

## IN SUPPORT OF THE GUATEMALAN RED CROSS



## PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and  
environment



**3,521**

Disasters  
and crises



**26,891**

Health and  
wellbeing



**76,161**

Migration and  
displacement



**17,696**

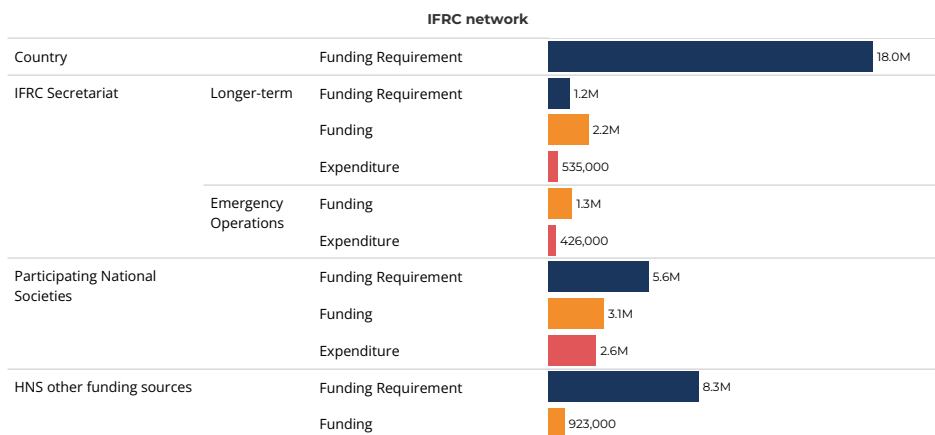
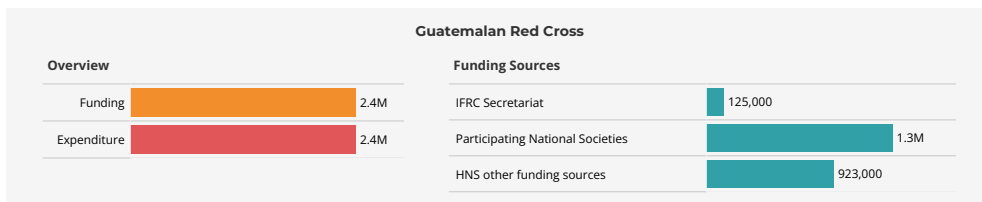
Values, power  
and inclusion



**7,306**

## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

*in Swiss francs (CHF)*



Appeal number **MAAGT003**

\*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

# STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	3,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	4,000
	Number of people reached with heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response activities	1,000
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	7,000
	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	27,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	2,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	1%
Health and wellbeing	Number of people donating blood	7,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	76,000

	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	9,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with training in first aid	3,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	3,000
<b>Migration and displacement</b>	National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes	6
	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	18,000
<b>Values, power and inclusion</b>	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	3,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	7,000
	Percentage of those surveyed report receiving useful and actionable information	1%

## ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Accountability and agility	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
National Society development	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes

## IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
American Red Cross	763,000	●	●				
German Red Cross		●	●	●			
Spanish Red Cross	2.3M		●	●	●	●	
Swiss Red Cross	27,000			●	●		

Total Funding Reported **CHF 3.1M**

# Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

## Context

Guatemala has faced overlapping crises and structural challenges in 2025 that required a profound readaptation of the capacities of humanitarian response. During the first half of the year, the country faced a complex climatic transition where vector-borne infectious diseases such as dengue, Zika, and Chikungunya reached critical levels, exacerbated by an erratic start to the rainy season that lent to breeding sites in urban and rural areas. Adding to this challenge were the chronic non-communicable diseases, such as diabetes and hypertension, which continue to saturate the public health system with historical limitations in coverage and equitable access. Chronic malnutrition, particularly among indigenous children and in remote rural areas, remained a silent emergency that erodes community resilience and perpetuates cycles of poverty.

As the year moved into the second half, vulnerability to extreme natural events became more acute with the consolidation of the La Niña phenomenon, resulting in intensified cyclone activity and above-average rainfall. This led to flash floods and landslides that severely affected housing infrastructure and livelihoods in highly vulnerable regions such as the Northern Transversal Strip and the Pacific coast. At the same time, climate variability hit the Dry Corridor, where periods of prolonged heat waves at the beginning of the agricultural cycle reduced the production of basic grains, deepening food insecurity and forcing thousands of families to depend on external humanitarian assistance. These climatic events not only generated internal displacement and substantial material losses but also imposed an additional operational burden on basic services and local response networks, underscoring the urgency of strengthening preparedness and risk management from a climate change adaptation approach.

