Highlights

• **Following the eruption of Fuego volcano on 3 June,** an estimated 3,343 people remain in official shelters, including more than 1,337 children. By 26 November, authorities have relocated 401 families (1,618 people) from shelters to transitional family housing solutions (ATUs) in Escuintla and Alotenango (Sacatepéquez department).

• **On 18 November, due to a new eruption of the Fuego volcano,** nearly 4,000 people from 11 communities were evacuated and remained in shelters in the area for one day.

• **As the situation remains stable,** UNICEF response actions, in coordination with authorities and partners, continue with focus on the provision of services at the newly established ATUs.

This is the final SitRep published under this series unless major changes in the situation occur.
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

According to the latest reports by the National Coordination for Disaster Reduction (CONRED), the Fuego volcano eruption left over 1.7 million people (including an estimated 685,754 children) affected across several departments, with Escuintla, Sacatepéquez and Chimaltenango departments the hardest hit. As of 17 November, 194 deaths had been confirmed and 234 people remained missing, mainly in Escuintla (226).

Construction of transitional family housing solutions known as ATUs (Albergues Temporales Unifamiliares) continues. In Escuintla department, 200 ATUs -with four rooms each - will be built, 151 have been completed and 128 are currently functioning. In Alotenango (Sacatepéquez department), 46 have been completed and are operational. The remaining are expected to be operational in around three months.

An estimated 3,343 people remain in official shelters in Escuintla and Sacatepéquez (including ATUs), among them more than 670 children. The relocation of families from collective shelters to ATUs continues. By 26 November, a total of 401 families (1,618 people) have been relocated in ATUs in Escuintla (251) and Alotenango (150). These shelters will host the affected families while reconstruction works are in progress, which could take up to 18 months.

On 18 November, at 10:20 am, a new eruption of the Fuego volcano took place. On 19 November, due to the increased activity of the volcano, the national authorities made the decision to evacuate eleven communities located near the Fuego volcano (approx. 4,000 people). Four shelters were set up, including three in Escuintla and one in Sacatepéquez departments. The total number of people housed was 2,052, including about 820 children. The rest of the group found shelter with relatives and friends. People returned to their communities 24 hours after the event.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), led by the Resident Coordinator’s Office and with the support of OCHA, is coordinating the support to the Government’s humanitarian response. IOM, as lead 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 management (including ATUs). UNICEF is an active member of the HCT.

Other coordination mechanisms including the United Nations Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) and UN Emergency Technical Team (UNETE) are active and maintain constant sharing of information and analysis. The Resident Coordinator (RC) 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) (Lead: UNICEF)
- Nutrition (Leads: UNICEF / ACF)
- Education (Co-Leads: UNICEF / Save the Children)
- Health (Lead: PAHO)
- Protection (Co-Leads: UNHCHR/UNHCHR) / Child Protection sub-cluster (Lead: UNICEF)
- Shelters (Lead: IOM)
- Rehabilitation (Lead: UNDP)

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF’s response is focused on addressing the needs of children and their families living in shelters (including ATUs). 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 response efforts across all sectors.

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

Although the humanitarian response has mainly focused on meeting the needs of people living in shelters, after assessing the needs of other less severely affected communities, the focus of the response has been broadened to address the needs of these populations.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Education

In order to guarantee the wellbeing and access to proper learning environment for 87 pre-primary students and 420 students who will continue attending the Temporary Classrooms the next school year, UNICEF funded the procurement
of materials for the construction of two latrine stances with 12 toilets each; the playground area was covered to provide adequate shade and the school kitchen has been equipped with an industrial stove and kitchen utensils.

In addition, UNICEF supported the printing of emergency materials to be distributed by the Ministry of Education, including 100 guides for a training of trainers (orientation for the final school year evaluation and appropriate academic wrap-up) and 4,088 Guides on the use of School-in-a-box kits.

In Escuintla, the Ministry of Education, with UNICEF’s support, is implementing a vocational activities camp at Finca la Industria,¹ five teachers were hired as facilitators, materials were provided to reach approximately 160 participants including girls, boys and young people, with craft workshops, music, sport, drawing and painting, and school meals, activities will continue until 14 December.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**

UNICEF assistance remains focused on ensuring availability of WASH services in shelters, schools, and other learning spaces.

**Schools and learning spaces**

In the municipality of Escuintla, UNICEF-supported WASH-in-schools activities are benefiting 685 schoolchildren (351 boys and 334 girls) and 61 teachers (30 men and 31 women), including installation of 30 portable toilets and eight handwashing facilities. These services will be available until the end of December 2018.

