

2020

Emergency Response Plan



The New Humanitarian (11/10/2020).

Guatemala: Response to Tropical
Storms ETA and IOTA

ChildFund

11/27/2020

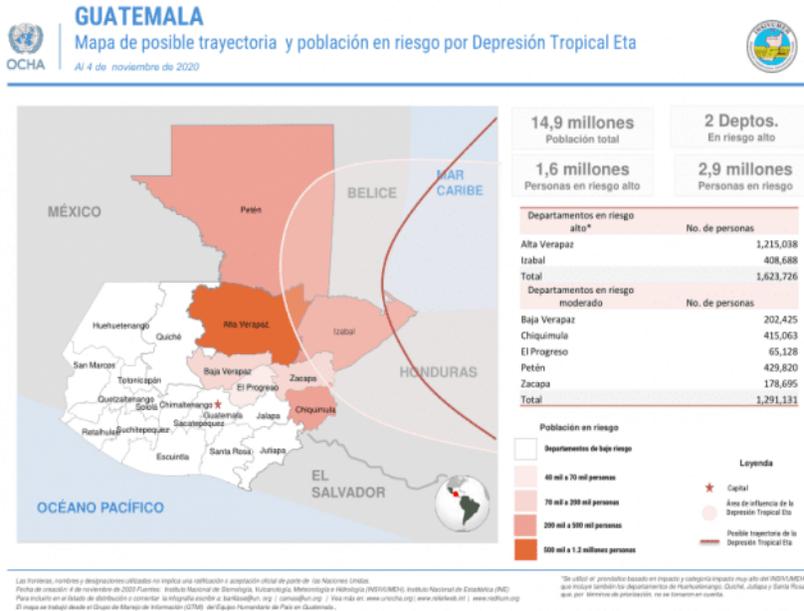
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COUNTRY OFFICE	Guatemala																																			
	DURATION	December 2020 thru June 2021																																		
		(2) departments: Alta Verapaz and Huehuetenango																																		
LOCATIONS																																				
	SITUATION	As of November 27 th 2020																																		
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ACTION OBJECTIVE	Goal: Protect the lives and wellbeing of survivors of tropical storms ETA and IOTA in Alta Verapaz and Huehuetenango, Guatemala							
	O.1: Reduce the suffering of affected households through the provision of immediate relief assistance							
	O.2: Improve the emotional resiliency of affected households by given them access to psychological support							
	O.3: Help homeless households build a temporary lodging							
BUDGET (TARGET)	US\$450,445							
IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	Asociación de Amigos del Desarrollo y la Paz, ADP Asociación Tierra Nueva							
FUNDING SOURCES (CONFIRMED & UNCONFIRMED)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Confirmed</th> <th>Unconfirmed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Amount in US\$</td> <td>US\$54,410.80</td> <td>US\$450,442.13</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Confirmed	Unconfirmed	Amount in US\$	US\$54,410.80	US\$450,442.13
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1. LATEST SITUATION



The 28th named storm of the 2020 Atlantic hurricane season was ETA. As of November 2nd the depression strengthened into a Tropical Storm and over the following hours it turned into a category-4 hurricane. ETA first landed in Nicaragua and moved across Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador. Other countries impacted in the region were Belize, Costa Rica, and Panama.

In Guatemala ETA dropped torrential rains causing rising river levels, flooding and landslides; the hardest hit department of 18 impacted in the country [81% of the territory] was Alta Verapaz where a massive landslide buried 30 houses¹, causing the highest death toll of the country. The National Coordinating Board for Disaster Risk Reduction, CONRED² in Guatemala, reported 311,300 people affected in the aftermath of ETA and US\$386 million more in losses [infrastructure, crops, and livelihood]. The final recount following ETA is this:

Department Name	Affected People	Death Toll	Unaccounted people
Izabal	80,800	13	
Alta Verapaz*	78,000	8	100
Huehuetenango*	25,200	7	
Chiquimula	19,240		
Quiche*	14,100	14	
Petén	13,300		

(*) Includes villages where CF is working
Source: CONRED, Nov 2020

Guatemala’s president, Mr. Alejandro Giammattei, declared a state of calamity as 60% of the north-eastern region was flooded; the region included the departments of Izabal, Alta

