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Emergency appeal El Salvador: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRSV004
GLIDE n° [TC-2011-000157-SLV](#)
4 November 2011

This Emergency Appeal seeks 1,054,611 Swiss francs in cash, kind, or services to support the Salvadoran Red Cross Society (SRCS) to assist 2,000 families (10,000 persons) for 9 months; the operation will be completed by the end of June 2012. A Final Report will be made available by the end of September 2012.

In addition, the IFRC is soliciting 42,029 Swiss francs to cover the cost of the Shelter Cluster coordination; funds will be allocated to this component when partners expressly indicate their interest to do so.

Appeal coverage: This appeal currently stands at 50 per cent based on the total of in-kind donations, registered and unregistered pledges. Further contributions are urgently needed to help the Salvadoran Red Cross Society to meet the immediate needs of the most vulnerable affected by the floods.

[<Click here to go directly to the updated donor response report >](#)

Appeal history:

- On 17 October 2011, 191,129 Swiss francs were allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC)'s [Disaster Relief Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) to support the emergency response.
- A [Preliminary Emergency Appeal](#) was initially launched on 21 October 2011 for 1,185,025 Swiss francs for 9 months to assist 2,000 families.
- The current budget revision reflects the need to support shelter cluster coordination in El Salvador. The IFRC is soliciting 42,029 Swiss francs to cover the cost of this additional activity; funds will be allocated to shelter cluster coordination when the partners expressly indicate their interest to do so.

Summary:

On 10 October El Salvador, alongside several other countries in Central America, started to experience the effects of Tropical Depression 12-E which brought almost 1,500mm of rain, surpassing the levels reached by Hurricane Mitch in 1998. With some 300,000 persons affected by flooding and landslides, the government of



*As early as 11 October, volunteers of the Salvadoran Red Cross Society (SRCS) started to distribute relief items to affected families in Ahuachapán.
Source: SRCS*

El Salvador has declared a state of emergency and called for international assistance. In response to the situation, the Salvadoran Red Cross Society activated 56 of its branches and 1,200 volunteers, who supported the government with search and rescue, evacuation and first aid care of affected families. The National Society has also reached 2,262 families (10,048 persons) with food and non food relief items, with the support of prepositioned items, national private donations and Red Cross partners.

The current plan of action of the emergency appeal proposed by the SRCS follows the same lines presented in the [Preliminary Emergency Appeal](#) in the sectors of relief distributions, emergency health, water and sanitation, shelter, early recovery, and National Society capacity building. However, as there was a need to activate the shelter cluster for inter-agency coordination, the budget has been revised to address this new activity. Financial and in-kind donations are still required to support the National Society's activities in helping 2,000 of the hardest-hit families in meeting their needs to preserve their physical and mental well-being, particularly to prevent the further deterioration of their livelihoods.

[<Click here to view the attached Emergency Appeal Budget; or here to view contact details>](#)

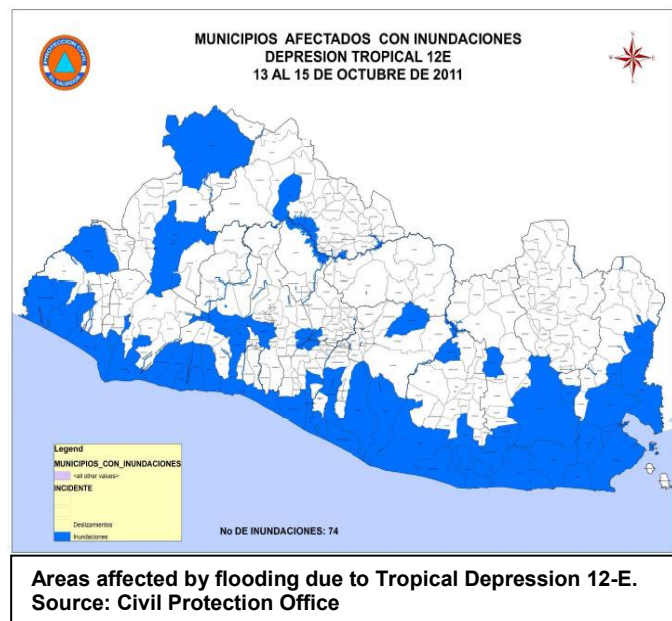
The situation

El Salvador is considered one of the countries in Latin America which is most vulnerable to natural disasters, a situation exacerbated by the effects of climate change in a country with high levels of social, political and economic exclusion. Recent studies report that 88.7 per cent of its territory can be considered at high risk, 95 per cent of its population live under risk conditions, and some 96 per cent the Gross Domestic Product of El Salvador is linked to these vulnerable areas. Therefore it is no surprise that when Tropical Depression 12-E struck on 10 October –bringing around 1,500 mm of rain in just over a week– its accompanying flooding and landslides have severely affected around 10 percent of El Salvador's territory.

