



# GUATEMALA

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



24 July 2025

## IN SUPPORT OF THE GUATEMALAN RED CROSS



21

National Society  
branches



21

National Society  
local units



249

National Society  
staff



650

National Society  
volunteers

## PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and  
environment



32,181

Disasters  
and crises



22,639

Health and  
wellbeing



48,182

Migration and  
displacement



266,523

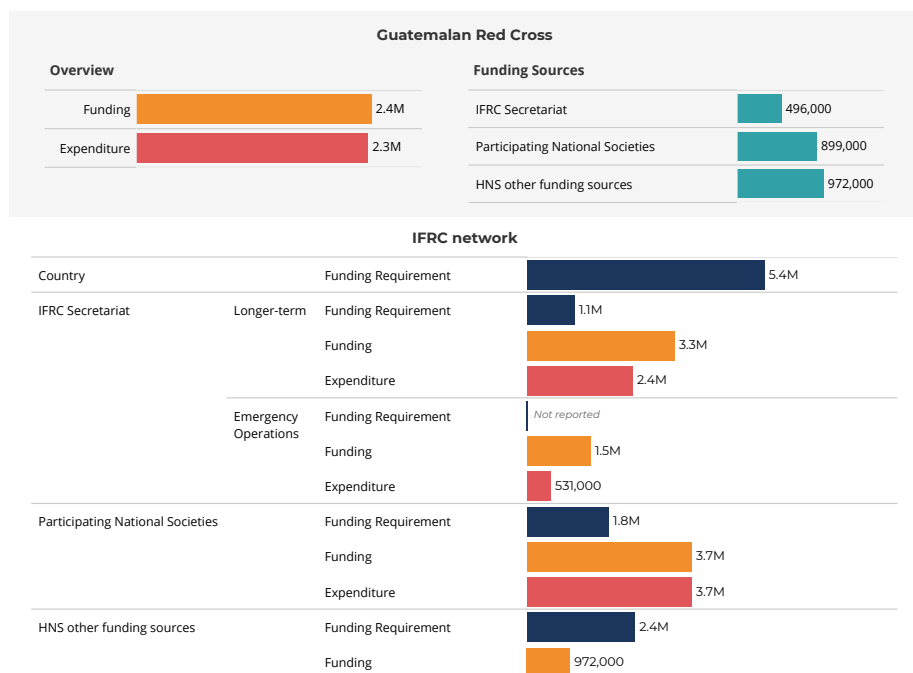
Values, power  
and inclusion



7,819

## 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	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	32,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	32,000
	Number of people reached with heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response activities	635
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	23,000
	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	9,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	60%
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	48,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	39,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	8,000
	Number of people donating blood	4,000
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	3,000
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	267,000
	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes	7
	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes

	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
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people whose access to education is facilitated through National Society's programming	8,000
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	6,000
	Percentage of people surveyed who report receiving useful and actionable information	93%
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

## ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	4
National Society development	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its ..	Yes
	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 has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes

IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and enviroment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
American Red Cross	505,000						
Italian Red Cross							
Spanish Red Cross	3.2M						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 3.7M**

# Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

## Context

Guatemala faced a complex context during 2024. The recent political transition generated expectations of change, while also presenting challenges for governability. The fight against corruption remains a priority and requires the strengthening of democratic institutions to ensure stability. The persistence of poverty, inequality, and food insecurity—especially in rural areas—was aggravated by inflation, fuelling further instability.

The country's high vulnerability to climate change, with increasingly frequent extreme weather events, underscored the urgency of effective risk management. Migratory dynamics, driven by a lack of opportunities and violence, continued to generate flows to the United States, creating pressing humanitarian implications. In the field of health, the public health system required substantial improvements in infrastructure and access, highlighting a growing need for mental health care and for the prevention and treatment of diseases such as dengue, which increase during the rainy seasons.

In terms of health, 2024 saw an alarming increase in dengue cases, surpassing historical records and recent averages. The incidence rose by 516 per cent compared to 2023, and by 734 per cent compared to the average of the last five years. This critical situation led the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (MSPAS) to declare a national health emergency, mobilizing resources and alerting the population as well as international and civil society entities to support dengue control efforts. The health system was overwhelmed, with hospitals treating a high volume of patients. The [Guatemalan Social Security Institute](#) (IGSS) reported 5,546 cases as of May. There were numerous severe cases, and more than 100 deaths reported through September, representing an increase of 220 per cent compared to the previous year.