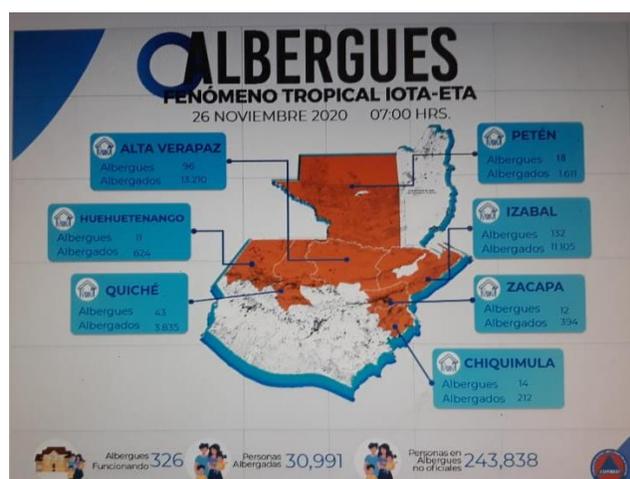
¹ Agencia EFE (November 7th 2020). Guatemala busca a mas de cien desaparecidos, tras el paso destructor de ETA . Accessed <https://www.efe.com/efe/america/sociedad/guatemala-busca-a-mas-de-cien-desaparecidos-tras-el-paso-destructor-eta/20000013-4388642>.

² National Coordinating Board for Disaster Risk Reduction, CONRED (November 19th 2020). Mas de 100,000 afectados por los efectos de IOTA en Guatemala. Accessed <https://conred.gob.gt/emergencia/>

Verapaz, and Quiche. More specifically, 150 houses were buried under a massive landslide in the village of Quejá near San Cristobal Verapaz³.

Thirteen days later, the next named storm came to be IOTA which impacted the same areas ETA had; again Alta Verapaz, Izabal, and Quiche suffered the most. Health facilities in the three departments reported infrastructure damaged. In the villages where ChildFund works, people had not gone back to their houses as these suffered structural damages; most of the families remain in made-up shelters which do not have optimal conditions for space, management, prevention of water-borne diseases and COVID-19, control of non-COVID respiratory infections, and have precarious sanitation.

Latest official recount of people affected is the following



Province	# shelters	# people in shelter
Izabal	132	11,105
Alta Verapaz	96	13,210
Quiche	43	3,835
Peten	18	1,611
Chiquimula	14	212
Zacapa	12	394
Huehuete-nango	11	624
Totals	326	30,991
People in non-official shelters		243,838

As of November 27th the official nationwide aftermath of both storms ETA and IOTA is the following

# affected people	# damaged houses	# affected farmers	# wounded people	# people disappeared	Death toll
2,207,881	80,448	952,845	27	100	60

Source: National Disaster Risk Reduction Bureau (CONRED). <https://conred.gob.gt/emergencia/>

2. PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES

The World 2019-Disaster Risk Index (DRI)⁴ monitors the evolution of risk in relation to each of the predominant hazards in a given country; the degree of physical exposure and of

³ The New Humanitarian (November 10th, 2020). "The Ixil helping the Ixil": Indigenous People in Guatemala Lead Their Own Hurricane ETA Response". On-line: <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/news-feature/2020/11/10/guatemala-hurricane-eta-indigenous-response>

vulnerability to the risk is also measure. DRI ranks Guatemala in the tenth position of the ten most vulnerable countries in the world. In the Latin America region, Guatemala is the MOST vulnerable country to volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes. The country is a ticking bomb if other non-disaster related risks are taken into account like population density, ill urban planning, poor enforcement of legal framework to manage natural resources and protect the environment, and insufficient public investment in social protection and in disaster risk reduction capacities nationwide.