The Office of Civil Protection reported on 21 October that the tropical depression caused the overflow of 132 rivers, 419 landslides, 185 floods, 18 cases of subsidence and 20 sunken areas. At the peak of the emergency, 59,854 persons were forced to evacuate their homes, many of them took shelter in 619 collective centres. Thus far, the deaths of 35 persons have been confirmed.

The United Nations estimates that some 300,000 persons¹ have been economically, psychologically and socially impacted by the storm and heavy rains, and these persons are characterized as living in areas of poverty. Governmental authorities estimate that more than one million persons have been directly and indirectly affected by the disruption of infrastructure, social services and loss of crops. On 14 October, the Salvadoran government declared a state of emergency when the extent of the damage became apparent and precipitation still continued in the country. Currently, the government estimates that recovery costs could be as high as 1,500 million US dollars. All the rivers on the coastal fringe between Ahuachapán and San Miguel overflowed their banks, directly affecting 103 cantons (*cantones*) from 29 municipalities.

The Secretariat for Vulnerability Issues (Secretaría de Asuntos para la Vulnerabilidad) reported on 20 October that La Libertad was the department with the highest number of persons severely affected, representing approximately 2,450 families (9,626 persons). The La Paz and San Vicente departments followed each with some 2,502 families (8,430 persons), Sonsonate with 2,148 families (7,722 persons) and Usulután with 1,411 families (5,794 persons). The municipality with the largest number of displaced persons is Jiquilisco, Usulután department, with 4,549 persons or 30 per cent of its total population.



¹ El Salvador Flash Appeal, 2011

Collective Centres: At the peak of the emergency, some 59,854 persons were sheltered in 619 collective centres, 51 per cent were under 18 years old, 15 per cent were pregnant or breastfeeding women, and 7 per cent were elderly. However, the majority of families have already returned to their homes or moved with host families. As of 26 October there were 1,895 persons in 42 collective centres.

Department	No. of collective centres	No. of families	No. of persons
Sonsonate	4	36	132
Santa Ana	2	13	48
San Salvador	7	35	129
La Libertad	22	278	1,388
Chalatenango	1	1	4
Usulután	1	34	101
San Miguel	2	8	35
Morazán	2	10	46
La Unión	1	3	12
Total	42	418	1,895
Schools functioning as collective centres	7		

The Ministry of Public Works, Transportation, Housing and Urban Development (Ministerio de Obras Públicas, Transporte, Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano) provided preliminary reports on 26 October informing that 8,188 homes have some level of affectation or are at risk due to deteriorated structures (see Annex 1 for details).

Many of the affected regions are areas where unsafe construction, overcrowding and environmental degradation are common factors.

As soon as the rainfall diminished, people started to move back to their homes to protect their belongings and to take stock of the scope of the damage. However, living conditions are in some cases extremely unhealthy and/or risky. Additionally, the numbers of people returning has created a scenario where registration of affected families and their needs has become increasingly difficult.

Livelihoods and food security: The Ministry of Agriculture and Husbandry (Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería) reported on 27 October losses of corn crops of over 54 per cent, and of 33 per cent in the case of bean crops. Agricultural production has been affected in 188 municipalities. On the coastal fringe and lowlands, families have lost 100 per cent of their subsistence crops as well as jobs related to agricultural production.

Item	Cultivated area (in hectares)	Affected area (in hectares)	Production lost (tons)	Production partly affected (tons)
Corn	271,398	93,987	44,900	179,598
Beans	119,886	58,813	15,446	16,076
Sorghum	104,914	20,972	10,385	41,542
Rice	4,671	1,838	4,193	6,558
TOTAL	500,870	175,610	74,923	243,774

In addition, there is a loss of some 50 per cent of dairy production, and about 80 per cent of vegetables have been lost in Riego de Zapotitlán, one of the main sources for San Salvador city. Furthermore, some 27,000 small fishermen and 40 ships for large scale fishing have been directly affected, particularly in the lower

Lempa area (Bajo Lempa): Puerto El Triunfo port, Jiquilisco Bay, Usulután and Corral de Mulas 1 and 2, in the San Juan del Gozo peninsula. The affected areas had, before the emergency, one of the highest rates of malnutrition in the country, particularly Ahuachapán, where 27 per cent of the children have chronic malnutrition².

