Highlights

- By 18 June, the death toll after the Fuego volcano erupted on 3 June, has reached 110 people, 197 remain missing. The Government has announced the finalization of search and rescue operations.
- At least 12,823 people have left their homes as the volcano is still active and the risk of new events remains. An estimated 3,623 people are currently living in official shelters, including approximately 1,400 children.
- UNICEF and partners remain in constant coordination with authorities in charge of the response. The Humanitarian Country Team has been working to support the Government’s efforts. In this context, key clusters have been activated.
- While assessments are being updated and extended to affected locations, UNICEF has launched activities supporting actions in nutrition, education, child protection, water, sanitation and hygiene sectors.
- With UNICEF support, brigades have been trained and are being deployed to conduct nutrition activities and information gathering, targeting children living in shelters.
- Psychologists have started psychosocial support activities in 15 shelters, at least 1,100 children and their parents will benefit from these services.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

18 June 2018

- 685,754* No. of children affected
- 1,714,387 No. of people affected (CONRED, 18 June 2018)
- 1,400* No. of children in shelters
- 3,623 No. of people in shelters (CONRED, 18 June 2018)
- 14,447 No. of children out of school (MINEDUC, 18 June 2018)

*Estimated by UNICEF, based on age group distribution projections of the National Institute of Statistics.

Funding status 2018*

Funds available: US$ 0.3 M (21%)
Funding requirements: US$ 1.46 M
Funding gap: US$ 1.16 M (79%)

*‘Funds available’ includes emergency and non-emergency funding received for the current appeal, as well as funds already in-house, available to cover emergency-related activities.
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

According to the National Coordination for Disaster Reduction (CONRED), the Fuego volcano’s eruption left over 1.7 million people affected across Escuintla, Sacatepéquez and Chimaltenango departments in Guatemala. After the eruption, entire communities were buried with volcanic material, resulting in the death of 1,101 people. Over 12,000 have been evacuated from their homes, 3,623 are living in authorized shelters, while other families have sought shelter with relatives and friends.

The three most-affected departments remain in Orange alert, and the Emergency Operation Centers (COEs) continue operating in Guatemala City (National COE), Escuintla, Sacatepéquez and Chimaltenango.

UNICEF participated in a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) exercise training, coordinated by UNDP. UNICEF will be responsible for preparing the Education chapter.

### Estimated Population in Need of Humanitarian Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population in Need</td>
<td>15,480</td>
<td>7,327</td>
<td>8,153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (Under 18)</td>
<td>11,500</td>
<td>5,635</td>
<td>5,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Under Five</td>
<td>2,947</td>
<td>1,470</td>
<td>1,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 6 to 23 months</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant and lactating women</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>567</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF is an active member of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), which has been active since the onset of the emergency. Other coordination instances, including UNDMT and UN Emergency Technical Team (UNETE), are active and maintain constant sharing of information and analysis. The Resident Coordinator (RC) a.i. and UNETE Coordinator are in close permanent coordination.

To respond to the emergency, the following national sectoral groups/clusters have been activated:

- Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) (Leader: UNICEF/PAHO)
- Nutrition (Leaders: UNICEF / ACF)
- Education (Leaders: UNICEF / Save the Children)
- Health (Leader: PAHO)
- Protection (Leader: UNHCR) / Child Protection sub-cluster (Leader: UNICEF)
- Shelters (Leader: IOM)

Humanitarian Strategy

The Humanitarian Country Team, led by the Resident Coordinator Office and with the support of OCHA, is coordinating the humanitarian response to the emergency. IOM, as leader of the Shelter Cluster, is the focal point for coordination with the SOSEP (First Lady's Secretariat for Social Welfare) – the Government entity in charge of shelter’s management.

UNICEF’s initial response is focused on addressing the needs of children and families living in shelters. In coordination with the responsible authorities, UNICEF is carrying out activities in prioritized sectors: Nutrition, WASH, Education and Child Protection. In addition, a Communication for Development (C4D) strategy is supporting interventions across all sectors.

