

OPERATIONS UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO AND HAITI: FLOODS FROM HURRICANE STAN

5 July 2006

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 181 countries.

In Brief

Appeal No. 05EA021; Operations Update no. 05; Period covered: 24 March to 30 April 2006; Appeal coverage: 89.2%. Although the funding target has not been fully reached, the Federation is not requesting additional funding at this stage in the operation.

[Click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List, also available on the website.](#)

Appeal history:

- Launched on 7 October 2005 CHF 1,568,000 (USD 1,230,694 OR EUR 1,012,648) for 6 months to assist 10,250 families (51,250 beneficiaries).
- A revised Emergency Appeal was issued on 17 October 2005, seeking CHF 6,175,760 (USD 4,780,996 or EUR 3,974,564) in cash, kind, or services to assist 10,050 families (50,250 beneficiaries) for 6 months.
- A revised plan of action for the Guatemala Red Cross was issued in April 2006, and the timeframe of the operation extended until 31 December 2006. The final report will therefore be issued on 31 March 2007.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 280,000

Outstanding needs: CHF 667,989 (USD 543,451 or EUR 430,562)

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: El Salvador: Floods and Volcanic Activity (Appeal 05EA020); Bahamas, Cuba and Mexico: Hurricane Wilma (Appeal 05EA024); Central America: Annual Appeal (Appeal MAA43001); Pan American Disaster Response Unit: Annual Appeal (Appeal MAA42001)

Operational Summary: Relief operations carried out by the Red Cross Societies in Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and Haiti have been closed. However, balances from the emergency operation in Haiti and Nicaragua will be used to implement rehabilitation projects aimed at improving disaster preparedness at the community level in both countries. Following the receipt of additional funding, the relief operation in Mexico has been extended formally until August and will consist of providing kitchen sets, hygiene kits and food items to beneficiaries in the most affected areas of the country. More information on activities developed in Haiti, Mexico and Nicaragua will be presented in the next operations update.

Since operations are in the process of being closed in the majority of countries covered by this appeal, this Operations Update seeks to outline the Plan of Action for the rehabilitation phase of the Stan operation in Guatemala. Due to the complexity and scope of the operation in Guatemala, the appeal period has been extended to 31 December 2006 and the Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) will be implementing rehabilitation activities in the areas of: community health, HIV/AIDS, psychosocial support, water and sanitation and disaster preparedness.

The GRC rehabilitation plan focuses on five municipalities in south-western Guatemala: Coatepeque, El Palmar, Mazatenango, Retalhuleu and Tecún Umán. These municipalities were selected by the GRC because they received little government or international aid and yet were severely affected by Hurricane Stan, both by the immediate impact of the flooding and the damage it wreaked on housing and crops,

together with the poor health conditions and malnutrition that resulted from the prolonged rains and the limited access to these remote areas. These five municipalities were also selected because of the Red Cross presence in this area, and the fact that programmes that were being developed in the area prior to the emergency were already addressing significant health, sanitation and disaster preparedness issues.

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Background

Hurricane Stan, the 18th named storm of the 2005 Atlantic hurricane season brought heavy rains to Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and south eastern Mexico. The storm was a category one hurricane when it came ashore in the Mexican state of Veracruz. The storm system also brought heavy rains to Haiti, specifically in communities in Artbonite.

Heavy rains in Costa Rica caused flooding of major rivers and landslides. Some 2,000 people were affected in the Provinces of San José, Puntarenas, Alajuela, Guanacaste, Cartago and Heredia. At least three deaths were attributed to the floods. More than 600 houses were damaged, water and electricity supply was affected in some areas, 48 bridges, 4 dikes and 28 sewerage systems were damaged, over 100 roads were waterlogged and there was major damage to crops.

