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6-months Operation Update

Central America: Hurricanes Eta & Iota



Emergency Appeal N° MDR43007	Glide N°: TC-2020-000218-NIC TC-2020-000220-HND TC-2020-000222-GTM
Operation update N° 3 Date of issue: 22 June 2021	Period covered by this update: 8 November 2020 to 15 May 2021
Operation start date: 8 November 2020	Timeframe: 18 months End date: 31 May 2022
Funding requirement (CHF): CHF 20 million As of 31 May 2021, 71 per cent of the Appeal has been covered. The IFRC kindly encourages increased donor support for this Emergency Appeal to enable host National Societies to continue to provide support to the people affected by Hurricanes Eta and Iota, primarily in the process of recovering their livelihoods, which were almost entirely devastated. Click here for the donor response.	DREF initially allocated: CHF 1 million
Number of people to be assisted: 102,500 people (20,500 families)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: American Red Cross, British Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Guatemalan Red Cross, Honduran Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Nicaraguan Red Cross, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Canadian Red Cross Society.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Guatemala: National Disaster Reduction Coordination (CONRED); Honduras: National Risk Management System (SINAGER); Nicaragua: National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Care (SINAPRED); Regional Group on Risks, Emergencies and Disasters for Latin America and the Caribbean (REDLAC), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), United Nations System agencies and programmes and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) member organizations.	

Summary of main revisions to the Emergency Plan of Action:

Certain indicators reported in previous operational update reports have been omitted to provide a more common overview of the three National Societies and align intervention actions. The report presents the most relevant indicators for each area of focus, especially those that contribute to “people reached”, to better visualize the impact that the operation is achieving collectively.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

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

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

Just 14 days later, Hurricane Iota worsened the situation in areas already affected by Eta and significantly expanded the impact to other regions in Nicaragua and other Central American countries. Originating as a tropical wave in the eastern Caribbean on 10 November, Iota rapidly strengthened to a hurricane by 15 November and became Category 5 hurricane by 16 November. Finally, it struck Nicaragua and the Gracias a Dios region in Honduras as a Category 5 hurricane on 17 November, causing flash floods, river floods, and landslides¹.

These two hurricanes affected more than 7.5 million people in Central America². As a result, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua declared states of emergency in at-risk departments and requested humanitarian and financial aid, elevating it to an official international-level request to intensify emergency response actions.

Guatemala

Between 3 and 17 November 2020, tropical storms Eta and Iota pummelled most of the Guatemalan territory with heavy rains that caused flooding and dozens of catastrophic landslides and mudflows. According to the National Disaster Reduction Coordination (CONRED), 16 of the country's 22 departments were affected by both storms, mostly Alta Verapaz, Izabal, Quiché, Huehuetenango, Petén, Zacapa and Chiquimula. These departments are home to some five million people³.

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

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

In the case of Alta Verapaz, some floods were caused by large rivers and their tributaries. In contrast, mainly between Cobán and Chisec and San Pedro Carchá, were caused by a combination of surface and underground runoff, creating huge lagoons that flooded at least 20 communities. These communities reported total damage to homes, livelihoods, and infrastructure and crops, livestock, health posts, schools, and road networks.

According to the Presidency's Planning and Programming Secretariat (SEGEPLAN), the tropical storms caused losses, damages, and additional costs throughout the country in the order of 6 billion quetzals⁴.

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

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

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

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

Honduras

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

Approximately 4.7 million people⁵ were affected by the emergency. More than one million were evacuated, some 93,000 were transferred to collective centres, and more than a hundred died because of the floods. Some 1,000 homes were destroyed, more than 6,000 were damaged and more than 88,000 were affected. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG) reported losses of up to 80 per cent in the agricultural sector⁶. and according to ECLAC, the impact of the hurricanes has caused some 45,000 million lempiras in losses (approximately US\$1.86 billion).⁷

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

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

Nicaragua

On 3 November 2020, Hurricane Eta made landfall in Nicaragua's northern Caribbean coast as a Category 4 hurricane packing 240-km/hr winds, pummeling the Wawa Bar community to the southwest of Puerto Cabezas, Bilwi, for more than 30 hours. After Eta, the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Care (SINAPRED) estimated that more than two million people were exposed to this storm⁸.

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

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

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

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

⁵ [COPECO. December 2020](#)

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

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

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

The official government report⁹ issued on 24 November 2020 following Iota indicated that some three million people were affected by both hurricanes and estimated the losses due to damages caused in 56 municipalities at US\$ 742,671,000.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society Response Action.



Guatemalan Red Cross

The Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) was founded on 22 April 1923 following the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and additional protocols of 1977, of which the State of Guatemala is a party. GRC Headquarters is in Guatemala City and has 21 delegations nationwide.

GRC constantly monitored the meteorological phenomena' path as soon as they formed and approached the country, conducting preparedness actions to address any potential incidents and prepositioning equipment, personnel, and volunteers.

GRC carried out response actions and prepared a plan of action to continue with humanitarian actions based on the following specific objectives: a) to provide livelihoods and basic needs assistance to the families most affected by the disaster; b) to provide health assistance to the population most affected by the disaster; c) to implement water, sanitation and hygiene promotion actions in the communities most affected by Eta and Iota; d) to support the recovery of families whose homes were damaged by Eta and Iota; e) to promote protection, gender and inclusion in the communities most affected by the disaster; f) to meet the most urgent needs of the migrant population affected by Eta and Iota; and g) to build the resilience of the communities most affected by the disaster.

These actions were carried out through areas and services involving evacuation and rescue, damage assessments and need analyses (DANA), pre-hospital care, patient transfer to health centres, psychological first aid, medical care, humanitarian aid, support in collective centres, and restoration of family links (RFL).

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



Honduran Red Cross

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

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

The HRC has focused its efforts on enhancing the operation team's capacity to respond to needs through field visits, communication with community leaders, community boards, and water management boards. It has reviewed different mechanisms to implement its activities; carried out registrations in communities, prioritized by sector; and conducted censuses, needs analyses, and prepared selection criteria. It has also made

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

multisectoral distributions and has initiated the Cash Transfer Programme (CTP) during this period. With technical support from the Movement, it has taken on a leadership role in sector representation tables and driven inter-agency activities. HRC ensures constant communication between sectors, entities, and agencies, and has been a pioneer in data collection since day one of the operation. It is considered a reliable source both nationally and internationally.



Nicaraguan Red Cross

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

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

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

The response phase was conducted from November 2020 and January 2021, mainly in the municipalities of Puerto Cabezas, Waspam, and Prinzapolka in the northern Caribbean and the departments of Jinotega and Nueva Segovia.

Below are the main actions carried out during the response phase:

- Deployment of specialized technical teams (18 resources: RIT, ENI, WASH, PSS, RFL, CEA).
- Visits to hurricane impact areas for damage and needs assessment.
- Follow-up and response to the needs indicated in initial damage assessments in affected areas - northern Caribbean and Pacific areas (Bluefields, Bonanzas, Puerto Cabezas, Prinzapolka, Jinotega, San Rafael del Sur, Rivas).
- Deployment of the response team to Puerto Cabezas when Hurricane Iota hit to assist and support the Puerto Cabezas branch.
- Mobilization of means and resources to affected areas to provide a timely, quick, and effective response to the affected population.
- NS disclosure of damages caused by Iota to the international community.
- Evacuation and care to the population whose homes suffered partial or total damage.
- Delivery of psychosocial care to affected people in neighbourhoods and communities included in the Global Intervention Plan (Rivas, Puerto Cabeza, Waspam and Prinzapolka).
- Preparation and pre-positioning of water treatment plants in Waspam.
- Production and distribution of safe water through water treatment plants set up in Puerto Cabezas, Prinzapolka and Waspam.
- Reactivation of drinking water service and well-cleaning at the Puerto Cabezas branch with the ASPH team.
- Transport and start-up of the water treatment plant in Alamikamba, Prinzapolka
- Delivery of first aid, PPE, kitchen, and personal hygiene kits to vulnerable population, staff and volunteers.
- Collection, assembly, transfer and delivery of food and personal hygiene kits in Alamikamba, Prinzapolka, Puerto Cabezas and Waspam.

- Delivery of food packages in Rivas, Boaco, Jinotega and Nueva Segovia.
- Coordination with SINAPRED, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Government, Municipal Government, Indigenous Territorial Government and community leaders for field interventions, target community selection and beneficiary selection.
- Coordination with the private sector to distribute humanitarian aid: Nestlé, BANPRO, BANCO DE ALIMENTOS, American Nicaragua Foundation (ANF), among others.
- Receipt of humanitarian aid from corporate partners: BANPRO (Grupo Promerica) and Nestlé.
- Coordination with donor partners and formulation of project proposals: Swiss Cooperation (SDC) for Central America and World Vision; and Movement Partners: Spanish Red Cross and Italian Red Cross.
- Coordination between NS authorities and Regional Government representatives in Puerto Cabezas.
- Monitoring of critical points with the staff of the 32 branches
- Delivery of food and water to 1,200 families in seven communities in the Rivas department.

The operation is currently in the recovery phase, focusing efforts on strengthening the vulnerable population's capacities through livelihoods restoration, awareness-raising around hygiene promotion and disease control issues during cleaning days, awareness days including active talks with key messages, fumigation days, mosquito net deliveries, among other.

The formation of the Operation Eta-Iota team was finalized in February 2021, which consists of 21 staff and 20 volunteers. The staff is distributed between the NRC National Headquarters office and the project's headquarters in Puerto Cabezas and 75 per cent of the team is deployed across the region targeted by the operation.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in countries.



Guatemalan Red Cross

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement has been highly active since the beginning of the emergency. Partner National Societies (PNSs) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) continue to actively share information with Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) as the main entity responsible for response in the country.

In Guatemala, in addition to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), as members of the International Movement, only the Spanish Red Cross (ERC) has a presence with whom have met jointly implemented ALLERT with funding by ECHO. However, during the first emergency response, the Norwegian Red Cross (NRC), the German Red Cross (GRC), the American Red Cross (ARC) and the ICRC supported the mobilization of human resources and vehicles to strengthen the support that the GRC provided.

To date, the ARC has approved a subsequent funding of USD 500,000.00 for a project specifically in the WASH component. The project will be implemented by the GRC in the municipality of Morales, in the department of Izabal and in the municipality of Gualán, in the department of Zacapa. The period of operation will end in March 2022.

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

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



Honduran Red Cross

The presence of the IFRC has facilitated the activation of the International Appeal to respond to the emergency. 114 individuals from 15 NS have been deployed to address 20 intervention areas and manage the operation with HRC during its emergency response and initial recovery phases. The ICRC has enabled the implementation and activation of health, PSS and RFL activities to assist affected populations in the Sula Valley.

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



Nicaraguan Red Cross

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

The Italian Red Cross (IRC), the Spanish Red Cross (SRC) and the ICRC are present in the country, both of which supported the NRC in assessing damages and the immediate response needs of the population during the emergency response phase.

The IRC allocated emergency funds to cover operating costs such as the transport of humanitarian aid to the impact zone, while the SRC arranged for funds from traditional partners such as ECHO (European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office) and provided own funds as well. The ICRC continues to reinforce Safer Access and RFL in emergency operations, which were carried out during both the response and recovery phases.

Overview of non-RCRC actors' actions in countries.



Guatemalan Red Cross

The Government of Guatemala, through the National Disaster Reduction Coordination (CONRED), continues to assist families affected by Eta and Iota. CONRED reports that it has mobilized 3,615,166.4 pounds of aid as of 28 May 2021¹⁰

The organizations present in the country have assisted mainly in the areas where they already had a presence, although some have scaled up their operations to include other affected departments. According to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)¹¹, as of 3 June 2021, 37 organizations are actively responding to the emergency in general, 29 organizations specifically in the department of Alta Verapaz, and 17 organizations in the department of Izabal, mainly in terms of WASH, education, logistics, nutrition, protection, health, food and nutrition security, early recovery and infrastructure, emergency shelter, coordination and information, collective centre coordination and management, and multipurpose cash transfers.



Honduran Red Cross

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

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

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

To respond to the impact aggravated by Eta and Iota¹², an addendum to the Appeal was published in December 2020 increasing financial needs to US\$ 90 million and the target population to 1.4 million.

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



Nicaraguan Red Cross

Below are the main actors with a presence in the region and carrying out actions in accordance with the NRC Global Response Plan guidelines:

- **UNICEF:** Immediately after the disaster, the agency deployed a humanitarian assistance operation to help families in RACCN and RACCS. It is currently coordinating actions in the field together with MINED to respond to the needs of school children; has helped to meet infrastructure needs; and, together with Plan International and Acción Médica Cristiana, has distributed 14,400 hygiene kits to help families implement family hygiene measures in Rosita, Waspam and Puerto Cabezas¹³. UNICEF's work in the months following the disaster has focused on the provision of water and sanitation, nutrition, education, protection and psychosocial support, especially to the most vulnerable groups. UNICEF has cleaned and set up wells and drinking water tanks, built and rehabilitated latrines in communities and schools, delivered school bags to affected children and provided 12 temporary learning spaces for 7,500 children¹⁴.
- **UNFPA¹⁵:** As an immediate response action, it provided access to sexual and reproductive health services, supplies and information to women and female adolescents in the most affected areas through the implementation of Minimum Initial Service Packages. The intention was to create safe spaces for women and girls from the communities of Karatá, Wawa Bar, Houlover, Wouhnta, Tuapi, Krukira, Siskin and neighbourhoods in Bilwi and Prinzapolka.
- **WORLD FOOD PROGRAM (WFP):** Immediate actions during the emergency included the transport of 80 metric tonnes of food aid to Bilwi. In addition to food assistance, the WFP¹⁶ assists the government in its response to the Nicaraguan population through logistical supplies, damage and needs assessment capacities, as well as emergency telecommunication services with equipment and networks provided to SINAPRED for telephone, satellite internet, base radio and HF mobile radio communication in Bilwi and Siuna and Managua.
- **ACCIÓN MÉDICA CRISTIANA:** Has delivered 6,000 hygiene kits to indigenous communities in Río Coco Abajo, Waspam and Rosita.
- **AMERICAN NICARAGUAN FOUNDATION:** Has delivered construction kits in conjunction with Habitat and Nicaraguan Red Cross, benefitting 40 families in the community of Awaskira, better known as Kilometro 43, in Puerto Cabezas.
- **WORLD VISION¹⁷:** Has coordinated actions with other NGOs, associations, churches and local leaders to respond to the needs of coastal families through the protection (children free of violence), education in emergencies, WASH (safe water and sanitation) and shelter (housing) components. World Vision also continues to work in partnership with the Movimiento de Mujeres Nidia White (distributing humanitarian aid) and with the Esperanza para la Vida Network of Psychologists.