UNICEF’s response efforts are guided by its Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, and are in line with the Guatemalan Government and inter-agency priorities.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

**Nutrition**

According to field visits, kitchens in shelters are not properly equipped for the preparation of food and there is lack of differentiated assistance for adults, young children, pregnant and lactating women. UNICEF, in coordination with Nutrition Cluster partners, is deploying Nutrition brigades to targeted shelters. The brigades’ teams have been formed and are being trained (18 – 19 June). These brigades will launch activities on 21 June, with supervision and supported
provided by Cluster members. Baseline information on the nutrition situation will be gathered by the brigades. Information on nutrition knowledge and practices is also being gathered for a C4D baseline. The five brigades - each of them consisting of four nutritionists - will work in shelters for a 3-weeks period, after which the situation will be reassessed to decide on the continuation of support (in shelters or communities).

Among the activities to be carried out by the Nutrition brigades are: identification of acute malnutrition and timely referral for treatment, organization of kitchens, support for adequate complementary feeding, counseling on breastfeeding and complementary feeding, installment of friendly breastfeeding spaces if possible, monitoring and regulation of breast milk substitutes.

In addition, UNICEF will procure and distribute nutrition education materials regarding breastfeeding and complementary feeding.

**Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)**

An estimated 3,623 people are currently living in official shelters, including approximately 1,400 children. UNICEF, in conjunction with the WASH Cluster, has assessed the WASH needs in all active shelters. The delivery of portable toilets and showers has begun, as well as purchase of supplies. The procurement process for water storage, cleaning and hygiene kits is in progress process and distributions are expected to start in the coming two weeks.

Monitoring of water and vector-borne diseases is being carried out by UNICEF with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and PAHO.

UNICEF will focus on ensuring availability of WASH services for approximately 10,000 children, including those in shelters and children in the school system that will be receiving classes in temporary learning spaces installed to allow for the continuity of the school year. UNICEF support includes installing and supporting sustainable management of portable sanitation, water and hygiene facilities, portable toilets and toilets initially; as well as distribution of hygiene and cleaning kits; and monitoring quality of water in temporary learning spaces.

**Education**

The emergency left four school buildings destroyed, 11 are damaged, 8 are being used as shelters and 5 as warehouses, in the three most affected departments (Sacatepéquez, Escuintla and Chimaltenango), according to information provided by the Ministry of Education on 18 June. This situation has interrupted the school-year, a learning cycle scheduled to finish in a 3-month period. An estimated 14,447 children are unable to return to classes, which can result in early school dropout. Parents are demanding a rapid solution. Prompt return to classes will provide a life structure for these children, allowing for speedier emotional recovery.

Teachers also need psychosocial support in order to be able to provide caring attention, safe and protective environment for children affected by the emergency. An emergency curriculum must be developed to ensure the continuity of classes and in order to close the school-year under the current conditions. Education supplies are also needed as most children and teachers lost their learning and teaching materials. In response to the current gaps, the Government has planned to establish 20 temporary learning spaces and a compressed school schedule. Provision of a minimum supply of learning and teaching materials, school bags and personal health care kits is part of the plan. Return to classes has been agreed upon for 9 July, using temporary learning facilities (education tents) and providing school supplies to guarantee children’s right to education and protection.

UNICEF and Save the Children are co-leading the Education Cluster, which is working in close coordination with the Ministry of Education. Joint discussions are focusing on analysis, requirements and actions regarding a rapid return to school, which is a priority issue. Cluster’s members have agreed on the importance of an articulated and organized support to the Ministry of Education’s Emergency Response Plan. Other education sector actions include: communication campaigns and key messages to increase parents’ involvement in the promotion of health, hygiene, GRRD, child protection and psychosocial support. Technical assistance will be provided to support the development of the emergency curriculum and teaching material. Teachers’ training will aim at enhancing skills for the implementation of the emergency curriculum and for the use of methodology and material that will be reproduced and distributed. This requires a coordinated effort, including articulation with other clusters (WASH, nutrition and protection), as well as monitoring and evaluation for adjustments, if needed. The response plan of the Ministry of Education includes rehabilitation of school infrastructure after the closure of the school year and once schools are no longer used as shelters and warehouses. The Cluster’s response actions have been agreed and aligned with the Ministry of Education Response Plan.