The year also saw sustained inflationary pressures that have deteriorated the purchasing power of Guatemalan households, especially those linked to the informal economy, which continues to be the main source of subsistence for the majority of the population. The inequality gap has widened, fueled by social polarization and persistent challenges in governance that generate a climate of uncertainty and instability. Violence, in its various territorial and criminal manifestations, continued to be a determining factor of insecurity, causing cases of forced displacement and limiting community access to essential services. Social exclusion also remains a profound structural challenge, where indigenous populations, women, and persons with disabilities face systemic barriers and historical discrimination that prevent their full participation in economic and social development, demanding that humanitarian action adopt differentiated and protective approaches that guarantee dignity and equity in the delivery of aid.

Guatemala reaffirmed itself as a critical node of origin, transit, and return of massive migratory flows to the north, driven by the combination of extreme poverty, lack of job opportunities, violence and the direct impacts of the climate crisis on subsistence agriculture. The constant flow of migrants in conditions of extreme vulnerability, including unaccompanied minors and family units, has demanded a robust humanitarian response on border routes. It focused on emergency medical assistance, psychosocial support, and protection from trafficking and exploitation networks. Likewise, the high volume of returnees has posed significant challenges for community reintegration, requiring comprehensive programmes that address both immediate needs and the creation of conditions for a dignified life in their places of origin.

## Key achievements

### Climate and environment

During 2025, the Guatemalan Red Cross focused on addressing growing climate risks, preparing for extreme events, and implementing [nature-based solutions](#) (NbS) to mitigate environmental problems. The National Society met 117 per cent of its people reached goal which included training people on [first aid](#) and climate change issues in strategic delegations. The development of [Anticipatory Action](#) further aided the heat wave risk reduction, preparedness, and response. Finally, the National Society maintained its commitment to updating the [early warning](#) mechanisms and environmental regulations in force in Guatemala during 2025.

### Disasters and crises

In 2025, the Guatemalan Red Cross utilized a IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) allocation to assist people affected by an [earthquake](#). It provided cash and voucher assistance (CVA), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and

health services, while ensuring protection, dignity, and strengthened resilience over a six-month period. The National Society also optimized its capacity for immediate deployment in the face of extreme events such as the eruption of the Pacaya volcano and the management of the recurrent activity in Fuego Volcano. Increased capacity also aided the mobilization of specialized teams to assist the communities devastated by the floods and landslides caused by the La Niña phenomenon. Under the [Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#), the capacity of communities in San Marcos and Suchitepéquez was strengthened through collaboration with local and national institutions, developing adapted contingency plans and training communities to anticipate risks.

## **Health and wellbeing**

During the reporting period, vector control campaigns were intensified to respond to historic outbreaks of dengue. A measurable reduction was noted in priority areas through the distribution of hygiene kits and implementing innovative [water, sanitation, and hygiene \(WASH\)](#) promotion station methodologies. With regard to [epidemic and pandemic preparedness](#), community health was promoted and the Ministry of Health's vaccination campaign was supported through the donation of cold chain equipment, in addition to conducting vulnerability analyses to reduce the spread of diseases in emergency situations. The National Society was also successful in extending its reach to populations that faced barriers to accessing basic health care services. A new mobile clinic programme was launched to provide primary health care and nutritional support in rural and hard-to-reach communities, especially those with high indigenous populations and high rates of chronic malnutrition.

## **Migration and displacement**

The Guatemalan Red Cross strengthened its capacities through delegations located in key transit areas, providing medical and [psychosocial](#) assistance, hygiene kits, food, and water. In addition, the National Society implemented reintegration support programmes for returnees, facilitating access to basic services and promoting social cohesion in their communities of origin, helping to mitigate the effects of forced displacement and violence. The National Society also prioritized periodic monitoring in communities with migrants, and the authorities present on the routes and borders. The [Restoring Family Links \(RFL\)](#) and [Protection, Gender, and Inclusion \(PGI\)](#) efforts were included in all the actions of the programme.

## **Values, power and inclusion**

As part of its comprehensive approach, the Guatemalan Red Cross incorporated the [Protection, Gender, and Inclusion \(PGI\)](#) strategy in a cross-cutting manner. To ensure the quality of the interventions, ongoing training was provided to health personnel and the Organizational Development team, ensuring that PGI's approach is a reality in all virtual and face-to-face sessions. The [Community Engagement and Accountability \(CEA\)](#) was also incorporated during focus groups, satisfaction surveys, and exchange meetings across projects.

## **Enabling local actors**

In 2025, the Guatemalan Red Cross promoted a process of strengthening its auxiliary role. The draft law, formally recognizing the National Society's mandate, was socialized with key actors such as the Foreign Ministry and other government institutions, and its presentation to the Congress of the Republic is scheduled for the first quarter of 2026.