¹² [OCHA - Flash Appeal Addendum, December 2020](#)

¹³ [unicef.org, 30 December 2020](#)

¹⁴ [UN News, 12 March 2021](#)

¹⁵ [UNFPA Nicaragua, 29 December 2020](#)

¹⁶ [es.WFP.org, 3 November 2020](#)

¹⁷ [WorldVision.org.ni, 24 December 2020](#)

- **WATER AID:** Has partnered with Movimiento de Mujeres Nidia White to carry out a project aimed at providing rights empowerment and leadership training to indigenous women. The project also has an entrepreneurship skills plan and vocational courses for water, sanitation and hygiene service providers.
- **WATER FOR PEOPLE:** Has developed a set of workshops on Rural Drinking Water System Fees and Administration in coordination with the Regional Government, Water Aid, Nuevo Fise and municipal governments in Waslala, Puerto Cabezas and Waspam. The workshops teach about tools used to calculate drinking water service rates, which benefits technicians from the entities and institutions involved. It has also delivered family hygiene kits in the communities of Karatá, Wawa Bar, Krukira, and Tuara, benefitting some 1033 families.
- **PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION:** In cooperation with other humanitarian partners and local authorities, it has mobilized public health experts to the affected areas, facilitating coordination of emergency medical teams as well as the donation of several tonnes of medicines, water and sanitation equipment, and medical supplies by the regional reserve centre.
- **USAID¹⁸:** The US government, through the USAID Humanitarian Assistance Office, made available US\$ 1.6 million to provide humanitarian aid to Nicaraguan families affected by hurricanes Eta and Iota. These funds were used for water, sanitation and hygiene programmes and others aimed at the protection of affected children. USAID, in conjunction with **UNICEF** and **Plan International**, have worked to facilitate basic water, sanitation and hygiene services in order to meet the most urgent needs of the population.
- **Private Sector:** Businesses collected aid through their associations, others channelled humanitarian aid and used own means to deliver it to communities, while others channelled it via the NRC collection centre at the national level. Companies such as Nestlé, Grupo Promerica through BANPRO, ANF (Grupo Pellas), Banco de Alimentos, Walmart and Cargill have set up partnerships with the NRC, donating food and hygiene kits which were later distributed by the NRC in affected areas.

Needs analysis and scenario planning.

Needs analysis.



Guatemalan Red Cross

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

According to ECLAC's damage and loss assessments in Guatemala¹⁹, the primary affected population were those who suffered a direct impact from the tropical depressions, i.e., those who lost their lives, those injured, sheltered, evacuated, and those affected as a direct and immediate consequence of the disaster because they were in the affected area at the time of the event. Given that a) not all evacuated or affected people went to collective centres; b) not all sheltered or affected persons were evacuated; and c) the available data did not allow distinguishing between these two groups, the deceased, the injured and evacuees have been considered as the primary affected population, with the understanding that those sheltered are a subset thereof. It has therefore been estimated that the primary affected population consists of approximately 311,000 people, including 198,575 from Alta Verapaz and 73,970 from Izabal.

According to CONRED's consolidated incident report²⁰, as of 28 May 2021, there were 2,438,933 people affected by Eta and Iota, including 1,835,932 still in need of humanitarian assistance; 63,738 homes with moderate to severe damage; and a significant amount of affected and damaged national and community infrastructure, including roads, bridges, buildings, schools and sanitation infrastructure. Of those affected, only 670 people are still being housed in unofficial collective centres.

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

¹⁸ ni.usembassy.gov, 11 December 2020

¹⁹ [Report on damage and loss assessment in Guatemala from tropical storms](#)

²⁰ [CONRED – Consolidation of incidents due to tropical phenomena Eta-Iota.](#)



Honduran Red Cross

The interventions carried out during this period have included rural and urban areas divided into villages, neighbourhoods and communities, some of which allowed access only to HRC because of how well known it is and its track record in the region. The communities have actively participated in planning, registrations and in the activities per se. Given that the operation is transitioning from the response to the recovery phase, it has analysed primary and secondary data and performed preliminary assessments, censuses, market studies, feasibility studies and community surveys, while applying the Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approaches. PGI Rapid Assessment was developed itself in March 2021. This document will be considered for all the recovery phases.

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




Nicaraguan Red Cross

The heavy rains and strong winds destroyed homes and damaged water sources, infrastructures, and different sectors of the economy, mainly the primary sector. Preliminary damage assessments reported significant environmental effects because of the destruction of forests and flooding of rivers, as well as damage to road and social infrastructure, people's livelihoods, homes and water sources, creating a needs gap considered within the Global Response Plan of Action.




Once the needs were identified, the specific actions to be taken during the response and recovery phases were decided in coordination with SINAPRED and the Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Care Municipal Committee (COMUPRED) in Puerto Cabezas and affected areas.

Needs analysis, by sector

 Shelter	<p>Guatemala</p> <p>According to CONRED data²¹, 311,317 people were evacuated, of whom 30,602 were taken to official collective centres and 278,232 to unofficial collective centres. Alta Verapaz was the department with the highest number of sheltered population (13, 210), followed by Izabal with 10,654.</p> <p>As of 28 May 2021, 670 people are still in unofficial collective centres. Everyone else has returned home and initiated recovery actions but living conditions and access to basic services and income have worsened considerably.</p>
	<p>Honduras</p> <p>As of early December 2020, some 300,000 people went to temporary collective centres, 93,000 of whom were taken to official collective centres. By 15 May 2021, most families had returned to their homes, where they lacked minimum housing and safety conditions.</p>
	<p>Nicaragua</p> <p>Historically, the RACCN has had a problem of overcrowding. The unmet basic needs index (NBI) reveals that 11.7% of the population lives in inadequately overcrowded conditions²². Hurricane Eta left nearly 2,000 homes destroyed and another 8,000 homes partially damaged in Nicaragua, public infrastructure such as schools and health care centers were also destroyed.</p>

²¹ [CONRED-Information Bulletin 547-2020](#).

²² [INIDE.gob.ni, April 2021](#)

	<p>Given this reality, a greater number of people are deprived of basic conditions of overcrowding and are more exposed to high-risk weather events. On the other hand, censuses provided by state institutions in the region reveal that in many of the communities where NRC is currently intervening, there is an average of two families per house. Given this scenario, the population affected by hurricanes Eta-Iota requires mainly resources for the rehabilitation of their homes, especially for roof installation in affected homes, reinforcement / installation of existing infrastructure in order to reduce the risk of future disasters.</p>
 <p>Livelihoods</p>	<p>Guatemala</p> <p>According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA)²³, 136,761.20 cultivated hectares were damaged, and 204,500 families were affected, signifying 897 million quetzals in losses. The most damaged crops were maize, bean, plantain, banana, tomato, onion, broccoli, cardamom and coffee.</p> <p>Many of the crops were critical sources of livelihoods and food security for many families already facing economic difficulties because of the COVID-19 pandemic and according to the Rapid Gender Analysis²⁴ performed by UN Women and CARE Guatemala, inequality and vulnerability increased during and after the impact of Eta and Iota.</p> <p>According to the WFP, the effects caused by Eta and Iota will exacerbate food insecurity for 1.8 million people who were already food insecure and who now will continue to need humanitarian assistance²⁵.</p>
	<p>Honduras</p> <p>According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG), some 569,000 cultivated hectares were lost, worsening conditions for those who depend on subsistence agriculture.</p> <p>Because they have lost their livelihoods, many families have been forced to change their diets and resort to negative survival strategies. Additionally, preliminary assessments conducted by humanitarian partners report that the shortage of food and water in collective centres continues. There is also the risk of child malnutrition, with more 5,000,000 children at risk according to UNICEF²⁶.</p>
	<p>Nicaragua</p> <p>The greatest damage caused by Eta and Iota in the RACCN is the destruction of the livelihoods of hundreds of vulnerable households. These households depend mainly on agriculture, livestock production and fishing for food and income and are currently finding it extremely hard to meet their basic needs. Farming families have lost their crops and fishermen have lost their equipment to the storms, putting their livelihoods at risk. Some families have been forced to choose between selling their assets to ensure their food security or reduce the number of daily meals (FAO,2021).</p>
 <p>Health, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support</p> 	<p>Guatemala</p> <p>According to OCHA²⁷, Eta and Iota have affected the population's health as many contracted acute respiratory infections (ARIs), foodborne illnesses (FBIs), fungal diseases, skin infections and scabies. People have also sought medical assistance to treat chronic conditions such as high blood pressure and diabetes, which are considered risk factors for suffering complications from COVID-19.</p> <p>After the emergency, it has become evident that women have been more affected by the damages and losses suffered. The impact is manifested through various psycho-physiological signs, sleep disorders, loss of appetite, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress.</p> <p>Honduras</p> <p>All the accumulated waste and debris and stagnant water in communities are considered vector proliferation hotspots. The sector has initiated awareness, organization and training processes in communities aimed at disease prevention and health promotion, especially emphasizing COVID-19, dengue, zika y diarrhoea.</p> <p>There has been a considerable increase in stress and suffering among the affected population who may have accumulated previous emotional burdens due to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>

²³ [MAGA-Report on damage caused by tropical depressions Eta and Iota.](#)

²⁴ [ONU Women/CARE - Rapid Gender Analysis](#)

²⁵ [OCHA - Situation Report 5. Guatemala.](#)

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



²⁷ [OCHA - Situation Report 4 Guatemala.](#)

	<p>The damage caused by these hurricanes is immense; however, from a mental health perspective, the psychosocial distress identified greatly exceeded the population's capacity to manage it, which increased morbidity, including mental disorders.</p> <p>Nicaragua</p> <p><i>"As the coronavirus spreads around the world, it is important to remember that deadly diseases spread by mosquitoes, such as malaria, do not take a breather during this pandemic"</i> – Gates, 2020. This is the case of Bilwi, where 12,640 cases of malaria were recorded in the municipality between January and August 2020 according to Nicaraguan health authorities (SILAIS). These numbers indicate that malaria is in an epidemic phase in this area, in part due to the rains during and after the passage of hurricanes Eta and Iota (Fundación IO,2021)²⁸.</p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic only comes to reinforce why eradicating malaria is so essential. If significant efforts are not made to reduce malaria rates, it will continue to plague the most vulnerable communities on the northern Caribbean Coast. In the last three months, the NRC has focused Eta/Iota operation health actions on supporting vector-borne disease control while continuing to improve access to medical and psychosocial care.</p> <p>In the coming months, a study will be conducted on access to healthcare in the northern Caribbean coast of Nicaragua. The study aims to determine the main limitations faced by residents in Bilwi urban and rural areas in terms of access to medicines, emergency medical care (especially for vulnerable groups such as women who are pregnant, older adults or children), and the most common chronic diseases.</p>
 <p>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</p>	<p>Guatemala</p> <p>Floods and landslides reduced or prevented the population's access to water (at least 125 water systems partially or totally destroyed in Alta Verapaz and Izabal alone, as well as hundreds of flooded wells) and affected sanitation infrastructures in homes, schools and health facilities.</p> <p>Water supply networks and sources have yet to be fully restored. Household wells are filled with mud, and most are still being cleaned. In municipalities in Izabal, the well water has high concentrations of iron and manganese, which makes it unsuitable for human consumption²⁹.</p> <p>Affected populations with reduced access to WASH products and services are more exposed to feco-oral diseases such as diarrhoea, dysentery and hepatitis A and E; to diseases stemming from the lack of water for personal hygiene purposes, such as skin infections and conjunctivitis; and to vector-borne diseases linked to inadequate water storage such as dengue, zika and chikungunya. This exposure increases in overcrowded conditions as does exposure to contagion by COVID-19³⁰.</p> <p>Honduras</p> <p>The hurricanes resulted in a massive evacuation of people from their homes, who gradually began to return home in December 2020. By late December, people were finally able to access communities that had remained under water since the beginning of the emergency, and, according to the multisectoral assessment carried out by IFRC and HRC, more than 90 per cent of families had returned to the most affected communities by 10 January 2021.</p> <p>The catastrophic situation of these communities is reflected in the destruction of almost the entire sanitary infrastructure (up to 100 per cent in several) and the lack of access to drinking water because of the damage to community wells.</p> <p>Nicaragua</p> <p>Only 37.8 per cent of homes in Bilwi have access to drinking water service (BCN, 2017). Access to clean water changes everything, as diseases from dirty water kill more people every year than all forms of violence (charitywater, 2021). In the RACCN, limited access to drinking water sources leads to the spread of diseases such as diarrhoea. In rural communities, on the other hand, going out to collect water entails the risk of becoming victims of violence and attacks, especially women.</p> <p>The hurricanes caused serious damage to water, sanitation and hygiene promotion systems, both to supply system structures and to water sources in the RACCN. The saturation of the soil and the floods</p>

²⁸ [November 2020. Malaria in Nicaragua. Situation Report - Fundación iO \(fundacionio.com\)](#)

²⁹ [OCHA – Situation Report 5 Guatemala.](#)


³⁰ [EHP Guatemala – Plan of Action, ETA/IOTA Response.](#)

	<p>have caused latrines to flood and overflow, contaminating community wells and increasing vector proliferation³¹.</p> <p>Given the context, the NRC provides hygiene and sanitation education and facilities to the hurricane-affected population. The actions listed in the Detailed Operational Plan section focus on reducing the transmission of diseases caused by faecal contamination and not washing hands.</p>
 <p>Protection, Gender and Social Inclusion</p>	<p>Guatemala</p> <p>According to the Rapid Gender Analysis³² (RGA) performed by UN Women and CARE Guatemala, violence, inequality and vulnerability increased during and after the impact of Eta and Iota.</p> <p>The analysis highlights that one of the main impacts to women was loss of autonomy. Women have fewer social, political and economic resources, or none at all, and 81 per cent of women surveyed reported having lost their homes (partially and totally), tools, livestock and resources essential for generating income and to the sustainability of their livelihoods. The RGA emphasizes that without these resources, women will find it harder to achieve a successful recovery process and their dependency will increase. It also highlights that the physical and psychological health of affected women has been violated and gone unprotected. Around 30 per cent of women surveyed lack access to health services and 84 per cent lack access to sexual and reproductive health.</p> <p>Women reported that they had insufficient access to safe water while in collective centres, which prevented them from following recommendations to avoid the massive spread of COVID-19, both inside and outside collective centres. Furthermore, they lacked the infrastructure required to prevent overcrowding or to maintain their privacy.</p> <p>As for the humanitarian protection needs of boys, girls and adolescents (BGA), they are particularly vulnerable to gender-based violence (GBV) as well as to other types of violence, destitution, begging, trafficking for economic and sexual exploitation and orphanhood, especially if they have lost their parents or become separated from their families during the emergency³³.</p> <p>Finally, there is no evidence to date on the impacts to and particular needs of other population groups, especially people with disabilities and members of the LGTBIQ+ community.</p> <p>Honduras</p> <p>Affected persons were placed both in temporary collective centres (formal and informal) and in open spaces, where, without adequate conditions and necessary programs, they were exposed to various types of violence including GBV; exclusion, including non-participation in decision-making; lack of access to goods and services; and separation, disappearances and other conditions that violate their rights, integrity and dignity. Cases of rape of minors were identified in some temporary collective centres (run by DINAF), but it cannot be ruled out that this may occur with minors in open spaces, in addition to possible disappearances.</p> <p>No adaptations were made to accommodate people with disabilities. Collective centres were not equipped with ramps necessary to allow coexistence, mobilization and access to all spaces.</p> <p>Nicaragua</p> <p>One element that is quite notorious in the RACCN is the unequal gender relations in society. In previous NRC's interventions in the different communities, the machismo naturalized by the local culture and reproduced by both men and women is quite evident. Given this reality, the need arises for the implementation of participatory and ludic methodologies in which the themes of gender equality and inclusion are integrated based on reflection through their own experiences in a way that allows for greater acceptance and incorporation into their daily lives. To this end, the NRC requires the training of volunteers and project staff in techniques and methodologies to address gender and inclusion issues at the community level in its interventions.</p>
 <p>Migration</p>	<p>Guatemala</p> <p>Record levels of migration and displacement are now evident, posing some of the humanitarian challenges today. Around the world, people who migrate or are displaced from their homes face unacceptable risks and are too often deprived of the humanitarian assistance and protection they need</p>