Health: The Technical Health Commission (Comisión Técnica Sectorial de Salud) reports 122 health establishments affected: 110 health centres, 9 hospitals and 3 administrative buildings, most of them from the departments of La Paz (20 establishments), La Libertad (20 establishments) and Chalatenango (16 establishments). The Health Renal Unit of Bajo Lempa was flooded, affecting some 350 patients with chronic renal diseases who currently lack other treatment options. The activities in Sonsonate Hospital have been disrupted with their current incapability to clean laundry, affecting the hygiene conditions of their patients. Furthermore, the Civil Protection Office reported on 20 October a short supply of medicines, dry clothes and food in many collective centres. Authorities are also concerned that when water levels recede and families return to the affected areas, there could be an increase in vector proliferation due to stagnant waters and waste accumulation, as well as an increase of acute diarrheic diseases resulting from the lack of safe drinking water. Another health concern is the possibility of a dengue outbreak, as the country was already close to a red alert level before the tropical depression. Finally, the Ministry of Health reported on 1 November the first case of leptospirosis associated with the flooding in Jiquilisco, Usulután.

Water, sanitation and hygiene: The Secretariat for Vulnerability Issues is prioritizing the need for safe water, as several latrines flooded and wells have been contaminated. The Ministry of Health reported on 26 October that 10,136 wells are contaminated, while the Office of Civil Protection reported 993 latrines flooded. In addition, 2 water supply networks were damaged and 1 water collection system collapsed. The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH) cluster has been activated with the participation of 19 organizations. Assessments carried out by the Salvadoran Red Cross Society reflect that most communities and collective centres do not have access to safe water, nor adequate systems for excretal disposal.

Infrastructure: Reports on 19 October indicated that 40 highways, 29 streets and 39 roads were flooded, while 15 highways, 49 streets and 43 roads were otherwise affected. In addition, 15 bridges were affected and 9 destroyed. These damages have isolated 20 communities. Furthermore, one major electric tower and 28 electric poles have fallen, leaving 28 communities without electric power.

Education: Official figures from 24 October report that 690 educational centres across the country have suffered infrastructural damages due to the tropical storm.

Department	N° educational centres
Ahuachapán	27
Cabañas	19
Cuscatlán	5
La Libertad	24
La Paz	147
La Unión	4
Morazán	17
San Miguel	212
San Salvador	41
San Vicente	95
Santa Ana	12
Sonsonate	58
Usulután	29
Total	690

² III Censo Nacional de Talla de Niños y Niñas de Primer Grado. Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health. 2007

Coordination and partnerships

On 26 October, the General Directorate of the Civil Protection System established new lines of response to the emergency. Although the Emergency Operations Centre remains active, as well as the technical commissions at the departmental and municipal level, most commissions at the national level have been closed. Currently, each government institution will oversee the response in their sectors. However, the national commissions for collective centres, health, logistics and security remain active.

In addition, different clusters have been activated to facilitate inter-agency coordination at the national level:

- Agriculture cluster, led by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- Health and WASH clusters, led by the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO)
- Education and Protection clusters, led by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- Collective Centres and Camp Management cluster, lead by the International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- Shelter cluster, led by the IFRC and to be handed over to governmental authorities with further technical support from the IFRC.
- Food Aid and Logistics cluster, led by the World Food Program (WFP)

The Coordination Office also decided to activate an Early Recovery cluster to manage the early recovery activities as a cross-cutting issue. To support their humanitarian operation, the United Nations system launched a Flash Appeal for 15 million US dollars to support some 300,000 persons.

Shelter Cluster Coordination:

The IFRC took the lead in Shelter Cluster Coordination through the Americas zone office's shelter coordinator with support from the Global Shelter Cluster focal points in Geneva and Canada. The shelter cluster team will be formed by two dedicated staff to support the in-country coordination in information management, recovery and technical expertise (contribution provided by UN Habitat for two weeks).

El Salvador has significant experience in long-term shelter programming at country level. The shelter cluster team members (information manager and technical and recovery coordinator) will support the local authorities throughout the emergency phase, while guaranteeing there is continuity into the recovery phase. During the emergency phase, the shelter cluster will manage information on distribution of non-food items, return kits (items selected to increase the habitability of homes), repair kits (containing tools and construction materials) and family tents with tool kits. The organizations active during this phase will be the Office of Civil Protection, Habitat for Humanity-El Salvador, IOM, the Salvadoran Red Cross Society, Save the Children, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and World Vision.

For the recovery phase, which is slowly starting, the shelter cluster team will support the Vice Ministry of Housing and Urban Development in the creation of a coordination structure and reconstruction strategy. This strategy will involve all agencies and organizations which have been working in the shelter sector within the country for several years. The recovery phase includes temporary housing, as well as the progressive movement from "core" houses to permanent structures in definitive land and relocations when required. There will also be some long-term planning for housing by agencies working at country level. The organizations active during this phase are CHF International, Habitat for Humanity-El Salvador, IOM, Plan International, UN Habitat, the Vice-Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, and World Vision.

Further information can be found on:

<https://www.sheltercluster.org/Americas/EISalvador/EISalvadorFloods2011/Pages/default.aspx>

In an effort to increase the quality and impact of the intervention, the agencies working at country level will take the lead in facilitating different working groups, both in the emergency and the recovery phase. These working groups, agreed by all members of the shelter cluster, will be:

- Technical group to provide advice on repair and reconstruction methods ("build back better"), including traditional construction techniques.
- Capacity building group, which will link the technical construction work with livelihoods activities, to provide a source of income generation.