This National Society also advocated for [humanitarian diplomacy](#), through which it seeks to consolidate a legal framework that regulates and protects its role in contexts of emergencies, disasters, community health, and migration. The Guatemalan Red Cross also made steady progress in its [digital transformation](#) and financial management. Although the National Society has a strong accounting structure, internal evaluations identified the need for a system that provides more detailed financial analysis and optimizes the use of resources.

## Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

During 2025, the Guatemalan Red Cross navigated a period of growing humanitarian needs and a highly volatile funding landscape. This reality motivated an operational restructuring to ensure that the National Society's mission remained effective and sustainable in the face of emerging constraints. The year was marked by declining funding from traditional partners, leading to the technical suspension of several projects that relied on these sources. For instance, the implementation of the plan faced a critical challenge with the suspension of the Locally Led Climate Adaptation (LLCA) project, stemming from the interruption of USAID funding. This situation had a direct impact on the achievement of institutional goals related to climate and the environment, limiting the execution of the activities originally programmed.

Faced with this scenario, the National Society prioritized pre-positioned resources in key delegations, which proved to be vital in guaranteeing assistance. In parallel, the search for new partnerships within the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement intensified, allowing flexibility and operational resilience to become the hallmark of programme design during the second half of the year.

## Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

### STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



#### Climate and environment

##### Progress by the National Society against objectives

During 2025, the Guatemalan Red Cross consolidated its leadership. It looked at the management of climate change risks and worked to achieve high-impact technical and operational execution. The institutional strategy focused on three fundamental points. These were addressing growing climate risks, preparing for extreme events, and implementing [nature-based solutions](#) (NbS) to mitigate environmental problems. These efforts received support from the Tomali Foundation, USAID, and the INSIVUMEH (National Institute of Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology, and Hydrology).

In terms of addressing growing climate risks, the Guatemalan Red Cross met 117 per cent of its people reached goal. This included training 1,116 participants of the National Society on [first aid](#) and climate change issues in strategic delegations such as Retalhuleu, Cobán, Quetzaltenango, El Estor, and Chiquimula. At the community level, as part of the Programmatic Alliance (PPP) project, 51 teachers in Panajachel and Sololá were trained, achieving an indirect outreach of 2,290 children, while the Institutional Doctrine course trained 64 new volunteers in basic knowledge about the climate. These actions were outlined in the Agreement signed with the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance of the Government of Guatemala.

The National Society also aimed at heat wave risk reduction, preparedness, and response. Due to financing challenges, only 35 per cent of the project was completed. However, this line of action was strengthened through alternative ways. This included the development of [Anticipatory Action](#) (AA), where plans for droughts, floods, and population movements were developed. Additionally, in the communities of Sacapulas and Santa María Cunén, 131 direct people and 655 indirect people were trained in extreme weather emergencies. Operational capacity was further reinforced through virtual sessions on forest fires and mobilization during the Preparatory Activities Camp for Semana Mayor.

Over 10 community garden microprojects, with an agroforestry focus on Quiché, were promoted. These benefited people through nature-based solutions. The National Society also prioritized waste management as it trained people across various delegations with support from USAID. These actions were extended to the school environment in Jocotán, Chiquimula, where children and adults were educated about waste classification and its impact on health.

Finally, the National Society maintained its commitment to updating the [early warning](#) mechanisms and environmental regulations in force in Guatemala during 2025. The joint work with INSIVUMEH for the installation of seismic and climate alert systems, in addition to the equipment for waste separation in the delegations, reflects a comprehensive approach that not only addresses the emergency, but also promotes sustainability. These results demonstrate that, despite financial gaps, the Guatemalan Red Cross has managed to optimize its resources to strengthen the resilience of the country's most vulnerable communities.

### IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the Guatemalan Red Cross in its efforts during the MACP Phase II project. It provided technical and financial assistance through trainings.

The **American Red Cross** supported the National Society through the MACP Phase II project.



## Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, see IFRC GO page: [Guatemala](#)

In 2025, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved for an earthquake related emergency.

<b>Name of Operation</b>	Guatemala: Earthquake
<b>MDR-Code</b>	<a href="#">MDRGT026</a>
<b>Duration</b>	6 months (22 July 2025 to 31 Jan 2026)
<b>Funding Allocation</b>	CHF 381,476
<b>People Targeted</b>	2,755 people
<b>DREF Operation Link</b>	<a href="#">DREF Operation</a>
<b>Latest Operation Update</b>	<a href="#">DREF Operation Update 1</a>

The DREF allocation of CHF 381,476 in July 2025 supported the National Society in assisting 2,755 people affected by a series of earthquakes. The National Society supported urgent humanitarian needs of households directly affected by the recent seismic sequence in the departments of Sacatepéquez, Escuintla, and Guatemala, by providing cash and voucher assistance (CVA), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and health services, while ensuring protection, dignity, and strengthened resilience over a six-month period.