In the municipality of Alotenango (Sacatepéquez department), UNICEF supported the installation of 15 portable toilets and four handwashing facilities; benefiting 358 pre-primary school children (180 boys and 178 girls) and 15 teachers (1 male and 14 females). At Cooperativa de Alotenango school (Alotenango municipality), 3,567 elementary school students (1,882 boys and 1,685 girls) and 122 teachers (42 men and 80 women) benefited from WASH support, including 15 portable toilets and four sinks.

**ATUs Finca La Industria (Escuintla)**

Given that the availability of water at the ATUs is not sufficient to meet the current needs, UNICEF has started implementing water trucking for water tanks. To date, 1.2 million litres of water have benefited the total of the population sheltered at the ATUs (921 people, including 165 children), ensuring daily supply above Sphere standards.

In addition, UNICEF has procured ten bio-digesters (five have been installed), each one with capacity to treat 7,000 litres of wastewater, with the aim of reducing the environmental impact of wastewater treatment. This support will benefit the entire population of the ATU. Furthermore, UNICEF supported the extraction of 24 m³ of solid waste from the septic tanks of the ATU for improved sanitation.

**Child Protection**

Throughout the relocation process, UNICEF has provided psychosocial support to 1,285 children (634 girls, 651 boys) and their families. In the months of October and November, emotional content was provided to the children and their families, derived from the commemorative dates of the day of the deceased and the constant activity of the volcano.

Self-care workshops were conducted reaching 36 NGO psychologists and 38 government officials, leading to progress in their ability to manage emotions and increased capacities to support the affected population.

¹ Education facilities have been installed at the site called Finca La Industria –where ATUs are being built.
In December, through UNICEF-supported training, staff from community radios in Escuintla, Sacatepéquez and Chimaltenango will be better equipped to inform communities about self-protection actions in case of eruptions and will map existing capacities and institutions in charge of response actions during emergencies.

Psychosocial support activities will continue until February 2019, coinciding with the beginning of the school-year.

Nutrition

The activities implemented by the Nutrition Brigades in 18 communities near the Fuego Volcano has concluded. 1,022 children were screened for acute malnutrition, 35 children under 5 were identified with acute malnutrition and referred to the nearest health centre for treatment. A total of 1,179 families received nutrition counselling for adequate feeding to prevent acute malnutrition and adequate hygiene practices. The topics covered by educational participatory meetings included: breastfeeding, complementary feeding, good hygiene practices, identification of children with acute malnutrition, healthy feeding and nutrition, feeding of sick child.

Furthermore, the work by Nutrition Brigades in shelters continues with eight nutritionists deployed to shelters, including acute malnutrition surveillance (no new cases had been identified). Nutrition counselling to families on infant and young child feeding practices, breastfeeding and healthy eating continues. In addition, discussions are ongoing with relevant counterparts to design a strategy to improve local community leaders' knowledge in nutrition and good practices.

Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

Workshops with 17 community radio stations to incorporate methodologies to garner the voices of the affected population and link them with institutions, will take place in December in Sacatepéquez, Escuintla and Yepocapa (Chimaltenango). As part of the workshop, the radio stations will receive a cell phone to facilitate their communication with communities. These 17 community radios had previously participated in the first phase of workshops to develop radio spots on recommended behaviours. UNICEF, with the Ministry of Health and local organization IEPADES, will provide technical support to community radio stations for a 6-week period.

Funding

UNICEF’s funding requirement for the response in Guatemala is currently covered at 83 per cent by emergency resources. The amount of funds available includes contributions from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) – Rapid Response Window, the Spanish Committee for UNICEF and UNICEF USA. Furthermore, flexible funding received through UNICEF’s Global Humanitarian Thematic Funds mechanism helped to provide immediate support at the onset of the crisis. Other resources have contributed to the response, including funds raised through a joint campaign in partnership with the BAC Credomatic bank and CentraRSE.
### Preliminary Funding Requirements (as of 30 November 2018)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements (US$)</th>
<th>Funds available (US$)**</th>
<th>Funding gap US$</th>
<th>%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>306,148</td>
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<td>Education</td>
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<td>Nutrition</td>
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<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
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<td>35,000</td>
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<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>939,067</strong></td>
<td><strong>165,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>17%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Funds requirement for the response in Guatemala fall under the Latin America and the Caribbean Regional HAC appeal, which reflects the resources needed to respond to crises in countries that do not have humanitarian appeals.

** Funds available includes emergency funding received for the current appeal.

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