

Guatemala

Floods and Mudslides

2005

OCTOBER



Mario Linares/Prensa Libre

FLASH
APPEAL

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



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Guatemala Map

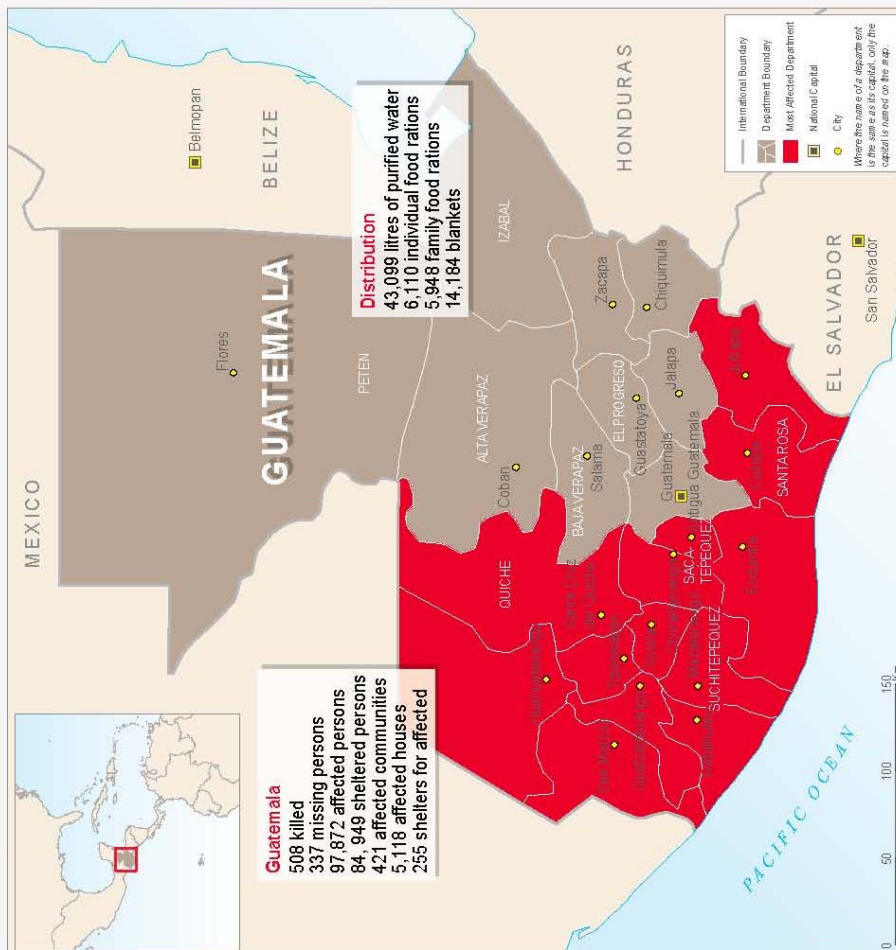
Guatemala: Floods and Mudslides

OCHA Situation Report No. 2

Issued 10 October 2005

GLIDE: TC-2005-000173-SLV

"Mudslides and floods sparked by tropical storm 'STAN' have killed at least 508 people in Guatemala."



SITUATION
 The affected area has increased to include the departments of Chimaltenango and Sacatepequez. Continuous increase in affected communities, dwellings, families and individuals in the country. Estimates of agricultural damages indicate loss of USD 207 million.

ACTION
 Government, with the UN, has prepared Flash Appeal to request international assistance. Search and rescue efforts continue. UNDAC Team in the country. Other assistance resources: WFP, UNDP, WHO/PAHO, UNFPA, FAO, UNV, IOM.

Geographic Coordinate system: WGS 1984
 Map data source: UN Cartographic Section, ESRI.
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Created by the ReliefWeb Map Centre
 Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
 United Nations - 10 October 2005

The names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Situation

In the period from 4 to 9 October 2005 heavy rains affected the Southern Coast and western highlands of Guatemala as a result of Hurricane "Stan", with precipitation as high as 267 mm on one day. Flooding and mudslides have ensued in many parts of the country with heavy rainfall continuing to cause damage in affected areas.

Flooding and landslides have caused loss of life, injury and displaced persons as well as damage to housing and infrastructure in 251 of 331 municipalities in 15 of the country's 22 departments. Poor and isolated communities have been particularly badly affected, especially indigenous women and children given their lack of access to survival resources. There have been over 900 landslides and considerable damage to a high proportion of roads and bridges. In the highland and south-western departments of Solola and San Marcos, entire villages have been swept away by landslides, with significant loss of life. The most vulnerable communities have lost their livelihoods and income and their survival conditions will remain precarious for a number of months. Unless immediate measures are implemented to overcome the impacts of this disaster, extreme poverty and acute malnutrition will increase, as will the Government's challenge in meeting the Millennium Development Goals.

Preliminary information late on 9 October shows:

- 652 deaths
- 384 missing people
- 130,179 persons affected
- 89,675 persons housed in 280 temporary shelters
- 5,225 houses damaged
- 421 affected communities

These statistics will increase as areas not yet reached by emergency services are included.

Response

There are immediate needs in food, water, personal hygiene, temporary shelter, bedding and essential medicines. The National Council for Disaster Reduction (CONRED) has coordinated responses under a declared State of National Calamity (Emergency). Through the Diplomatic corps and UN system, the President has requested international assistance in food, shelter, medicines and securing access to affected areas. Over the next 6 months, the UN will coordinate its responses with Government, CONRED and NGO partners. Key proposed actions are:

- **Water, sanitation and hygiene:** evaluation of the water and sanitation conditions, provision of water purification and water containers, cleaning and disinfection of wells, establishment of waste disposal services, and dissemination of information;
- **Food security:** dietary support to the most vulnerable and food insecure households, monitor needs of children and lactating or pregnant women, ensure recovery of acutely malnourished children, promotion of food production activities;
- **Shelter and non-food items:** conduct a census of affected population, construct shelters and provide emergency non-food supplies (bedding, cooking etc.), reconstruction and re-equipping of damaged schools, ensure protection from violence;
- **Health services:** prevention of infectious disease outbreaks; establish medical brigades; provide essential medicines, health, hygiene and reproductive health kits, psychological support services;
- **Communication and access to services:** facilitate access to affected areas through the re-establishment of radio communications, direct contact with population through pedestrian bridges and immediate transport of goods;
- **Inter-agency coordination and support:** damage assessment, emergency technical assistance to CONRED, disaster management and joint monitoring of the recovery process.