Environmental challenges in Guatemala help understand the country's vulnerability and poverty; deforestation, intensive farming, poor farming practices among peasant farmers, soil erosion translate into dropping down water tables across the highland regions. Rainfall patterns are altered with short torrential downpours causing landslides each year. Cattle ranching and large-scale agriculture drive deforestation; likewise, the use of pesticides and other chemicals runoff pollute rivers, lakes, and drinking water sources. Slash-and-burn practices of peasant farmers also damage soils and pollute air and water. Finally, mining operations are widespread in the highlands with little control from government agencies. These are accountable for spooking tensions and conflicts mostly with indigenous villages that uphold to their ancient rights to land and to protect Mother Nature.

Land rights pose another risk to man-made disasters, encourage poor land use practices, prevent indigenous people from having equal rights to own land, and nurture the establishment of "shanty towns" at foothills and around urban areas.

The highlands are also part of the so-called *dry corridor* that is subject to recurrent droughts making livelihood extremely hard for individuals living there, especially Mayan people. Drought-flood cycles also makes difficult to harvest regularly; therefore, people along the dry corridor cannot stock food, eat properly or collect seeds from season to season. Alta Verapaz and Huehuetenango sit along the dry-corridor. Natural hazards like volcanic eruptions, droughts, earthquakes, hurricanes, and seasonal rains cause devastation because of such pre-existing vulnerabilities. ETA and IOTA widened with the highlands this time.

Guatemala also has one of the highest prevalence of stunting among under-five children in the region; one of two indigenous children is stunted and had a low-weight at birth. In terms of stunting prevalence, poor and rural indigenous children are twenty years behind nonindigenous children with similar characteristics⁵

As of March 2020, Guatemala is facing the pandemic. The Center for Disease Control sets a warning level 3, for COVID-19 risk which is high. Accumulated cases between March and

⁴ World Risk Report (2020). Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft and Ruhr University Bochum – Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict (IFHV). Available on-line: <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/WorldRiskReport-2020.pdf>. Accessed November 18th 20202.

⁵ Gatica-Domínguez, G., Victora, C., & Barros, A. (2019). Ethnic inequalities and trends in stunting prevalence among Guatemalan children: an analysis using national health surveys 1995-2014. *International journal for equity in health*, 18(1), 110. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12939-019-1016-0>

November 2020 are 121,798, with 110,209 COVID-19 survivors and 4,161 death toll⁶. The pandemic is far from being controlled and again indigenous people are at a greater risk not only because poor health but also because of poor access to healthcare services and language barriers limiting their understanding of health risks associated to the pandemic. There are twenty-one diverse linguistic groups among Mayan, which make up 51% of total population. Those most commonly spoken Mayan languages are Q'eqchi', Cakchiquel, Mam (Maya), Tzutujil, Achi and Pokoman. Many indigenous people cannot speak Spanish, the official language in Guatemala.

3. NEEDS ASSESMENT AND GAP ANALYSIS

CFI and its affiliates, Tierra Nueva and ADP, conducted a rapid assessment of the situation of the families directly affected by tropical storms ETA and IOTA. These people remain in made-up shelters being administered by faith groups and private owners of facilities where families sought temporary refuge. These are NOT government-led shelters and therefore the situation inside is critical as people are lacking access to potable water, toilettes, and other utensils to shield themselves against rain, bugs, and cold weather. Shelters are crowded and it is extremely difficult to keep social distancing among members of different families. People do not have access to bleach, face masks, and soup and thus sheltered people are facing a real life-threatening environment as COVID-19 is still spreading in communities

Health: Most of displaced people are shielded in non-official shelters which are managed by good-hearted volunteers without much knowledge of protective measures to minimize risks of common infectious diseases, and COVID-19. Common infectious diseases associated to climate change are those vector-transmitted (dengue fever, chikunguña fever, zika fever, diarrhea, and leptospirosis). The presence of COVID-19 stretched out the health system beyond its capacity. Preventing the pandemic forced other health services to be shut down like vaccinations, sexual and reproductive health services, mental health services, and health care for people suffering chronic conditions like diabetes, hypertension and HIV. Guatemala is set at level 4, high risk of COVID-19 community spreading⁷

Protection: Prolonged crowdedness prone people to fight for space, food, water, and some privacy. Children and women are most at-risk of facing violence anytime for as long as they are displaced. Additionally, Guatemala receives a constant influx of migrants from Honduras, El Salvador, and other countries as they head to the US. These people also lack protection in terms of legal aid and health. Most of irregular migrants are women, who are exposed to discrimination, sexual harassment, and commercial exploitation. Guatemala reports 12 cases of violence against women on a daily basis and in 91% of such cases a girl is the victim. Likewise, girls make up 29% of pregnancies among women.