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Guatemalan Red Cross has significantly strengthened community resilience, working together with local governments and schools to identify, address, and reduce disaster risks. This effort has materialized through training, response plans, drills, equipment and microprojects that reinforce local capacity for [risk reduction](#). As a result of the comprehensive actions carried out during the reporting period, the National Society significantly exceeded its established goal of beneficiaries. This scope not only consolidates emergency preparedness and response in various communities but also demonstrates an operational efficiency of 146 per cent in the management of assistance programmes, strengthening the resilience of the population served.

Several interventions were also implemented by the Guatemalan Red Cross as part of the MACP Phase II Project. Among the main actions was the implementation of the Community Checklist. During the months of January, February, and March, a tool was applied in 19 communities of which 10 were in Cunén and 9 in Sacapulas. Participants in this process, including community leaders and members of the COLREDs (Local Coordinator for Disaster Reduction), had the aim of measuring the intermediate scope of the Project's actions.

As part of the work carried out by the local coordinators for [Disaster Risk Reduction](#), the National Society worked on the accreditation and swearing-in of COLRED. In March 2025, the integration of 20 coordinators in the municipalities of Sacapulas and Cunén was made official and the process included 218 people from different localities being

accredited. The event was supported by the municipal authorities and SECONRED (Executive Secretariat of CONRED) and consolidated the local capacities for immediate response.

Additionally, the Guatemalan Red Cross further updated the Response Plans of Delegations as part of a technical workshop. It was held to update 10 response plans in strategic delegations of the National Society in the Headquarters, Chiquimula, Cobán, El Palmar, San Marcos, Purulha, Quetzaltenango, Retalhuleu, Sacapulas, and Tecún Umán. This initiative guaranteed the fulfillment of the role of the Guatemalan Red Cross as an auxiliary to the public authorities and aligned its contingency plans with the National Prevention System.

With regard to the delivery of equipment to COLRED, assemblies were held for the delivery of equipment and complementary supplies to 19 COLRED (10 in Cunén and 9 in Sacapulas) between April and May. Each endowment was carried out under a relevance approach, responding to the specific requirements derived from the vulnerability and capacity analyses of each community.

During the reporting period, the National Society also worked on strengthening community and educational capacities. This included school safety and risk management. In February and March, school safety workshops were held with the participation of 19 schools. In these spaces, principals, teachers, and parents of the School Risk Management Commissions updated their school response plans and optimized emergency preparedness in the educational environment.

Additionally, the National Society strengthened COLRED. Between the months of February and June, a training process was implemented and the programme covered risk management, legal framework, forest fire prevention, and community first aid. In March, the Comprehensive Training Institute facilitated two training events for the Municipal Coordinators for Disaster Reduction (COMRED) of Sacapulas and Cunén. This initiative strengthened the Response Brigades with the intervention of 66 people.

Technical training for the commissions was also undertaken. This included specialized training in disaster management and was provided to the Security Commissions of 19 educational centers, organized into 4 learning communities. Technical content included patient assessment, Emergency Medical Services (EMS) activation, CPR, Heimlich maneuver, and bleeding control. Over 212 professionals from the education sector participated.

Interactive Training Course (IAC) for volunteers was held in May for 19 volunteers from the Delegations of Quiché, Quetzaltenango, Alta Verapaz, Santo Tomás de Castilla, Tecún Umán and Headquarters. This course reinforced the didactic skills of the participants, preparing them to be future instructors. Under the agreement signed with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, disaster preparedness and response actions were carried out covering the departments of Alta Verapaz (Cobán), San Marcos (Tecún Umán), Izabal (El Estor, Santo Tomás de Castilla and Puerto Barrios), Chiquimula, Jalapa, Retalhuleu, Quetzaltenango (El Palmar, and Coatepeque), Petén, Quiché (Sacapulas) and Guatemala.

In the field of innovative humanitarian assistance, the Guatemalan Red Cross consolidated the use of Cash Transfer Programmes as a fundamental tool for the dignification of aid, in-kind assistance, cash and vouchers for emergency response and recovery. The results exceeded the initial planning, providing direct care to thousands of people which generated an indirect impact on others affected. These interventions were concentrated in strategic points of high vulnerability in the departments of Izabal, San Marcos, Suchitepéquez, and Quetzaltenango. These efforts were possible due to efficient administrative management that included the signing of an agreement with Yordex. During the final phase of the second semester, the interventions in Escuintla and Retalhuleu were consolidated, highlighting the mobile transfers executed in San Vicente Pacaya to attend to people affected by earthquakes, which made it possible to meet quantitative goals and strengthen the capacity for immediate financial response to adverse events.