This Flash Appeal urgently seeks **US\$ 24,670,000** for projects to address these immediate needs.

Guatemala Flash Appeal 2005
 Summary of Requirements - by Sector
 as of 14 October 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector Name	Original Requirements
AGRICULTURE	3,500,000
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	6,740,000
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	1,200,000
EDUCATION	600,000
FOOD	6,910,000
HEALTH	1,720,000
WATER AND SANITATION	4,000,000
Grand Total	24,670,000

Guatemala Flash Appeal 2005
 Summary of Requirements - By Appealing Organisation
 as of 14 October 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements
FAO	3,500,000
IOM	1,865,000
OCHA	113,000
PAHO	1,770,000
UNDP	5,962,000
UNESCO	300,000
UNFPA	650,000
UNICEF	3,600,000
WFP	6,910,000
Grand Total	24,670,000

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 14 October 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

2.1 NATIONAL CONTEXT AND THE DISASTER

<i>Guatemala: basic data (2002 unless otherwise stated)</i>	
Population (millions)	11.2
Child population (millions, under 18 years)	6.0
Population living in poverty (%)	54.3
Population living in extreme poverty (%)	21.5
Poverty in rural areas (%)	82
Poverty among indigenous peoples (%)	76
Indigenous Women population (million)	2.3
Underweight (% , moderate and severe, 1998/1999)	24
Chronic malnutrition (% , 0-5 years old)	49.3
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births, 2000)	240
Primary school attendance (% net, male/female, 2000)	86/82
Primary school children reaching grade 5 (% , 1999)	72
Use of improved drinking water sources (% , 2000)	92
Adult HIV prevalence rate (% , 2003)	1.1
GNI per capita (US\$)	1,750

Guatemala's geography and social conditions (especially poverty and malnutrition) make it vulnerable to the impact of natural disasters. In recent years, Guatemala has been affected by a variety of natural disasters, such as Hurricane Mitch in 1998, a drought in 2001/2002, earthquake, floods and landslides. The effects Hurricane Stan are considered more severe than those of Hurricane Mitch, which caused 268 deaths, 280 wounded, 121 missing persons and significant damages to infrastructure and rural livelihoods.

The context for the response to the disaster includes the current Government's commitment to address poverty, increase social expenditure in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, and to improve transparency. In 2004, it reduced military forces by half, exceeding the Peace Accords target. All Government agencies are required to use Guatecompras, an on-line purchasing system whose use has grown ten-fold in less than two years and an integrated finance management system that allows citizen monitoring of contracts and expenditures.

Where?

The most affected 251 municipalities are located in the following 15 departments: Chimaltenango, El Quiché, Escuintla, Guatemala, Huehuetenango, Jalapa, Jutiapa, Quetzaltenango, Retalhuleu, Sacatepequez, San Marcos, Santa Rosa, Solola, Suchitepequez, and Totonicapan.

What has happened since the crisis?

Local and national authorities

The Government responded to the emergency initially and rapidly through its own resources. Its action has been coordinated through CONRED, including the establishment of shelters and information centres, as well as opening up to 30 locations where donations for the affected population can be delivered.

On October 5th, the President of Guatemala declared a State of National Calamity for a Period of 30 days. The National Congress ratified the Decree the next day. On October 7th, the President requested international assistance. By Presidential Order, all Government Ministries have responded to the emergency through preliminary assessment efforts and assistance in the delivery of humanitarian services and goods.

International Response

The UNDAF 2005-2008 considers that response to natural disasters should be addressed jointly. The UN Disaster Management Team was activated and has been monitoring the situation on daily basis. UN Interagency teams (WFP, UNICEF, FAO, WHO/PAHO) have carried out a preliminary field assessment missions in conjunction with government counterparts. Three of the four Emergency Health Teams sent by WHO/PAHO were not able to reach their destination, due to road blocks. They are waiting for conditions to improve in order to reach isolated communities. The Security Management Team meets on a constant basis to exchange information, and evaluate progress together with high-level government representatives. An UNDAC mission will arrive on 10 October to support CONRED. Additionally, concerned countries and international aid organisations have mobilised resources in order to respond to the emergency.

The initial response of the UN agencies has included field support and assessment as well as initiating processes to reprogramme funds and initiatives.

The UN Agencies are providing the following initial support:

UNICEF	Reprogramming of US\$ 350,000 from regular programmes to address the emergency 90,000 sachets of oral re-hydration salts. 128,000 sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim (SMZ-TMP) tablets and 2,500 bottles of SMZ-TMP. 1 water purifying machine. Emergency technical assistance (3 persons). One vehicle 4x4 for field missions.
WFP	1,300 MTs of food aid, to assist families in temporary shelters and communities assisted by CONRED and the Ministry of Agriculture. Five vehicles 4x4 for field missions.
UNDP	US\$ 10,000 for immediate use and initiated processes for emergency funds from OCHA and BCPR, up to US\$ 200,000, and Emergency technical assistance. One vehicle 4x4. UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination team.
WHO/PAHO	US\$ 100,000 for medicines, basic equipment, mobilisation of emergency teams, consultants, and temporary installations in CONRED for resource management. Four vehicles to mobilise Ministry of Health staff members.
UNFPA	US\$ 10,000 for Dignity kits, US\$ 5,000 for mobilisation, US\$ 5,000 in medicines. Support for prevention and care re. Gender-based violence (GBV) and reproductive health kits. One vehicle.
FAO	Two staff members available to assist government in technical evaluations concerning agriculture. One vehicle 4x4 for field missions.
UNV	There are 35 UNV's, national and international in the affected departments, who are transmitting information from CONRED Departmental Disaster Reduction Offices to the United Nations System, and providing technical/logistical assistance to CONRED Provision of 1 vehicle.
IOM	Four vehicles, four statistics specialists: to implement the census of affected population.
OHCHR	Assessment and emergency technical assistance for protection of vulnerable groups in coordination with COPREDEH, DEMI, SEPREM, SOSEP, UNICEF, UNFPA, among others. Provision of 1 vehicle.