⁶ <https://www.coronatracker.com/country/guatemala/>

⁷ <https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices/covid-4/coronavirus-guatemala>

Food security: Most of the inhabitants of the prioritized villages are smallholder farmers cropping staples like corn, and beans, and small livestock. Cash crops generating some earnings were *achiote* (spice), sweet potato, chili, , plantain, bananas, blackberries, yucca, tomato, coriander, squash, rice, and papaya which are sold in local markets. Floods wiped out their groves and thus farmers lost both livelihood and food for their families. Of the damage assessment conducted by CHF's affiliates, loss of crops and livelihood are these

Cash crops	Hectares	Acres
Corn	83.95	207.29
Beans	4.54	11.21
Bananas / plantain	45.45	112.22
Chile	27.27	67
Tomato	6.81	16.81
Yucca	2.27	5.60
Rice	2.72	6.72
Papaya	2.21	5.46
Other	5.0	12.35
Livelihood lost	180.22	444.66

It is worth mentioning that these people live along the Dry Corridor which is subject to recurrent droughts too. The pandemic worsened the malnutrition index among young children, endangering achievement of SDG 2 (zero hunger). In 2019, Guatemala had 3.1 million people in phase 3 as per the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification⁸. Drought before floods made food insecurity to rise from 7.4% in 2019 to 28.8% in 2020 in Alta Verapaz.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene: floods damaged water supply and sanitation facilities, making it difficult for survivors to have access to drinking water and risking contamination as sanitation facilities and sewage systems collapsed. On top of this, high levels of standing water spoors infectious diseases as water transport bacteria, parasites, and viruses.

Shelter: flash floods damaged houses and destroyed personal belongings. To offer some protection against cold and bugs, the action will distribute mosquito nets, blankets and mattresses for children not to be on the floor.

Temporary lodging: there are 25 homeless families (15 in Alta Verapaz and 10 in Huehuetenango) that need immediate support to condition a new place to stay.

As far as the gap analysis goes, there are nine international organizations responding to both COVID-19 and to the effects of ETA and IOTA. Most of these organizations focus their actions on the provision of water and food and in improving sanitation and hygiene. Only one organization has an action under the protection sector.

⁸ <http://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-website/where-what/latin-america-caribbean/guatemala/en/>

4. BENEFICIARY TARGET GROUPS & GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

The following chart give account of 631 head of households that CFI and its affiliates are going to assist over the next eight months. All of the families listed below with the exemption of Sepur Zarco and Santa Cruz Verapaz are areas where CFI and its partners are currently working.

Department	District	Village Name	CFI	Affiliate Name	# of Fam.	# adults	# children	# girls	# boys
Alta Verapaz [Maya Q'eqchi']	La Tinta	La Tinta	Y	ADP	32	61	134	68	66
Alta Verapaz [Maya Q'eqchi']	Panzós	Xucup Panla & Civich	Y	ADP	45	86	188	96	92
Alta Verapaz [Maya Q'eqchi']	Panzós	Sepur Zarco	N	ADP	151	289	631	322	309
Alta Verapaz [Maya Q'eqchi']	Santa Cruz Verapaz	Chitul, Chixajau, Acamal, Pambach	N	ADP	124	65	519	265	254
Huehue-tenango [Maya Mam]	Aguacatán	Xenaxicul	Y	Tierra Nueva	153	292	640	327	314
Huehue-tenango [Maya Mam]	Cuilco*	Boqueroncito Alto, Aldea Agua Dulce. Caserío Flor del Café, Santa Rosa, Los Rosales	Y	Tierra Nueva	126	240	527	269	258
					631	1032	2639	1347	1294

(*) This municipality includes families taking part in the Canadian-funded project "Preventing Irregular Child Migration in Central America, PICMCA"