The damages caused by Hurricane Stan in Guatemala are now estimated to have surpassed those caused by Hurricane Mitch in 1998, as entire communities were engulfed by landslides. The statistics show that in Guatemala, more than 669 deaths have resulted from Hurricane Stan, while 268 deaths were reported with Hurricane Mitch. The rains from Hurricane Stan caused flooding and landslides in Guatemala, affecting some 1,500,000 people in the departments of Santa Rosa, Jutiapa, Sacatepéquez, Escuintla, Chimaltenango, Quetzaltenango, Sololá, San Marcos, Totonicapán, Retalhuleu, Suchitepéquez and Huehuetenango. The Mayan villages of Panabaj and Tzanchaj, on the shores of Lake Atitlan, an area popular with Western tourists, were particularly hard hit. A total of 1,400 people were confirmed missing and are presumed dead. In addition, crops of sugar cane in the coastal areas and maize and beans were wiped out or damaged, putting livelihoods at risk.

In Haiti, at least one person died and around 2,000 families were seriously affected by flooding. The most affected areas were in the Bas-Artbonite Department in the north of the country and the West Department, near Port-au-Prince. Several roads in the affected areas were completely wiped out and in some cases towns were only

accessible by boat. It is estimated that 45 percent of livestock and 65 percent of crops in these areas were destroyed.

In Honduras the storm affected 2,869 people and caused 6 deaths. In addition, a number of major roads were blocked by landslides. It is estimated that damage to crops affected over 4,000 families.

In Nicaragua, three people died in total, with 1,576 families affected following the heavy rains brought on by Hurricane Stan. The most affected areas were the municipality of San Sebastian de Yaliin, in the department of Jinotega, and the departments of Chinandega, Leon and Granada. At least 13 homes were destroyed, 50 seriously damaged, 167 houses were flooded and there were heavy damages to grass pastures and crops.

In Mexico, at least 36 people died as a result of the floods and mudslides and, according to the Mexican Red Cross, some 1,296,000 were affected in 2,956 communities. Throughout Mexico, at least 173,000 houses were affected, of which some 2,254 were completely destroyed. In addition, 364 roads were damaged, as well as 121 bridges. Some 69 hospitals experienced significant damages, 20 of which were completely destroyed.

Operational developments

Emergency relief operations carried out by the Red Cross Societies in Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and Haiti have been closed. However, balances remaining from the emergency operations in Haiti and Nicaragua will be used to implement rehabilitation projects. In Nicaragua, the rehabilitation phase will consist of disaster preparedness micro-projects in accordance with the VCA methodology in the municipality of Chinandega, whilst in Haiti the operation will focus on community based disaster preparedness. The emergency relief operation in Mexico has been extended formally until August 2006, and will consist of providing additional emergency relief, in the form of kitchen sets, hygiene kits and food items, to the regions most affected by Hurricane Stan, which include the States of Oaxaca, Chiapas and Yucatan. More information on activities developed in Haiti, Mexico and Nicaragua will be presented in the next operations update.

Guatemala

The emergency operation in Guatemala has been completed, and the GRC has begun the rehabilitation phase of the operation. Currently, most families have returned to their homes; there is only one shelter which is still in operation, located in the area of Las Delicias of Tecún Umán, which is accommodating approximately 350 families in make-shift housing made of plastic sheeting, donated principally by OFDA/USAID. Conditions are precarious since the shelter is situated close to the river bank in a high-risk area; the shelter is also crowded and there is no running water, electricity or sanitation.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action - objectives, progress, impact

Emergency relief (food and basic non-food items)

Objective: 10,050 families (50,250 beneficiaries) affected by the floods (200 families in Costa Rica, 6,400 families in Guatemala, 280 families in Honduras, 460 families in Nicaragua, 2,000 families in Mexico and 710 families in Haiti) will have benefited from the distribution of food and non-food relief items in order to help them to recover from the effects of the floods.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

With the exception of the Mexican Red Cross, which will continue emergency relief distributions in the states of Oaxaca, Yucatan and Chiapas until August 2006, all emergency relief distributions have been completed. The Mexican Red Cross has decided to continue emergency distributions in these three states because of the high level of need of the population, as well as to ensure that persons who could not benefit from the initial emergency relief phase receive adequate humanitarian assistance.