³¹ [CharityWater.org, Global water crisis](https://www.charitywater.org/global-water-crisis)

³² [ONU Women/CARE – Rapid Gender Analysis](#)

³³ [Guatemala Country Humanitarian Team – Plan of Action, Eta/Iota Response.](#)

	<p>to ensure their safety, dignity, and rights. Migrants and internally displaced populations have a significant impact on their communities of origin, transit and destination.</p> <p>According to the results of the Survey of Livelihoods of Households Displaced by Storms in Alta Verapaz and Huehuetenango³⁴ led by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in 15 percent of the households surveyed, some member has migrated or tried to migrate to the foreigner in the last five years, mainly in search of better working conditions, seeking better living conditions, due to unemployment, to send remittances and because of natural disasters and the deterioration of livelihoods caused by climate change. On the other hand, in one out of every 10 households, a member of the household intends to migrate in the next 12 months, mainly for the same reasons. It is important to note the presence of natural disasters and climate change as determining factors in previous migration and intention to migrate, which may be related to the historical vulnerability of Central American countries to these phenomena.</p> <p>People migrate or move for different reasons: conflict and violence, crises and emergencies, persecution, human rights violations, poverty, unemployment, hopelessness, lack of basic services or food insecurity. According to the 2020 Global Report on Internal Displacement³⁵ from the Internal Displacement Observatory (IDMC), extreme weather events displace millions of people from their homes each year and an increasing number of people are fleeing effects of climate change. The most vulnerable tend to flee from a combination of these factors. For many, they are simply looking for a better or safer life.</p>
	<p>Honduras</p>
	<p>Honduras is a country with a large influx of migrants; The Sula Valley is an area of departure, return and transit of migrants through the territory. The COVID-19 pandemic represented a temporary pause in the transit of people, but recent events have caused an increase in the levels of vulnerability, inequality and exclusion factors that are aggravating the precarious situation of many families in the region, which they choose to take measures such as migration as the only alternative to achieve better living conditions.</p> <p>Immediate attention and response teams and supplies is essential to alleviate the increasing needs of these massive population movements.</p>
	<p>Nicaragua</p>
	<p>Some of the needs of the National Society for the development of the Restoring Family Links (RFL) program are the dissemination of the service both in the intervention area and at the national level, advocacy with government actors (migration, police, Ministry of Health, forensic medicine) and other social agencies, and training of volunteers and NS staff in service delivery.</p>
 <p>Disaster Reduction</p>	<p>Guatemala</p> <p>Guatemala has a National Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction³⁶ and it promotes the adoption of a risk-centred approach, that is, changing the idea that it focuses only on responding to events. For this, it is proposed that the communities have the knowledge, mechanisms, instruments, and practices that allow them to organize and facilitate the management of disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>The territory of Guatemala due to its geographical, geological, and tectonic position is classified as one of the countries in the world with a high potential for multiple natural hazards. According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP)³⁷, the country's high risk of disasters is mainly explained by the rapid processes of degradation of ecosystems, the high economic dependence on agriculture, the high poverty and inequality indices, population growth, low level of knowledge about the implications of climate change and low capacity to define and apply management policies and instruments (regulations, incentives, awareness, among others) focused on risk reduction. In this sense, according to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction³⁸, Goal E establishes: "Considerably increase the number of countries that have disaster risk reduction strategies at the national and local levels by 2020" For this reason, both the national and local governments must formulate and implement their Risk</p>

³⁴ [IOM - Survey of Livelihoods of Households Displaced by Storms in Alta Verapaz and Huehuetenango.](#)

³⁵ [IDMC - World Report on Internal Displacement 2020.](#)

³⁶ [National Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction in Guatemala.](#)

³⁷ [UNDP: prepare to reduce disaster risks.](#)

³⁸ [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.](#)

	Reduction Strategies, as well as focus their national development plans and budgets so that they contribute to risk reduction in Guatemala.
	<p>Honduras</p> <p>Communities in the Sula Valley are currently experiencing the combined effect of multiple extreme weather events (La Niña), diseases such as the COVID-19 pandemic, and socio-economic problems. The impact of hurricanes Eta and Iota affected communities that were already in a vulnerable situation. The need to strengthen disaster risk management at the community level in affected areas has been identified, especially to raise awareness of the multiple hazards in affected communities, strengthen community organization and provide resources to those who are at the forefront of the response.</p> <p>Priority has been given to the inclusion of activities focused on disaster risk reduction with a focus on climate, as well as to climate change adaptation measures that are gradually applied at the community level, in order to build community resilience and minimize future disasters.</p>
	<p>Nicaragua</p> <p>The population of the RACCN is susceptible to the destructive effects of hurricanes generated in the Atlantic Ocean, as has been the case with hurricanes Eta, Iota, Felix and Mitch. Given these conditions, there is a need to reinforce contingency plans and carry out disaster drills, especially at the community level where some communities lack contingency plans and have never implemented drills.</p>

Operation Risk Assessment

- 2021 Hurricane Season:

The tropical cyclone season for the Atlantic basin officially started on 1 June and on 15 May in the Pacific, and both conclude on 30 November 2021.

NOAA's Climate Prediction Centre³⁹ expects another above-normal **Atlantic** hurricane season. Meteorologists forecast a 60 per cent chance of an above-normal season, a 30 per cent chance of a near-normal season, and a 10 per cent chance of a below-normal season. However, experts do not anticipate the historic level of storm activity seen in 2020.

NOAA's outlook for the 2021 **Eastern Pacific** hurricane season⁴⁰ predicts that the season will most likely be near or below normal (80 per cent combined probability), with a 45 per cent chance of a near-normal season, a 35 per cent chance of a below-normal season and a 20 per cent chance of an above-normal season.

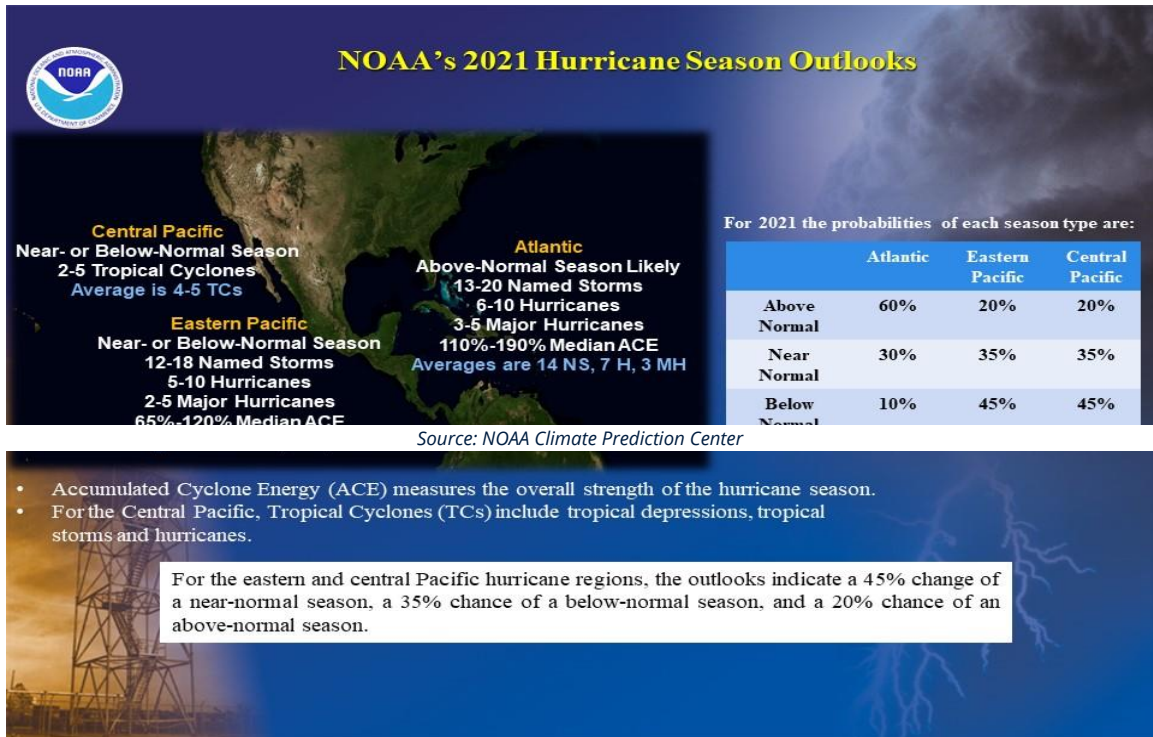
As for the **Central Pacific** outlook,⁴¹ there is a 45 per cent chance that tropical cyclone activity will be near normal this year, with a 35 per cent chance of a below-normal season and a 20 per cent chance of an above-normal season.

Two to five tropical cyclones are expected for the season as a whole in the central Pacific hurricane region. These numbers include tropical depressions, named storms, and hurricanes. A near-normal season has four or five tropical cyclones.

³⁹ [NOAA predicts another active Atlantic hurricane season, May 20th, 2021.](#)

⁴⁰ [NOAA 2021 Eastern Pacific Hurricane Season Outlook, May 20th, 2021.](#)

⁴¹ [Near- or below-normal 2021 hurricane season predicted for the Central Pacific, May 19th, 2021.](#)



- The COVID-19 situation in Central America:

According to PAHO⁴², more than one million people in Latin America and the Caribbean have died from COVID-19. They argue that it is necessary to intensify efforts to improve the region's access to vaccines, as only 3 per cent of the population in Latin America and the Caribbean has been vaccinated to date. Hence the vital importance of accelerating access throughout the region so that countries can fully immunize their populations.

PAHO has delivered more than 12 million vaccine doses to countries in Latin America and the Caribbean supplied by the COVAX Mechanism. Another 770,000 doses are on the way to Central America and the Caribbean.

- Increase in migration flows:

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

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

According to an ECLAC report from November 2020⁴³, vulnerabilities present throughout the migratory cycle are exacerbated in the context of the pandemic, such as the risks of job loss, the drop in paid domestic employment among women, the overrepresentation of migrant workers in frontline jobs, indefinite detentions, lack of expedited access to the documentation necessary to receive medical care, poor housing conditions and the stigmatization of returnees in their communities of origin.

- Social, political and economic context:

According to an ECLAC report from February 2021⁴⁴, in 2020 the economies of Central America and the Dominican Republic (CARD) suffered a deep and widespread contraction, which in most cases was the most

⁴² [Latin America and the Caribbean surpass one million deaths due to COVID-19, May 21st, 2021](#)

⁴³ [CEPAL.org, November 2020.](#)

⁴⁴ [CEPAL.org, February 2021](#)

severe seen in several decades. CARD's average GDP is estimated to have contracted 6.1 per cent after ten years of uninterrupted expansion.

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

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

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

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy



Guatemalan Red Cross

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

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

In this sense, the GRC's goal is to assist 2,000 families (10,000 people) through the prioritization of communities in the two prioritized departments (Alta Verapaz and Izabal), focusing humanitarian assistance in the sectors of a) housing, b) livelihoods, c) health, d) water, e) sanitation and hygiene, f) protection, gender and inclusion, g) migration and h) disaster risk reduction. Likewise, the GRC seeks that the actions are implemented strategically, ensuring that the communities receive the pertinent humanitarian assistance and thus contribute to their recovery in the medium and long term.

To date, some of the prioritized communities in both departments during the first response to the emergency have been replaced, mainly because various organizations are also providing humanitarian assistance to the same communities, and it is necessary to continue reaching out to other communities that, according to field evaluations, have been identified as continuing to present diverse needs for the recovery stage.



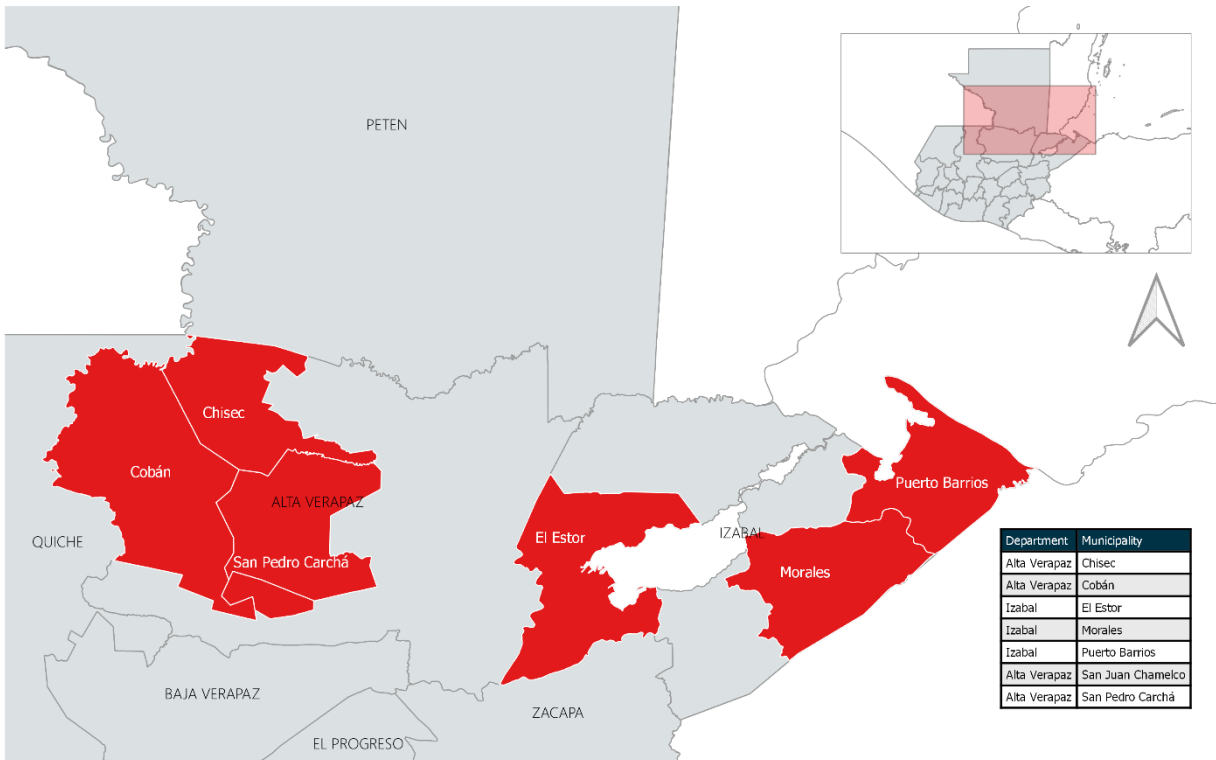
Guatemala: Hurricanes Eta and Iota

Prioritized Municipalities in Alta Verapaz and Izabal

May 20, 2021

The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Data sources: Guatemalan Red Cross, IFRC, OCHA FISS. Produced by IM Americas.