- Legal assistance group, which will address issues such as land tenure and subsidies, providing information and assistance to affected families.
- Financial group to provide advice on the use of different tools such as micro-credit and loans.
- Group of providers of construction materials and services as well as other items that could be required.

Support to shelter cluster coordination will be possible through earmarked funding, with a separate budget and financial code linked to this Emergency Appeal. This additional funding is required to cover the cost of this additional activity; funds will be allocated to shelter cluster coordination when the partners expressly indicate their interest to do so. The IFRC is soliciting 42,029 Swiss francs for the coordination of the Shelter cluster through the project linked to this Emergency Appeal.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The Salvadoran Red Cross Society as part of the Civil Protection System activated its 56 branches and some 1,200 volunteers. As part of the response, the National Society supported evacuation efforts, as well as search and rescue activities, damage and needs assessments, and has started the distribution of relief items to the affected population.

- **Monitoring of the emergency:** since the declaration of a green alert on 7 October, the headquarters of the SRCS has been in constant communication with all branches, gathering information on community affectation and local capacities. The National Society was able to provide preventive notice to 60 communities that were in high-risk areas in Puerto de La Libertad, Santa Ana, La Paz, Cuscatlán and Sonsonate.
- **Evacuation, search and rescue, and first aid care:** the National Society supported preventive evacuations of some 15,100 persons in La Libertad, Usulután, San Vicente, Ahuachapán, Sonsonate, La Paz, San Salvador and Cuscatlán. In coordination with the Civil Protection System, collective centres were selected and established. Additionally, volunteers specialized in aquatic rescue assisted some 3,000 persons. Also, the SRCS supported the recovery of five bodies in Puerto de la Libertad, Ciudad Arce, Usulután, and Bajo Lempa. Finally, SRCS ambulances provided first aid care to 201 persons injured by landslides, road accidents and exposure to cold weather.
- **Distribution of relief items:** the SRCS has distributed relief items to 71 communities and or collective centres in 21 municipalities in the Ahuachapán, Cuscatlán, La Libertad, La Paz, San Salvador, Santa Ana, Sonsonate and Usulután departments. Thus far, 2,262 families (10,048 persons) have been reached with blankets, mattresses, hygiene kits and food parcels.
- **Distribution of safe drinking water:** more than 45,000 litres (12,000 gallons) of drinking water have been distributed in Ahuachapán, La Libertad, Usulután and Zacatecoluca.
- **Preliminary damage and needs assessments:** ten teams have been deployed to carry out assessments in 127 communities in ten departments.
- **Coordination with Red Cross partners:** The SRCS is actively involved with the national coordination mechanism and conducts daily meetings with Partner National Societies (PNS) in country, including the Spanish Red Cross and the Swiss Red Cross. Constant coordination is also ongoing with the American Red Cross and the Finnish Red Cross. The Canadian Red Cross is in contact with the IFRC to provide support as required. Acknowledging the need for continuous and effective coordination, the IFRC has deployed a Regional Intervention Team member who will coordinate the operation alongside a counterpart in the National Society.



Volunteers of the Salvadoran Red Cross Society (SRCS) have carried out assessments in 127 communities. Source: SRCS

The needs

As information became available the Salvadoran Red Cross Society has been able to determine the municipalities that will be reached through their emergency operation. Four major criteria have been used in the selection process:

1. Municipalities with low levels in the Human Development Index and high poverty rates before the emergency.
2. Municipalities with high-risk levels and vulnerability to climate change.
3. Municipalities with high rates of food insecurity.
4. Feasibility of coordination with other agencies to avoid duplication of efforts.

Once the qualitative data available for these criteria was analyzed by the National Society (see **Annex 2** for details), it decided to assist 5,000 families from 39 municipalities in the departments of Ahuachapán, La Libertad, La Paz, Santa Ana, San Vicente, Sonsonate and Usulután (refer to **Annex 3**). The current Emergency Appeal will support the assistance of 2,000 of these families.

Immediate needs: At present, the needs identified continue to be the distribution of food and safe water, as well as other non-food relief items such as hygiene kits, cleaning kits and kitchen sets to assist in the immediate recovery of affected families, who are returning to their homes but have lost their personal belongings and home gardens.

Medium and longer-term needs: One of the main concerns for the National Society and other humanitarian agencies as well as the government is the need to recover lost crops and other livelihoods, as thousands of small farmers and fishermen lost their source of income and food. Affected families will also require support to rehabilitate homes or relocate to safer areas. Finally, communities' water and sanitation systems need to be restored and ensure that water-borne and vector-transmitted diseases do not significantly increase.