In response, the MSPAS intensified prevention efforts, fumigation campaigns, and epidemiological surveillance, while seeking international support. However, the persistence of mosquito breeding sites and a lack of awareness in some communities hindered disease control efforts. Climate change and other environmental factors may also have contributed to the spread of the disease.

In terms of migration, there was a constant flow throughout the year, with monthly variations influenced by economic, social, and climatic factors. The [Guatemalan Institute of Migration](#) (IGM) reported a notable increase in migratory movements in 2024, reaching a total of 11 million 995 thousand registrations at various border points, representing an increase of 11.5 per cent compared to the previous year.

Regarding returnees, the United States and Mexico have returned 68,121 migrants to Guatemala so far in 2024, including 2,251 unaccompanied minors. According to the IGM, a total of 54,467 individuals were returned to the country by air on U.S. government flights. This situation has required the Guatemalan government to maintain dialogue with the United States and Mexico to address migration comprehensively. It has also necessitated the implementation of support programmes for returned migrants, aimed at promoting their social and economic reintegration, as well as the strengthening of border controls and efforts to combat human trafficking.

Additionally, challenges related to climate change and disaster risk management intensified in Guatemala throughout the year, as the country remains highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including extreme events such as droughts, floods, landslides, and high temperatures. Among the main events was a significant increase in forest fires in May, with more than 2,314 fires recorded, which devastated over 40,000 hectares of forest. In response, the National Coordinator for Disaster Risk Reduction (CONRED) deployed response brigades and requested support from volunteers and international organizations to combat the fires.

# Key achievements

## Climate and environment

In 2024, the Guatemalan Red Cross advanced climate change adaptation and environmental education through community workshops, school-based outreach, and practical microprojects that strengthened local resilience. It also built partnerships with academic and national institutions to enhance technical capacity in climate data analysis and geographic information systems, promoting informed and sustainable environmental action.

## Disasters and crises

In this reporting period, the Guatemalan Red Cross supported vulnerable communities in San Marcos and Suchitepéquez through disaster preparedness, community organization, and risk management activities. The National Society conducted damage and needs assessments, provided humanitarian aid, improved shelter conditions, and delivered cash and voucher assistance ([CVA](#)) to at-risk households. In response to forest fires, the National Society supported water quality analysis and sanitation in emergency camps, and during the rainy season, it swiftly responded to dengue-related needs, assisting affected families with targeted health and prevention efforts.

## Health and wellbeing

In 2024, the Guatemalan Red Cross strengthened individual and community health across the country by implementing programmes focused on healthcare, community health, and emergency response. The National Society provided medical care, [first aid](#), and pre-hospital services during disease outbreaks and natural disasters, while also promoting voluntary blood donation. Through its mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) efforts, the National Society delivered educational sessions in schools and communities. It carried out water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) activities and disease prevention campaigns, particularly in response to the dengue emergency. Additionally, it promoted social mobilization to eliminate mosquito breeding sites and delivered community training in first aid and CPR. Capacity-building efforts were also prioritized, including health workshops and training-of-trainers sessions for volunteers and technical staff.

## Migration and displacement

In this reporting period, the Guatemalan Red Cross operated Humanitarian Service Points ([HSPs](#)) along key migratory routes, delivering essential services such as healthcare, psychosocial support, safe water, hygiene and food kits, and humanitarian aid to migrants, returnees, asylum seekers, and vulnerable communities. Support was also provided through Migrant and Refugee Assistance Centres, including shelter services, basic supplies, and safe transport for returned children and adolescents. The National Society implemented cash assistance for vulnerable families and led advocacy and awareness efforts to promote migrant rights and dignity. Community outreach initiatives included anti-discrimination campaigns, school activities, and health fairs. The National Society's collaboration with authorities and partners strengthened local capacity in migration protection, and internal systems were improved through a dedicated migration module for better data tracking and response planning.

## Values, power, and inclusion

In 2024, the Guatemalan Red Cross expanded its efforts to promote protection, gender, and inclusion ([PGI](#)) and community engagement and accountability ([CEA](#)) across its national programmes. Through local delegations and thematic projects, the National Society surpassed its outreach goals by engaging communities in educational and awareness-raising activities. The National Society's PGI initiatives focused on fostering inclusive values, preventing gender-based violence, and protecting vulnerable groups through psychosocial support, school-based education, and specialized training. Health projects, including dengue response efforts, integrated PGI components by combining disease prevention with messaging on child protection and non-violence, supported by the distribution of educational materials and child-focused activity kits.