Cruz Roja
Hondureña

Honduran Red Cross

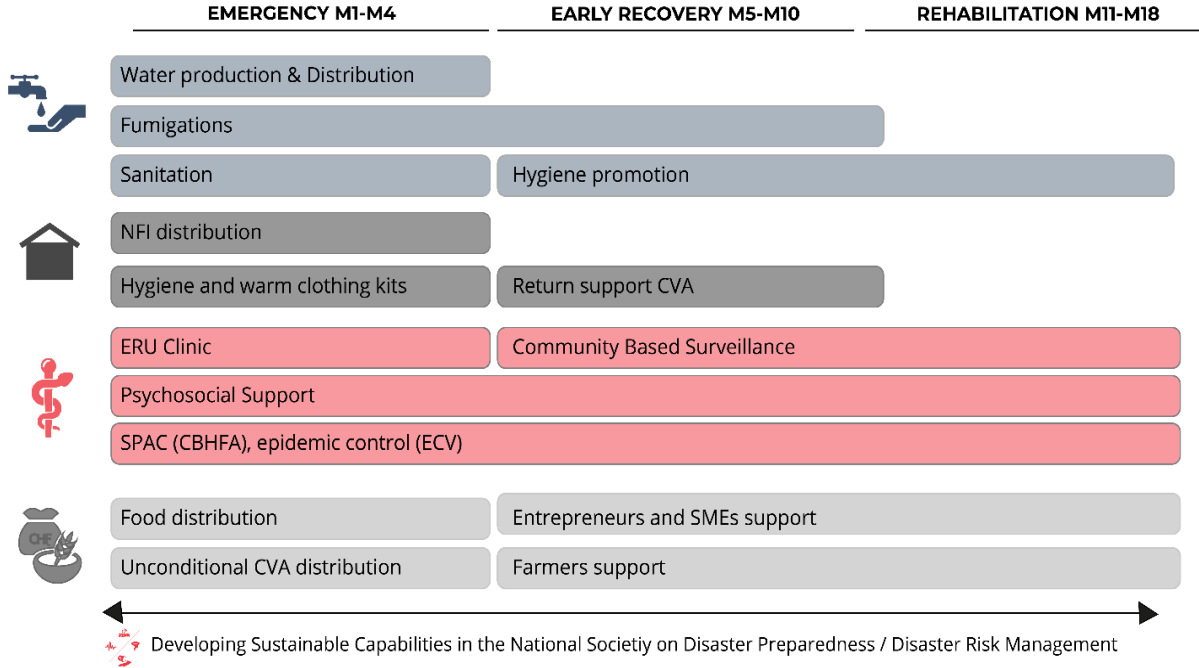
The overall objective of the operation is to assist 10,000 families (50,000 people), while at the national level, HRC's response plan includes 20,000 families (100,000 people) from the departments of Cortés, Colón, Santa Bárbara, Atlántida, El Paraíso, Olancho and Choluteca. The operation covers emergency/life-saving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

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



Overall Operational Objective

Approach on Community Engagement and Accountability
Mainstreaming Protection Gender and Inclusion



Nicaraguan Red Cross

The overall objective of the NRC is to contribute to reducing the effects of the humanitarian crisis caused by the passage of hurricanes Eta and Iota by supporting response, care and early recovery, addressing the vital survival needs of families in the communities of Puerto Cabezas, Waspan, Prinzapolka, Jinotega, Rivas and Managua, as well as meeting the immediate needs and supporting the recovery of 8,500 families (42,500 people) for 18 months in terms of Shelter, Livelihoods and Basic Needs, Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Protection, Gender and Inclusion, Disaster Risk Reduction and Migration. The National Society's Global Response plan seeks to assist 60,000 people (12,000 families).

NRC's strategy has been to maintain constant coordination with the Central Government (through SINAPRED), the RACCN Regional Government and municipal, local and community leaders to implement activities. This coordination has allowed NRC to obtain the official data, population censuses and reports that have effectively informed the continuous monitoring and evaluation system as well as the strategic and operational planning for the fulfilment of Global Response Plan indicators. The presence of technical personnel on the ground has allowed identifying new needs, as was the case with dengue and malaria - endemic diseases in the region. One of the strengths of the Nicaraguan health system is its up-to-date population census. The fact that it is disaggregated by sex, ethnicity, disability and age groups enables the NRC to ensure actions that consider protection, gender and inclusion factors.

The intervention strategy is built based on the identification of the main needs of the population, so the actions defined allow closing the identified gaps. On the other hand, recovery actions have been carried out aimed at strengthening the capacities of vulnerable populations in communities and of NRC staff and volunteers.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached⁴⁵: 119,742 people (17,293 families)

⁴⁶Male: 58,560

Female: 60,950

Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of people provided with safe, adequate and lasting shelter for recovery as well as settlement assistance</i>	Guatemala	10,000	14,496
	Honduras	50,000	16,510
	Nicaragua	42,500	88,736
	Total	102,500	119,742

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

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of families provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance</i>	Guatemala	2,000	2,899
	Honduras	10,000	3,302
	Nicaragua	8,500	11,092
	Total	20,500	17,293

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

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of households provided with technical support and guidance appropriate for the assistance they receive</i>	Guatemala	n/a	n/a
	Honduras	2,000	264
	Nicaragua	8,500	40
	Total	10,500	304

⁴⁵ The average number of family members in Guatemala and Honduras is 5 persons per family, while in Nicaragua the intervention area has a higher average of 8 persons per family. See the needs analysis section for more details.

⁴⁶ For all focus areas, the estimated % of men/women reached was calculated using data from the Statistical Institutes of each country on the number of people in a family and the percentage of men and women out of the total population.

Progress towards the outcome

Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions

Guatemala

During the operation's response and recovery phases, GRC has assisted families who suffered partial or total damage to their homes, most of whom were forced to move to official and unofficial collective centres.

GRC assisted 6,481 people (1,296 families) during the first phase of the response. Most people have returned home, and as of 28 May 2021 only 670 people are in unofficial collective centres; however, there is still a latent need for humanitarian assistance. As of June 2021, the GRC has assisted 14,496 people (2,899 families) including delivery of 6,260 blankets and 351 kitchen kits in several communities in Alta Verapaz and Izabal, two of the most affected departments and therefore with the greatest number of sheltered population.

Between July and August 2021, at least 1,561 kitchen kits are expected to be delivered, which are still on the way and also will be distributed in communities in both departments.



Distribution of blankets in the community El Manguito of Morales, Izabal, March 27, 2021. Source: GRC

Honduras

A multisectoral assessment was conducted in 71 communities located along the Ulúa and Chamelecón rivers including 58,958 families and 46,139 homes. The Shelter sector has prioritized the communities and is in the process assessing damage to homes in the communities of Poza del Riel (67 families), Lupo Viejo (136 families), Cruz de Valencia (281 families), Bordo Los Limones (62 families), Democracia (371 families) and Samaritana (97 families).

The intervention is being carried out through a cash transfer programme that will provide L7,500 per family. The housing-related intervention has been complemented with latrine rehabilitation to ensure a safe return, implementing a comprehensive response strategy that includes factors such as gender, diversity and disability.

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



Shelter technical team assessing housing conditions to select CTP beneficiaries in Lupo Viejo, Choloma, 4 May 2021. Source: HRC

Nicaragua

During the response and recovery phases, Nicaraguan Red Cross has provided settlement assistance to families that suffered partial or total damage to their homes. The National Society has provided emergency shelter and settlement assistance to 11,092 families (88,736 people), of which 8,002 received food kits, hygiene kits and psychosocial care in 23 collective centres set up during the immediate response phase; 3,050 received tool kits, temporary roofing (tarps), kitchen kits and blankets; and 40 were provided with materials to rehabilitate their housing during the recovery phase.

In May 2021, NRC together with the American Nicaraguan Foundation (ANF) and Habitat for Humanity signed an agreement to help 40 families to rebuild their homes. The families received a reconstruction kit, technical support and participated in an awareness-raising process with the three organizations. The NRC visited the site to monitor the home reconstruction process, during which beneficiaries expressed their gratitude for the support received. *"We thank Nicaraguan Red Cross for providing us with this zinc before it rains again and for keeping our spirits up...in truth, my income would not have allowed me to make these improvements to my house"* -Daniel Pasquier Acuña/Community of Awaskira.

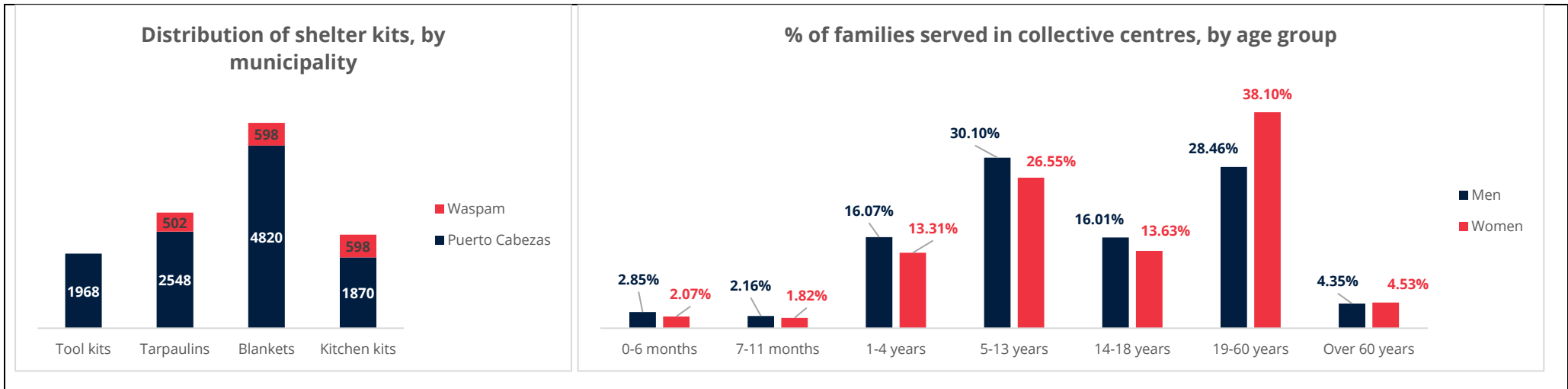
In the coming months, there are plans to distribute materials that are still in the NS warehouse, such as tarpaulins, blankets and mosquito nets. A second phase of housing reconstruction is also expected to begin, for which a plan for the distribution of shelter tool kits has been worked out, always in coordination with the local authorities so as not to duplicate efforts. Additionally, the PASSA workshop is expected to be held between July and August with the support of Habitat for Humanity.



Shelter component promoter assisting and monitoring the reconstruction of beneficiaries' homes, 10 May 2021. Source: NRC



Technical team and volunteers from the Bilwi branch on their way to the community of Páhara after delivering humanitarian aid to 340 families in Awastara, 18 March 2021. Source: NRC



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 261,073 (33,176 families)

Male: 127,158

Female: 132,349

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

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
# of people provided with food or cash assistance to cover basic needs.	Guatemala	10,000	12,845
	Honduras	20,160	5,204
	Nicaragua	25,000	243,024
	Total	35,160	261,073

Livelihoods and basic needs Output: Skills development and/or productive assets and/or financial inclusion to improve income sources are provided to target population (off-farm livelihoods).

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
# of micro-enterprises whose livelihoods have been <restored/improved compared to> pre-disaster levels	Guatemala	n/a	n/a

	Honduras	115	<i>Not started</i> ⁴⁷
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	115	0
Livelihoods and basic needs Output 2.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities.			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of families that have enough food to reach their survival threshold</i>	Guatemala	2,000	2,500
	Honduras	n/a	n/a
	Nicaragua	5,000	30,378
	Total	3,000	32,878
Livelihoods and basic needs Output 2.3: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production, increased productivity and post-harvest management (agriculture-based livelihoods)			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of families supported with assistance to protect their livelihoods</i>	Guatemala	1,000	<i>In process</i>
	Honduras	315	<i>In process</i>
	Nicaragua	1,000	<i>In process</i>
	Total	2,315	-
<i># of farmers who implement agricultural best practices</i>	Guatemala	n/a	n/a
	Honduras	200	<i>Not started</i>
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	200	-
Livelihoods and basic needs Output 2.4: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of families supported with CTP (CVA) to cover basic needs</i>	Guatemala	2,000	69
	Honduras	4,000	1,029
	Nicaragua	1,000	<i>In process</i>
	Total	7,000	1,105
<i># of volunteers trained in CTP (CVA)</i>	Guatemala	20	31
	Honduras	160	59
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a

⁴⁷ Notes:

- Activities are "not started" because they fall under the recovery phase and have not been allocated a budget.
- Activities "in process" are in coordination with local authorities or with feasibility studies in progress.

	Total	180	90
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Progress towards the outcome

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


Guatemala

As part of the first emergency response phase, Guatemalan Red Cross distributed food kits and hygiene kits in Alta Verapaz and hygiene kits in Izabal, assisting 5,575 people (1,115 families). As of June 2021, 12,845 people (2,569 families) have been assisted, mainly through distribution of food kits. The plan to distribute cash transfers to cover basic needs has begun.

In February, an induction workshop was held on the minimum points for carrying out Cash Transfer Programming (CTP) activities. The workshop was delivered by the IFRC regional Cash and Voucher Assistance senior officer and attended by 31 individuals (12 women and 19 men), including local operation coordinators and volunteers directly supporting operation actions and people from headquarters and the Alta Verapaz and Izabal departmental delegations.

The feasibility study for the CTP specifically for the Eta/lota operation in Izabal has been completed. The study defined that each family would receive a one-off transfer of Q 3,000.00 (approximately US\$ 400.00) to meet 100 per cent of families' basic food basket needs. The study also allowed defining the distribution plan and taking into consideration the minimum Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) actions (i.e., understand the local information ecosystem and community structures; provide useful information and listen to communities using the most relevant channels; act on community feedback and use it to improve our activities; monitor if people feel informed, engaged and listened to, etc.).

In the case of Alta Verapaz, it has not been defined whether a CTP feasibility study will be carried out or whether agricultural kits will be distributed, according to preliminary community surveys conducted by GRC volunteers and staff and the needs raised directly by the communities.