Rehabilitation Phase

The following section has been drawn up in accordance with the objectives making up the Plan of Action for the rehabilitation phase of the Hurricane Stan operation in Guatemala, developed by the Guatemalan Red Cross. This operation targets communities in the five municipalities in south-western Guatemala that were affected by the floods from Hurricane Stan: Coatepeque, El Palmar, Mazatenango, Retalhuleu and Tecún Umán in the departments of Quetzaltenango, Retalhuleu and San Marcos and includes the following components: community health, HIV/AIDS, psychosocial support, water and sanitation, and disaster preparedness. These five municipalities were selected by the GRC after an assessment of the relief phase of the Hurricane Stan operation.

The Needs:

All five municipalities were severely affected by Hurricane Stan, both by the immediate impact of the flooding and the damage it caused to housing and crops, together with the poor health conditions and malnutrition that resulted from the prolonged rains and the limited access to these remote areas. These municipalities, unlike the villages of Lake Atitlan, which were also gravely affected, have not received a large amount of international or government aid, and poor health services have resulted in grim health indicators, particularly relating to mortality rates for children under five years of age and for mothers, and to the spread of vector-borne diseases and preventable tropical diseases. The targeted communities, which are composed of largely indigenous populations, exhibit poor economic indicators and are prone to natural disasters because of their proximity to the coast. The magnitude and scope of the damage caused by the flooding was also among the most significant of all the areas affected by the hurricane.

These five municipalities were also selected given considerable Red Cross presence in the region, and the fact that programmes that were being developed in the area prior to the emergency were already addressing important health, sanitation and disaster preparedness issues. The rehabilitation phase of the operation has been divided in five key areas: Health (IMCI), HIV/AIDS, Water and Sanitation, Psychosocial Support and Disaster Preparedness. Experienced gained from Hurricane Stan, and health and social indicators of the municipalities, show that these are the main needs of the vulnerable people in these affected areas.

Each programme is focused towards improving the lives of beneficiaries in the affected areas, as observed in each objective. In addition, the GRC interventions seek to raise awareness of the dangers of living near riverbanks, raise awareness of HIV/AIDS, offer psychosocial support to volunteers and disaster victims, provide important medications and health and hygiene awareness through the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) project and establish water and sanitation projects that provide communities with access to drinking water and sanitation systems. The Humanitarian Principles and Values/organizational development coordinators of the GRC will also be working closely with the coordinators of the five main areas of the Rehabilitation Plan to ensure the dissemination of Humanitarian Principles and Values and improved management of volunteers.

The needs of each municipality are as follows:

Coatepeque

The most vulnerable communities in the municipality of Coatepeque, which has a total of 96,883 inhabitants, are El Pomal, Los Encuentros, El Reparo, Colon, San Rafael Pacay,, San Vicente Pacay,, Nuevo Chuatuj, El Troje, San Agustín and Las Palmas, all of which are located on the banks of large rivers. The passage of Hurricane Stan left bridges damaged, limiting access to certain communities to 4x4 vehicles through the use of makeshift bridges. The poor living conditions created by the floods brought on by Hurricane Stan have contributed to the spread of respiratory and gastrointestinal illnesses, as well as an increased risk of HIV/AIDS. Improper disposal of excreta and lack of drainage systems and drinking water make this municipality even more vulnerable to health threats. The inevitable danger of overflowing rivers will also be addressed by the Guatemalan Red Cross through disaster preparedness campaigns.

El Palmar

One of the key problems in the municipality of El Palmar, which also affected the relief stage of the operation, is the limited access to communities located more than 30 kilometres from the municipal capital. Access to these communities consists of mainly dirt roads which become inaccessible during the rainy season, limiting the ability

to provide remote communities with health care and making awareness and educational campaigns, as well as water and sanitation initiatives, more difficult to carry out. Basic health care is provided by the Ministry of Health once a month and many families in communities must walk up to an hour to reach health posts. Health problems in El Palmar are particularly prevalent among children under five years of age and mothers. The water and sanitation situation is equally problematic as many communities do not have access to latrines or drinking water.