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1. By 18 June 2018, 17 shelters were functioning.
Data regarding the situation of the Education sector will change since there are at least 11 communities at risk that haven't been evacuated and are currently inaccessible. The Ministry of Education has also identified a large number of children in shelters that were not enrolled in school in the current school-year but will be covered by the education strategy.

**Child Protection**
Exposure to the disaster and deteriorated living conditions can affect children’s psychological and social well-being, and therefore psychosocial remains a main priority. On 18 June, psychosocial care support by the Child Protection Cluster began in the shelters of Escuintla and Alotenango (Sacatepéquez department). Thirty-six psychologists have started psychosocial care activities in 15 shelters, where approximately 1,100 children, adolescents and their families will be supported.

In addition, UNICEF will support the Ombudsman for Human Rights office (PDH) in strengthening child rights monitoring in two departments. The Child Ombudsman will be supported with additional staff for the immediate monitoring and verification of rights violations in shelters. This effort has been coordinated with the main instances of the child and adolescent protection system (Attorney General’s Office, SOSEP, Secretary of Social Welfare of the Presidency and Ombudsman for Human Rights).

**Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability**
A C4D plan has been designed covering all sectors. The plan includes: expected behaviors, behavioral indicators (for monitoring and evaluation) and key messages for health, water and sanitation, nutrition, protection and education. Strategies have been designed to reach population living in shelters and communities in the affected municipalities. Professionals from all sectors have been trained to disseminate key messages during their activities (especially Protection and Nutrition).

UNICEF will work with community radios to reach the affected communities, specific messages will be defined through participatory workshops. The C4D plan was shared with the Communication’s Department of CONRED and it was agreed with them to work with community radios of the affected municipalities in the participative production of radio messages, based on C4D key messages. As a starting point, information on perceptions of parents and guardians will be collected in shelters regarding prioritized topics, this will inform C4D messages and activities.

U-Report is a key tool of the C4D strategy, it is used to: gather the opinions of those affected, as a communication tool and for accountability for affected populations, particularly adolescents.

**Media and External Communication**
UNICEF officials have conducted interviews with local and international media, highlighting the situation of children and UNICEF’s work. A photographer was deployed to capture images of the emergency zone and UNICEF response. A human-interest story was produced by UNICEF Guatemala, translated by UNICEF LACRO and published on UNICEF global and LACRO websites, in both English and Spanish. In coordination with LACRO, a blog was published featuring the stories of U-Reporters during the emergency, also available in English and Spanish language. Materials produced are being disseminated via UNICEF digital channels and are shared with CONRED.

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2 Human Interest Story (Spanish): [https://www.unicef.org/lac/historias/comenzar-de-cero-entre-caos-ceniza-y-arena](https://www.unicef.org/lac/historias/comenzar-de-cero-entre-caos-ceniza-y-arena)

Blog (English): [https://www.unicef.org/lac/en/stories/were-safe-scared](https://www.unicef.org/lac/en/stories/were-safe-scared)
UNICEF’s preliminary funding requirement for the response in Guatemala is $1.46 million and is currently 79% underfunded. The amount of funds available includes generous contributions from the Swedish Government and UNICEF USA. UNICEF also recognises the flexible funding received through the Global Humanitarian Thematic Funds mechanism which helped to provide immediate support at the onset of the response.

### Preliminary Funding Requirements (as of 20 June 2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements (US$)</th>
<th>Funds available (US$)*</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$</td>
<td></td>
<td>US$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>274,400</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>274,400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>481,000</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>371,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>220,276</td>
<td>80,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,465,164</td>
<td>305,000</td>
<td>1,160,164</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Funds available’ includes emergency and non-emergency funding received for the current appeal, as well as funds already in-house, available to cover emergency-related activities.

Next SitRep: 12/July/2018


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**Who to contact for further information:**

- **Carlos Carrera**, Representative, Guatemala  
  Tel: +502 2327 6373  
  Email: ccarrera@unicef.org

- **Ramiro Quezada**, Health and Nutrition Specialist, Guatemala  
  Tel: +502 2327 6373  
  Email: rquezada@unicef.org

- **Esteban Cuevas**, Operations Manager, Guatemala  
  Tel: +502 2327 6354  
  Email: ecuevas@unicef.org