Person benefited with a family kitchen kit and blankets in the community of Edén Nueva Vida, Puerto Barrios, Izabal, 3 June 2021. Source: GRC

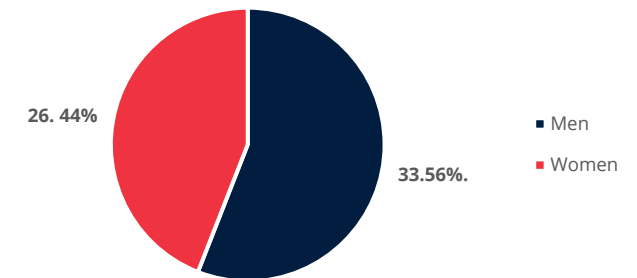
Honduras

Two CVA trainings have been carried out on use and management of the IFRC Card and the purchase and cash withdrawal processes, as well as a financial education component aimed at households; 13 volunteers received livelihoods and CVA intervention training (one face-to-face or three Moodle) to support the process of distributing assistance through debit cards; six community censuses were conducted to select beneficiaries based on selection criteria; unconditional CTPs were distributed to 59 volunteers to cover basic needs; and two CTP officers were hired to carry out the CVA delivery and monitoring process. The post-distribution surveys were carried out using the ODK tool with a sample of 687 individuals, which account for 66 per cent of beneficiary families. A hotline has been set up to receive inquiries, complaints as well as any details that may facilitate the transparency of the CVA's implementation.



CVA distribution to beneficiary families in Lupo Viejo, Choloma (May 2021)
Source: HRC

Distribution of volunteers trained in and benefitted by CVA



Nicaragua:

Since the immediate response phase, the NRC has benefitted 30,378 families (243,024 people) affected by hurricanes Eta and Iota in the Autonomous Region of the North Caribbean Coast (RACCN) and the departments of Jinotega and Nueva Segovia. The food packages have been an important form of assistance for victims, especially in a context where farmers have lost their crops and fishermen their equipment, which has put their main sources of food and their livelihoods at risk. Additionally, 5,037 boxes of milk have been delivered to schools with support from the Ministry of Education (MINED).

The 5,000-family target was exceeded by far - thanks to the private sector's trust in the National Society - through the delivery of food packages during the three-month immediate response phase. It is important to highlight the National Society's (and volunteers') effectiveness in receiving, preparing, storing, transporting and delivering the large volume of donations received during the operation.

During the response phase, volunteers also received food kits, as many of them live in the affected areas and were directly affected.

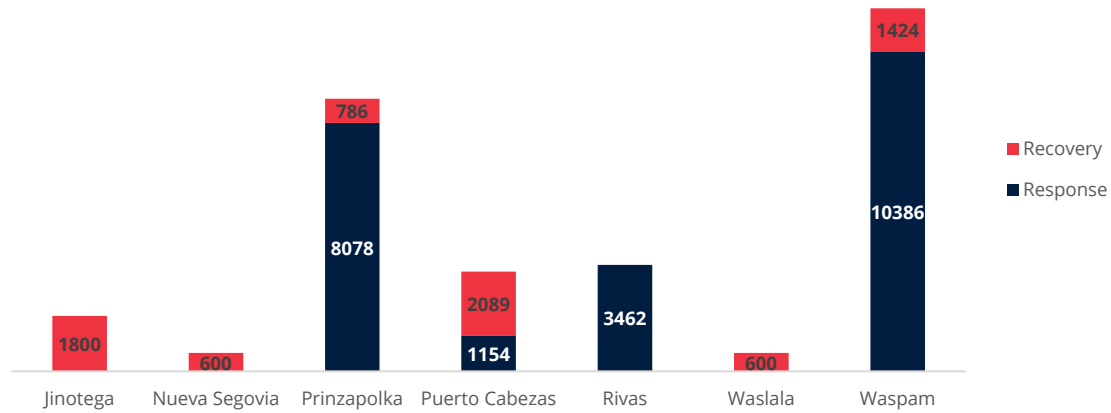
A recent feasibility study reveals the need for a cash transfer programme to families whose livelihoods have been affected by the hurricanes. If approved, 1,000 families would be benefitted with vouchers that could be redeemed in shops that sell basic household goods and/or materials to restore livelihoods (tools, fishing gear) based on a beneficiary's identified needs.

On the other hand, the operation's technical team is currently coordinating with the regional government to determine the strategy to be followed to address livelihoods issues, for which they will be provided technical assistance and supplies for the recovery and strengthening of the livelihoods of families in hurricane-affected communities.



*A beneficiary in Awastara receives her one-month food package from NRC, 16 March 2021
Source: NRC*

Distribution of food packages delivered, by municipality



Health

People reached: 54,106

Male: 26,512

Female: 27,594

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

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
# of families that reduce the immediate risks to their health posed by the emergency	Guatemala	1,000	455
	Honduras	1,600	3,005
	Nicaragua	8,500	5,351
	Total	11,100	9,953

Health Output 3.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
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# of health centres established (ERUs or medical units)	Guatemala	2	<i>Not started</i> ⁴⁸
	Honduras	1	1
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	3	1
# of people with improved access to health care and emergency health	Guatemala	1,000	2,276
	Honduras	8,000	9,015
	Nicaragua	42,500	42,815
	Total	51,500	54,106
Health Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
# of people reached through health promotion and disease prevention campaign	Guatemala	5,000	977
	Honduras	8,000	6,860
	Nicaragua	1,200	41,200
	Total	14,200	49,037
Health Output 4.1: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
# of people reached through community-based epidemic prevention and control activities (activities aimed at controlling vector-borne diseases)	Guatemala	5,000	1,817
	Honduras	3,300	1,879
	Nicaragua	4,000	20,856
	Total	12,300	24,552
# of communities with an early warning system for dengue, malaria and COVID-19	Guatemala	n/a	n/a
	Honduras	15	<i>In process</i> ⁴⁹
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	15	0
Health Output 4.2: Improved knowledge about public health issues among the targeted population and in the targeted area			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
# of people reached with CBHFA activities	Guatemala	n/a	n/a
	Honduras	8,000	434
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	8,000	434
# of volunteers and personnel trained various topics such as CBHFA with a CEA, ECV + CBS and first aid approach	Guatemala	25	45
	Honduras	750	172

⁴⁸ Activities are "not started" because they have not been allocated a budget.

⁴⁹ Activities "in process" are in coordination internally and/or with local authorities.

	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	275	217
Health Output 4.3: Control of endemic transmissible diseases during emergencies			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of health promotion and disease prevention sessions/campaigns</i>	Guatemala	7	1
	Honduras	8	<i>In process</i>
	Nicaragua	1 ⁵⁰	1
	Total	16	2
<i># of people and volunteers who receive PPE kits during health promotion and disease prevention sessions</i>	Guatemala	1,000	13
	Honduras	n/a	n/a
	Nicaragua	1,000	20
	Total	6,000	33
Health Outcome 5: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of people who receive psychosocial support</i>	Guatemala	1,000	3,459
	Honduras	2,000	3,566
	Nicaragua	3,000	32,333
	Total	6,000	39,358
Health Output 5.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of volunteers trained in psychosocial support and psychological first aid</i>	Guatemala	n/a	n/a
	Honduras	250	124
	Nicaragua	30	10
	Total	280	134
<i># of psychosocial support kits delivered</i>	Guatemala	20	10
	Honduras	1,200	617
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	1,220	627
<i># of people who receive psychosocial support</i>	Guatemala	1,000	3,459
	Honduras	2,000	3,061
	Nicaragua	2,500	31,780
	Total	5,500	38,300

⁵⁰ NRC currently measures this indicator as per people reached, instead of campaigns, with a target of 1,200 people. However, aligning the indicator to a regional response refers to the current campaign that includes different activities such as cleaning, fumigation, sensitization, and solid waste management. Details of the campaign are described below in the “progress toward outcomes” section.

# volunteers/personnel who receive psychosocial support	Guatemala	100	<i>In process</i>
	Honduras	120	189 (6 sessions)
	Nicaragua	500	553
	Total	720	742

Progress towards the outcome

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

Guatemala

As part of actions during the first stage of response, GRC carried out 679 search and rescue actions in the municipality of Puerto Barrios in Izabal and in the municipalities of Cobán and San Pedro Carchá in Alta Verapaz, as well as provided pre-hospital care to 1,597 people in Alta Verapaz and Izabal. The most recurrent consults were related to medical emergencies, trauma, and gynaecology.

People assisted with prehospital care services in the San Agustín community, Chahal, Alta Verapaz, February 23, 2021. Source: GRC



Honduras

Continuous monitoring of health conditions in collective centres and affected communities. As a result of the multisectoral assessment conducted in 71 communities and the prioritization of 17 by the Health sector, tours of the areas have been conducted, community meetings have been held, and activities to raise awareness and organize health committees have been promoted. The Sector is in the process of organizing epidemiological-control-for-volunteers (ECV) activities in 15 communities, with an emphasis on the four diseases with the highest incidence rates in the area (dengue, zika, COVID-19 and ADDs).

Transfer of Health ERU

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

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

Training sessions on ECV and Community-based Surveillance were delivered to 78 volunteers (32 women and 46 men) from councils in HRC's region III, in addition to four ECV workshops.

Nicaragua

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

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

Guatemala

As part of actions during the first stage of response, GRC promoted community organizing with community leaders, most of whom were members of Community Development Councils (COCODES), to coordinate epidemic prevention and control actions, including in the 36 collective centres supported. The GRC coordinated actions with 107 community leaders from several municipalities in Alta Verapaz and Izabal.

Eighteen volunteers from the Alta Verapaz and Izabal delegations were trained in the ODK tool to strengthen implementation of the minimum Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) actions in all components of the operation.

The GRC conducted a community campaign in Campur, San Pedro Carchá in Alta Verapaz aimed at the prevention of vector-transmitted diseases (VTDs) in which community leaders (Security Commission, Community Development Council and Health Commission), Plan International staff and Municipality of San Pedro Carcha personnel participated. As a result, approximately 12 metric tonnes of waste were collected.

The sector with the highest number of potential breeding sites was identified during the campaign, so house-to-house visits were made to destroy the breeding sites in each home. In total, 870 people (145 families) were assisted during home visits. No confirmed cases of Dengue, Chikungunya and/or Zika have been reported to date, so chemical control actions (fogging) have not been necessary.

Also 840 mosquito nets were also distributed in two communities in the department of Izabal that benefited the same number of people (280 families). During the month of July, it is planned to continue with the distribution of more mosquito nets in communities of Alta Verapaz and Izabal.

To date, GRC reports that a total of 13 volunteers are active supporting the various actions, both in the department of Alta Verapaz and Izabal, and who have been given Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), according to the needs and particular of each action.

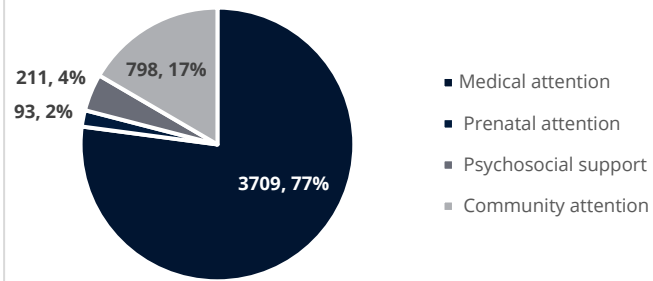
The GRC also held a workshop aimed at volunteers and personnel (including newcomers) who support the various operation components in Alta Verapaz and Izabal. The workshop, attended by 45 individuals (21 women and 24 men), addressed Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) and operation administrative and security issues.

Honduras

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

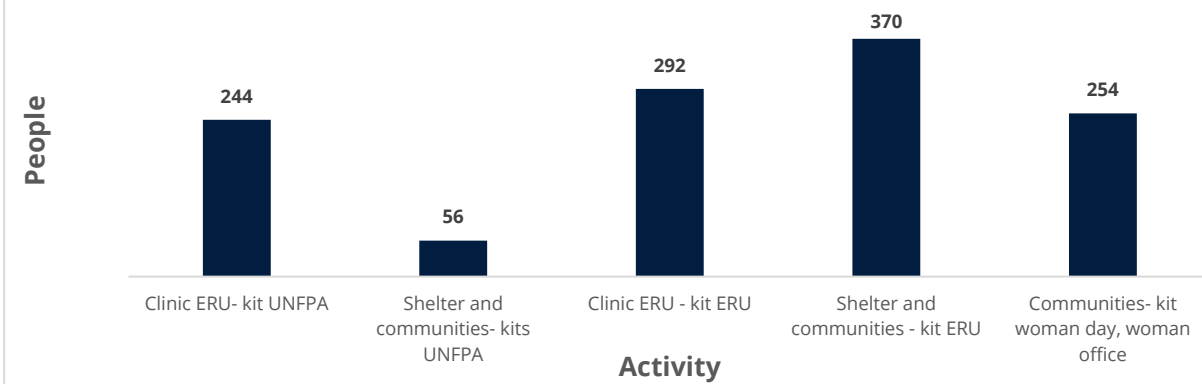
The ERU- Emergency Care Clinic, set up in a park in La Lima, Cortés, operated from 27 November 2020 to 13 February 2021, offering medical, emergency and prenatal care services, general medical consults, emergency pharmacy services, outpatient stabilization, psychosocial support services, PGI services,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

Distribution of treatments provided by the ERU-Clinic



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

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



Transfer of Health ERU

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

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

78 volunteers (32 women and 46 men) from HRC's region III councils trained on ECV and Community-based Surveillance, in addition to four ECV workshops.

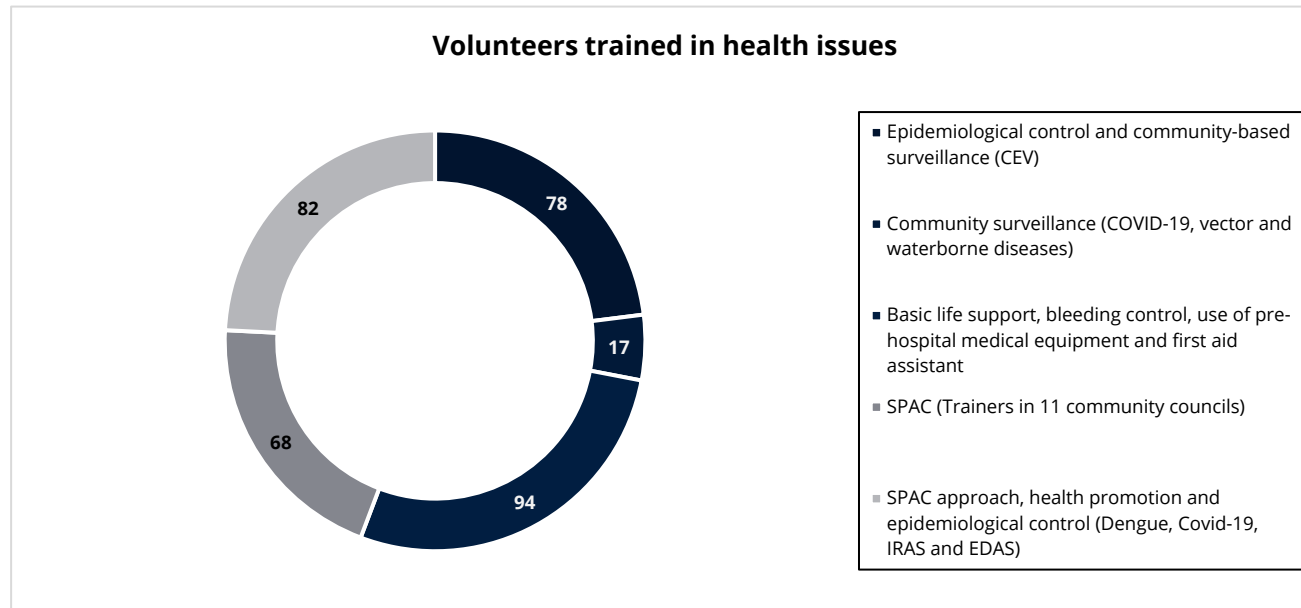
17 community volunteers (health committee) trained in community surveillance focusing on COVID-19, vector-borne diseases (dengue, malaria, leptospirosis) and water-borne diseases.

