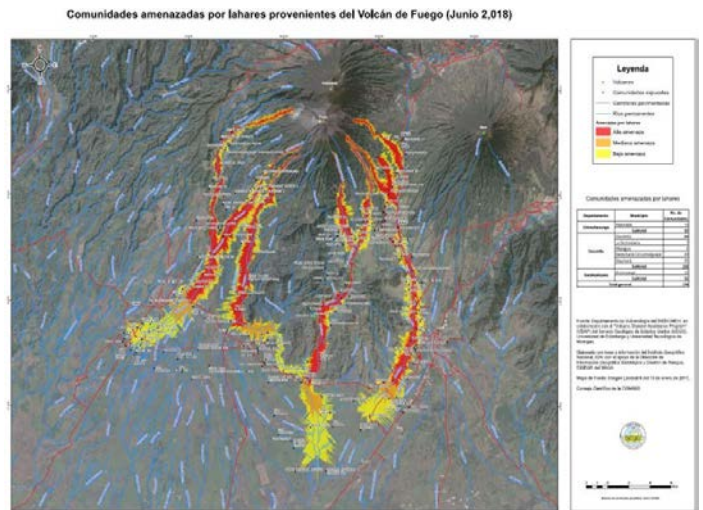




This report is produced by the **Humanitarian Country Team in Guatemala**, in collaboration with humanitarian partners, based on consolidated information from the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (CONRED), UN System via the UN Emergency Technical Team (UNETE), NGOs and the Red Cross. This is the last situation report.

## Highlights

- Some 750 homes remain at risk (745 in Escuintla and 5 in Sacatepéquez) and 186 homes in Escuintla have been destroyed.
- Authorities declare communities near the Volcán de Fuego volcano in the departments of Escuintla and Sacatepéquez at high risk (see lahar threat map).
- According to an agricultural sector loss perception assessment, 16,932 small-scale farmers were affected by the fall of ash and sand in communities of the departments of Sacatepéquez, Chimaltenango and Escuintla, with 13,611 hectares of crops affected, totaling an estimated economic loss of US\$12,299,701.04



Source: INSIVUMEH  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used in this map do not imply endorsement or official acceptance by the United Nations.



\*official data as of 07:00pm, 29 June 2018

## Situation Overview

The National Coordinator for Disaster (CONRED) and the National Institute of Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology (INSIVUMEH) continue to monitor the Volcán de Fuego volcano, which is still active as lahars continue to descend from the volcano due to the presence of heavy rain and accumulation of volcanic material.

According to technical and scientific evaluations carried out by the Scientific Council of CONRED, the Las Lajas, Seca, Taniluyá and Cenizas ravines, the community of San Miguel Los Lotes in Escuintla and the Finca La Reunión in San Juan in Alotenango, Sacatepéquez have all been declared high risk areas.

Areas declared under high threat:

- Finca Toledo and surrounding communities in Escuintla due to pyroclastic flows
- La Trinidad, La Reyna, El Rodeo and the municipality of Escuintla, as well as the El Porvenir an Alotenango villages in Sacatepéquez due to lahar flows.
- Areas affected by ash fall, depending on the direction of the wind.
- Some 69 communities due to high flood risk.

This information has been relayed to the Governors and Mayors of the aforementioned areas so that they can make decisions their respective departments and municipalities.

Although authorities have decided to stop searching and locating bodies in ground zero, the people who live in San Miguel Los Lotes and El Barrio continue to search for their relatives without having the minimum necessary equipment (masks and helmets) recommended for specialists in the field.

Support from humanitarian actors in emergency shelters continues. Although shelter conditions have improved, shelter management and administration still require support. Humanitarian organizations report between 38 and 44 shelters, both official and unofficial.

Actions are shifting from response to early recovery. Authorities are considering transferring some of the emergency shelters to spaces that have been identified for the construction of single-family transition shelters (ATUS). Discussion continues on the criteria for selecting people to move, details of the relocation plan for those in shelters run by the Social Work Secretariat of the President's Wife (SOSEP) and unofficial and self-hosted shelters (around 3,000 people). The lack of access to information and the absence of participation in these processes is generating uncertainty among the sheltered.

The World Food Program (WFP), in consultation with authorities, carried out a multi-sectoral evaluation of affected communities in Escuintla, Chimaltenango and Sacatepéquez from 20-22 June. At the time of the evaluation, the communities were receiving humanitarian assistance from private individuals and municipal authorities, albeit incomplete assistance that lacked proper focus or defined timelines. There are communities that remain isolated or with very limited access due to damage to infrastructure caused by lahars.