2.2 HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

Who is most affected?

Most of the population living in the affected area was impacted given the extent of damage to infrastructure and services. The most affected areas include a high percentage of indigenous persons, whose living conditions were already precarious. It can be expected that indigenous women and children will experience the most severe impacts both in the acute crisis phase and in the medium term given their lack of access to survival resources.

At present, the Government has identified the following priority needs: For affected population on shelter - food, water, shelter items, clothes, personal hygiene items, blankets, cooking utensils, fuel, generators, essential medicines and medical attention. For those in isolated communities: In addition to the above – physical access by repairing roads and bridges and provisional shelter.

The response plan (see next section) to these priority needs identified by the Government is therefore grouped as follows:

- A. Water, sanitation and hygiene;
- B. Food security;
- C. Shelter and social infrastructure;
- D. Health services;
- E. Communication and access to services;
- F. Inter-agency coordination and support to disaster response by natural institutions;
- G. Disaster preparedness, mitigation, and information management.

3. RESPONSE PLAN

3.1. WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION

The majority of losses due to the tropical hurricane STAN have been in rural areas, especially because of damage to the water supply and basic sanitation. This situation has exacerbated conditions of poverty in the affected areas and increased vulnerability in relation to survival and the maintenance of minimum health conditions. Many human settlements are still isolated and the affected communities and temporary shelters there do not have the minimum water and sanitation services that are required to avoid illness in these populations.

Water and sanitation requirements in order to confront the disaster include ensuring access to safe water for human use, ensure water quality, cleaning and disinfection of wells; education and supervision in relation to food preparation, installation of latrines; installation of basic refuse and solid waste services, control of disease-vectors and rodents.

Objective

Prevention of morbidity and mortality due to unsafe water, inadequate sanitation, and poor hygiene in shelters and communities.

Humanitarian Activities to be implemented

- Evaluation of water & sanitation conditions.
- Provide bleach, chlorine or water purification tablets, including detailed user and safety instructions in the local language, and mobile chlorinating tool.
- Provide jerry cans and plastic water tanks, or an appropriate alternatives, including user instructions and messages in the local language on handling of water and disposal of excreta and solid waste.
- Cleaning and disinfection of water wells and repair to damaged community water and sanitation systems.
- Install a monitoring system to verify the quality of water.
- Provide personal hygiene products, such as soaps, toothbrushes, toothpastes, sanitary napkins, toilet paper and diapers (dignity kits).
- Disseminate key hygiene messages on the dangers of cholera and other water- and excreta-related diseases.
- Education and supervision in relation to food preparation.
- Facilitate safe excreta and solid waste disposal by providing shovels, cash for contracting local service companies to dispose of solid waste; messages on the importance of keeping excreta (including infant faeces) buried and away from shelters and public areas; messages on disposal of human and animal corpses; instructions on, and support for construction of trench and pit latrines.

Expected Impact

Provision of potable drinking water to the affected population, and population-wide benefits from educational information in relation to personal and community hygiene. Improved sanitation conditions for the population in shelters and communities, and reduced risks of illness and diseases. Water distribution monitored in terms of quality.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT COUNTERPART: Ministry of Health Contact: Ing. Marco Tulio Sosa, Minister			
OTHER PARTNERS: Municipalities, Departmental Development Councils, Ministry of Public Health, National Institute for Municipal Development (INFOM), National Commission for Water (CONAGUA), Ministry of Natural Resources (MARN), NGOs.			
Agency	Main Area of Responsibility	Principal Activities	Amount US\$
UNICEF GUA-05/WS01	Provision of basic inputs for safe water and sanitation services.	Assessment of the water situation. Provide inputs for water purification and mobile chlorination tools. Provide devices for handling of water and disposal of excreta and solid waste. Facilitate safe excreta and solid waste disposal.	2,800,000
PAHO GUA-05/WS02	Support emergency technical assistance in the sector of water & sanitation	Monitoring system to verify the quality of water. Apply technical standards for water & sanitation. Health promotion for prevention of diseases. Education and supervision of food preparation.	800,000
UNFPA GUA-05/WS03	Provision of basic inputs personal hygiene	Provide personal hygiene products, (dignity kits).	400,000
UN AGENCY COORDINATION : UNICEF, Contact: Gladys Acosta, Representative. ., gacosta@unicef.org			

3.2 FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION AND FOOD AID

The most vulnerable communities have lost their source of food and/or income due to heavy rains, landslides and floods. Houses, infrastructure, agricultural crops, and small husbandry resources have been seriously affected. Continued relief assistance is needed, particularly in remote and inaccessible areas. These are dependant upon food aid to prevent a decline in their nutritional status. Guatemala is prone to droughts and floods that affect the most vulnerable segments of the population. It has also been hit hard by the coffee crisis, whose effects on food security are widespread. These combined climatic and economic shocks have prevented households from recovering their livelihoods and nutritional well-being. These factors are of particular concern to a country where one in two infants suffer from chronic malnutrition and are at high risk of morbidity and mortality.

Prior to the disaster, WFP had already been assisting some 207,400 persons under the PRRO Central America 10212.0 "Targeted Food Assistance for Persons Affected by Shocks and for the Recovery of Livelihoods". Other 200,000 have been assisted under the Country Programme. The caseload of vulnerable and food insecure people due to this emergency is expected to rise.