At the institutional level, the National Society is in need of equipment to conduct search and rescue activities, provide first aid and ensure the safety of their volunteers, as well as telecommunications equipment.

The proposed operation

The current plan of action of the Emergency Appeal proposed by the Salvadoran Red Cross Society maintains the same lines presented in the Preliminary Emergency Appeal. The needs of 2,000 families will be covered with food and non-food items, emergency health, water and sanitation, shelter solutions, and early recovery of livelihoods. Based on the information obtained by the National Society's volunteers in the field and supplemented with the government's data, this operation will focus on these interrelated priority areas which complement and/or further actions by State institutions and other actors in the affected regions.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Outcome: The immediate needs of 2,000 families living in collective centres are met through the distribution of relief items.	
Outputs	Activities planned
2,000 families living in collective centres will receive blankets, mats/mattresses, food parcels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance in the collective centres. • Identify priority families. • Develop a distribution plan. • Procure and distribute relief items (blankets and mats) and food parcels in collective centres. • Replenish relief items distributed. • Monitor the relief activities and provide reporting on distributions.

The current Emergency Appeal does not contemplate changes in this sector of the Plan of Action. Thus far the National Society, with the support of the Red Cross partners and private donors, has reached 10,048 persons with relief items as stated in the table below.

Department	Municipality	C. centres or communities	Families	Persons	Blankets	Mattresses	Food parcels
Santa Ana	Coatepeque	1	2	11	10	2	0
	El Congo	1	6	14	24	1	0
Sonsonate	Armenia	1	9	38	0	8	0
	San Julian	4	76	296	365	42	0
	Juayua	1	22	87	101	0	0
	Coatepeque	1	2	11	10	2	0
	El Congo	1	6	14	24	1	0
Ahuachapán	San Francisco Menéndez	5	123	561	123	123	250
San Salvador	San Marcos	4	89	411	316	89	0
La Libertad	La Libertad	4	48	168	201	46	0
	Jicalapa	2	11	45	22	11	0
	Ciudad Arce	1	47	218	235	47	0
	Comasagua	5	169	393	680	0	0
	Socacoyo	1	8	37	0	0	0
La Paz	San Pedro Masahuat	4	153	535	306	152	0
	San Luis Talpa	3	144	566	720	144	0
	San Luis La Herradura	1	82	398	246	82	0
	Zacatecoluca	3	266	822	703	0	440
Cuscatlan	El Carmen	1	39	156	183	39	0
	Santa Cruz Michapa	1	46	133	174	46	0
Usulután	Jiquilisco	26	1,314	5,134	2,628	1,000	0
Total		71	2,662	10,048	7,071	1,835	690

The Emergency Appeal has supported the distribution of 3,740 blankets and 835 mattresses. The Swiss Red Cross supported the distribution of 2,628 blankets and 1,000 mattresses in the municipality of Jiquilisco, department of Usulután. The Spanish Red Cross supported the distribution of 250 food parcels in the municipality of San Francisco Menendez in Ahuachapán.

Shelter

Outcome: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met in the most affected municipalities.	
Outputs	Activities planned
<p>2,000 families are assisted with cleaning kits.</p> <p>250 families are assisted with essential shelter-related items and technical assistance.</p> <p>Basic rehabilitation of 10 collective centres is carried out</p> <p>10 community trainings on house rehabilitation are completed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with local authorities and community leaders to assess shelter needs and preferred assistance to be provided, as well as to select the beneficiary families and identify priority collective centres to be rehabilitated. • Promote increased awareness and understanding of safe shelter. • Conduct shelter reinforcement trainings. • Enable the provision of means for households to recover or reach safe and adequate locally appropriate solutions. • Identify and enable the provision of means to improve living conditions in collective centres. • Provide technical assistance to most vulnerable households.

As mentioned previously, preliminary assessments from the Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Urban Development report some 8,188 homes affected or in high risk due to weakened foundations. The government estimates that reconstruction costs are around 122 million dollars. The SRCS plans to support the national efforts through the provision of technical and material resources as was developed in the Preliminary

Emergency Appeal. In addition, the National Society is currently supporting the Shelter Cluster for inter-agency coordination in El Salvador with the assistance of the shelter coordinator of the IFRC's Americas zone office.

As more funds become available, the National Society will commence the purchase of cleaning kits and will provide affected families with technical and material support to safely reach appropriate shelter solutions. The shelter strategy will support preferred local construction materials, which could include adobe, cane, or a mixture of both.