Mazatenango

Many communities living on riverbanks in Mazatenango were severely affected by the flooding and the highway leading into the area collapsed during the floods. However, the GRC has been carrying out a number of interventions in Mazatenango, and rehabilitation efforts will concentrate on IMCI, HIV/AIDS and disaster preparedness. Mazatenango suffers from similar health risks as other communities including: the spread of HIV/AIDS, high childhood mortality rates amongst children less than five years of age, high maternal mortality rates, high incidence of malnutrition and gastrointestinal diseases, and the spread of vector-borne diseases. In addition, vulnerability assessment maps carried out by the GRC have identified floods as a likely future threat to the area; this will be addressed through the disaster preparedness component of the Rehabilitation Plan.

Retalhuleu

Much damage was caused after the passage of Hurricane Stan as a result of flooding of the Samala River which borders many communities in the municipality of Retalhuleu. The Samala River also limits access to communities since it often overflows on the dirt roads that serve the remote areas of the municipality. Transportation to these communities is limited, particularly at night and in the afternoons, since there are only two buses that travel to this area. Health care and educational levels are startlingly low and there are insufficient resources to meet the current needs of vulnerable communities. The main source of income in Retalhuleu is agriculture (corn, beans, sesame), and the floods caused by hurricane Stan had a devastating impact on harvests, which had harsh repercussions on family nutrition and income levels. According to the findings of the GRC health programme, the main causes of death are acute respiratory infections, vector-borne diseases (dengue and malaria), parasites, diarrhoea, malnutrition, anaemia and skin diseases. There has also been an increased prevalence of HIV/AIDS cases in recent months.

Tecón Umun

The municipality of Tecón Umun faces problems similar to other municipalities in the southwest of Guatemala, with communities living dangerously close to the edge of the Suchiate River, and a lack of access to remote communities due to the poor conditions of the roads. Most of the communities on the riverbanks were severely damaged or completely destroyed, and between 300 and 350 people still remain in temporary shelters, which can have ill effects on personal hygiene and general health. Tecón Umun is also affected by poor health care systems; people are obliged to walk long distances to reach the only health centre, which is located in the municipal capital.



A family from the community of La Independencia, San Marcos Department, views the area where their home used to be - the river's course has now changed.

The proposed operation

The rehabilitation phase of the relief operation seeks to strengthen the communities' capacities to respond to natural disasters. This will be achieved through creating a network of local agencies, training disaster response coordinators, volunteers and community leaders, and implementing early warning systems and small disaster mitigation projects. The rehabilitation phase also seeks to improve the health and sanitation conditions in the affected areas through increased community awareness of basic health and sanitation practices, rehabilitation of water systems, installation of basic water and sanitation equipment, and installation of basic equipment to monitor the growth rates of children.

Objectives and activities planned

Health

Objective 1: 5,000 families in Guatemala affected by Hurricane Stan will have improved basic health practices through the IMCI methodology.

Activities planned to reach this objective:

Expected Results	Main Indicators	Activities
1. Targeted mothers have acquired and strengthened key practices to prevent childhood illness.	1.1 5,000 mothers receive training in integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI). 1.2 1,050 women improve their nutrition and recognize at least three danger signs during pregnancy.	-Carry out house calls -Develop educational talks -Implement growth and development controls -Publish educational material
2. The Guatemalan Red Cross has strengthened local IMCI teams and is expanding coverage of community health initiatives.	2.1 48 volunteers from 5 branches are trained in the promotion of health and the management of preventable illness.	-Develop a base line -Hire 5 local IMCI coordinators -Develop 5 IMCI projects in 5 branches in the southwest of the country
3. Networks of social partners have been strengthened and are playing an active role in the prevention and response to community health needs.	3.1 20 community health committees are active and are drafting proposals for the benefit of the community. 3.2 140 volunteers are recruited, trained and are actively participating in the implementation of IMCI initiatives in their community.	-Follow up, monitoring and evaluation (community visits, technical support, institutional coordination etc.) -Facilitate 25 training workshops for volunteers, community health officers, teachers and directors of community-based organizations
4. Communities have developed capacity to prevent health risks and are monitoring the growth and development of children.	4.1 Targeted mothers in the communities are actively participating in monitoring the growth and development of children under 2. 4.2 60% of mothers in the communities are able to recognize at least three warning signs for respiratory infections and gastrointestinal illnesses.	-Carry out house calls -Develop educational talks -Implement growth and development monitoring -Publish educational material -Procure anthropometric equipment -Develop visibility material -Distribute community health kits -Procure equipment for health visits
5. Communities affected by Hurricane Stan have been attended by skilled health workers and received basic childbirth kits.	5.1 30 health visits are carried out in communities affected by Hurricane Stan. 5.2 35 communities are equipped with health kits and basic childbirth kits.	-Distribute basic childbirth kits -Implement health visits and procure medical supplies. -Distribute micro nutrients.