Access to affected communities is limited to a few hours a day due to early afternoon rainfall that can cause lahars and flooding of local rivers. Should the seasonal rains persist, steady access to affected communities could be greatly jeopardized. Community members indicate that their main requirements are food and cash to cover basic needs for the next 9 to 12 months. Given the loss of income due to the lack of demand for labor, the cost of basic grains makes it impossible for some households to acquire them. Children under 2 years old are not receiving adequate food for their age.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA), with the support of technical teams of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), carried out the evaluation of loss perception in the agricultural sector caused by falling ash and sand in communities of the three affected departments. The main results found that 16,932 small-scale farmers were affected by falling ash and sand, with 13,611 hectares of crops affected, incurring an estimated cumulative economic loss of US\$12,299,701. The crops that suffered damage in order of importance were: corn, vegetables and fruit trees. People who grow vegetables and fruits at a commercial level have reduced the hiring of labor by 75 per cent.

## Funding

So far, the following contributions from international organizations have been reported:

- UNDP: US\$300,000
- An International Appeal for CHF2,036,967 (US\$205,721) through the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), launched on 11 June 2018, for 6,000 people,
- The Humanitarian Team has prepared a Plan of Action and Response for an amount of USD 21.4 million in the following sectors:



## Humanitarian Response

The Guatemalan Red Cross has supported affected and at-risk communities with damage assessment and needs analysis, distribution of humanitarian aid, cash transfer, evaluation of water systems, medical conferences and supply of medicines.

For more information: [https://app.klipfolio.com/published/e301b9f782508f06530aa31aa6342ba5/dc\\_aro\\_op8](https://app.klipfolio.com/published/e301b9f782508f06530aa31aa6342ba5/dc_aro_op8)



### Shelter - Sectorial working group coordination: IOM

#### Needs:

- Administration and management of shelters.
- Family hygiene kits.
- Communication channels between shelters, especially SOSEP shelters, to deal with the growing number of people arriving in various shelters
- Guarantee protection and security both inside and outside the shelters.

#### Response:

- Plan International is supporting shelter administration and management for the Tipo Federación School shelter, the Simón Bergaño and Villegas Institute and the INCASACHI Experimental Institute in Escuintla, as well as the Méndez Montenegro School in Alotenango. To date, Plan International has executed US\$60,000 of their appeal.
- Mercy Corps has installed 4 water tanks at the Jose Martí Tipo Federación School shelter, fixed latrines and showers at the Samayoa Chinchilla Experimental Institute Shelter and provided 12 batteries. Cunsur assisted with the installation of 15 showers (including water supply network), 3 batteries and installation of 2 water purification plants installed in Canaan and Campamento
- Child Fund continues to support psychosocial care for children and adolescents in two shelters. A pair of psychotherapists are in the Méndez Montenegro school in Alotenango and the other pair is at the basic education institute of Palin, Escuintla. Child Fund's contributions amount to US\$12,000.
- The Guatemalan Red Cross is providing care in temporary shelters and supporting sheltered people with shelter coordination support, medical care, psychosocial support, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, protection services, sexual and reproductive health services and distribution of humanitarian aid.



### Health - Sectorial working group coordination: PAHO/WHO

#### Needs:

- Epidemiological surveillance in shelters and communities
- Strengthen communication on health risk and dissemination of information on health and hygiene measures to the population, including measures to protect against falling ash, hand washing, food handling, waste management, etc.
- Obstetric hygiene kits (postpartum), diapers for the mother, sanitary napkins, wet wipes.
- Child-bearing Kits.
- Sexual and reproductive health care for the sheltered population.

#### Response:

- Delivery of sterile medical material to care for burn patients at the Roosevelt and San Juan de Dios hospitals.
- Delivery of 50 family hygiene kits in the shelters near ground zero.
- Deployment of a regional disaster expert to support the Ministry of Health in risk management..
- Support to Escuintla health authorities for the coordination of mental health support for rescue teams, sheltered people and relatives of the deceased.
- Deployment an international expert to provide technical support to the Ministry of Health regarding research and monitoring of air quality in coordination with other scientific bodies in the country.
- Mobilization of international specialist in volcanic eruptions and health.