94 volunteers from Region III councils have been trained in basic life support, haemorrhage control, use of pre-hospital medical equipment and as first aid assistants.

Health services provided to 637 people (376 women and 261 men) through implementation of community brigades in Protección, Lupo Viejo and Poza del Riel.

68 volunteers (31 women and 37 men) trained in CBHFA, who have in turn developed action plans for replication in all 11 community councils.

82 volunteers from eight communities trained on CBHFA approach materials, emphasizing health promotion and complementing with epidemiological control (dengue, Covid-19, ARIs and ADDs).



17 health committees organized (with equitable gender integration) made up of 81 women and 56 men, for a total of 137 volunteers inducted to focus on health promotion and disease prevention.

Nicaragua

Forty volunteers have received talks on epidemic prevention and control, especially COVID-19 prevention measures. Volunteers are trained on methodologies to address this issue in a post-disaster community context.

To combat the high malaria rates in the area, the NRC conducted a campaign that included a set of simultaneous actions intended to reduce the spread of the disease. The main actions carried out as part of the "Give your Health a Chance Winamba" campaign were mosquito net deliveries, fumigation and cleaning days, talks on how vector-borne diseases spread, and distribution of flyers, shirts and stickers with key health promotion messages. In total, 18,864 people (2,358 families) have received mosquito nets. This campaign was carried out with technical assistance from the IFRC health team based in Panama, who helped with the brochures' content.

As part of vector control and the health campaign, the NRC delivered flyers, shirts, stickers and talks on prevention and the main symptoms of the diseases faced by the population in the RACCN, specifically malaria, dengue, dermatitis, diarrhoea and COVID-19. Additionally, spots in which volunteers briefly explained diseases were broadcast by the main media in the area (TV and radio).



Volunteer delivering mosquito nets at the Bilwi branch, 5 May 2022 Source: NRC

Distribution of mosquito nets, by community



Twenty EPP kits, consisting of one litre of 99 per cent alcohol, sunscreen, anti-mosquito cream, boots, and vest, have been delivered to Nicaraguan Red Cross volunteers and staff.

Project volunteers and operational team carry out night-time spraying sessions in the most populated neighbourhoods in Bilwi to combat vector-borne diseases. These actions are usually accompanied by the Ministry of Health (MINSa). Fumigation days have been carried out in 5,775 homes reaching a total of 20,856 people in the neighbourhoods of Alemán, Muelle San Judas, Jacobo Francis and Nueva Jerusalem in Bilwi.



Volunteer explaining main malaria symptoms and how to prevent it in the indigenous community of Wasla, 19 May 2021 Source: NRC

Health Outcome 5: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened

Guatemala

As part of actions during the first stage of response, GRC provided mental health and psychosocial support services to 3,459 people during the first 72 hours of the emergency in targeted communities and collective centres, using a community-based psychosocial approach.

During the recovery phase, the GRC is implementing a psychosocial care plan that focuses on detecting and anticipating issues and strengths with a community perspective. This is based on the assumption that the psychosocial is not an isolated or separate dimension that should be part of the care provided to affected people during and after an emergency but rather a cross-cutting action in all decision making, to ensure the relevance of actions. The plan will be implemented in target communities in Alta Verapaz and Izabal, and at least 20 GRC staff and volunteers will be provided with psychosocial support kits.

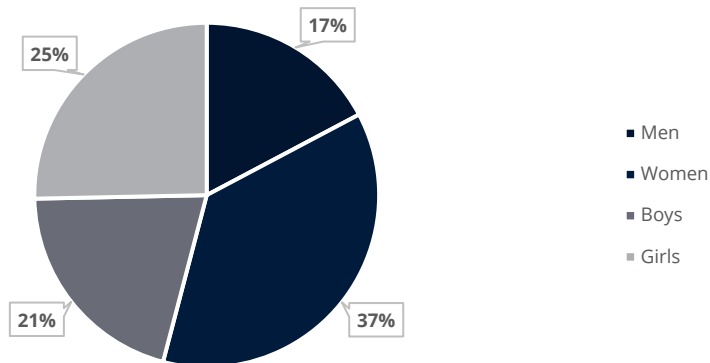


Psychosocial support intervention with two girls in the department of Izabal, November 8, 2020. Source: GRC

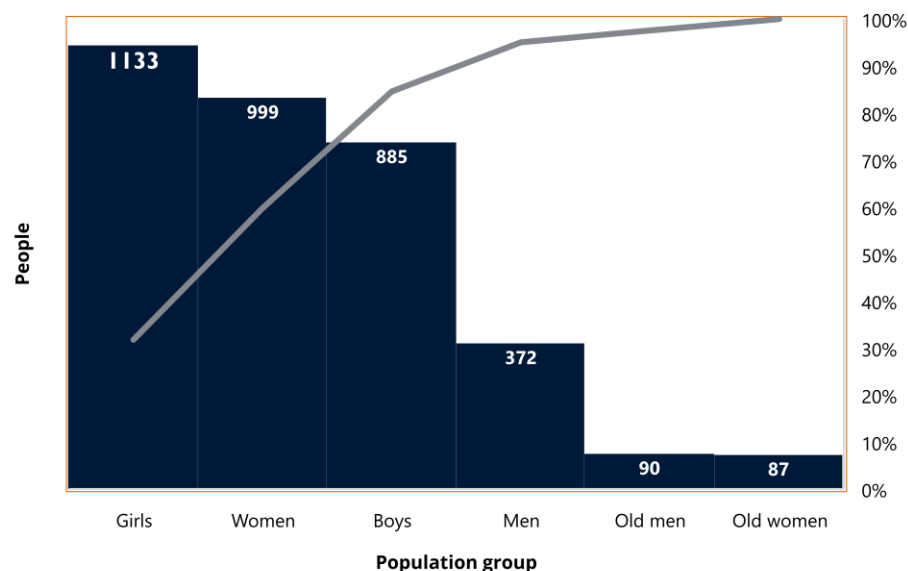
Honduras:

Psychosocial support has been provided to **3,566 individuals (462 men, 999 women, 885 boys and 1,133 girls)**, of whom 3,061 were assisted in communities (1,339) and collective centres (1,722), 453 were volunteers and 52 were SESAL staff.

Percentage of people who require psychosocial support follow-up



Distribution of population provided with psychosocial support



1,078 people have required psychosocial support follow-up.

124 volunteers from seven councils were trained in **Basic Psychological Support**, aimed at improving the learning process by incorporating an active-participatory theoretical and practical methodology proven to be effective in emergencies due to traumatic events requiring immediate intervention.

With support from the ICRC, **617** psychosocial kits were delivered through the emotional recovery strategy aimed at children, of which 500 were delivered to children in temporary collective centres, for immediate coping response through the identification and expression of emotions, and 117 to adults, to strengthen post-emergency response by establishing assertive response mechanisms to cope with the psychosocial and mental health consequences in the target population. The psychosocial kits for children contain one notebook, one interactive game, one book of mandalas, colouring pencils, markers, one pencil, one rubber ball, one Covid-19 related colouring book and one stuffed animal. Psychosocial kits for adults contain board games (cards and Bingo), one jump rope, one notebook, a book of mandalas, colouring pencils, markers, one Rubik's Cube, one Sudoku book, one body massager, as well as a bag in which to store the kit and instructions on kit content use.

In total, 189 staff and volunteers were provided psychosocial support through six sessions attended by an average of 30 individuals.

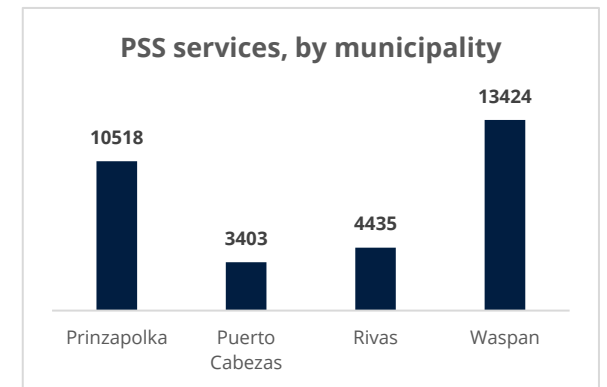


Stress management strategy with women in Poza de Riel, Choloma (March 2021)
Source: HRC

Nicaragua

The NRC has incorporated psychosocial care in each of its interventions since the beginning of the Eta/Iota operation. PSS sessions seek to mitigate the psychological distress that people may suffer after witnessing the destructive effects of high-risk weather events. The MHPSS sessions were mostly delivered in rural communities. The NS reached 31,780 people with psychosocial care.

In addition to the psychosocial care activities, the NS has delivered ten PSS backpacks to the regional and municipal governments, each of which contains a mandala, coloured pencils and an anti-stress ball.



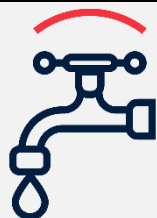


Project coordinator delivering PSS kit backpacks to the regional RACCN Governor Source: NRC



Children in Alamikamba- Prinzapolka during a PSS session, 10 March 2021. Source: NRC

In total, 553 volunteers have received MHPSS care, which has been extremely important in cheering up, motivating and addressing the emotional stress of volunteers who have participated in immediate response to this emergency. In the response phase, 549 volunteers received direct care, as most of them live in the affected areas and they and their families were directly impacted by the storms and their consequences. Additionally, 4 other volunteers are currently being followed up. Ten volunteers have been trained in psychosocial care during the recovery phase, and the first psychological aid workshop is planned for the first week of August to train 20 volunteers.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 141,994 people

Male: 69,577

Female: 72,417

WASH Outcome 6: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
# of people who receive safe water services that meet agreed standards based on the specific operational and programmatic context.	Guatemala	10,000	14,232
	Honduras	30,000	28,985
	Nicaragua	15,000	98,777
	Total	55,000	121,824

WASH Output 6.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
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<i># of volunteers and personnel trained in WASH</i>	Guatemala	N/A	N/A
	Honduras	250	167
	Nicaragua	200	20
	Total	450	187
WASH Output 6.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of people provided with safe water services</i>	Guatemala	10,000	14,232
	Honduras	30,000	28,985
	Nicaragua	15,000	98,777
	Total	55,000	141,994
<i># of wells cleaned and disinfected</i>	Guatemala	7	260
	Honduras	20	19
	Nicaragua	300	56
	Total	327	335
WASH Output 6.3: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of people reached with fumigation, cleaning, well disinfection and waste management sessions</i>	Guatemala	5,000	1,560
	Honduras	n/a	n/a
	Nicaragua	15,000	20,856
	Total	20,000	22,416
<i># of facilities fumigated</i>	Guatemala	n/a	n/a
	Honduras	200	77
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	2	77
<i># of people who receive key personal and community hygiene promotion messages</i>	Guatemala	4,000	6,170
	Honduras	30,000	13,067
	Nicaragua	15,000	42,863
	Total	49,000	62,100
WASH Output 6.4: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population			

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of families reached with hygiene items</i>	Guatemala	2,000	2,369
	Honduras	7,500	3,211
	Nicaragua	8,500	4,975
	Total	18,000	10,555
WASH Outcome 7: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in the recovery phase			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of families that reduce their risk of waterborne diseases</i>	Guatemala	n/a	n/a
	Honduras	10,000	6,287
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	10,000	6,287
WASH Output 7.1: Community managed water sources giving access to safe water is provided to target population			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of people who receive safe water services that meet agreed standards based on the specific operational and programmatic context</i>	Guatemala	n/a	n/a
	Honduras	50,000	22,665
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	50,000	22,665
WASH Output 7.2: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population.			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of people reached with key personal and community hygiene promotion messages</i>	Guatemala	n/a	n/a
	Honduras	75,000	5,719
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	75,000	5,719
Progress towards the outcome			
WASH Outcome 6: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities			
Guatemala			
<p>As part of actions during the first stage of response, GRC installed four temporary sinks in collective centres to promote handwashing as a practice to block enteric and respiratory diseases, as well as 13 safe water points (1,500 to 2,500 litres each) to assist 1,500 people (300 families) housed in collective centres in Campur, San Pedro Carchá in Alta Verapaz.</p> <p>The GRC distributed one shelter cleaning kit and 258 household cleaning kits in five communities in Alta Verapaz, assisting 1,290 people; 1,869 family hygiene kits in 19 communities in Alta Verapaz; and 500 family hygiene kits in five communities in Izabal. As of June 2021, 3,822 people (2,369 families) have been assisted through the delivery of hygiene kits. With the</p>			

money saved during the first two purchases, 500 additional family hygiene kits are in the process of being purchased, which will be distributed in the same five communities in Izabal based on the needs identified.



As part of GRC's commitment to promote water treatment in households, it distributed home treatment kits to 587 families (3,522 people) in nine communities in Cobán, Alta Verapaz. The sum of the kits consisted of 622 jerrycans, 1,244 bars of soap and 587 buckets with dispenser. In this regard, it distributed 1,270 20-litre water filters and 1,270 20-litre jerrycans with lids to 1,270 families (7,620 people) in 22 communities in Campur, San Pedro Carchá in Alta Verapaz; as well as 500 water filters and 500 jerrycans with lids to 500 families (3,000 people) in five communities in Morales, Izabal.

Based on the assumption that wells should be prioritized during the water source recovery phase given that they are the main source of water, GRC identified and individually assessed (turbidity) all contaminated wells to determine whether they needed to be cleaned and disinfected or disinfected only. As of June 2021, 83 wells have been disinfected and 177 have been cleaned and disinfected, assisting 1,560 people in Alta Verapaz and Izabal.

As of June 2021, the GRC has delivered educational sessions on personal and community hygiene (good and bad hygiene habits, handwashing and household water treatment demonstrations) based on the PHAST methodology, assisting 6,170 people (2,790 in Alta Verapaz and 3,380 in Izabal).