Objective 2: Families affected by Hurricane Stan in Guatemala will have increased awareness of prevention of HIV/AIDS and sexual violence.

Activities planned to reach this objective:

Expected Results	Indicators	Activities
1. Families affected by Hurricane Stan have increased their awareness of prevention of HIV/AIDS and sexual violence.	1.1 At least 60% of the 500 targeted families have increased awareness of prevention of HIV/AIDS and sexual violence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Hire 5 volunteers for the operation -Carry out technical assistance visits to GRC branches -Develop tools and methodologies to address HIV/AIDS and sexual violence -Carry out interventions in 8 communities and 1 shelter. -Carry out 9 theatre presentations with key messages to increase HIV/AIDS prevention awareness. -Carry out educational talks on the subject of HIV/AIDS prevention and sexual violence. -Organize educational stands on the on the subject of HIV/AIDS prevention and sexual violence -Design and procurement of stands -Develop and distribute visibility material
2. The GRC has maintained solid strategic alliances with the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, the Pan American Organization for Social Marketing, PASMO, the Project for Action to prevent AIDS in Central America, PASCA, Universities, UNAIDS and networks of organizations that coordinate the fight against HIV/AIDS in the country.	<p>2.1 An alliance between the University of San Carlos in Guatemala and People Living with HIV/AIDS is in place to support the implementation of a certificate in HIV/AIDS awareness.</p> <p>2.2 At least one cooperation agreement is signed with organizations of PLWHA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Facilitate 4 training workshops for HIV/AIDS and disasters -Facilitate coordination meeting with strategic partners -Develop certificate in HIV/AIDS for trained volunteers, teachers and PLWHA -Form technical and follow up committees.



The Las Delicias shelter in Tec'n Um,,n still houses some 500 families who lost their homes as a result of Hurricane Stan. The GRC is working in the areas of IMCI and HIV/AIDS prevention.

Objective 3: 250 families affected by Hurricane Stan in Guatemala will have benefited from the provision of psychosocial support.

Activities planned to reach this objective:

Expected Results	Main Indicators	Activities
1. 250 families of the south-western and western region of Guatemala affected by Hurricane Stan have benefited from emotional assistance to reduce psychosocial stress.	1.1 At least 80% of the affected families receive assistance to promote mental health 1.2 20 theatrical presentations oriented towards mental health in disaster situations are carried out.	-Carry out theatrical presentations with the support of partner organizations. -Facilitate coordination meetings with partner organizations and draft an MoU to formalize the technical support. -Facilitate technical support meetings for volunteers and community leaders with the support of the GRC's Crisis Intervention Technicians (CIT)s

Objective 4: 250 Guatemalan Red Cross volunteers who are participating in the relief effort in the wake of Hurricane Stan will have benefited from access to psychosocial support.

Activities planned to reach this objective:

Expected Result	Indicators	Activities
1. 250 volunteers from the 9 branches and 2 Guatemalan Red Cross First Aid Posts in the south-western and western region of Guatemala, who worked on humanitarian assistance following Hurricane Stan, have benefited from emotional assistance to reduce psychosocial stress.	1.1 At least 80% of the volunteers from the branches and First Aid Posts, who worked on humanitarian assistance, receive emotional assistance to promote mental health.	-Organize Crisis Intervention Technicians within the GRC -Organize coordination meetings with GRC CIT working groups -Provide emotional support to 250 volunteers who participated in the relief operation during Hurricane Stan -Organize training workshops on psychosocial first aid for GRC volunteers -Create T-shirts and caps for volunteers -Publish psychosocial first aid manuals and educational material for branches and communities. -Organize a CIT training workshop -Organize a psychosocial first aid disaster response team, coordinated through CIT.