Finally, with regard to people reached with livelihood support, the implementation of 10 microprojects was followed up in the same number of communities in the municipality of Cunén during the month of May. These initiatives directly benefited participating households. The microprojects consisted of the establishment of agroforestry plots designed to promote self-sustainability and responsible management of natural resources. Similarly, the Training for Families on Livelihoods was carried out: From February to June, training sessions were developed focused on the elaboration of organic fertilizer, agroforestry systems, and soil conservation.

## IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the National Society through its Disaster Response Emergency Fund (**IFRC-DREF**) mechanism. The interventions in Escuintla and Retalhuleu were consolidated with funding from the IFRC DREF, highlighting the mobile transfers executed in San Vicente Pacaya to attend to people affected by earthquakes, which made it possible to meet quantitative goals and strengthen the capacity for immediate financial response to adverse events.

The **American Red Cross** supported the National Society with several interventions as part of the MACP Phase II Project.

As part of the Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP), the **German Red Cross** and **Spanish Red Cross** assisted the National Society with the technical and financial support to implement national financial providers and the signing of an agreement with Yordex.)



*The National Society responded to forest fires in Caserío Santa Fe de Coatepeque, Quetzaltenango. (Photo: Guatemalan Red Cross)*



## Health and wellbeing

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

To prioritize comprehensive interventions in 2025, the Health Directorate based its activities on three programmes. These were community health, emergency health, and health care. These programmes contributed to the achievement of the overall goal of health and wellbeing components including community health, preparedness, and response to health emergencies, strengthening access to basic water and sanitation services, as well as addressing key issues such as maternal and child health, nutrition, mental health and epidemic control.

With medical care actions during emergency responses, the National Society's efforts reached communities that are otherwise difficult to access. These included communities of Rabinal, Ayutla, Camotán, Chiquimula, El Estor, Jocotán, San Juan Chamelco, Tejutla, Zacapa, La Gomera, Escuintla, Santa Cruz del Quiche, Comapa Jutiapa, San Vicente Pacaya Escuintla, Chisec, Cobán, Livingston, Pasaco, Guatemala City, Ayutla, Coatepeque, Quetzaltenango, and Río Hondo.

In working with funds from the State of Guatemala in direct coordination with the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, Municipalities, COCODES (Community Development Councils), the Guatemalan Red Cross assisted in free medical clinics.

With regard to pre-hospital care and transfers, the Guatemalan Red Cross covered pre-hospital care which included 9,863 services mainly dealing with medical, traumatological, and obstetric cases. It also made 7,944 transfers to emergency units which included transportation to and from hospitals, guaranteeing the continuity of the chain of care in cases of fractures, polytrauma, and post-surgery care. [First aid](#) and minor procedures were also assisted with. Additionally, during the year, operational capacities were strengthened through regular updates in pre-hospital care protocols, COE management and emergency reception, keeping the service active 24 hours a day.

The National Society's Community Health Programme reached people through development and protection interventions such as [food security and livelihoods](#) in Quiché and San Marcos, and gender-based violence prevention in Jalapa.

[Water, sanitation, and hygiene \(WASH\)](#) were also pivotal to the efforts. With the execution of several projects through the Health Directorate and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, the Guatemalan Red Cross doubled people reached in 2025. Its efforts included the distribution of water storage filters and containers and water filters and insecticide-impregnated mosquito nets. Sanitation actions were also developed by promoting and carrying out days to eliminate mosquito breeding sites in communities vulnerable to dengue, providing families with kits for the correct washing of batteries and also the chemical control of larvae and adult mosquitoes that transmit dengue.

As part of the institutional strengthening and increasing the response capacity of the National Society and external stakeholders, the various actions implemented have aimed at strengthening the capacities of the volunteers. These included training on basic first aid, CPR cardio resuscitation workshops, vital signs, and [community-based health and first aid](#). These efforts were carried out through the Agreement signed with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

People were also supported through the [mental health and psychosocial services](#) (MHPSS), which set a global goal of 2,000 people by 2025, the Guatemalan Red Cross far exceeded the target by reaching a total of 2,976 beneficiaries during the year. This result was consolidated through the reach of 679 people in the first half of the year and 2,297 in the second half (broken down into 1,892 women, 1,009 men and 75 minors), thanks to the strategic execution of the Tomali Project in Chiquimula and Quetzaltenango with the support of the IFRC, the project for the restitution of rights for women survivors of gender violence in Jalapa (Phase IV), and the response actions of the DREF Sismos. The achievement was also strengthened by the Delegations of Chiquimula, Cobán, El Palmar, Jalapa, Petén and Serchil, which, through funding from the Government of Guatemala, promoted healthy lifestyles and provided key guidance on the importance of mental health and psychosocial support in their communities.