Cleaning and disinfection actions for artisanal wells in La Laguna Community, Puerto Barrios, Izabal, March 11, 2021. Source: GRC

Honduras

The distribution points mentioned before are located in La Lima, Villanueva, Choloma and San Manuel. The water collection and treatment point was set up in La Lima, from where the water was later transported via 5000-gallon tanker trucks to different distribution points. This activity was conducted on a daily basis by HRC volunteers trained on use of the water pump and tasked with filling the 5000- and 2500-gallon tanks.

Distribution points have been closed because they are no longer needed, as wells and water systems have been restored by water management boards or local governments. In total, **2,375,841** litres of safe water were distributed.

167 volunteers were trained in well-cleaning and use of well-cleaning tools, and well as in well-dosing, laboratory, sample collection and chlorination.

3211 jerrycans were delivered as part of hygiene or cleaning kits.

48 families benefitted through the construction of a septic tank for and the rehabilitation of two bathrooms in the Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe collective centre and ten emergency latrines built in the community of La Metálica.

Cleaning campaign in the community of Montevideo, La Lima (May 25, 2021)
Source: HRC



4,970 people benefitted through community cleaning, drainage and solid waste disposal sessions in targeted communities and collective centres.

15,575 people benefitted through delivery of personal hygiene kits, cleaning kits and jerrycans.

166 menstrual hygiene kits delivered (three packages of sanitary napkins, two bars of soap, two garbage bags and one pamphlet with menstrual hygiene information per person).

Nicaragua

Two days after the passage of hurricane Eta, the NRC technical water team deployed three water treatment plants to Prinzapolka, Waspam and Bilwi (Puerto Cabezas) to supply drinking water to neighbourhoods and communities whose service had been interrupted by the hurricane's destructive effects. The National Society provided this service during the three months of the operation, reaching 19,980 families, especially in Prinzapolka where the demand for the service was greater and widely valued by residents.

During the immediate response stage, the NS trained 20 of its volunteers (eight from Puerto Cabezas, ten from Bonanza and two from Rivas) in ASPH to enable them to assist with drinking water deliveries to hurricane-affected families. This strategy made it easier for the National Society to respond effectively to the hurricane context and has also strengthened the institution's capacity to respond to future natural disasters in the RACCN.

The NRC has cleaned and disinfected 56 wells since the emergency began. It coordinated with regional and municipal institutions to determine the wells to be prioritized based on their condition and the number of people they supply.

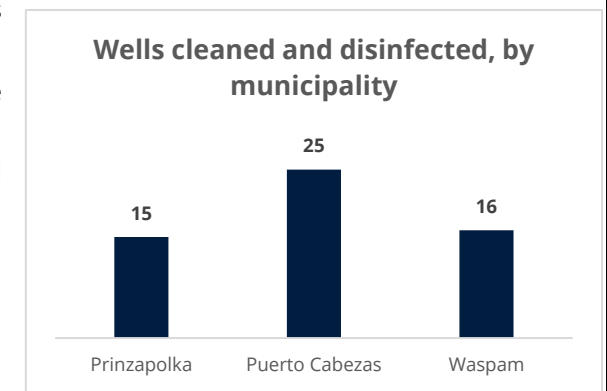
630 families (5,040 people) have received training on safe water storage and use of water treatment products. The trainings were carried out simultaneously with the delivery of water filters (630) and water storage containers (340).

Latrines: Coordination has been established with regional and municipal institutions to determine the types of pits that should be installed in communities based on durability and resistance to future natural disasters and on the target population's cultural preferences.

41,200 people have received personal and community hygiene promotion talks, which are held in all communities targeted by the NRC.

The NRC has delivered 4,975 hygiene packages in RACCN neighbourhoods and communities. Kits contain toothpaste, toilet paper, bath soap, shampoo, toothbrush, deodorant, sanitary napkins, and razors, among other basic household items.

The NRC has reached 20,856 people through fumigation days in Bilwi neighbourhoods, which are held simultaneously with cleaning days. Fumigation and cleaning days are coordinated with and supported by MINSAs.



WASH Outcome 7: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in the recovery phase

Guatemala: n/a

Honduras

765 families (3,825 people) in eight communities were benefitted by the repairs made to water pumping systems; 500 water filters were delivered in six communities, although families were trained on their use and maintenance prior to delivery; and wells have been cleaned and disinfected in 19 communities, benefitting 22,665 people who now have access to safe water.

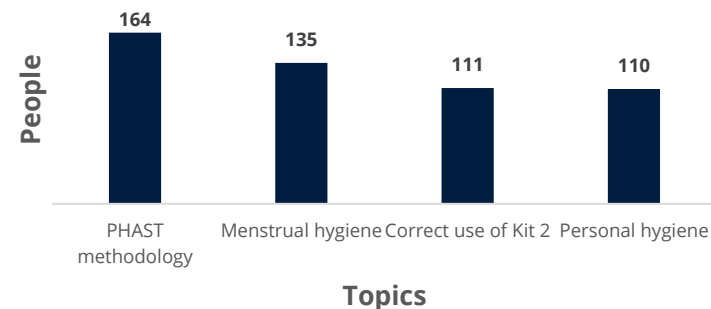
35 basins distributed in two communities to wash hands and families' food.

500 Access to Safe Water kits delivered to families in six target communities.

5,097 families benefitted through community cleaning, drainage, and solid waste management campaigns in 20 target communities.

1,098 people participated in and were directly benefitted by hygiene promotion talks, indirectly benefitting 4,101 relatives of those who received the talks, for a total of 5,719 people benefitted. The strategy is for people to replicate at home the knowledge acquired in talks.

People reached with key personal and community hygiene promotion messages



Nicaragua: n/a



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: **881**

Male: 355

Female: 526

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

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
# of people reached with PGI activities (activities, training, kit distributions, etc.)	Guatemala	1,000	881
	Honduras	n/a	n/a
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	1,000	881
# of community structures that implement actions to include and protect vulnerable populations	Guatemala	n/a	n/a
	Honduras	8	In process
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	8	-

Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 8.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.			
<i>Indicators:</i>	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of PGI, Code of Conduct and Security training sessions for volunteers and personnel</i>	Guatemala	2	2
	Honduras	4	8
	Nicaragua	3	In Process
	Total	9	10
<i># of youth networks that carry out culture of peace activities in their communities in line with their plans of action</i>	Guatemala	n/a	n/a
	Honduras	8	In process
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	8	-
Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 8.2: Programmes and operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and other forms of violence especially against children.			
<i>Indicators:</i>	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of people reached with community campaigns aimed at preventing sexual, gender, and other forms of violence</i>	Guatemala	1,000	836
	Honduras	n/a	n/a
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	1,000	836
<i># of members of community organizations and institutions trained in PGI standards</i>	Guatemala	n/a	n/a
	Honduras	150	11
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	150	11
Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 8.3: NS educational and advocacy programmes raise awareness on humanitarian challenges, cultivate humanitarian values and develop relevant interpersonal skills			
<i>Indicators:</i>	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of school kits delivered to families</i>	Guatemala	n/a	n/a
	Honduras	500	In process
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	500	-
Progress towards the outcome			
<i>Protection, Gender & Inclusion Outcome 8: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable</i>			

Guatemala

The GRC is currently conducting a community assessment in Alta Verapaz to identify priority groups (children, adolescents, people with disabilities, LGTBIQ+ community, women, older adults, etc.) in order to prioritize them during distributions. At the same time, key messages for community-level campaigns are identified, specifically to address GBV and other types of violence. The same actions are also planned in Izabal, although the community assessment is just beginning.

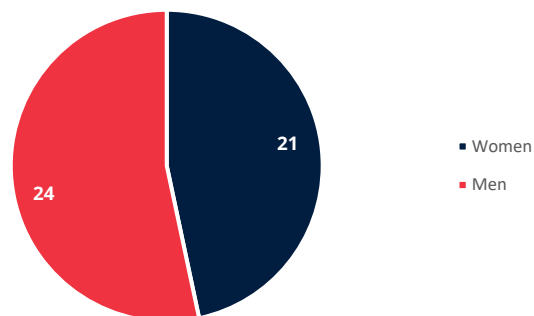
GRC has held educational prevention sessions addressing Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) issues in 13 communities in northern Cobán, Alta Verapaz, which have been attended by 836 individuals (505 women and 331 men).

The GRC delivered two workshops (one in Cobán, Alta Verapaz and one in Puerto Barrios, Izabal) to volunteers and staff (including newcomers) supporting the various operation components. The workshops dealt with Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), the International Movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, as well as operation administrative and security issues. Workshops were attended by 45 people (21 women and 24 men).



Development of a workshop on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and other types of violence in the Palo Grande Cocales Community, Cobán, Alta Verapaz, May 14, 2021. Source: GRC

Participants in CEA and PGI workshops



Honduras:

Common and green spaces were set up in six communities. In-depth interviews were conducted with key informants, focus groups, community meetings and participants in eight communities, and the data obtained was crossed with secondary sources.

Five meetings held with volunteers: two virtual meetings on Minimum Standards (attended by 48 men and 36 women) and on Disability (attended by two men and eight women); and three face-to-face meetings on Violence and the Culture of Peace as part of CBHFA trainings (attended by 27 men and 14 women from the San Pedro Sula, La Lima and El Progreso councils). Held two 1.5-hour trainings with La Samaritana and Cruz de Valencia community boards (attended by five women and seven men).

Held one training on PGI standards in the CASH sector, attended by 13 female and seven male volunteers from San Pedro Sula (aged 16 to 29 years). Held two Seven Moves trainings, attended by 10 women and 23 women who work in the operation in San Pedro Sula. Referral cases identified by the IFRC Team; 15 referrals cases were provided.

Nicaragua

In July, three gender workshops will be held with volunteers from Bilwi, Bonanza and project staff. A total of 40 people are expected to be trained. The topics to be addressed will be gender identity, affectivity and sexuality, and walking towards equality. These workshops, in addition to addressing gender issues at the individual level, aim to teach volunteers and project staff methodologies to address this transversal axis in the project's interventions. Also, in July, a Code of Conduct and Gender policy will be held in Bilwi and Bonanza with staff and volunteers.



Migration

People reached: 636

Male: 312

Female: 324

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

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of people reached with migration assistance and protection services</i>	Guatemala	300	620
	Honduras	9,000	Not started
	Nicaragua	200	16
	Total	9,500	636

Migration Output 9.1: Assistance and protection services to migrants and their families are provided and promoted through engagement with local and national authorities as well as in partnership with other relevant organizations.

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of people provided with migration assistance and protection services</i>	Guatemala	300	305
	Honduras	n/a	n/a
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	300	305
<i>NS volunteers and personnel trained in advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy.</i>	Guatemala	n/a	n/a
	Honduras	24	Not started
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a

	Total	24	-
<i># of people reached with personal hygiene kits</i>	Guatemala	300	305
	Honduras	4,000	Not started
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	4,300	305
Migration Output 9.2: Family links are restored for people separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the disaster.			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of volunteers and personnel trained in RFL</i>	Guatemala	25	<i>In process</i>
	Honduras	25	<i>Not started</i>
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	25	-
<i># of RFL cases/services</i>	Guatemala	300	315
	Honduras	TBD	<i>Not started</i>
	Nicaragua	200	16
	Total	500	331
Progress towards the outcome			
<i>Migration Outcome 9: Communities support the needs of migrants and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit and destination)</i>			
Guatemala			
<p>As part of the actions of the first stage of response to the emergency, the Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) aided with the Restoring Family Links (RFL) to 315 people. It also developed community awareness campaigns in the department of Izabal on the risks associated with migration.</p> <p>As of June 2021, the GRC has distributed 305 hygiene kits and has provided direct assistance to the same number of returned and in-transit migrants in nine collective centres and two communities in the department of Izabal. Likewise, the GRC plans to carry out a specific assessment on the needs of the migrant population, as well as the training of GRC volunteers and staff on issues related to RFL.</p>			
Honduras			
<p>The HRC is in the process of formulating an internal policy on human mobility, which is expected to be completed by the second semester of 2021. The policy will provide the guidelines that will be applied by all - from senior HRC management to beneficiaries to public institutions - so as to create an institutional strategy applicable to all areas and following international humanitarian standards. The HRC manages the CAMR-OMOA migrant return centre through which all those returning by land must pass. The Government granted the management of this centre to the HRC through an agreement signed with the Honduran Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is located about an hour away from San Pedro Sula on the road to Puerto Cortés, very close to the area where the emergency and initial recovery operation is being conducted.</p>			
Nicaragua			

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

People served	Location	Type of case	Remarks
1	Prinzapolka	Lost child	Staff in Prinzapolka found a lost child. They searched collective centres until the family was found. The child was returned that same day.
1	Ocotal	Woman in collective centre who lost touch with daughter	RFL personnel who visited the collective centre provided a call to a woman who had not heard from her daughter in Jalapa after the hurricane. Contact was finally made.
1	National Headquarters - Waspám	Woman in Managua who lost touch with relatives on the way to Waspám.	A woman from Waspám who was in Managua for a medical appointment came to NRC headquarters because she had been unable to return to Waspám or locate her relatives because of the hurricane. HQ contacted PSS-RFL personnel on route to Waspám, who managed to find her family. They sent back pictures and news that everyone was safe and sound. She was also provided food assistance.
10	National Headquarters	People missing after the hurricane	RFL and PSS offices have received ten requests (three face to face and seven by phone) from people who have missing relatives or who have lost contact with relatives after the hurricane.
3	By phone	Relatives who had lost touch with Red Cross staff on mission	Relatives of three staff members who were on mission were kept apprised, by phone, of their status. They had lost contact because of downed telephone and power lines; thankfully, communications were maintained via satellite, with support from the state, between HQ and staff, providing PSS until phone lines were restored.