Objective

Maintain the nutritional status of the target population and avoid acute malnutrition among children under-five through access to food.

Humanitarian Activities to be implemented

- Provide dietary support to the most vulnerable and food insecure households (150,000 persons for six months) and shelters initially as relief and as soon as possible by providing opportunities to work for food.
- Maintain nutritional monitoring and surveillance particularly of children and lactating/pregnant women.
- Distribution of F75 milk among acute malnourished children in health centres.
- Promote agricultural, small animal and fish activities to restore livelihoods.

Expected Impact

The affected population has physical access to sufficient and safe food. The nutritional status of the affected population is adequately maintained. Acute malnourished children recuperated.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY: Ministry of Agriculture (MAGA) Contact: Ing. Alvaro Aguilar, Minister			
OTHER PARTNERS: Ministry of Health, Presidential Secretariat for Nutritional Food Security (SESAN), SOSEP, FIS, Departmental Development Councils, Municipalities, NGOs.			
Agency	Main Area of Responsibility	Principal Activities	Amount US\$
WFP GUA-05/F01	Provision of food aid and nutrition	Provide dietary support to the most vulnerable and food insecure households and shelters initially as relief and as soon as possible by providing opportunities to work for food. Maintain nutritional monitoring and surveillance particularly of children and lactating/pregnant women.	6,910,000
UNICEF GUA-05/H01	Nutritional Surveillance	Maintain nutritional monitoring and surveillance particularly of children and lactating/pregnant women. Distribution of F75 milk among acute malnourished children in health centres.	100,000
FAO GUA-05/A01	Inputs and technical assistance	Promote agricultural, small husbandry and fish activities to restore livelihoods.	3,500,000
PAHO GUA-05/H02	Emergency technical assistance	Maintain nutritional monitoring and surveillance particularly of children and lactating/pregnant women.	120,000
UN AGENCY COORDINATION : WFP, Contact: Guillermina Segura, Representative. guillermina.segura@pma.org			

3.3 SHELTER AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE (SETTLEMENTS AND NON-FOOD ITEMS)

As 30% of the Guatemalan territory has suffered consequences of the crisis, needs for temporarily shelter and settlements and non-food items will be considerably superior to current figures. The Government indicates that more than 6,000 houses have been affected and more than 1,200 totally destroyed as of 9 October. More than 90,000 persons are housed in 250 temporary shelters in conditions that are far short of international standards. (SPHERE). Basic security has to be provided to the population in temporary shelters in order to prevent possible outbreaks of violence and looting, especially against vulnerable groups, especially women and children. More than 400 communities have suffered from serious damage in vital and social infrastructure.

Rapid risk assessment has to be undertaken immediately to avoid increased impact of the disaster. The population in risk areas still has to be evacuated and sheltered temporarily. Construction material is needed for 15,000 emergency family shelters and in the initial phase of emergency resettlement 6,000 minimal modules are required for families whose houses were destroyed.

Objective

Prevent the increase of deaths due to unsafe housing conditions during the coming months, evacuating them from risk areas for potential landslides and river overflows as well as shelter them provisionally.

Humanitarian Activities to be Implemented

- Identify high-risk areas, number of persons potentially affected, their conditions and needs/vulnerabilities.
- Evacuate high-risk population to safe temporary shelter.
- Establish and adapt more shelters and provide with non-food items the existent.
- Create capacity to continue to receive persons who have lost their houses and household.
- Ensure, maintain acceptable security conditions and provide protection in case of violence and other criminal incidents.

GUATEMALA

- Address emergency shelter for 6,000 families.
- Reequip damaged schools.

Resettlement

- Identify areas for resettlement of population whose communities have been destroyed, those located in risk areas and temporary sheltered that cannot return to their houses.
- Provide safe sites through risk management, cleanup and adequate waste disposal;
- Reduce vulnerability through land-use and urban planning.
- Construction of 6,000 minimum housing modules.

Expected Impact

Population evacuated from potential risk areas. Urgent needs in order to shelter affected population are identified, monitored and attended. The people already living in temporary shelters receive assistance in organisation of safe living together and are provided of basic non-food items to prevent and overcome inhumane living conditions. Resettlement requirements are identified for future rehabilitation programme. Minimum housing modules established. Children have access to education.

GOVERNMENTAL COUNTERPART: Ministry for Communications, Infrastructure and Housing Contact: Arqu. José Luis Gándara, Vice-Minister			
OTHER PARTNERS: CONRED, Municipalities and Development councils at municipal and departmental level, Ministry of Education, SEGEPLAN, SEPREM, COPREDEH, PGN, NGOs			
Agency	Main Area of Responsibility	Principal Activities	Amount US\$
UNDP GUA-05/CSS01	Support to needs assessment and emergency technical assistance	Risk assessment of 300 vulnerable sites and sites for resettlement. Identify resettlements areas. Planning of settlement and urbanisation/lotification. Non-food items. Provide construction materials for temporary shelters and minimum housing modules and services. Partner: UNCHS/Habitat	4,100,000
IOM GUA-05/CSS02	Census and surveillance of affected population	Coordination with governmental authorities in monitoring of shelters, Training of pollsters, Elaboration of information, Implementation of database. Organise evacuations of population in risk, in coordination with CONRED.	600,000
UNICEF GUA-05/E01	Child protection education and recreational activities	Provide equipment and educational material. Implement recreational activities. Census of child population in shelter. Provide assistance to unaccompanied children and orphans.	300,000
UNESCO GUA-05/E02	Resumption of access to education	Assessment. Emergency technical assistance to the Ministry of education.	300,000
UN AGENCY COORDINATION : UNDP Contact: Barbara Pesce Monteiro, Resident Representative a.i. barbara.pesce-monteiro@undp.org			

OHCHR and UNFPA assessment of protection needs situation of vulnerable groups in coordination with partners.