## Enabling local actors

In 2024, the Guatemalan Red Cross worked on strengthening its operational and management capacity, aligning closely with national development priorities and legal frameworks. The National Society focused on leadership development among youth and volunteers, improved volunteer protection through updated manuals, training, and equipment provision, and enhanced its institutional accountability through reforms promoting transparency, integrity, and gender

equity. It also worked on risk management and financial oversight, while prioritizing results-based management for more effective planning and reporting. Humanitarian diplomacy was a key focus, with efforts including national-level dialogue, awareness campaigns, and capacity building to foster social inclusion and inter-agency coordination.

Simultaneously, the Guatemalan Red Cross advanced its digital transformation strategy, enhancing service delivery through the development of the SIGGA platform and digital tools for volunteer and migration programme management. Training in digital literacy and data management boosted decision-making capabilities, while new technologies such as mobile apps supported communication and coordination. Innovation was encouraged through local idea-sharing spaces and strategic partnerships with national and international actors.

## Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

- Exponential increase in dengue cases required a reallocation of resources and adaptation of planned activities. Prevention and fumigation campaigns were intensified, and support was provided to the Ministry of Health and Social Services. An IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) was launched to support mitigation efforts.
- Increase in returnees from the United States and Mexico demanded greater attention to the humanitarian needs of migrants. Support programmes for migrants were strengthened and coordination with the IFM and other organizations were intensified.
- Forest fires and hydrometeorological events required a rapid and effective response in terms of disaster risk management. Early warning systems were strengthened, drills and training were carried out in vulnerable communities and priority was given to the rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure.
- The magnitude of the emergencies and the growing demand for humanitarian services put pressure on the financial resources of the Guatemalan Red Cross. Dependence on grants and external funding represented a challenge to the sustainability of the programmes.

## Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

### STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



#### Climate and environment

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

In 2024, the Guatemalan Red Cross implemented initiatives focused on climate change adaptation and environmental education. A Y-Adapt workshop was conducted in Antigua Guatemala, followed by a series of replication workshops across several regional delegations. These workshops helped raise awareness and build capacity among community members and volunteers to respond to the growing risks associated with climate change.

Additionally, several microprojects were implemented at the community level, aimed at enhancing local resilience and promoting sustainable practices. These initiatives focused on practical adaptation measures and directly engaged local communities to take action against environmental challenges.

Educational outreach formed a core part of the strategy, with schools and educational institutions engaged in activities that promoted understanding of climate change, solid waste management, and land use planning. These efforts aimed

to instil long-term behavioural change and environmental responsibility among students and educators.

Furthermore, the Guatemalan Red Cross strengthened collaboration with academic institutions and national agencies by organizing training sessions on geographic information systems (GIS) and digital monitoring platforms. These sessions aimed to improve local capacity to analyse and respond to environmental and climate-related data.

**IFRC network joint support**

The **IFRC** supported the Guatemalan Red Cross’ efforts under climate and environment by supporting capacity building initiatives and resilience programmes to strengthen the National Society’s response to environmental crises and climate change.

The **American Red Cross** supported the Guatemalan Red Cross under its climate and environment initiatives.



**Disasters and crises**

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

In 2024, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved for dengue outbreak in Guatemala.

<b>NAME OF THE OPERATION</b>	Guatemala   Dengue
<b>MDR-CODE</b>	<a href="#">MDRGT022</a>
<b>DURATION</b>	4 months (23 May 2024 to 30 September 2024)
<b>FUNDING ALLOCATION</b>	CHF 376,326
<b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b>	5,000

The DREF allocation of CHF 376,326 supported the Guatemalan Red Cross in aiding 5,000 people affected by dengue outbreak in the areas of Quetzaltenango and Suchitepequez. The National Society’s interventions under this operation included health interventions such as distribution of PPEs, education sessions on health, repair and maintenance sanitation equipment, development of nebulization and abatization campaigns, among others.