Emergency health and care	
Outcome: the health risks in the emergency affected population are reduced in the medium and long term through a strategy based on community health promotion	
Outputs	Activities planned
<p>Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to 2,000 families (10,000 people)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the development and maintenance of inter-institutional coordination. • Assess the health situation within the affected population in coordination with the established national mechanism. • Train health National Intervention Teams through the Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) tool kit. • Implement educational activities to prevent health risks at the community level. • Conduct vector control activities to targeted affected groups in communities.
<p>Affected population have access to first aid services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide first aid care to the affected population • Review and update inventories of equipment and medical supplies.
<p>Selected affected groups and communities receive psychosocial support to increase their resilience and coping mechanisms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train SRCS volunteers in community based psychosocial support and psychological first aid. • Provide psychosocial support to targeted affected groups in communities, collective centres and to SRCS volunteers.
<p>The capacity of the volunteers to respond to health needs is strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct community-based health first aid training for volunteers (CBHFA) • Implement educational activities at the community level to promote behavioural change related to health care. • Monitor, evaluate and provide reporting on activities.

SRCS volunteers have been deployed to start more detailed assessments, including assessments of the health situation of affected families. In addition, National Society ambulances provided first aid care to 201 persons injured by landslides, road accidents and exposure to cold weather as consequence of Tropical Depression 12-E. Members of the Red Cross are also present in the meetings carried out under the Pan-American Health Organization's lead.

The current Emergency Appeal does not contemplate changes in this sector. Further activities will be developed as more funds become available to ensure that health risks do not increase as families return to their communities.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	
Outcome: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases is reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion within the population affected by Tropical Depression E-12.	
Outputs	Activities planned
<p>Access to safe water is provided to 2,000 families as damaged systems are</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the existing coverage of water supply and select the most vulnerable families in coordination with the established national mechanism.

<p>restored.</p> <p>2,000 families receive hygiene kits.</p> <p>2,000 families are reached through hygiene promotion and sanitation activities.</p> <p>5 communities are benefited with micro-projects to rehabilitate water and sanitation infrastructures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute safe water to families in collective centres (through water trucking and/or water filters). • Clean 200 wells and establish community water well committees. • Support well management activities and training at the community level. • Distribute hygiene kits and water filters. • Review and update educational materials on safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. • Complete micro-projects to repair community water and sanitation infrastructures. • Conduct sanitation and hygiene promotion campaigns. • Print and distribute educational materials. • Support the cleaning of living spaces. • Conduct monitoring and evaluation of activities.
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In conjunction with the distribution of blankets and mattresses, the SRCS has distributed 677 hygiene kits, of which 527 have been through the support of the Emergency Appeal.

Department	Municipality	C. centres or communities	Hygiene kits
Santa Ana	Coatepeque	1	11
	El Congo	1	14
Sonsonate	Armenia	1	49
	San Julian	4	129
	Juayua	1	0
	Coatepeque	1	11
	El Congo	1	13
Ahuachapán	San Francisco	5	123
	Menéndez		
San Salvador	San Marcos	4	0
La Libertad	La Libertad	4	13
	Jicalapa	2	11
	Ciudad Arce	1	150
	Comasagua	5	37
	Socacoyo	1	8
La Paz	San Pedro	4	108
	Masahuat		
	San Luis Talpa	3	0
	San Luis La	1	0
	Herradura		
Cuscatlan	Zacatecoluca	3	0
	El Carmen	1	0
	Santa Cruz	1	0
Usulután	Michapa		
	Jiquilisco	26	0
Total		71	677

With current national figures reporting 10,123 contaminated wells, 45,000 litres (12,000 gallons) of safe water have been distributed in collective centres and affected communities through trucks. The National Society is currently prioritizing communities as the majority of families have left the collective centres.

The Emergency Appeal maintains the same outcome, outputs and activities presented through the Preliminary Emergency Appeal. As more funds become available, the National Society will start the medium to long-term community-recovery activities such as the cleaning of wells, the rehabilitation of latrines and hygiene promotion campaigns.

Livelihoods

Outcome: Contribute to the early recovery of 250 families who have lost their livelihoods as a result of the floods.	
Outputs	Activities planned

<p>250 families receive technical and material support to recover their agricultural production and/or fishing activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and develop a technical assessment and intervention strategy. • Establish mutual collaboration agreements with national institutions (agricultural associations, cooperatives and/or NGOs). • Provide technical support. • Distribute kits or cash-transfer / vouchers for agricultural and/or fishing endeavours. • Conduct monitoring and evaluation activities.
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Preliminary assessments report that 175,610 hectares of crops have been lost, of which 54 per cent were corn and 33 per cent were beans, the staple food in El Salvador. Other crops, such as rice and vegetables were also affected. Therefore, the National Society continues with its strategy to reach 250 families with material and technical support to recover agricultural production, particularly for those families depending on subsistence agriculture. A cash-transfer method for seeds is still being considered, which could be complemented by the distribution of tool kits. The current Emergency Appeal has reduced the number of families to be reached in an effort to provide a comprehensive approach in the recovery of livelihoods within the capacity of the National Society.