3.4 HEALTH: ACCESS TO PREVENTIVE AND CARE SERVICES

The disaster has isolated communities, moved people to shelters and destroyed the sanitary system of the affected area, increasing the risk for already highly prevalent diseases such as diarrheic, respiratory, malaria and other vector born. Especially vulnerable are children, women, people suffering from chronic diseases and the elderly. Violence is a special risk in these conditions. All this requires special efforts in the preventive arena and monitoring for epidemics, to ensure that there are mental health, general medical services and supportive social activities in the disaster area, especially in the shelters.

Medical brigades have been deployed by the Ministry of Health (MoH) and have required, and will continue to need basic health equipment and supplies (essential medicines, reproductive health supplies, disposable materials). Health education and preventive measures and care as a result of violence, especially gender based violence (GBV) is needed. In the affected areas there is a need to assess the impact of the disaster in the health infrastructure in order to re-establish the health system functions.

Objective

Maintain the health status of the affected population, especially the most vulnerable, through the delivery of preventive and curative services, according to the needs identified by the MoH.

Humanitarian Activities to be implemented

- Prevention and surveillance of infectious disease outbreaks.
- Provision of medical assistance through medical brigades and health services.
- Provision of essential medicines, equipment, emergency health kit and reproductive health kits.
- Provision of psychological support services for prevention and crisis management.
- Promotion of community participation and social mobilisation for preventive measures.
- Assessment of the damage to health infrastructure in the disaster area and development of a strategy to re-establish the functioning of the system.
- Prevention and care in relation to GBV

Expected Impact

A monitoring and surveillance system of transmissible diseases such as diarrhoea, respiratory infections, malaria, dengue and leptospirosis established and functioning in affected areas.

The affected population recovered from diseases and injuries caused by the emergency.

The communities are organised and knowledgeable of preventive measures for decreasing the risk of transmissible diseases, psychological support, reproductive health risks, GBV and disaster control and prevention.

GOVERNMENT COUNTERPART: Ministry of Public Health Contact: Ing. Marco Tulio Sosa, Minister.			
OTHER PARTNER: IGSS, NGOs.			
Agency	Main Area of Responsibility	Principal Activities	Amount US\$
PAHO GUA-05/H03	Support to medical care and epidemiological surveillance	Mobilisation of medical brigades. Acquisition of essential medicines and other supplies. Training for epidemiological surveillance. Assessment of health systems reconstruction needs.	850,000
UNFPA GUA-05/H04	Provision of basic reproductive health services	Acquisition of reproductive health commodities. Support to the MoH actions for women's health.	250,000
UNICEF GUA-05/H05	Provision of basic health services for children	Provide emergency child medical supplies. Support of the MoH actions for children's health.	400,000
UN Agency Coordination: WHO/PAHO, Dr. Joaquin Molina, Representative, molinajo@gut.ops-oms.org			

3.5 SUPPORT TO THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS AND ACCESS TO ISOLATED COMMUNITIES

Among the effects of Hurricane Stan have been the disruption of the communication system and the collapse of road system, which has made it very difficult to reach many of the affected communities, which are still isolated. This situation increases their vulnerability and risk, making it a priority to re-establish these systems as soon as possible.

This requires increasing significantly the capacity of government institutions responding to the crisis, especially CONRED, the Ministry of Communication, Infrastructure and Housing, the Defence Ministry, among others. It is essential to strengthen their capacities through providing supplies, communication equipment, pedestrian bridges, as well as land and water vehicles, which will allow for a better emergency service delivery.

Objective

To facilitate access to the population of affected areas, through the re-establishment of radio communications, direct contact with population through pedestrian bridges and transport of goods.

Humanitarian activities to be implemented

- Commence clearing operations to re-establish access.
- Provision of heavy duty and light equipment for rescue activities and debris clearing.
- Facilitate transport of goods through the acquirement of land and sea vehicles.
- Facilitate communications through the acquirement of radio communication equipments.
- Get direct contact with affected population through the acquirement of pedestrian bridges.

Expected Impact

Communication channels have been re-established and emergency services provided to the affected population. Conditions have been created at the community level for its economic and social recovery. Institutions in charge of emergency response have been strengthened.

GOVERNMENT COUNTERPART: CONRED			
OTHER PARTNER: The Ministry of Communication, Infrastructure and Housing, the Defence Ministry,			
Agency	Main Area of Responsibility	Principal Activities	Amount US\$
UNDP GUA-05/CSS03	Acquire and distribute inputs and equipment to start clearing operations to re-establish access.	Provision of heavy duty and light equipment for rescue activities and debris clearing.	410,000
UNDP GUA-05/CSS04	Acquisition of land and sea vehicles.	Facilitate transport of goods through the acquirement of land and sea vehicles.	1,363,000
IOM GUA-05/CSS05	Acquisition of radio communication equipment.	Facilitate communications through the acquirement of radio communication equipment.	65,000
IOM GUA-05/ER/I01	Procurement of bridges.	Establish vehicular and pedestrian contact with isolated populations.	1,200,000
UN AGENCY COORDINATION : UNDP Contact: Barbara Pesce Monteiro, Resident Representative a.i. barbara.pesce-monteiro@undp.org			

3.6 INTER-AGENCY COORDINATION AND SUPPORT TO DISASTER RESPONSE BY NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

National Institutions have been put under extensive pressure as a result of the hurricane. An efficient response requires an elevated capacity to evaluate the situation, plan the response, coordinate national and international actors and monitor advances in order to provide the appropriate response and prevent further damage to people and infrastructure. Both the UN System and the National Coordinating Network (CONRED) have a lead role to play both at the central and the local level.

Objective

Provide for effective cooperation between government, donors, UNS, international NGOs and other agencies involved in relief efforts and assist key institutions (local governments, community based organisations, regional and national institutions) in addressing the humanitarian and immediate rehabilitation effort.