**Progress by the National Society against objectives**

In 2024, the Guatemalan Red Cross continued to support families in prioritized communities in San Marcos and Suchitepequez. These actions included preparedness and strengthening activities to face disasters in communities at risk of floods or landslides in three municipalities of San Marcos and two municipalities of Suchitepequez. The support focused on the displacement of specialized team for community organization and preparation in disaster risk management. The National Society also carried out damage and needs assessments on communities that were identified as highly vulnerable. The National Society also contributed with humanitarian aid for the improvement of shelter, preparedness for disaster response and protection of livelihoods, as well as unconditional cash transfers to vulnerable households.

In response to the forest fires reported from January to May in Guatemalan territory, the National Society carried out actions such as analyzing the quality of water and its treatment and sanitation in the camps established to fight the fires. With the beginning of the rainy season and in the implementation of the dengue prevention operation, the National Society carried out activities aimed at responding swiftly to the needs on ground and provide assistance to families directly impacted by the crises.

**IFRC network joint support**

The **IFRC** supported the Guatemalan Red Cross in its disaster and response initiatives which included the implementation of cash and voucher assistance ([CVA](#)), shelter assistance, disaster management strategies, sanitation and hygiene, among others. IFRC funding mechanisms such as the IFRC disaster response emergency fund ([DREF](#)) and the Emergency Appeals are activated in times of disasters to respond swiftly to needs of affected people.

The **German Red Cross** supported the Guatemalan Red Cross in its disasters and crises initiatives.





## Health and wellbeing

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Guatemalan Red Cross focused its efforts on strengthening individual and community health, as well as supporting the strengthening of the country's health system. To this end, the National Society carried out a series of strategic actions aimed at improving the health and wellbeing conditions of the most vulnerable communities in the country, developing actions through three programmes of the National Society's health directorate: health care, community health, and emergency health.

The Guatemalan Red Cross provided healthcare to the country's population through various actions at the national level. The National Society responded to the increase in the demand for health services due to the outbreaks of diseases such as dengue, natural disasters and unforeseen emergencies. Through the emergency care programme, the National Society provided medical care in response to emergencies, pre-hospital care, first aid and procedures action. The National Society also collected blood through voluntary donation while sensitizing communities on voluntary blood donation. These actions were carried out through blood collection days in different departments of the country, institution, and companies.

Under its mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) intervention, the National Society reached people through the development of educational sessions on mental health and management of emotions in schools. The National Society held educational sessions and workshops on hygiene promotion, healthy eating, personal and home hygiene, breastfeeding, livelihoods, prevention of dengue, chikungunya and zika, STDs, as part of its efforts to promote healthy lifestyles. The Guatemalan Red Cross also carried out contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) interventions which included components such as workshop on the operation and maintenance of sanitation equipment, delivery of kits, provision of tools in the communities, donating chemical supplies, and distributing personal protective equipment for members, among others.

Under the response to the epidemiological emergency for the prevention and control of dengue in communities of Quezaltenango and Retalhuleu project, the Guatemalan Red Cross developed actions focused on the promotion of social mobilization for the containment of the dengue vector, eliminated mosquito breeding sites in the communities, and promoted hygiene messages through loudspeakers in the communities. Additionally, the National Society conducted training on basic first aid, community first aid and on CPR, providing certification courses at the same time.

The National Society also carried out actions to strengthen its capacities through the development of regional social sciences training of trainers, community health workshop aimed at volunteers and technical staff.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided the Guatemalan Red Cross with both technical and financial assistance in its health and wellbeing initiative. This support consisted of supporting the National Society's efforts in scaling up its assistance to vulnerable populations, enhancing the capacity of its staff and volunteers through training, supporting the operation to increase community awareness, and a range of other activities that supported the National Society's efforts in ensuring timely assistance to affected populations.

The **German Red Cross** provided support to the National Society in its health and wellbeing initiatives.



## Migration and displacement

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Guatemalan Red Cross focused on the operation of Humanitarian Service Points ([HSPs](#)) across key migratory routes, providing essential services such as health care, psychosocial support, access to safe water, hygiene and food kits, and humanitarian aid. These services played a critical role in responding to the urgent needs of migrants in transit, returnees, asylum seekers, and affected communities.

Complementary initiatives were carried out at Migrant and Refugee Assistance Centres throughout the country. These included coordinated humanitarian services in shelters, provision of basic supplies, and support for returned

children and adolescents, including safe transport assistance to reunite families. Multipurpose cash transfers were also implemented to support vulnerable migrant families in covering essential needs.