Water and Sanitation

Objective 5: The technical and operating capacity of the communities affected by Hurricane Stan in the area of management, maintenance and sustainability of water and sanitation projects is strengthened and the ability to provide efficient water and sanitation assistance in the event of disaster is improved.

Activities planned to reach this objective:

Expected Results	Main Indicators	Activities
1. Communities affected by Hurricane Stan have carried out water, sanitation and hygiene projects with GRC support and have the technical, operational and	1.1 12 targeted communities located in the municipalities of El Palmar, Mazatenango and Coatepeque are participating in the water and sanitation rehabilitation project. 1.2 A system to monitor the water quality is implemented in communities in the	-Carry out general analysis of water and sanitation projects - Local personnel and volunteers carry out monthly technical assistance and monitoring visits (or as required) to communities with water and sanitation projects -Facilitate 40 training workshops for boards of

<p>administrative capacity for the maintenance and sustainability of these systems.</p>	<p>southwest of the country, with the support of GRC branches. 1.3 At least 24 community groups affected by Hurricane Stan are participating in educational activities on the subject of health, water quality and personal hygiene and housing in the 12 targeted communities in the southern coast region.</p>	<p>directors of projects in 20 targeted communities -Facilitate 20 planning workshops with monitoring activities for projects with community involvement -Supply basic water quality monitoring kits. -Develop a set of manuals and educational materials for water and sanitation -Publish educational material and water and sanitation modules for 5 branches in the region</p>
<p>2. Regional and local coordinators have the capacity to provide continuous technical support for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of water and sanitation projects at community level.</p>	<p>2.1 GRC technician, 5 regular branch volunteers and 100 community workers are supporting the implementation of health education and training activities at the community level in the branches of the southwest of the country. 2.2 4 water and sanitation systems are repaired and rebuilt in the south-western region of the country.</p>	<p>-Facilitate training workshops for water and sanitation and community health promoters, with national, regional and local GRC staff. -Carry out monitoring and assessment visits for water and sanitation projects in the south-western region -Distribute methodologies, modules and basic water and sanitation models to the 5 branches -Distribute a basic water quality control kit -Carry out 2 monthly educational activities on health and personal hygiene with families from the 20 prioritized communities -Rehabilitate water and sanitation systems in the 5 municipalities affected by Hurricane Stan. -Draft new proposals for financial management in the 5 branches of the region</p>
<p>3. GRC branches and communities in vulnerable areas have skilled human resources and minimum response equipment to provide water and sanitation in the event of a disaster.</p>	<p>3.1 3 branches in the south-western region have a water and sanitation disaster response brigade. 3.2 3 branches in the south-western region have a minimum emergency response team to guarantee that water is safe for human consumption. 3.3 Branches in the south-western region have a response plan for before and during water and sanitation disasters.</p>	<p>-Draft water and sanitation disaster response plan -Distribute water and sanitation and community health training modules -Carry out training workshops for emergency water and sanitation brigades at the institutional and community level Distribute basic emergency water and sanitation kits</p>
<p>4. GRC has established strategic alliances with NGOs and governmental and international organizations for the strengthening of the water and sanitation technical unit and has sufficient coverage to provide technical support to branches and communities.</p>	<p>4.1 GRC is part of the Central American Community Health Network.</p>	<p>-Facilitate coordination meetings with donors and partner organizations at the national, regional and local level -Draft management and technical proposals for potential national and international donors</p>

Community-Based Disaster Preparedness

Objective 6: Community and institutional capacities are strengthened and support is provided to vulnerable people through disaster preparedness and prevention activities.