Logistics

Outcome: The local logistics capacity of the Salvadoran Red Cross Society to respond is strengthened with technical support for procurement and distribution.	
Outputs	Activities planned
<p>Enhanced logistics capacity is achieved and technical support facilitates the procurement and distribution of relief items.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of non-food items by the Regional Logistics Unit (RLU). • Technical approval for local procurements as per rules and regulations. • Procure transport services (light vehicle) through the RLU transport network. • Deploy a logistics IFRC staff member to support warehouse management. • Maintain the level of stock in El Salvador sub-regional warehouse to meet required demand from the National Society. • Replenishment of IFRC stock to sub-regional warehouse to support regional requirements from the Salvadoran Red Cross Society and Partner National Societies.

In support of the emergency operation, the IFRC's Regional Logistic Unit (RLU) has launched a mobilization table for in-kind donations, and is currently in the process of delivering 2,000 hygiene kits.

Capacity of the National Society

Outcome: The capacity of the SRCS to support search, rescue, first aid care, and relief activities as well as evacuations in flooded and at-risk areas is strengthened.	
Outputs	Activities planned
<p>At least 100 volunteers have the equipment necessary to safely support evacuations.</p> <p>People living in high-risk areas are evacuated to safer locations by the SRCS in coordination with different humanitarian actors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide equipment (20 first aid kits and 100 personal protection kits) to volunteers. • Mobilize SRCS volunteers, rescue workers and lifeguards to the affected areas. • Conduct search and rescue activities in coordination with the Civil Protection System authorities. • Monitor the population at risk at the national level focusing on possible landslides and rising river levels. • Mobilize evacuees to collective centres. • Provide logistic support to field activities (vehicles, motor boats, radio equipment and rescue material). • Provide SPHERE training. • Carry out a participatory evaluation at the end of the operation. • Monitoring and reporting of activities.

The National Society activated some 1,200 volunteers who have worked alongside government actors to save the lives of persons living in the coastal fringe and other areas severely affected by flooding. Lifeguards from the SRCS have successfully supported the evacuation of 3,000 persons living in flood-prone areas. In addition, the monitoring system established prior to the emergency enabled the National Society to alert 60 communities that were in high risk areas in Puerto de La Libertad, Santa Ana, La Paz, Cuscatlán and Sonsonate.

As water recedes and families are returning to their communities, the National Society is focusing on the distribution of relief items and the planning of medium-term actions to protect livelihoods and reduce health risks in the affected areas.

Once the operation has been completed, the SRCS will carry out an evaluation which will review the implementation of its national response plan and operational procedures in an effort to identify possible adjustments needed to improve future operations.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

In an effort to maintain a steady flow of timely and accurate information in regards to the emergency situation developing in the country, the National Society's communications department has undertaken several activities. Firstly, the communications team has developed 20 press releases that have been shared with local and regional media as well as some international media. In order to collaborate with the fundraising carried out by resource mobilization, the department has also coordinated eight press conferences to date. The effort has helped mobilize donations and collaboration with donors from the corporate and public sectors within the country. In addition, Red Cross communications staff has helped coordinate field visits for media to the most affected areas in El Salvador, in many cases providing transportation to journalists via Red Cross vehicles. The SRCS has coordinated closely with the IFRC's Americas zone office to share information and has also shared this information with the communication departments of the national agencies responding to the disaster. The communications department is also supporting the EOC in reviewing situation reports and has been providing information for their website. Nonetheless, limitations exist as to the effective use of communication in supporting the emergency response, particularly related to outdated equipment that slows down the process of recording, monitoring and sharing the information. In an effort to counteract the challenge of limited personnel and equipment, the National Society has hired professional photographers to accompany field activities. The Emergency Appeal will therefore support the procurement of equipment to strengthen the capacity of the communications department.

Capacity of the IFRC

The IFRC's Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and the regional representation for Central America and Mexico continue to maintain constant communication with the Salvadoran Red Cross Society. An IFRC delegate is currently in El Salvador supporting the shelter cluster coordination, and staff in the region is ready to provide needed assistance as requested by the National Society.

Additionally, PADRU and the Regional Logistics Unit will continue to provide technical support, including tendering and purchasing processes within country. This support could include human, material and technical support for all of the objectives as needed. Finally, a Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member has been deployed to support the coordination of the operation. The RIT will work alongside the operations coordinator designated by the SRCS for the foreseeable months, as required by the situation.

Budget summary

See attached budget for details.

Mathias Schmale
Under Secretary General
Programme Services Division

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

Contact information

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- **In IFRC Zone:** Zuleyka Maynard, resource mobilization senior officer; email: zuleyka.maynard@ifrc.org; phone: (507) 66 732 026.