Activities to be implemented

- Damage assessment.
- Preparation of joint monitoring and recovery project.
- Emergency technical assistance to coordinating entities in the Office of the Resident Coordinator and CONRED.
- Disaster management experts.
- Missions.
- Communications.

Expected Impact

Beneficiaries in communities can count on a coordinated and efficient delivery of humanitarian aid based on locally identified needs. The UN is able to coordinate international cooperation and support national entities thus contributing to a minor impact of the immediate post hurricane effects, which could be serious due to the extent of the damage the isolation of the communities and the imminent winter season.

GOVERNMENT COUNTERPART: CONRED and SEGEPLAN			
Contact: Hugo Rene Hernandez Ramirez, Executive Secretary CONRED Hugo Beteta, Secretary State of SEGEPLAN			
Agency	Main Area of Responsibility	Principal Activities	Amount US\$
UNDP GUA-05/CSS06	Support to the Resident Coordinator Office and to National Institutions	Damage assessment Preparation of joint monitoring and recovery project Emergency technical assistance to coordinating entities in Office of the Resident Coordinator and CONRED Disaster management experts	89,000
Contact for UN Coordination: Gladys Acosta, UN Resident Coordinator a.i., gacosta@unicef.org			

3.7 DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, MITIGATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

An ad hoc task force composed of additional staff from OCHA and UNDP Guatemala, will be set up for a duration of two months to assist the UN Disaster Management Team, to design and implement specific activities in order to ensure the below specified objectives.

OCHA will assist the UN Resident Coordinator in coordinating and monitoring of emergency relief and immediate recovery phase for the same period, through the provision of disaster management expert(s).

Objective

Facilitate effective mitigation of disaster impact and definition of response preparedness measures and improve disaster and management information systems.

Agency	Main Area of Responsibility	Principal Activities	Amount US\$
OCHA GUA-05/CSS07	Disaster Preparedness, Mitigation And Information Management	Assist key institutions (local governments, community based organisations, regional and national institutions) in developing local disaster preparedness and mitigation plans; Analyse current disaster decision making and management information systems; Formulate a strategy to establish an integrated disaster management information system; Capacity development for emergency relief workers and frontline managers to foster emergency coordination.	113,000

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Coordination and Responsibility

The Emergency Response is coordinated by CONRED and SEGEPLAN on behalf on the Guatemalan government and by the UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes represented by the Resident Coordinator.

NGOs will be incorporated in each one of the sectors as collaborating partners, taking into consideration their area of expertise and geographical presence.

Humanitarian Stakeholders	
Government Coordination	CONRED, SEGEPLAN
Government Counterparts	Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Communication, Infrastructure and Housing, Ministry of Defence, PNC, INFOM, FIS, FONAPAZ, IGSS, Secretariat of Social Welfare, SEP, VISAN, MAGA, SESAN, SOSEP, Development Councils, Municipalities, COPREDEH.
UN System - Coordination	UN Resident Coordinator.
UN System - Emergency technical Assistance	FAO, IOM, OHCHR, WFP, WHO/PAHO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNV
International and National NGOs	Caritas, SCA, CARE, ACT, Oxfam, ACH, ACSUR, MC, TSF, CRS, Plan, FFP, <i>inter alia</i> .

Table II : Guatemala Flash Appeal 2005

List of Projects - By Sector
as of 14 October 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 1 of 2

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
AGRICULTURE			
GUA-05/A01	FAO	Technical assistance	3,500,000
Sub total for AGRICULTURE			3,500,000
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
GUA-05/CSS03	UNDP	Acquire and distribute inputs and equipment to start clearing operations to re-establish access	410,000
GUA-05/CSS04	UNDP	Acquisition of land and sea vehicles	1,363,000
GUA-05/CSS05	IOM	Acquisition of radio communication equipments	65,000
GUA-05/CSS02	IOM	Census and surveillance of affected population	600,000
GUA-05/CSS07	OCHA	Disaster preparedness, mitigation and information management	113,000
GUA-05/CSS01	UNDP	Support to needs assessment and technical assistance	4,100,000
GUA-05/CSS06	UNDP	Support to the Resident Coordinator Office and to National Institutions	89,000
Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			6,740,000
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			
GUA-05/ER/I01	IOM	Procurement of bridges	1,200,000
Sub total for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			1,200,000
EDUCATION			
GUA-05/E01	UNICEF	Child protection education and recreational activities	300,000
GUA-05/E02	UNESCO	Resumption of access to education	300,000
Sub total for EDUCATION			600,000

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 14 October 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table II : Guatemala Flash Appeal 2005

List of Projects - By Sector
as of 14 October 2005
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 2 of 2

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
FOOD			
GUA-05/F01	WFP	Provision of food aid and nutrition	6,910,000
Sub total for FOOD			6,910,000
HEALTH			
GUA-05/H01	UNICEF	Nutritional surveillance	100,000
GUA-05/H05	UNICEF	Provision of basic health services for children	400,000
GUA-05/H04	UNFPA	Provision of basic reproductive health services	250,000
GUA-05/H03	PAHO	Support to medical care and epidemiological surveillance	850,000
GUA-05/H02	PAHO	Technical assistance	120,000
Sub total for HEALTH			1,720,000
WATER AND SANITATION			
GUA-05/WS01	UNICEF	Provision of basic inputs for safe water and sanitation	2,800,000
GUA-05/WS03	UNFPA	Provision of basic inputs personal hygiene	400,000
GUA-05/WS02	PAHO	Support technical assistance to water and sanitation	800,000
Sub total for WATER AND SANITATION			4,000,000
Grand Total			24,670,000

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Table III : Guatemala Flash Appeal 2005

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation
as of 14 October 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 1 of 3