Activities planned to reach this objective:

Expected Result	Main Indicators	Activities
<p>1. Communities and local committees have been strengthened to resist, respond and recover more quickly and efficiently from disasters.</p>	<p>1.1 20 volunteers in the regional headquarters and the 4 branches are trained and equipped to carry out Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment at community level. 1.2 3,000 families in 30 communities</p>	<p>-Facilitate regional VCA training workshop -Implement 30 community VCA assessments -Implement 30 community first aid and “Prepared Family” workshops -Carry out 30 disaster mitigation micro</p>

	<p>are benefiting from 30 assessments carried out and made available in the regional headquarters and the GRC branches.</p> <p>1.3 1,500 families in 30 communities have knowledge of first aid through 30 workshops carried out by the 5 GRC branches.</p> <p>1.4 1,500 families in 30 communities have developed family emergency plans, in coordination with the GRC branches.</p> <p>1.5 30 community micro projects are carried out with the support of regional headquarters, branches and GRC first aid posts.</p> <p>1.6 2, 000 families in 20 communities are benefiting from the development of 20 community response plans.</p> <p>1.7 2,000 families in 20 communities are benefiting from the organization of 20 community response committees.</p> <p>1.8 4,000 schoolchildren from 30 schools in the 5 municipalities affected by Hurricane Stan are implementing the “Protected School” module.</p>	<p>projects at the community level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Install 2 early flood warning systems in communities affected by Hurricane Stan -Draft 20 community response plans <p>Facilitate meetings for the organization of 20 disaster response committees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Conduct training for teachers in 30 schools in the “Protected School” methodology
<p>2. More lives are saved through a speedy response from the National Society, with the implementation of an effective coordination and operation mechanism through the strengthening of the GRC 2005-2007 National Disaster Strategy.</p>	<p>2.1 At least 30 National Intervention Team (NIT) members from the GRC regional headquarters, branches and first aid posts are selected and trained.</p> <p>2.2 Radio communication systems are upgraded in accordance with Federation standards.</p> <p>2.3 2 Experts with experience in community education and disaster preparedness are integrated into the GRC national disaster management coordination team, and contribute to the implementation of the Hurricane Stan rehabilitation plan during 2006.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Facilitate NITs training workshops -Implement the GRC national radio communication system -Strengthen the GRC national disaster management coordination team with the addition of skilled technical staff



In the village of Santa Rita 40 families attend a community disaster preparedness workshop

Federation Coordination

In Guatemala, Federation personnel continue to work from the Guatemalan Red Cross offices and are providing support for the GRC plan of action. The implementation of this plan of action has been coordinated with the various components of the Movement represented in Guatemala. The GRC and volunteers from the nine GRC branches and two relief posts involved in this operation have also received support from the Honduran and Costa Rican Red Cross Societies.

PNS working in Guatemala are ensuring that projects implemented on a bilateral basis fall under the framework of the overall rehabilitation plan. The Norwegian Red Cross is working bilaterally with the GRC and is currently funding rehabilitation projects in the departments of San Marcos, Quetzaltenango, Suchitepéquez and Retalhuleu; these projects are focused on water and sanitation and aim to construct latrines and ensure the provision of water. The Norwegian Red Cross is also carrying out medical days to assist children and is working in the area of HIV/AIDS, in anti-discrimination and anti-stigma, as well as supporting psychosocial support activities for those affected by Hurricane Stan. The Spanish Red Cross, also working with the GRC on a bilateral basis, is funding rehabilitation of water supply systems in areas affected by Hurricane Stan; the project covers thirteen communities: 6 in Tejutla, San Marcos and seven in Santa Catarina Ixtahuatán, Sololá. In addition, the Spanish Red Cross is funding the construction of school premises which will be inaugurated at the end of July: a primary school in San Marcos and the extension of another educational facility in Quetzaltenango. With a view to improving health conditions, the Spanish Red Cross is also funding a latrines project in the village of Tiuzacajá in Comitancillo San Marcos.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement -- Principles and initiatives

- Beneficiary selection criteria focus on the vulnerability of those affected.
- The relief operation is prioritizing assistance to children and the elderly.
- Activities are based on the SPHERE Project Humanitarian Charter and the Code of Conduct for emergency response.
- Transparency is ensured through the production of regular reports and news bulletins.
- All objectives put forward in the appeal are in line with Strategy 2020, as well as the Strategy for the Movement and the Principles and Rules of the Movement.