In addition to direct assistance, the National Society engaged in advocacy, education, and awareness-raising activities to promote the rights and dignity of migrants. Community outreach efforts included anti-discrimination campaigns, school-based activities, health fairs, and training sessions for community health promoters along migration routes. The National Society also partnered with local authorities, civil society groups, and international organizations to strengthen knowledge and capacity in areas such as psychological first aid, migration law, and protection protocols.

To enhance coordination and preparedness, training workshops were organized with various public institutions and humanitarian actors involved in migration response. The Guatemalan Red Cross also advanced its capacity for data collection and analysis by strengthening its case registration and tracking systems. The implementation of a dedicated migration module allowed the National Society to better monitor and evaluate its response, ensuring more targeted and impactful support for people on the move.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC supports the establishment and coordination of humanitarian service points at key locations along migration routes, with at least one community engagement and accountability feedback mechanism in each humanitarian service point. It also provides global, regional, and local analyses of current and emerging trends, anticipating population movement where possible.

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The ICRC supports the Guatemalan Red Cross under the restoring family links ([RFL](#)) initiative.



## **Values, power and inclusion**

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

In this reporting period, the Guatemalan Red Cross expanded its efforts to promote protection, gender, and inclusion ([PGI](#)), as well as community engagement and accountability ([CEA](#)), across its national programmes. The inclusion of people in educational and awareness-raising programmes was achieved primarily through thematic projects implemented by local delegations, exceeding the initial outreach goals.

Under protection, gender and inclusion initiative, the National Society focused on a range of initiatives around fostering inclusive values, addressing gender-based violence, and ensuring the protection of vulnerable groups. This included psychosocial support sessions, training workshops on child protection and crisis management with a PGI lens, and educational activities within schools. These efforts helped build community awareness around key protection issues while also equipping National Society staff, volunteers, and local authorities with critical tools and knowledge.

Several health-related projects, including those addressing the dengue epidemic, integrated PGI components by combining disease prevention education with child protection and anti-violence messaging. These initiatives also involved the distribution of educational materials and activity kits tailored to children and adolescents, promoting safety and inclusion alongside health awareness.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC supports the Guatemalan Red Cross in developing a roadmap for the implementation of the community engagement and accountability minimum commitments. The IFRC assists the National Society to train its staff and volunteers and equipping them with guidance and tools to monitor community satisfaction, and levels of commitment and accountability within activities and programmes, while promoting protection, gender and inclusion ([PGI](#)) and community engagement and accountability ([CEA](#)) approaches. It supports the measurement of key performance indicators of the National Society's progress and the disaggregation of data by age and gender.

# ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



## Strategic and operational coordination

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

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 Guatemalan Red Cross is part of the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership \(PPP\)](#) between the IFRC and the European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO). The ECHO PPP benefits from partnerships with the Spanish Red Cross as lead EU National Society, the German Red Cross and the IFRC for the implementation of activities in the areas of disaster risk management, epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response, humanitarian assistance and protection for people on the move, cash and voucher assistance, and community engagement and accountability.

### Movement coordination

The Guatemalan Red Cross ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) 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 is part of the National Coordination System for Disaster Reduction with whom it coordinates disaster risk management at all levels. It also coordinates with the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Natural Resources and plays an active part in the National Roundtable for Disaster Risk Reduction, the National Emergency Operations Centre, the National Coordination Centre for Humanitarian Aid and Assistance, and the Inter-institutional Liaison System, among other coordination platforms.

The National Society is also a member of the Response Operations Centres at local and national levels that facilitate emergency responses, dialogues and coordinated actions with key actors. The Guatemalan Red Cross coordinates with the National Epidemiology Centre and the Health Risk Management Unit. At the local level, it collaborates with authorities from the Health Area and Health District Directorates. The National Society carries out health responses in emergencies in accordance with the country's regulatory framework, which includes the Health Code, National Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the National Response Plan. Additionally, in 2005, it signed an agreement with the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance to establish goals for the National Society, in its auxiliary role, to respond to emergencies, disasters and crises using Government funds.