Alta Verapaz (Central Highlands): The 45 families in Xucup-Panlá and Chivich still remain sheltered in extremely precarious conditions as their houses are damaged; peasant farmers in the Xucup village produce corn, beans, blackberries, yucca, tomatoes, coriander, squash, rice, chili pepper, and papaya. Tropical Storm ETA wiped out these crops and thus these families face starvation and food insecurity in the long-run. In the La Tinta village additional 32 families remain isolated as first responder teams cannot get across swollen river Polochic to assist them. Most of the inhabitants of the La Tinta village are dedicated to agricultural activity with which they generate income through commercial activities of products such as corn, beans, achiote, sweet potato, chili, marzipan, plantain, bananas; others had small livestock [poultry and sounder].

Huehuetenang (Coffee Western Highlands): The most affected areas are the upper part of Chiantla, the inter-American highway to La Democracia and the community of Xenaxicul in the municipality of Aguacatán. Fortunately, human losses are not reported in the

communities. This is a mountainous region in the border with Mexico where the *Sierra de los Cuchumatanes* includes peaks of 10,997 feet and important rivers run through. The Chixoy river and the Cuilco river overflow cutting off Xenaxicul. Emergency taskforce could not get across to evacuate some 153 families. These people lost houses and livelihood alike.

5. RESPONSE APPROACH

The plan's approach places human dignity, the right of people to control their lives at the top of the intervention. In preparing this plan, the team considered the Sphere guidelines.

5.1 Health

Since last April, the team in Guatemala is conducting another humanitarian action that is part of the global response plan to the pandemic. As a result of this, the team already developed tools to contextualize messages regarding health risks and preventive measures in four Mayan languages. These messages are disseminated through local radio spots and SMS mobile messages. Also there are storybooks produced for child caregivers to use when speaking with children about COVID-19. This action will focus in preventing community spreading of the virus SARS-COV2 causing COVID-19; also, in providing remote psychological aid to care for the mental wellbeing of target groups, particularly because of post-trauma stress occurrence.

Furthermore, psychological first aid will be provided on a need-basis and thus partners will undertake a needs assessment. Emphasis of first aid psychological support will be in preventing violence against children and women. Partners will also establish coordination with mental health care providers within the public system to care for specific needs and for the case management of alleged victims of violence. In this action, psychological first aid mostly refers to listening carefully, assessing basic needs and ensuring that people are referred for their case management. Technical staffs will be brought on board as there is not an in-house capacity; these staffs will conduct home visits and will work with small groups. Since this set of activities requires some face-to-face sessions, staff must comply with necessary protocols to minimize risk of COVID-19.

Psychologists will produce short videos and short messages in Mam and Q'echi languages about post-trauma stress management; these will further disseminate via social media, SMS messages via mobile and WhatsApp. Further to counseling adults, psychologists will also counsel children and will need a kit to work with. Each kit is made of moppets, coloring books, crayons, pencils, story books, toys, and a backpack.

5.2 Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

This emergency response plan is embedded into the on-going response plan to the pandemic. Therefore, it is critical to secure access to clean water and to improve both sanitation and personal hygiene. The principal limitation in securing water supply, good sanitation and hygiene among affected target groups is the fact that most come-and-go to the made-up shelter. Therefore, instead of supporting made-up shelters, the action is targeting individual head of households under this sector.

5.3 Food Security and Nutrition

Because of the devastation many local vendors are not operating and thus ADP and Tierra Nueva program staffs are in capacity to make home delivery of food basket. Quantities are computed for a family of five members for three months; the content is based on the local preferred diet. The food basket includes one allotment of seeds to ensure access to food over the coming months; the cost of a food basket is as follows:

5.4 Shelter and Settlement

Rain still continues and nonstop exposure to cold weather and humidity increase risks of respiratory diseases like common cold. A one-off shelter kit will also be distributed to target groups

There are twenty-five families that were left homeless by Tropical Storm ETA; each will receive a cash transfer to buy materials to rebuild their houses. The face value of the cash-transfer is US\$645.00.

6. IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CFI and its affiliates Tierra Nueva and ADP have been involved in previous humanitarian actions due to several emergencies caused by earthquakes, flash floods caused by seasonal rains, drought, and more recently the pandemic. Each time, CFI and its affiliates work with community volunteers to improve their know-how and skills to respond to and adapt to frequent sudden crisis. This humanitarian action will complement existing government-led relief actions in targeted area

The humanitarian action will be implemented in strict compliance of mandatory sanitary protocols to prevent the virus spread and protect both staffs and beneficiaries against SARS-COV2. CFI and its affiliates will collaborate with community volunteers in identifying and assisting children at-risk of post-trauma stress, especially among households with children

with disabilities and single female-headed.

CFI and its affiliates will assess the condition of each head of household to gain access to digital means to receive a one-off cash transfer *in lieu* of food and NFI baskets. Regardless of this, all beneficiaries will gain access to psychological support. CFI and ADP will adopt a feedback mechanism to receive suggestions or complains about the response mechanism in place.

Roles and responsibilities of CF and its partners in regards to this action is summarized next.

	ChildFund	ADP	Tierra Nueva
Prepare the emergency response plan			
Mobilize resources required to implement response plan			
Prepare all IEC materials			
Establish direct contact with target Head of Household			
Procurement of goods & services to implement action			
Establish collaboration agreement with local institutions and government			
Liaise with other agencies delivering relief aid			
Distributing relief aid			
Collecting back-up evidence of aid distributed			
Follow up on each HHS			
Reporting progress			

7. WORK PLAN

The proposed action plan is this:

	Activity	Indicator	MONTHS							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Selection and assembling of humanitarian team	<u>One</u> humanitarian response coordinator <u>Five</u> psychologists <u>Two</u> deployed aides-de-camp								
2	Liaising with UN Clusters, CONRED, INGOs, etc	Coordination mechanism in place								

	Activity	Indicator	MONTHS							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Procurement of Goods & Serv	# of bids / contracts								
4	Distribution of Kits	631 Health kits 631 food baskets 631 packs of seeds/herbs 631 WASH kits 631 Shelter kits 25 cash transfers for temporary lodging 5 kits – psych first aid								
5	Preparation of IEC materials									
6	Dissemination of IEC material									
7	Psychological support									
8	Follow-up psych support									
9	Cross agency coordination									
10	Admin & Logistics									
11	Monitoring									
12	Reporting									
13	Feed-back compilation									

8. CROSS-CUTTING AREAS

The action will give priority to single female heads of households with or without infant children or children with disabilities. Households with older children, children with disabilities, and elder members are also a first priority for this action. It is relevant to mention that heads of households are assessed on a need-basis and vulnerability approach before being included in this action.

The action places an emphasis in safeguarding children and protecting women against violence. All staff involved in implementing this action as well as community volunteers aiding staffs must adhere to CF's child safeguarding policy and code of conduct. Community volunteers will further help identify families in need of psychological first aid and will continue surveilling the state of violence against children.

9. COORDINATION

Implementing this action will require CF and its affiliates to liaise with the Ministry of Health, Education, and Agriculture as well as with local governments and Disaster Risk Reduction brigades on the ground in Alta Verapaz and Huehuetenango. In Alta Verapaz coordination with Plan International is already in place as it is the other INGO providing aid relief in San Cristobal Verapaz, Santa Cruz Verapaz and Panzos. In Huehuetenango and in the municipalities prioritized by this action only CF will deliver aid.

The team behind the implementation of this plan will establish close coordination with the UN cluster system (Health and Protection), with CONRED, and relevant decision makers of the central government.

10. RESILIENCE BUILDING/SUSTAINABILITY/TRANSITION STRATEGY

The team in Guatemala is anticipated supplementary actions needed to ease the transition back to the development agenda. On the one side, a comprehensive intervention to build community capacities in disaster risk management; on the other hand, an equally comprehensive intervention to strengthen both capacity and practices in matters of resilient agriculture to climate change and protection of green jobs.

11. MONITORING OF THE WORK PLAN

CFI will further monitor full compliance of its child-safeguarding policy at all times during the implementation period of the humanitarian action.