- Mobilization of national personnel to support the Escuintla departmental situation room.
- Mobilization of 35 kits (Backpacks) for health personnel, containing health care supplies for communities affected by the volcano and who are not housed, including 5 portable tents.
- Mobilization of medication kits for 10,000 people for three months.
- Printing and distribution of informative posters for the sheltered population on disinfection and water care for consumption; printing and distribution of sanitary surveillance guides for shelters.
- Coordination for the validation and printing of posters for nutritional surveillance and personal hygiene in shelters.
- Purchase items for people who prepare food in shelters.
- Epidemiological surveillance in shelters.
- Water quality monitoring.
- The Guatemalan Red Cross has mobilized its technicians to provide primary medical care, reaching 1,262 people at the community level and at the shelters level. At the request of the Ministry of Health, mobile blood banks have been established for the Escuintla hospital.

#### **Gaps & Constraints:**

- Obstetric hygiene kits in shelters
- Basic kits for child-bearing care
- Sexual and reproductive health kits in shelters
- Material and equipment for health situation rooms
- Nutritionists for surveillance and nutritional care in shelters.



#### **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene - Sectorial working group coordination: UNICEF**

##### **Needs:**

- Support from PAHO/WHO with the hiring of a sanitary engineer to respond to the water and sanitation issues in shelters and affected communities.

##### **Response:**

- UNICEF has purchased cleaning kits for shelters in Escuintla and Sacatepéquez.
- Red Cross, PAHO and the Government have assessed community-level water sources

#### **Gaps & Constraints:**

- Inputs for monitoring shelter water quality.



#### **Protection - Sectorial working group coordination: UNHCR**

##### **Needs:**

- Ensure the participation of communities in decision-making spaces for the processes of transferring emergency shelters to transitional shelters and institute two-way communications systems.
- Creation of a formal complaint system, as there are insufficient protection measures against violence, gender-based violence and scams.

##### **Response:**

- Plan International continues to provide child protection measures for sheltered children, management of safe spaces, psychosocial support and three brigades of mental health professionals for shelters at school shelters in Escuintla.
- The Guatemalan Red Cross is supporting the National Institute of Forensic Sciences (INACIF) with a temporary morgue in Hunapú, Escuintla, assisting with the handling of corpses, psychosocial support to families of the deceased and ante-mortem and post-mortem identification of disappeared people, as well as registering missing people.
- The Guatemalan Red Cross, in coordination with Shelter Box, has established safe spaces for breastfeeding, as well as psychosocial support sessions.

+ For more information, see “background on the crisis” at the end of the report

[www.unocha.org](http://www.unocha.org)

The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.

**Coordination Saves Lives**



## Education – Sectorial working group coordination: UNICEF

### Response:

- UNICEF plans to support the school-age population to be placed in temporary spaces with US\$16,000.
- Plan International will support the Ministry of Education in the return of children to school spaces and schools at the community level.



## Food Security – Sectorial working group coordination: WFP

### Needs:

- The food security working group will continue to focus its response, prioritizing populations that are out of shelters. At the request of the Secretariat of Food and Nutrition Security (SESAN), WFP identified and assisted 1,000 Escuintla families with worrisome food insecurity.
- OXFAM has prioritized assistance to 470 families in the municipality of Escuintla.
- Mercy Corps plans to assist 380 families in the municipality of Escuintla, of which 125 are in shelters.
- The Ministry of Social Development plans to assist some 3,000 families located in shelters and communities affected by the eruption, starting in July and for a period of 3 months.
- WFP conducted a market assessment in Escuintla and Sacatepéquez, confirming the availability of food to support the scale of the current response.
- WFP is focusing attention on families in departments of Sacatepéquez and Chimaltenango, in coordination with the local Emergency Operations Centre (COE).
- A Response Action Plan is being coordinated to provide food assistance and assist in the recovery of livelihoods of farming families who lost their crops due to eruption, for a period longer than 6 months.

### Response:

- Some 1,000 families were assisted in the communities of Chuchu, Ceilan Agrarian Community, La Lucerna, La Rochela, Nispero, San Felipe, San Vicente los Cimientos and Unión Maya, communities whose food insecurity situation is worrisome. These families received cash transfers equivalent to US\$77 for one month. WFP response is foreseen for at least 3 months, and they are currently developing resource mobilization strategies to raise funds and aid 2,000 high priority families for up to 6 months.
- WFP has coordinated with local markets and supermarkets in Siquinalá so that they can stock up on food during WFP cash delivery days to ensure that families can buy their food.
- WFP portable warehouse facility to expand COE capacity in Alotenango, Sacatepéquez. Installation scheduled for Friday, 29 June.
- The Guatemalan Red Cross has begun the process of livelihoods recovery through a cash transfer program for 500 families. (Currently reaching 180 families).