The Guatemalan Red Cross is part of the Humanitarian Country Team and participates in different clusters to implement a harmonized response to emergencies, including health, WASH, nutrition, protection, and food security. It works closely with the United Nations agencies such as FAO and WFP, and with civil society organizations such as Médecins du Monde, Save the Children, and Oxfam. The National Society has a permanent focal point to coordinate with other humanitarian actors, establish new coordination spaces, and provide complementary spaces for collaboration to leverage synergies and learn from experiences.

The National Society has positioned itself as a key player in the national protection sector, taking leadership roles in cluster coordination and reaching collaboration agreements with UNICEF and UNHCR.



## National Society development

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Guatemalan Red Cross focused on strengthening its operational and management capacity, aligning itself with development priorities and relevant legal frameworks. This has involved the generation of detailed reports on its activities, ranging from humanitarian assistance to migrants to financial sustainability. The National Society has placed emphasis on leadership of volunteers and the youth corps, which are key elements for the effectiveness of the National Society. Furthermore, efforts have been made to ensure that international support received is aligned with the priorities of the National Society, facilitating access to funding streams and promoting the exchange of knowledge and experiences with other organizations.

The activities related to National Society development include the creation and updating of policies and manuals, organizational evaluation and certification processes, as well as the strengthening and care of volunteers. The National Society also moved forward with the planning process to conduct the self-assessment of phase one of the Organization Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC). In the second half of 2024, the National Society followed up on the workplan to resolve the points or criteria that required more attention.

In relation to volunteering, the National Society updated and approved the manual of the volunteer management cycle. Additionally, to ensure the protection of volunteers, a provision of protective equipment for volunteers was made, institutional reforms were delivered to personnel, and visibility materials such as blankets and banners were also delivered. In the second half of 2024, as part of the monitoring and compliance with the volunteer cycle and management, the introductory training course for volunteering was developed, thus training local volunteer coordinators.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided supported the Guatemalan Red Cross with targeted training for staff and volunteers, focusing on operational readiness, disaster response and community engagement. IFRC funding mechanisms such as the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA), the IFRC Capacity Building Fund (CBF), and the Empress Shoken Fund are utilized for National Society development initiatives.



Guatemala Red Cross members conducting a talk on dengue fever prevention in the village of Jimeritos. (Photo: IFRC)



## Humanitarian diplomacy

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Guatemalan Red Cross is currently in the process of developing an effective communication strategy to raise awareness of its auxiliary role, its humanitarian work, and its impact on society. In 2024, the National Society held meetings with the purpose of addressing aspects of humanitarian diplomacy in the Guatemalan context. This made it possible to follow up on the development of a national plan on humanitarian diplomacy. Similarly, participation was held which advanced the development of the National Society's capacities in humanitarian diplomacy, inter-agency coordination and institutional capacity building.

The Guatemalan Red Cross implemented various humanitarian diplomacy strategies to fulfil its mission of alleviating human suffering and improving the quality of life of the most vulnerable people. Some of these strategies included dialogue and collaboration with authorities, conducting awareness and communication campaigns to raise awareness, conducting capacity building sessions for staff and volunteers, and promotion the social inclusion of vulnerable people, including people with disabilities, and others.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the Guatemalan Red Cross in developing content and key messages tailored to specific audiences and communicated through effective channels. This will include dissemination of the current law, promoting the national implementation of global and regional commitments, and participation in regional workshops held for Central American National Societies on humanitarian diplomacy.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Guatemalan Red Cross prioritized efforts to enhance its institutional accountability and responsiveness by adapting to evolving humanitarian challenges. These improvements were reflected in actions aimed at reinforcing transparency, integrity, and inclusiveness. Special emphasis was placed on protecting staff and volunteers, promoting gender equity and diversity within the National Society, and ensuring the transparent and responsible management of financial resources. The National Society also made notable progress in risk management, strengthening its systems for monitoring, fraud prevention, and the enforcement of integrity policies. Moreover, efforts to improve the supply chain and implement results-based management approaches contributed to more effective planning, monitoring, and reporting of activities across all programs.

In parallel, the Guatemalan Red Cross advanced its digital transformation strategy, enhancing the National Society's capacity to deliver data-driven and digitally enabled humanitarian services. The continued development of the SIGGA platform—its internal Management Information System—allowed for better integration of data across strategic areas. In 2024, foundational work was completed for modules that will support volunteer management and migration-related service delivery. Tools such as the Migration Program Services Matrix and the RCF matrix supported internal data collection and improved case tracking.