CFI program manager in close coordination with ADP and Tierra Nueva will support the project coordinator implement the work plan and monitor progress towards planned outputs. They will also piece together a final financial and narrative report giving account of the feedback received. Furthermore, ADP and Tierra Nueva will disclose this report among community leaders and beneficiary heads of households

12. RESOURCES REQUIRED

- **Confirmed Funds**

Funding Source	Amount in US\$	Local partner	Geographic location	Action Undertaken
Subsidy funds	1,662.80	ADP	Panzós & la Tinta, Alta Verapaz	Delivery of food bags for 43 registered families (delivered)
<i>Asociación 13 aguas</i> – local fundraising	2850.00	ADP	Panzós & La Tinta, Alta Verapaz	Delivery of bags of food for 75 families (delivered)
Subsidy funds	6,000.00	ADP	Panzós & La Tinta, Alta Verapaz	Support for 77 families from Alta Verapaz with mattresses, sheets and mosquito nets.
Subsidy funds	25,000.00	ADP	Santa Cruz and Panzós, Alta Verapaz	Support to families from Santa Cruz and Panzós: 124 families identified in Santa Cruz and 151 families from Sepur Zarco, Panzós identified as needs: mats, sheets, mosquito nets.
Subsidy funds	1,634.00	ADP	Panzós & La Tinta, Alta Verapaz	Support to 43 families for food security for 1 month (December)

Funding Source	Amount in US\$	Local partner	Geographic location	Action Undertaken
Subsidy funds	7,264.00	Tierra Nueva	Xenaxicul, Aguacatán, Huehuetenango	Support to 153 families with food bags for 1 month (delivered), support to rehabilitate community infrastructure (access road to the community).
Subsidy funds	10,000.00	Tierra Nueva	Aguacatán, Huehuetenango	Support to 153 families with food kits, NFI kits (hygiene, and COVID prevention) a community medicine kit. Support to 100 families with mattress, sheets. In Xenaxicul, Aguacatán.
	US\$54,410.80			

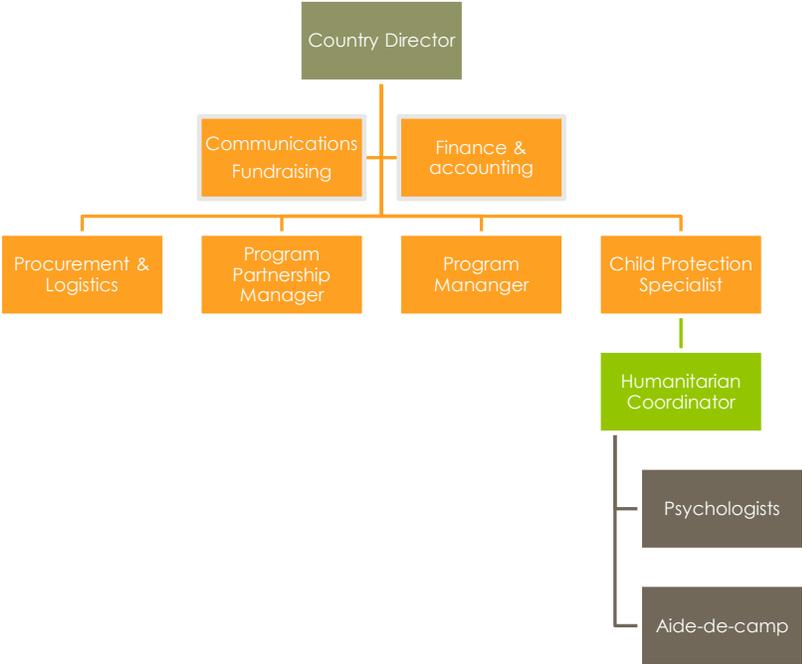
- **Unconfirmed Funds**

Activity	Qty	Unit of Measure	Frqncy	Unit of Measure	US Dollars	
					Unit Cost	Total Cost
Personnel						
Humanitarian coordinator	1	staff	8	month	1,561.22	12,489.76
Psychologists	5	staff	8	month	1,000.00	40,000.00
Deployed aid-de-camp (ADP & TN)	2	staff	8	month	597.90	9,566.40
Procurement - Goods						-
Health	631	head of household	1	kit	75.00	47,325.00
WASH	631	head of household	1	kit	47.25	29,814.75
Food	631	head of household	1	kit	93.41	58,941.71
Shelter	631	head of household	1	kit	100.50	63,415.50
Psychologist	6	staff	1	toolbox	257.80	1,546.80
Temporary lodging - beneficiaries	25		1	cash transfer	645.00	16,125.00
Procurement - Services						-
IEC health	1	TofR	1	contract	38,800.00	38,800.00