## Agriculture and Livelihoods - Sectorial working group coordination: FAO

### Needs:

- Affected families need materials, tools and supplies to restore damaged plantations and resume production.
- Access to soft loans to finance the purchase of materials, tools and supplies necessary to restore crop production.
- Restore the commercial relationship between affected producers and buyers with whom agreements had been made for the sale of their products, including blackberries, peas, strawberries and broccoli, among others.
- Implement crop protection mechanisms, such as macro tunnels, micro tunnels and other protection structures.
- Technical assistance for the restoration of developmental and production crop plantations
- Evaluate the risks of possible flooding or siltation caused by the materials of eruption dragged in by the rain in river channels.
- Food assistance for families who lost their jobs and livelihoods.

**Response:**

- Rehabilitate productive systems for families affected by the eruption.
- Create a system to identify and assess risks in the face of potential damage to livelihoods.
- Establishment of a cooperation desk to manage the disaster response.
- MAGA has allocated US\$5,341,167.00 to assist affected families through three specific actions: Food Assistance, poultry recovery and provision of farm implements.

**Gaps:**

- A budget of US\$6,000,000 is required to restore affected families' livelihoods production systems, primarily to address the delivery of backyard production supplies, corn and beans, implementation of innovative crop protection practices, technical assistance to farmer families to strengthen and improve production, training for farming families to improve production and use and a risk identification and assessment system for livelihoods.

**Nutrition – Sectorial working group coordination: UNICEF****Needs:**

- Nutritional surveillance in shelters.

**Response:**

- Some 20 nutritionists have been hired, forming "nutrition brigades".
- Anthropometry of children under 5 and women; identification of acute malnutrition and referrals to timely treatment. To date, 4 children with acute malnutrition have been identified.
- Evaluation of available food and support for the organization of adequate diets for young children under 2 years of age.
- Support for the definition of special diets for people with diabetes and high blood pressure.
- Support to mothers with children who are breastfeeding. Identification of safe spaces for breastfeeding. (4 spaces have been identified).
- Educational actions related to food and nutrition, through participatory activities including hand washing and food handling.

**Early Recovery – Sectorial working group coordination - UNDP****Needs:**

- Due to different risk scenarios, it is necessary to continue learning and understanding the threats posed.
- COEs in affected departments require computer equipment and multifunctional equipment (scanner, photocopier, printer).
- Instruments to guide early recovery and rehabilitation, as well as medium and long-term recovery and reconstruction.
- Damage and loss assessments to determine the impact of the disaster and identify the approximate costs for a resilient recovery.
- Promote participatory and inclusive processes and ensure proper studies and risk assessments of project sites.

**Response:**

- Mapping of working group members to identify where they are or have interest in contributing and with what resources.
- UNDP has supported CONRED with volcanology expert who is working in coordination with experts from other national and international organizations.
- Support towards digital terrain modeling, definition of possible gravitational flow pathways and delineations of the area of greatest pyroclastic flow impact.
- Equipment was provided to CONRED, specifically to the National COE and departmental COEs of Escuintla and Sacatepéquez, providing them with 4 multifunctional printers (scanner, photocopier, printer) and 3 laptops.

- Technical assistance to the Ministry of Finance, CONRED and the Secretariat of the Presidential Planning and Programming (SEGEPLAN) with 1 damage, loss and needs assessment expert. The evaluation will be supported by a livelihoods expert and a risk management expert, both of whom will be integrated into the UNDP team.
- The post-eruption evaluation is progressing as scheduled and approved by the Government: 25-29 June – compilation of information, 2-6 July - writing of sectoral reports and delivery for consolidation.
- The UN System will work on the following sectors: agricultural production with FAO; the social sector will evaluate health and education; cross-cutting sectors such as gender, livelihoods, risk management and governance. In addition, a report on the human impact of the disaster will be issued to complement the more macro-economic assessment of the disaster.
- The Government has developed the early recovery plan within the framework provided by recovery working groups.
- The TECHO NGO, as part of the transition from early recovery phase, will build 520 Single-family Transition Shelters (ATUs). They will begin with the construction of 4 modules, which will also serve as a training process for volunteers and army engineer corps. CONRED and TECHO are carrying out a profile of affected families, to be completed on Friday, 29 June.

## General Coordination

The Government has publicly announced the visit of the Vice President of the United States of America to one of the shelters at the La Industria Farm.

The active sectors at the national level (shelters, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, protection, food security, agriculture & livelihoods, nutrition, education, early recovery) have met frequently to learn about progress and analyze new needs.

The Humanitarian Country Team convened on 29 June to learn about the recovery plan and possible support of humanitarian partners.

The UN Interagency Communication and Information working group met to support social communication actions, in support of CONRED, in the transition phase.

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