The National Society focused on building leadership capacity among volunteers and technical teams, promoting the use of digital tools and systems to enhance decision-making and service delivery. Training initiatives equipped staff with skills in digital literacy, data management, and the application of emerging technologies in humanitarian settings. These efforts led to greater efficiency in data collection and improved coordination among field teams. In addition to exploring new technologies such as mobile apps and online platforms for communication, the National Society fostered a culture of local innovation by creating spaces for experimentation and idea-sharing. The Guatemalan Red Cross strengthened its network of strategic alliances, collaborating with national and international partners to exchange knowledge and experiences in the field of innovation.



## **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC supports the Guatemalan Red Cross in its efforts to increase institutional accountability and responsiveness by adapting evolving humanitarian challenges. The National Society's efforts such as digital transformation, development of relevant strategies, capacity building efforts, among a range of other activities aimed at enhancing accountability and agility.

## **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*

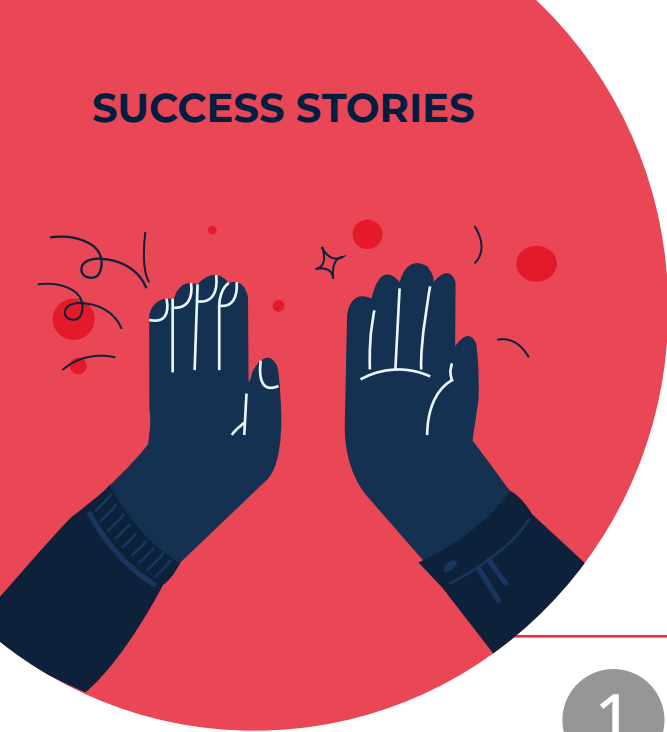
## **Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY**

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

## **Q8. LESSONS LEARNED**

- Continuous community consultations and needs assessments are essential for tailoring aid to real needs, improving relevance and community trust.
- Strong coordination with other organizations and institutions optimizes resources and prevents duplication of efforts.
- Strategic and sustained humanitarian diplomacy with government, international bodies, and community leaders enhances access and promotes humanitarian principles.
- Improved budget planning and administrative processes are critical for efficient financial management and project sustainability.
- Real-time monitoring enables timely adjustments, improves transparency, and supports more agile management.
- Ongoing training and capacity-building for staff and volunteers are necessary to maintain service quality and relevance.
- Ensuring the safety and protection of staff, volunteers, and communities is a top priority, requiring proper preventive measures and insurance.
- Planning must prioritize the most vulnerable groups to ensure inclusive, equitable humanitarian interventions.

## SUCCESS STORIES



1

### Accelerating Location Action in Humanitarian and Health Crises

This project exemplifies the effective collaboration between the local health centre, the health commission, and the Guatemalan Red Cross in Xecaracoj Canton, Quetzaltenango. Norma de Paz, vice president of the health commission, played a crucial role in coordinating home visits, especially to pregnant women, and facilitated rapid access to medical care through a community WhatsApp group. The distribution of hygiene and differentiated kits has significantly improved the quality of life of families, met basic needs, and promoted healthy hygiene practices.

2

### Support in Education

Through the support in education project, the National Society focused on providing support to rural communities in Guatemala by providing tools and training to local teachers. It focused on providing technological tools to schools so that children can learn how to use them. Through this project, the National Society trained parents so that their children are supported in their studies. This intervention has resulted in improvement of in the quality of education in rural areas, increased access to educational resources for students and trained both teachers and parents in providing quality education for children.

# 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 2024. 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 2024 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: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRGT022](#))
- [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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