRC and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) would like to express their gratitude to the PNSs that are contributing to this Emergency Appeal. The American Red Cross has committed funds for the GRC operation with a particular emphasis on actions established in this appeal. They will donate 900 jerry cans, 7,500 blankets, 1,000 hygiene kits and 500 kitchen sets. In addition, the Canadian Red Cross is supporting the appeal with 2,100 jerry cans, 3,000 mosquito nets and 500 hygiene kits. Several PNSs are supporting this Appeal as well through cash contributions; these include the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross and the Netherlands Red Cross.

The IFRC continues to coordinate and support the Guatemalan Red Cross through its Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and the Regional Representation for Central America and Mexico. The IFRC has sent a representative from PADRU to Guatemala. This representative is assisting in the coordination of the WHO-donated health aid, which will be provided to 500 affected families. In the upcoming days, an operation coordinator will be selected and a reporting officer will be deployed to provide the requested support to the GRC in their activities.

ICRC: The International Committee of the Red Cross is providing technical support to the GRC for the re-establishment of family links (RFL) and an ICRC delegate to support this effort will arrive this week to Guatemala. Additionally, an ICRC communications expert is supporting the National Society's communications department during this emergency.

The needs

The Guatemalan Red Cross has based its beneficiary selection on the Movement's Fundamental Principles, prioritizing the most vulnerable people and communities, preliminary results of GRC-led damage assessments and in coordination with International Movement actors present in Guatemala. Special attention is foreseen for the most vulnerable groups and individuals, including families with multiple young children, elderly adults and people challenged for other reasons.

The interventions also will be based on the application of the Sphere standards, the Code of Conduct for Disaster Relief, and other policies of the Movement. This operation will benefit 1,500 families (approximately 7,500 people) with non-food relief items, emergency health care and shelter and water and sanitation.

The Guatemalan Red Cross has an overall Plan of Action to cover 5,000 families; however, the following needs identified as of now are reflected in the table below.

No.	Branches	Number of families
1	Mazatenango	1,000
2	Retahuleu	1,500
3	Coatepeque	800
4	Tecun Uman	250
5	Sacapulas	100
6	Quetzaltenango	100
7	Coban	200
8	Jalapa	250
9	San Marcos	200
10	Santo Tomas de Castilla	1,000
11	Chiquimula	250
12	Ciudad Capital	1,800
13	Solola	500
Total		7,950

The proposed operation

The emergency operation in response to Tropical Depression Agatha targets 1,500 families (7,500 people) with food and non-food relief items, emergency health care, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. This Revised Emergency Appeal presents two additional sectors —shelter and early recovery- targeting 500 families. The operation focuses on these interrelated priority areas which complement and/or further actions by other actors in the affected regions, based on the damage and needs assessments carried out by the GRC, the State and non-State actors,

The two interconnected phases of this operation include the GRC's coordination and implementation of a timely and high-quality emergency response. The first phase, currently underway, is particularly crucial for ensuring the establishment of clear coordination mechanisms and information-sharing between other institutions responding to this humanitarian disaster. The second phase, also ongoing, includes the emergency and early recovery interventions, which respond to the medium and long-term needs of the affected population.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Outcome: Affected families have access to food and non-food items to support their efforts to resume essential household activities.

Emergency shelter

Outcome: Ensure that the most vulnerable families have a healthy, safe and dignified shelter solution to preserve their physical and mental well-being and prevent the further deterioration of the humanitarian situation.

Emergency health and care

Outcome: The health risks of the emergency on the affected population are reduced through provision of preventive and community-based health care, including sexual and reproductive health, hygiene promotion, disease prevention and psychosocial support to the affected communities.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The health of affected communities is improved with the provision of clean water, minimum sanitation and hygiene promotion.

Early Recovery

Outcome: Contribute to the early recovery of 500 families (2,500 people) who have lost their crops as a result of the floods.

Capacity of the National Society

The Guatemalan Red Cross prior to this emergency had established working relationships with State bodies and institutions involved in disaster management, including the Humanitarian Network and CONRED. During the first week of the emergency, 20 branches and 444 volunteers from the GRC were actively working in the response efforts.