It is a priority for the National Society to create a Health Policy, a process that will guide and structure all health-related actions, programmes, and interventions that are carried out.

In relation to the Guatemalan Red Cross's promotion of voluntary blood donation, the National Society reached a total of 3,427 effective donations, exceeding its annual goal.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** supported the National Society with earthquake emergency response. Communities in La Gomera, Santa Cruz del Quiché, Comapa, and San Vicente Pacaya were reached through the [IFRC DREF](#) assistance.

The **German Red Cross** supported the National Society in assisting people with food security in Sacapulas, Quiché in addition the provision of Nutrition and Livelihoods in Comitancillo, San Marcos.

The **Spanish Red Cross** supported the Guatemalan Red Cross with the CAM Project which worked towards the Prevention and control of dengue in Pasaco, Jutiapa.



### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the international migration landscape underwent a significant change, with a 90 per cent decrease in migrants transiting north. Following the modifications in the United States' immigration policy, the Guatemalan Red Cross adapted its response, expanding assistance coverage to migrants who move in reverse flow, from north to south. It worked to validate the information and type of assistance it can provide, ensuring it was equipped for case management and safe referrals.

The National Society has prioritized periodic monitoring in communities with migrants, and the authorities present on the routes and borders, covering San Marcos and Quetzaltenango. The objective was to collect information on the specific context of Tecún Umán and the Casa Nuestras Raíces shelter, gaining first-hand knowledge of the needs of migrants and unaccompanied children and adolescents. The aim was to obtain updated information on the dynamics and needs of the population. Consequently, the list of people to be assisted has been revised to include not only people in transit, but also returnees and those with a vocation to remain in the country. Within this last group, profiles with international protection needs, gender-based violence or other forms of sexual violence are specifically considered.

Assistance through [Cash and Voucher Assistance](#) (CVA) mechanisms was prioritized, making it possible to cover a wider range of needs such as transport or accommodation costs, offering a more dignified and adapted solution.

The Guatemalan Red Cross also maintained the provision of [mental health and psychosocial support](#) (MHPSS) services in Chiquimula, Petén, Cobán, San Marcos, Tecún Umán, Quetzaltenango. Under the DG-ECHO [Programmatic Pilot Partnership](#) and the Tomali project, people were reached through cash transfer programmes, mainly through gift cards and envelope money. Additionally, cases of comprehensive medical care were also managed which included psychosocial care services, pre-hospital care, humanitarian aid supplies among others. These services were provided at strategic route points such as Santa Elena, Puerto Barrios, Esquipulas, and Centro Sur.

In addition to direct care, 100 community awareness-raising activities were carried out to mitigate discrimination and stigma, reaching people in host and origin communities in departments such as Izabal and Alta Verapaz. The National Society also strengthened municipal and departmental migration tables, training officials and civil society actors in [psychological first aid](#) and protection. Internally, capacity building has been key, achieving the training of volunteers on issues of inclusion, gender, and [Restoring Family Links](#) (RFL).

At the international level, cross-border work was done to reinforce the migration table between Izabal and Corinto, actively participating in the Migration Network in the Americas (REDMA). Specialized workshops were also held on [humanitarian diplomacy](#), the development of migration scenarios and the use of the Restoring Family Links programme to search for missing persons.

Finally, support for unaccompanied children in Quetzaltenango is maintained and progress is being made in the identification of profiles for livelihood restitution projects and the process of revising the Action Plan for flows in transit, always incorporating the cross-cutting approaches of the [Protection, Gender, and Inclusion](#) (PGI) in all the actions of the programme.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society with technical support.

The **Honduran Red Cross** assisted the Guatemalan Red Cross in reinforcing the migration table between Izabal and Corinto, actively participating in the Migration Network in the Americas (REDMA).

The **Spanish Red Cross** and the **Swiss Red Cross** also assisted the National Society in areas of protection, health, and aid.

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Under wider Movement support, **the ICRC** supported the National Society with Restoring Family Links programme.



## Values, power and inclusion

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

As part of its comprehensive approach, the Guatemalan Red Cross incorporated the Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) strategy in a cross-cutting manner. In 2025, this commitment translated into projects executed by the Directorate of Health, the IFRC, the Spanish Red Cross, the American Red Cross in an agreement with the Ministry of Health.