National Society Capacity Building

The ongoing operation in Guatemala has helped to further build the capacities of the National Society headquarters and branches. As the relief phase has now been completed, further emphasis is now being placed on strengthening the branches, and disaster preparedness and mitigation work in vulnerable communities.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The Federation continues to work with the media through interviews, press releases and news articles, some of which have been placed on the Federation website. The National Society continues to provide information relayed from branches in the affected areas, and continues to report on the progress of all objectives and activities. In Guatemala, the Saatchi & Saatchi Company is providing support for media relations. The use of pictures and video coverage of the relief operation has contributed towards greater visibility of the GRC. The operation has also provided an opportunity to promote the Red Cross and to reach large numbers of people, thus presenting the possibility of mobilizing and recruiting new volunteers, and familiarizing vulnerable groups with Red Cross services.

[Contributions list below; click here to return to the title page.](#)

Central America, Mexico, Haiti - Hurricane Stan

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 05EA021

PLEDGES RECEIVED

27/06/2006

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				6,175,760	TOTAL COVERAGE 89.2%	
AMERICAN - RC		25,000	USD	32,350	11.10.05	
AMERICAN - RC		172,034	USD	216,849	24.04.06	GUATEMALA, MEXICO REHABILITATION
AMERICAN - PRIVATE DONORS				941	18.11.05	
AMERICAN - PRIVATE DONORS				297	03.03.06	
ANDORRAN - RC		19,167	EUR	30,246	20.04.06	
BRITISH - RC		100,000	GBP	227,800	10.10.05	
CANADIAN - CIDA/HAPS		100,000	CAD	110,450	07.10.05	
CANADIAN - RC		50,000	CAD	55,225	07.10.05	
CANADIAN - CIDA/HAPS		544,500	CAD	592,525	20.10.05	
CANADIAN - RC		100,000	CAD	108,820	20.10.05	COSTA RICA, GUATEMALA, HAITI, HONDURAS, MEXICO, NICARAGUA: SHELTER, WATER, FOOD, SANITATION & HEALTH
CANADIAN - RC		137,756	CAD	180,736	10.01.06	GUATEMALA
DANISH - GOVT/RC				156,763	04.11.05	PROCUREMENT OF RELIEF ITEMS
ECHO (01004)		350,000	EUR	544,950	08.10.05	
FINNISH - RC		50,000	EUR	77,850	07.10.05	
FINNISH - GOVT		85,482	EUR	132,284	16.12.05	
FRANCE - CONSEIL GEN. HAUTS DE SEINE		30,000	EUR	46,950	15.02.06	
IRISH - GOVT		400,000	EUR	622,800	12.10.05	
JAPANESE - RC		40,600	USD	52,536	14.10.05	
JAPANESE - RC		117,200	USD	151,657	25.10.05	
LICHTENSTEIN - PRIVATE DONOR				150,000	28.10.05	
MONACO - RC		10,000	EUR	15,455	25.10.05	
NETHERLANDS - GOVT		20,627	EUR	32,116	14.10.05	
NETHERLANDS - GOVT		748,663	EUR	1,158,556	02.12.05	GUATEMALA RELIEF ITEMS, PADRU STOCK REPLENISHMENT
NEW ZEALAND - RC		10,000	NZD	8,960	13.10.05	
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		2,000,000	NOK	395,000	31.10.05	GUATEMALA, PADRU
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		539,000	NOK	106,453	31.10.05	HAITI & OPERATIONAL COSTS
PRIVATE DONORS ON LINE				16,992	17.11.05	
PRIVATE DONORS				58	09.02.06	
SWEDISH - GOVT		750,000	SEK	125,250	07.10.05	
SWEDISH - RC		250,000	SEK	41,750	07.10.05	
SWISS - RC				100,000	06.12.05	
SWISS - PRIVATE DONORS				9,267	20.10.05	
SWISS - PRIVATE DONOR				850	26.10.05	GUATEMALA
VERF/WHO				5,035	10.11.05	
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				5,507,771	CHF	89.2%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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APPEAL No. 05EA021

PLEDGES RECEIVED

27/06/2006

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				0	CHF	0.0%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	