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
FAO			
GUA-05/A01	AGRICULTURE	Technical assistance	3,500,000
Sub total for FAO			3,500,000
IOM			
GUA-05/CSS05	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Acquisition of radio communication equipments	65,000
GUA-05/CSS02	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Census and surveillance of affected population	600,000
GUA-05/ER/I01	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Procurement of bridges	1,200,000
Sub total for IOM			1,865,000
OCHA			
GUA-05/CSS07	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Disaster preparedness, mitigation and information management	113,000
Sub total for OCHA			113,000
PAHO			
GUA-05/H03	HEALTH	Support to medical care and epidemiological surveillance	850,000
GUA-05/H02	HEALTH	Technical assistance	120,000
GUA-05/WS02	WATER AND SANITATION	Support technical assistance to water and sanitation	800,000
Sub total for PAHO			1,770,000

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Table III : Guatemala Flash Appeal 2005

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation
as of 14 October 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 2 of 3

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
UNDP			
GUA-05/CSS03	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Acquire and distribute inputs and equipment to start clearing operations to re-establish access	410,000
GUA-05/CSS04	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Acquisition of land and sea vehicles	1,363,000
GUA-05/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Support to needs assessment and technical assistance	4,100,000
GUA-05/CSS06	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Support to the Resident Coordinator Office and to National Institutions	89,000
Sub total for UNDP			5,962,000
UNESCO			
GUA-05/E02	EDUCATION	Resumption of access to education	300,000
Sub total for UNESCO			300,000
UNFPA			
GUA-05/H04	HEALTH	Provision of basic reproductive health services	250,000
GUA-05/WS03	WATER AND SANITATION	Provision of basic inputs personal hygiene	400,000
Sub total for UNFPA			650,000

The list of projects and the figures for the ir funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 14 October 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III : Guatemala Flash Appeal 2005

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation
as of 14 October 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 3 of 3

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
UNICEF			
GUA-05/E01	EDUCATION	Child protection education and recreational activities	300,000
GUA-05/H01	HEALTH	Nutritional surveillance	100,000
GUA-05/H05	HEALTH	Provision of basic health services for children	400,000
GUA-05/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Provision of basic inputs for safe water and sanitation	2,800,000
Sub total for UNICEF			3,600,000
WFP			
GUA-05/F01	FOOD	Provision of food aid and nutrition	6,910,000
Sub total for WFP			6,910,000
Grand Total:			24,670,000

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 14 October 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEXES

ANNEX I. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BCPR	Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CONAGUA	National Commission for Water
CONRED	National Council for Disaster Reduction
COPREDEH	Presidential Commission on Human Rights
DEMI	Defenders of Indigenous Women
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FIS	Service Investment Fund
FONAPZ	One of the main social investment funds (the others FIS and FSDC)
FSDC	Fondo de Solidaridad para el Desarrollo Comunitario
GBV	Gender-based Violence
IGSS	Instituto Guatemalteco de Seguridad Social
INFOM	National Institute for Municipal Development
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MAGA	Ministry of Agriculture
MARN	Ministry of Natural Resources
MoH	Ministry of Health
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PAHO	Pan-American Health Organization
PGN	Procuraduría General de la Nación
PNC	National Civilian Police
SEGEPLAN	Secretaría de Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia
SEPREM	The Presidential Secretariat for Women
SESAN	Presidential Secretariat for Nutritional Food Security
SMZ	Sulfamethoxazole
SOSEP	Sociales de la Esposa del Presidente
SPHERE	A Project on Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response
TMP	Trimethoprim
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme for HIV/AIDS
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDMT	United Nations Disaster Management Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN HABITAT	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