In addition, in compliance with the agreement established with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, the National Society strengthened educational programmes. During the year, a total of 7,306 people were trained through training courses and programmes in the delegations of Quetzaltenango, Petén, Chiquimula, San Marcos, Izabal, and Guatemala. This represents exceptional achievement, far exceeding the programmed goal of 1,000 participants.

To ensure the quality of these interventions, ongoing training has been provided to health personnel and the Organizational Development team, ensuring that PGI's approach is a reality in all virtual and face-to-face sessions.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) was also incorporated during focus groups, satisfaction surveys, and exchange meetings in projects such as TOMALI, seismic sequence DREF, and Dengue Prevention.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society with incorporating the framework of the Fundamental Principles and assisted the Guatemalan Red Cross carry out its humanitarian work guided by a firm commitment to humanity, impartiality, and neutrality.

## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



## Strategic and operational coordination

### IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging, and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The **American Red Cross**, the **German Red Cross**, the **Spanish Red Cross**, and the **Swiss Red Cross** provide support to the Guatemalan Red Cross.

### Movement coordination

The Guatemalan Red Cross ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) principles, and the newly-adopted Seville Agreement 2.0.

The ICRC contributes to the National Society's work in protection, including minimum standards, restoring family links, self-care messages for migrants, health and first aid, and supporting the National Society in humanitarian diplomacy. The ICRC also specifically supports the Guatemalan Red Cross in health, WASH, and education..

## External coordination

The Guatemalan Red Cross maintains strategic and operational coordination with a wide network of organizations to offer a comprehensive response to people in vulnerable contexts. This coordination not only support project indicators but also ensures a harmonized and effective humanitarian response. The National Society coordinates with the public and private institutions such as the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (CONRED), the Guatemalan Institute of Migration (IGM) and the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (MSPAS). It also works with civil society organizations such as Médecins du Monde, Save the Children, and Oxfam. Community leaders such also prioritised to establish partnerships with at the local level to ensure that humanitarian aid reaches those who need it most. In addition to this coordination, the National Society is an active member of the Humanitarian Country Team and participates in various emergency clusters, including health, WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene), nutrition, protection, and food security. The National Society has positioned itself as a key player in the national protection sector, taking on leadership roles in cluster coordination and reaching collaboration agreements with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.



## National Society development

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

During 2025, volunteering was promoted as a comprehensive strategy to strengthen National Society capacities, launching the 'Act, Inspire, Impact! We can't stop, they need us outside!' recruitment campaign as a way to engage young people through information stands and digital platforms. This work was complemented by an agreement with the University of San Carlos de Guatemala in the areas of community health and psychosocial support, as well as by the continuous training of volunteers through face-to-face and online workshops. Trainings included the 'Introduction to Institutional Doctrine' course, the 'Our Emblem' training, and the '[Safer Access](#)' course, Basic Life Support, Hazardous Materials, Psychological First Aid, and Protection, Gender, and Inclusion.

In addition to these achievements, the 'Innovating for Health' initiative trained technicians and mobilized volunteers in to raise awareness about dengue prevention.

During the second half of 2025, the Guatemalan Red Cross consolidated a Guatemala Programme Plan for 2026. This proposal is based on the strengthening of response capacity, technical training and the active participation of all institutional sectors.

### IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the National Society with the continuous training of volunteers through face-to-face and online workshops. It also provided comprehensive development support for the Guatemalan Red Cross, focused on enhancing its capacity to support vulnerable communities. This support was backed by financial assistance through the [Empress Shôken Fund](#) and the [National Society Investment Alliance](#) (NSIA) funds to strengthen resource mobilization.

The **American Red Cross** supported the Guatemalan Red Cross with the LLCA-MCAP project, the climate empowerment of the National Council, and volunteering.

The **ICRC** supported the Guatemalan Red Cross with the '[Safer Access](#)' course that trained volunteers from delegations as focal points.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Guatemalan Red Cross promoted a process of strengthening its auxiliary role. The National Society lacks a legal framework that formally recognizes its mandate and ensures its full independence and operational capacity in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of the Movement and the Geneva Conventions. The draft law, already

validated by the National Society, was socialized with key actors such as the Foreign Ministry and other government institutions, and its presentation to the Congress of the Republic is scheduled for the first quarter of 2026.

This process constitutes a concrete exercise in humanitarian diplomacy, through which the Guatemalan Red Cross seeks to consolidate a legal framework that regulates and protects its role in contexts of emergencies, disasters, community health, and migration. The legislative proposal does not grant privileges, but formalizes an auxiliary role already exercised, guaranteeing conditions to operate with neutrality, transparency, and financial sustainability. It also recognizes the value of volunteering and youth participation as pillars of humanitarian action. This initiative positions Guatemala in line with international good practices in legislation for National Societies, strengthening its commitment to international humanitarian law and the protection of the most vulnerable people.