Click here

1. **Emergency Appeal budget [below](#)**
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

EMERGENCY APPEAL

04/11/2011

MDRSV004 EI Salvador Floods

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief				0
Shelter - Transitional	67,502			67,502
Construction - Housing				0
Construction - Facilities	27,001			27,001
Construction - Materials				0
Clothing & Textiles	41,401			41,401
Food	142,203			142,203
Seeds & Plants	60,751			60,751
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	208,895			208,895
Medical & First Aid	1,800			1,800
Teaching Materials	18,900			18,900
Ustensils & Tools	31,501			31,501
Other Supplies & Services	54,001			54,001
Emergency Response Units				0
Cash Disbursements				0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	653,955	0	0	653,955
Land & Buildings				0
Vehicles Purchase	22,501			22,501
Computer & Telecom Equipment	19,800			19,800
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment				0
Medical Equipment				0
Other Machiney & Equipment	9,000			9,000
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	51,301	0	0	51,301
Storage, Warehousing				0
Distribution & Monitoring	7,551			7,551
Transport & Vehicle Costs	31,501			31,501
Logistics Services	3,337			3,337
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	42,389	0	0	42,389
International Staff	75,602	22,781		98,383
National Staff	3,510			3,510
National Society Staff	31,231	554		31,785
Volunteers	30,601			30,601
Total PERSONNEL	140,943	23,336	0	164,279
Consultants	15,750	10,080		25,831
Professional Fees				0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	15,750	10,080	0	25,831
Workshops & Training	46,441	1,008		47,449
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	46,441	1,008	0	47,449
Travel	9,000	4,320		13,320
Information & Public Relations	2,250			2,250
Office Costs	11,565	450		12,015
Communications	3,150	270		3,420
Financial Charges	13,500			13,500
Other General Expenses				0
Shared Support Services				0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	39,466	5,040	0	44,506
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	64,366	2,565	0	66,931
Total INDIRECT COSTS	64,366	2,565	0	66,931
TOTAL BUDGET	1,054,611	42,029	0	1,096,640
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions				0
Bilateral Contributions				0
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	0	0	0	0
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	1,054,611	42,029	0	1,096,640

Annex 1: Homes affected by Tropical Depression 12-E. Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Urban Development

Department	Homes destroyed	Homes partly destroyed	Homes in high risk areas
Santa Ana	50	155	130
Ahuachapán	42	225	570
Sonsonate	58	570	676
La Libertad	150	253	512
San Salvador	17	6	183
Chalatelango	0	0	64
La Paz	6	0	989
San vicente	0	0	130
Usulután	2	0	2,958
San Miguel	0	0	204
La Unión	0	0	97
Morazán	6	0	65
	331	1,209	6,578
TOTAL		8,118	

ANNEX 2 - Quantitative data of selected municipalities

DEPARTMENT	Development / Poverty		Affection		No. of Municipalities with high impact	Food Security	Coordination	
	IDH	Extreme poverty %	Flooding %	Landslides %		Malnutrition %	No. SRCS branches	Projects with PNS
1 AHUACHAPNA	0.723	22.4	70	30	5	23.7	5	-
2 SONSONATE	0.745	13.3	90	70	9	20.19	5	-
3 USULUTÁN	0.723	15.3	80	10	3	14.64	6	Swiss Red Cross
4 LA PAZ	0.757	11.4	70	80	5	10.72	1	-
5 LA LIBERTAD	0.788	10.3	80	50	8	15.47	9	American Red Cross
6 SAN VICENTE	0.744	16.7	40	40	4	15.7	3	Finnish Red Cross
7 SANTA ANA	0.754	11.8	20	50	5	16.19	6	Spanish Red Cross
9 CUSCATLÁN	0.749	13.4	20	20	4	20.05	2	Spanish Red Cross
8 SAN SALVADOR	0.81	6.3	40	50	4	17.42	8	Spanish Red Cross

ANNEX 3 Selected Municipalities

DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	N°
1 SONSONATE	Sonsonate	9
	Acajutla	
	Armenia	
	Cuisnahuat	
	Izalco	
	Juayua	
	Nahuizalco	
	San Julian	
	San Isabel Ishuantan	
2 AHUACHAPAN	Apaneca	5
	Concepcion de Ataco	
	San Francisco Menedez	
	Tacuba	
	Jujutla	
3 LA LIBERTAD	La Libertad	8
	Ciudad Arce	
	Comasagua	
	Huizucar	
	Jayaque	
	Opico	
	Sacacoyo	
	Tepecoyo	
4 LA PAZ	San Luis de Talpa	5
	San Juan Tepezones	
	San Luis Herradura	
	San Pedro de Masahuat	
	Santiago Nonualco	
5 USULUTAN	El Triunfo	3
	Jilisco	
	Puerto El Triunfo	
6 SAN VICENTE	Guadalupe	4
	Tecoluca	
	Tepetitan	
	Verapaz	
7 SANTA ANA	Coatepeque	5
	El Congo	
	El Porvenir	
	Masahuat	
	San Sebastián Salitrillo	