At the local level, particularly in the most affected areas, these GRC branches have been central to the establishment of local COEs as well as promoting inter-institutional coordination and cooperation. Additionally, the GRC has taken a special role in the work in the collective centres, employing its strong skills based on the International Movement's humanitarian principles and values, to ensure the protection of the most vulnerable people during this emergency.

At the national level, the GRC has well-trained and experienced human resources. This operation is providing further support to the National Society to strengthen their response capacities. Planned activities will strengthen the National Society's existing human and material resources and provide capacity building opportunities at the branch and community levels.

How we work

All International Federation 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 Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation'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 International Federation'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.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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ANNEX III.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Action Against Hunger (ACF International)
ADISPA	<i>Asociación de Desarrollo Integral Progresista de San Agustín Acasaguastlán</i> (Progressive Integrated Development Association of San Agustín Acasaguastlán)
AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ARV	antiretrovirus
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CCI	Information and Coordination Centre
CECI	Centre for International Studies and Cooperation
CELADE	<i>Centro Latinoamericano de demografía</i>
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFW	cash-for-work
CICAM	<i>Centro de Investigación, Capacitación y Apoyo a la Mujer</i> (Centre for Research Training and Support for Women)
COCODE	Community Development Council
COMUDE	Municipal Development Council
CONRED	National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
ECW	Enhanced Commitment to Women
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
ENSMI	National Survey of Maternal and Child Health
EOC	Emergency Operations Committee
ESAP	<i>Fundación Equinos Sanos Para el Pueblo</i>
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FFW	food-for-work
FOGUAVI	Guatemalan Housing Fund
FONAPAZ	National Fund for Peace
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GDP	gross domestic product
GFD	general food distribution
GNA	(ECHO) Global Needs Assessment
GNI	gross national income
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	human immuno-deficiency virus
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFPRI	The International Food Policy Research Institute
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
INDECA	National Institute for Agricultural Commercialization
INE	<i>Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas</i> (National Statistics Institute)
INEE	Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MAGA	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Alimentation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MICIVI	Ministry of Communications, Infrastructure and Housing
MINEDUC	Ministry of Education
MISP	minimum initial service package
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MSPAS	Ministry of Public Health and Welfare
MT	metric tons

NFI	non-food items
NGO	non-governmental organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PAHO	Pan-American Health Organization
SE-CONRED	Executive Secretariat of the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction
SESAN	Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition
SEGEPLAN	General Secretariat of the Presidency for Programming and Planning
SOSEP	Secretariat of Social Works of the First Lady
SPFS	Special Programme for Food Security
STI	sexually transmitted infection
TS	Tropical storm
UN	United Nations
UNETE	UN Emergency Technical Team
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Found
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNS	United Nations System
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WSPA	World Society for the Protection of Animals
WFP	World Food Programme

Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP)

The CAP is a tool for aid organizations to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their response to disasters and emergencies, and to appeal for funds together instead of competitively.

It is the forum for developing a strategic approach to humanitarian action, focusing on close cooperation between host governments, donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations agencies. As such, it presents a snapshot of the situation and response plans, and is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- Strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- Resource mobilization leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal;
- Coordinated programme implementation;
- Joint monitoring and evaluation;
- Revision, if necessary;
- Reporting on results.

The CHAP is the core of the CAP – a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region, including the following elements:

- A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- An assessment of needs;
- Best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Prioritised response plans, including a detailed mapping of projects to cover all needs;
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the core of a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break out or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, and in consultation with host Governments and donors, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Humanitarian Country Team. This team includes IASC members and standing invitees (UN agencies, the International Organization for Migration, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR), but non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can also be included.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal document. The document is launched globally near the end of each year to enhance advocacy and resource mobilization. An update, known as the Mid-Year Review, is presented to donors the following July.

Donors generally fund appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals listed in appeals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of appeal funding needs and worldwide donor contributions, and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts.

In sum, the CAP is how aid agencies join forces to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.

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