In April, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, with financial support from the Swiss Red Cross, facilitated a Regional Workshop on the Auxiliary Role and Humanitarian Diplomacy in Migration Contexts. This important meeting had the active participation of the National Societies of Central America, specifically from Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama.

The main objective of the workshop was to strengthen the capacities of National Societies in the application of humanitarian diplomacy, a fundamental pillar to advocate for the rights and dignity of migrants. Collaboration and the exchange of experiences among the participating countries were key to identifying joint strategies and improving the humanitarian response in one of the regions with the greatest migration challenges.

In the last quarter of the year, the structure of the humanitarian diplomacy strategy in migratory contexts began to be reviewed, as well as the communication strategies for raising awareness among authorities and humanitarian actors for the recognition of the auxiliary role of the Guatemalan Red Cross.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** supported the National Society with technical support in promoting a process of strengthening its auxiliary role through the formulation and promotion of a specific national law.

The **Swiss Red Cross** assisted the Guatemalan Red Cross financially with a Regional Workshop on the Auxiliary Role and Humanitarian Diplomacy in Migration Contexts.



## **Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)**

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### **Progress by the National Society against objectives**

With the support of the Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP), the National Society installed the volunteer module in the Guatemalan Red Cross Activities and Services Management System (SIGGA). This tool allows for the recording of crucial information on training, humanitarian aid, pre-hospital care, and medical services, facilitating the consolidation of a comprehensive database.

During the first half of the year, the implementation remained in a trial phase, identifying the stabilization of the platform and the total migration of data to overcome the lack of real-time figures on active volunteering.

The strategy of strengthening the system continued through training topics for volunteers on the use and knowledge of the volunteering module and the promotion of the use of the tool for the entry of institutional requirements. The consolidation of such digital modules is essential to strengthen volunteer management, allowing the Guatemalan Red Cross to have accurate information for a better humanitarian response and an efficient allocation of its resources.

The Guatemalan Red Cross also made steady progress in its digital transformation and financial management. Although the National Society has a strong accounting structure, internal evaluations identified the need for a system that provides more detailed financial analysis and optimizes the use of resources. After coordinating preparations with human resources, administration and accounting during the first half of the year, the second half focused on system testing, data migration and staff training. This change represents a fundamental advance in the modernization, efficiency, and transparency of institutional financial management.

## **IFRC network joint support**

The **IFRC** supported the National Society with technical assistance.

The **Spanish Red Cross** assisted the National Society with the transition between digital systems.

## **Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)**

*See cover pages*

## **Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

*See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION*

## **Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT**

*This information is not available in Annual Reports*

## **Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY**

*See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION*

## **Q8. LESSONS LEARNED**

- The importance of proactive communication and expectation management in the community was highlighted. It was learned that it is not enough to deliver aid, the success of an intervention depends on clarity in the selection criteria. In future projects, the National Society is committed to conducting mandatory educational sessions prior to any distribution, ensuring that both community leaders and the general population understand the reason for the selection of beneficiaries, thus avoiding local conflicts and misinformation.
- In terms of the use of technology, the implementation of CEA's multi-channel strategy (Community Participation and Accountability) proved to be one of the strongest parts of the plan. The use of QR codes and the phone line facilitated real-time feedback. For future interventions, it has been decided to standardize the use of digital forms, but with the caveat that there should always be a physical backup in areas with low signal coverage, so as not to generate barriers to access to aid.
- Another fundamental lesson came from data protection and operational security. The vulnerability of the lists of beneficiaries in the field was identified as a weakness. The National Society learned that awareness of information privacy should be transversal to all staff and volunteers. Therefore, stricter protocols for safeguarding information will be implemented and confidentiality agreements will be signed with any external actor involved in logistics, guaranteeing the dignity and safety of the people assisted.
- Generational renewal and internal inclusion stood out as an area for improvement. It was understood that adult-centric command structures can limit innovation and agility on the ground. As a result, the Guatemalan Red Cross will intentionally integrate young volunteers into technical decision-making roles, thereby fostering horizontal learning.

## SUCCESS STORIES



### Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

Under the Pilot Programmatic Partnership, communities were supported in becoming more independent and self-sufficient. The information and tools provided allowed people to be more aware, facilitating the provision of services 24 hours a day. Communities were also trained and strengthened, highlighting the empowerment of women in health.



# ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the [8+3 reporting template](#) contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
<b>Core Questions</b>	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
<b>Additional Questions</b>	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



## The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

### DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
  - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
  - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
  - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
  - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
  - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [GT\\_Guatemala\\_AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRGT026](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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