Activity	Qty	Unit of Measure	Frqncy	Unit of Measure	US Dollars	
					Unit Cost	Total Cost
IEC WASH	1	TofR	1	contract	4,191.30	4,191.30
IEC food & nutrition	1	TofR	1	contract	4,991.39	4,991.39
IEC psychological support	16	post social media	16	SMS		2,295.00
Radio broadcasting - Health Spots	20	spots	4	times	585.25	46,820.00
Translation (Mam & Q'eqchi')	1	TofR	1	contract	8,249.55	8,249.55
Internet use - beneficiaries						10,096.00
Internet use - staffs	8	staff	1	plan	20.00	160.00
PPE (COVID-19)	8	staff	4	kit	30.00	960.00
Psychological Support						
Individual & Group counselling	950	person	3	sessions	5.00	14,250.00
Logistics						-
Ground transportation						-
staffs	8	staff	8	trip	7.5	480.00
psychologists - follow up session	947	person	3	session	5	14,205.00
Feedback mechanism	250	head of household	1	survey	3	750.00
Reporting (translation English)	1	report	2	20 pag. Doc	525	1,050.00
Admin - shared cost						2,469.34
Total Direct Costs						428,992.50
ICR 5%						21,449.63
Total Budget Required (Unconfirmed funds)						\$450,442.13

Conducting this action will require hiring new staffs. A full-time project coordinator to lead the implementation of the work plan proposed. Since there two locations with specific characteristics in terms of geography and language, two current affiliate organizations will allocate members of their team on a part-time basis to support the project coordinator. Additionally, it is required to bring five psychologists on board to provide psychological first

aid on a need-basis to beneficiary family members. Children will be their top priority. Psychologists will dispose of a toolbox to provide heads of households with psychological support. The team to implement this plan is as follows:



ANNEXES:

Content of kits and toolbox

Health Kit	Quantity for 3-mo	Unit Cost US\$	Total cost US\$
1 box of 50 face masks	3	18.00	54.00
750 ml alcohol gel	3	7.00	21.00
Total cost Health Kit			75.00

Toolbox	Quantity	Unit Cost US\$	Total Cost US\$
Psychologist's aid kit	6	257.80	1546.80
• backpack			
• moppets			
• table play set			
• coloring booklets			
• crayons, color pencils, scissors			
• storybooks			
• paper, color foam, color cardboard			

WASH Kit	3-mo supply	Unit Cost US\$	Total cost US\$
250 gr soap per person per month. Package of three units	3	4.50	13.50
250 gr per person per month - laundry soap.	3	6.50	19.5
1 package of 15 sanitary napkins per women per month	3	2.00	6.00
750 ml bleach	3	2.75	8.25
WASH kit for a 5-member family			47.25

Food kit	Qty	Unit price US\$	Total cost US\$
2kg white rice	3	2.35	7.05
2 kg sugar	3	1.80	5.40
2 kg beans	3	1.60	4.80
2kg corn flour	3	1.92	5.76
2 kg pasta	3	0.90	2.70
0.5 kg salt	1	0.50	0.50
2kg <i>atol Incaparina</i>	3	6.50	19.50
1 kg cornmeal	3	3.00	9.00
750 ml cooking oil	3	2.90	8.70
Food basket total cost			63.41
One package of seeds [herbs and veggies]			30.0
Cost Food Kit			93.41

Shelter Kit	Quantity	Unit Cost US\$	Total cost US\$
Water filter	1	33.00	33.00
20 lt water container	2	2.50	7.50
Mosquito net	1	10.00	10.00
Blankets	5	5.00	25.00
Mattresses	2	12.50	25.00
Unit cost shelter kit			100.5