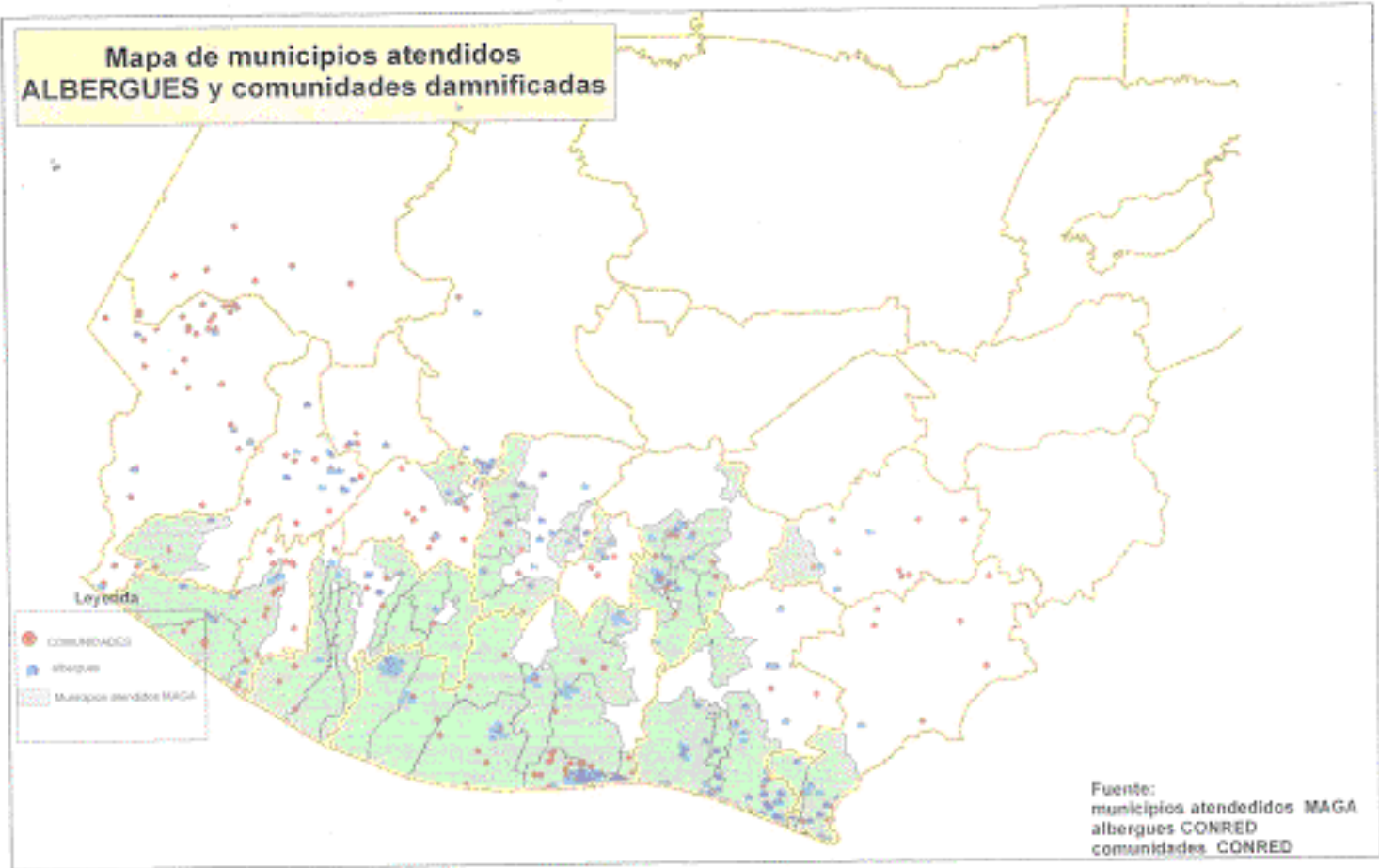
ANNEX II

PRINCIPAL AFFECTED AREAS



ANNEX III.

MAP OF SHELTERS (BLUE DOTS) AND AFFECTED VILLAGES (RED DOTS).



Consolidated Appeal Feedback Sheet

If you would like to comment on this document please do so below and fax this sheet to + 41-22-917-0368 (Attn: CAP Section) or scan it and email us: CAP@ReliefWeb.int
Comments reaching us before 28 February 2006 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2007.
Thank you very much for your time.

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Section, OCHA

Please write the name of the Consolidated Appeal on which you are commenting:

1. What did you think of the review of 2005?
How could it be improved?

2. Is the context and prioritised humanitarian need clearly presented?
How could it be improved?

3. To what extent do response plans address humanitarian needs?
How could it be improved?

4. To what extent are roles and coordination mechanisms clearly presented?
How could it be improved?

5. To what extent are budgets realistic and in line with the proposed actions?
How could it be improved?

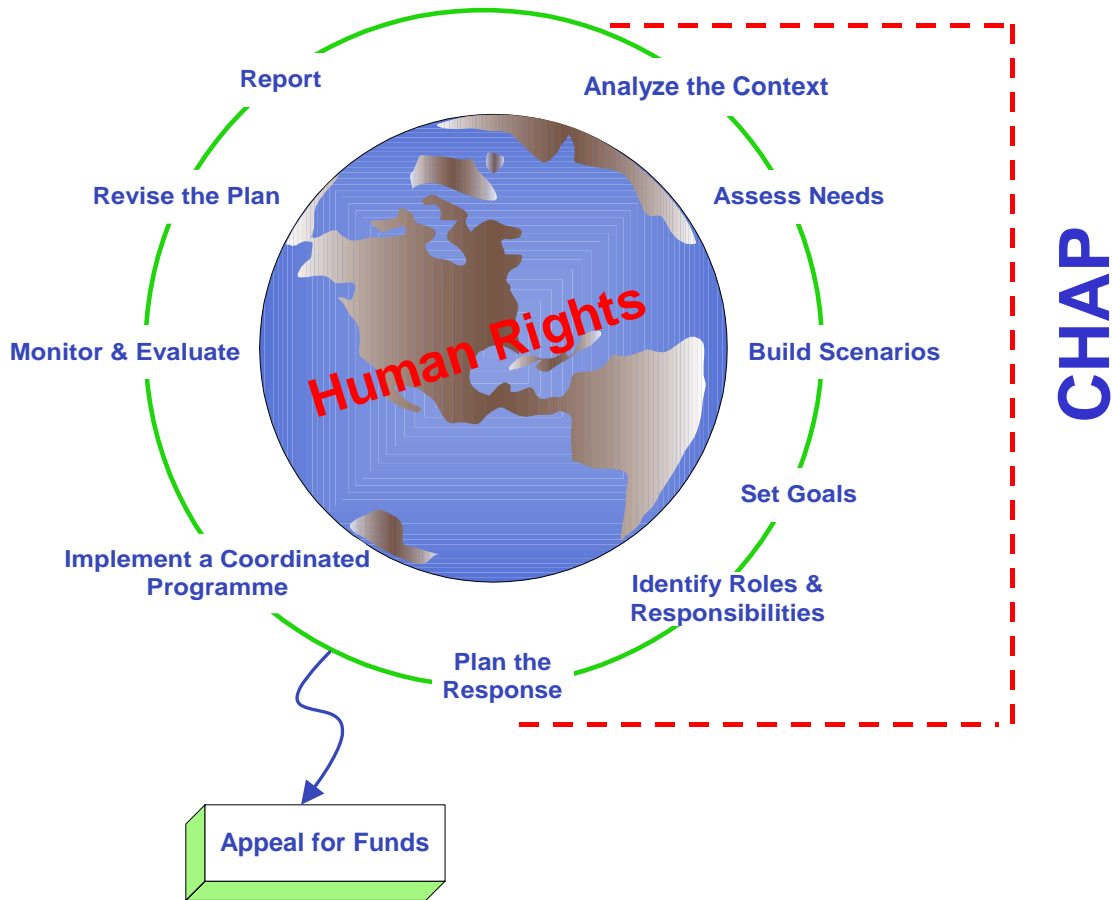
6. Is the presentation of the document lay-out and format clear and well written?
How could it be improved?

Please make any additional comments on another sheet or by email.

Name:
Title & Organisation:
Email Address:

The Consolidated Appeals Process:

an inclusive, coordinated programme cycle in emergencies to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

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