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



Disaster Risk Reduction

People reached: 0

Male:

Female:

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

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
# of people reached through DRR	Guatemala	1,000	<i>Not started</i>
	Honduras	15,000	<i>Not started</i>
	Nicaragua	1,000	<i>Not started</i>
	Total	17,000	-

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

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
# of volunteers and staff trained in DRR	Guatemala	25	<i>Not started</i>
	Honduras	n/a	n/a
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	25	-
# of emergency committees at the municipal level restructured and trained in prioritized topics	Guatemala	n/a	n/a
	Honduras	5	<i>Not started</i>
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	5	-
# of communities that have community contingency plans	Guatemala	n/a	n/a
	Honduras	5	<i>Not started</i>
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	5	-
People reached with risk management awareness activities	Guatemala	n/a	n/a
	Honduras	500	<i>Not started</i>
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	500	-

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

DRR Output 11.1: Contributions to climate change mitigation are made by implementing green solutions			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of personnel and volunteers trained in disaster risk management and climate change</i>	Guatemala	TBD	<i>Not started</i>
	Honduras	25	<i>Not started</i>
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	25	-
DRR Output 11.2: Community awareness raising programmes on climate change risks and environmentally responsible practices are conducted in target communities			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of people in the community trained and sensitized on climate change</i>	Guatemala	n/a	n/a
	Honduras	500	<i>Not started</i>
	Nicaragua	1,000	<i>Not started</i>
	Total	1,500	-
Progress towards the outcome			
<i>DRR Outcome 10: Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>			
Guatemala:			
<p>Traditionally, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) worked according to a disaster, through prevention, mitigation, preparation, response, rehabilitation, reconstruction, and recovery. Currently the new approach seeks, rather than working around the disaster, to reduce risk, so the actions are aimed at its identification, analysis, assessment, preparation of capacities and conditions, management through mitigation, transfer, and adaptation, as well as post-disaster recovery. In this sense, within the framework of the Eta and Iota operation, the Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) is in the process of creating a plan to address DRR to guarantee a relevant approach, mainly in the prioritized communities of the departments of Alta Verapaz and Izabal.</p>			
Honduras			
<p>Within the framework of this operation, some awareness campaigns are being conducted at the community level aimed at COVID-19, dengue, malaria and diarrhoea prevention. The National Society maintains close ties with local governments through its branches. Coordination meetings and conversations are taking place to discuss the next steps over the next few months. A comprehensive, coordinated intervention is planned.</p>			
Nicaragua			
<p>Within the framework of the Eta and Iota operation, the NRC has designed a comprehensive strategy for risk reduction in the communities most exposed to natural disasters in the RACCN, which will be implemented in the coming months. The first visit to the communities will include a workshop on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. This first workshop will also serve to gather information and define safe areas that will serve as base for the creation of a contingency plan. Once the workshop has been completed, a community contingency plan will be created. This document will contain the main safety measures to be followed in the event of natural disasters and a mapping of the safe areas or areas that are safe from disasters.</p>			
<i>DRR Outcome 11: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas adopt climate risk informed and environmentally responsible values and practices</i>			

Guatemala: Not started.
Honduras: Together with different Ministries, the HRC provides technical support through the data collected during the assessments conducted in 71 communities. This allows the HRC to contribute to the Ministries' disaster risk reduction and early recovery actions and planning of future actions.
Nicaragua Within the framework of the Eta-Iota operation, the NRC has designed a comprehensive strategy for risk reduction in the communities most exposed to natural disasters in the RACCN, which will be implemented in the coming months. The first visit to the communities will include a workshop on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. This first workshop will also serve to gather information and define safe areas that will serve as base for the creation of a contingency plan. Once the workshop has been completed, a community contingency plan will be created. This document will contain the main safety measures to be followed in the event of natural disasters and a mapping of the safe areas or areas that are safe from disasters.

SFI 1: National Society Strengthening			
Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform			
Output S1 1.1: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of volunteers insured</i>	Guatemala	300	<i>In process</i>
	Honduras	n/a	n/a
	Nicaragua	1,500	1,200
	Total	1,800	1,200
<i># of PPE distributed to volunteers and personnel</i>	Guatemala	1,000	13
	Honduras	n/a	n/a
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	1,000	13
<i># of volunteers equipped with an institutional uniform</i>	Guatemala	n/a	n/a
	Honduras	1,000	<i>Not started</i>
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	1,000	-
	Guatemala	n/a	n/a

<i># of volunteers who receive recognition incentives for their performance within the institution, based on standards.</i>	Honduras	600	<i>Not started</i>
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	600	-
Output S1 1.2: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened			
Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of delegations strengthened through their Emergency Operation Centre</i>	Guatemala	1	<i>In process</i>
	Honduras	n/a	n/a
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	1	-
Progress towards the outcome			
<i>Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform</i>			
Guatemala			
<p>As a part of the actions to strengthen the Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC), a truck was donated to expedite the distribution processes for the Eta and Iota Operation. One ambulance was also donated to strengthen the GRC delegation in the municipality of El Estor in Izabal.</p> <p>Also, the GRC reports that a total of 13 volunteers are active supporting the various actions, both in the department of Alta Verapaz and Izabal, and who have been given Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), according to the needs and particular of each action.</p> <p>Continuous monitoring and follow-up visits have been made by the NS director and department directors, the IFRC operation project coordinator and the planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting officer.</p>			
Honduras			
<p>5,300 volunteers remain active nationwide supporting HRC activities. Volunteers in different sectors are being included in those sectors' trainings. 100 per cent of volunteers involved in the operation have been insured for the duration of the operation.</p> <p>Vehicle rental: two vehicles rented from month 2 to month 6 of the operation. One truck rented for the warehouse from month 3 to month 5 of the operation. Contract for forklifts from month 3 to month 14 of the operation. Six vehicles were donated.</p> <p>One license approved by IFRC ARO, which is in the process of being acquired. The purchase of two additional licenses in the process of being approved by headquarters.</p>			

Nicaragua

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

- The repair of the Bilwi branch, which was affected by the hurricanes.
- The acquisition of four 4x4 vans, a truck and a sedan, which will facilitate the implementation of the project's operational and administrative activities.

Continuous monitoring and follow-up visits have been made by the NS directors and the project coordinator.



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

SFI 2: International Disaster Response

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

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

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i># of ERUs mobilized</i>	Guatemala	n/a	n/a
	Honduras	6	6
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	6	6

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

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
<i>Cash transfer intervention study developed</i>	Guatemala	n/a	n/a
	Honduras	1	In process
	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a
	Total	1	-

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

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
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<i>Federation-wide reporting mechanism developed (Yes/No)</i>	Guatemala	Yes	Yes
	Honduras	Yes	Yes
	Nicaragua	Yes	Yes
Progress towards the outcome			
Outcome S2 1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured			
Guatemala			
Honduras			
<i>Deployment of ERU (Wash M15, M20, M40, Health Clinic, IT Telecommunications, Logistics)</i>			
<i>As explained in each sector, the ERU's mission has been completed for the operation.</i>			
<p>Training on concepts and norms delivered to 19 participants from HRC sectors. Pre- and post-testing showed that participants' understanding improved from 35 to 82 per cent. The training focused on key introductory concepts on inclusion and mainstreaming of CEA throughout the operation. After the training, individualized training and coaching sessions were provided to 14 key people from the WASH, Health and CTP sectors, in addition to continuous technical support to the WASH, Health, CTP and PGI sectors in relation to different aspects of the mainstreaming of community engagement activities.</p> <p>12 individuals representing all sectors involved in the operation participated in a brief workshop on the launching of the feedback system.</p> <p>Based on HRC's experiences, the WhatsApp platform has been selected as a tool, which provides standard answers through video, images and voice messages in response to the most frequently asked questions throughout the operation. It is divided into sectors, which allows users to contact a focal point for other questions, comments, or concerns. Coordination between CEA, CTP, WASH and Health to identify the most frequent questions and the relevant answers. After the tool was launched, messages were tested by communities and revised accordingly. The tool can be scaled up to include direct interactions through volunteer operators. Focus Groups: CEA and PGI have jointly organized focus group discussions and community meetings in five communities to learn about their priority needs, their information needs and their preferred communication channels, as well as community structure and dynamics. Formal and informal leaders have been interviewed.</p> <p>9 focus groups, community meetings and interviews with key people were organized. Likewise, a survey was started to collect information and open two-way lines of communication in order to increase the level of trust between the community and the RC. 201 people were reached (90 men, 111 women) through CEA.</p>			
Nicaragua			

An effective, reliable and accountable IFRC

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

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

Indicators:	Country	Target	Actual
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<i>Lessons learned workshop conducted</i> ⁵¹ (Yes/No)	Guatemala	Yes	-
	Honduras	Yes	-
	Nicaragua	Yes	-

Progress towards the outcome

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

Guatemala

Honduras

Nicaragua

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

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

An external consultant was hired to conduct the workshop, and as of the writing of this report, the findings has not been issued yet.



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

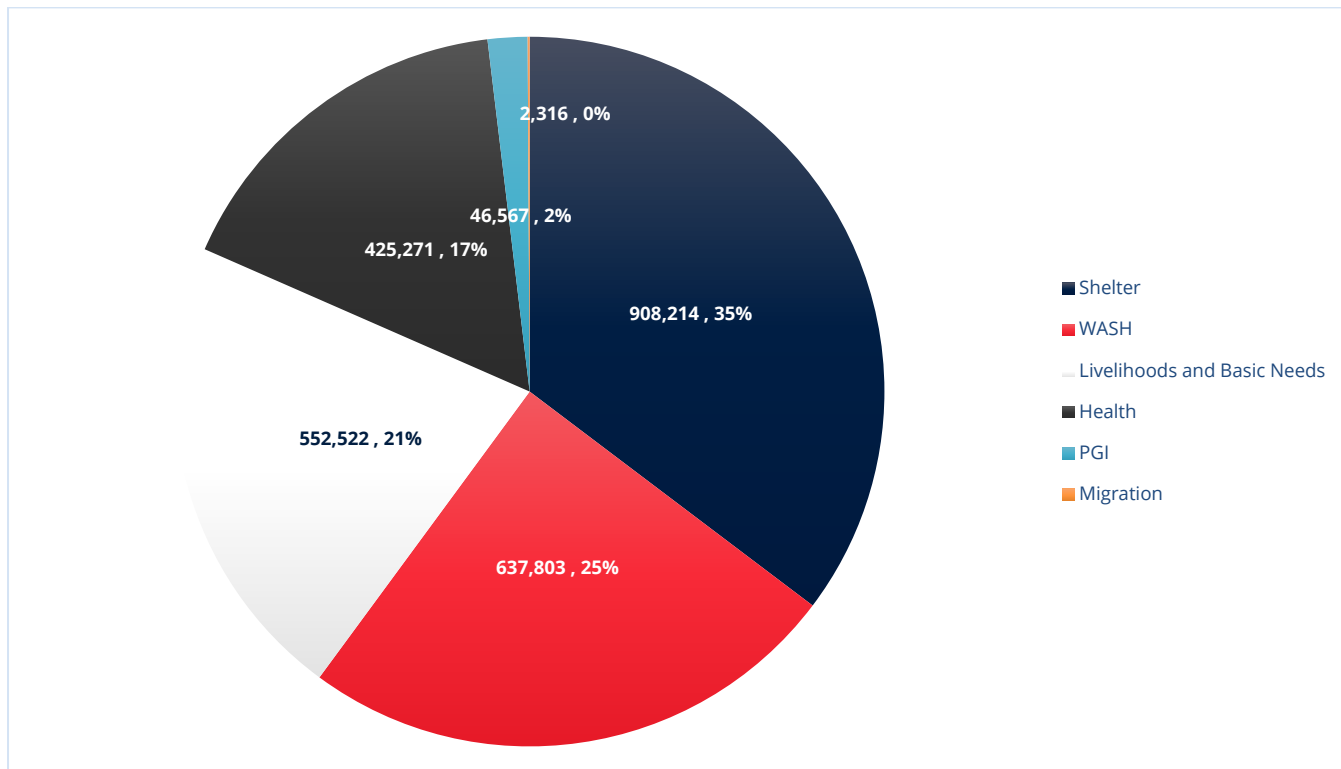
⁵¹ This indicator refers to the Lessons Learned workshop conducted at the end of the operation.

D. FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

The SF11 line reflects an over execution due to the provisions recorded in May for funds pending to be rendered by the National Societies.

Additionally, the National Societies are working on an update of their budgets and plan of actions to align them with the current needs of the recovery stage of the operation.

Expenses by Area of Focus:



Contact information

Reference documents

→ Click here for:

- [Previous operation updates](#)
- [Emergency Appeal Revision](#)

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

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How we work

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

Emergency Appeal

Interim FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/11-2021/05	Operation	MDR43007
Budget Timeframe	2020/11-2022/05	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 16 Jun 2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDR43007 - Central America - Hurricane Eta

Operating Timeframe: 08 Nov 2020 to 31 May 2022; appeal launch date: 08 Nov 2020

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	461,000
AOF2 - Shelter	2,776,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	3,357,000
AOF4 - Health	3,837,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	5,880,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	311,000
AOF7 - Migration	213,000
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	2,710,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	1,102,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	408,000
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	1,085,000
Total Funding Requirements	22,140,000
Donor Response* as per 16 Jun 2021	11,441,122
Appeal Coverage	51.68%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	3,152	0	3,152
AOF2 - Shelter	1,356,376	908,214	448,162
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	2,019,210	552,522	1,466,688
AOF4 - Health	567,568	425,271	142,297
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	2,086,929	637,803	1,449,126
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	178,387	46,567	131,820
AOF7 - Migration	20,280	2,316	17,964
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	1,571,080	1,789,335	-218,255
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	605,411	459,993	145,418
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	304,222	9,465	294,757
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	747,592	170,453	577,139
Grand Total	9,460,207	5,001,938	4,458,270

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2021/05

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	9,065,174
Expenditure	-5,001,938
Closing Balance	4,063,237
Deferred Income	2,389,469
Funds Available	6,452,705

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	1,000,000	Reimbursed :	1,000,000	Outstanding :	0
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Emergency Appeal

Interim FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/11-2021/05	Operation	MDR43007
Budget Timeframe	2020/11-2022/05	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 16 Jun 2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDR43007 - Central America - Hurricane Eta

Operating Timeframe: 08 Nov 2020 to 31 May 2022; appeal launch date: 08 Nov 2020

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
Avianca Holdings SA	25				25		
Bloomberg	2,228				2,228		
British Government	12,837	200,215			213,052		
British Red Cross	207,743	44,639			252,382		
British Red Cross (from British Government*)	1,183,670				1,183,670		
Charities Aid Foundation (from PepsiCo*)	110,882				110,882	24,283	
Charities Aid Foundation (from Walmart Foundation*)	437,550				437,550		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	1,463	25,210			26,673		
European Commission - DG ECHO	594,317				594,317		
Finnish Red Cross	108,289				108,289		
French Government	54,231				54,231		
Iraqi Red Crescent Society	1,351				1,351		
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	801,145				801,145		
Italian Red Cross	164,592				164,592		
Japanese Government	782,479				782,479	193,774	
Japanese Red Cross Society	42,934				42,934		
Luxembourg Government	0				0	107,816	
Luxembourg - Private Donors	627				627		
Norwegian Red Cross	200,583				200,583		
On Line donations	15,228				15,228		
Red Cross of Monaco	32,514				32,514		
Remitly Inc	13,748				13,748		
Swedish Red Cross	1,820,598				1,820,598		
Swiss Government	500,000				500,000		
Swiss Red Cross	159,000				159,000		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	50,044				50,044		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	374,012				374,012		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	424,897				424,897		
The OPEC Fund for International Development	399,952				399,952		
Turkish Red Crescent Society	20,000				20,000		
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme (fron	17,654				17,654		
United States Government - USAID	187,503				187,503	2,063,595	
UPS foundation	73,015				73,015		
Total Contributions and Other Income	8,795,111	270,064	0	0	9,065,174	2,389,469	
Total Income and Deferred Income					9,065,174	2,389,469	