

ANNUAL REPORT



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

EL SALVADOR

June, 2001

This Annual Report is intended for reporting on the Federation's Annual Appeals only.

Appeal No. 01.17/2000

Appeal Target: CHF 646,621

The Context

El Salvador is the smallest of the Central American countries and has a population of 5.9 million (1997 figures). From 1980 to 1992, the country endured a civil war which caused serious economic, political and social deterioration. During this period, approximately 20 per cent of the population fled El Salvador and the country experienced negative economical growth. The situation was aggravated by the devastation from Hurricane *Mitch* in 1998, which had a severe impact on the country's economy. Rehabilitation and support programmes for those affected by *Mitch* are since then being implemented by governmental and non-governmental institutions, mainly in the central and eastern regions. The country is still suffering from the negative impact of *Mitch*, partly because the government was not able to fulfil its obligations in the reconstruction process.

There are now positive impacts on the country's economy due to this year's agreements on free trade with Mexico, agreements with the governments of Guatemala and Nicaragua ensuring fast transactions on trade between the countries, and a better tax system, giving the government higher and more stable income.

The Government of El Salvador announced in November the acceptance of the dollar as a formal change unit in the country's national financial system. The system does not eliminate the existent currency (colon), but suggests the colon and the dollar to function as parallel systems. It is still early to anticipate the effect this will have on the country's economy .

In spite of economic improvements, the vulnerability of the poorest part of the population did not change significantly during the year and the country is still characterized by high levels of poverty and social and political instability which led to frequent strikes, social protests and increasing violence.

The dengue epidemic forced the government to declare a national emergency in September, after dozens of children were diagnosed with the disease at the national hospital in the capital, San Salvador. In total, 3,000 cases of dengue fever were recorded and 32 people died. The Salvadorean Red Cross Society (SRCS) participated actively in controlling the epidemic, both with direct assistance (providing blood and giving ambulance transportation to sick patients) and by a prevention campaign involving more than 350 volunteers.

Because of heavy rains in September, high risk areas were exposed to flooding and the SRCS evacuated 500 people living in slum areas near the river in San Salvador. The evacuees were placed in temporary shelter and given basic food supplies until the danger of flooding was over.

The Salvadoran Red Cross has the largest number of volunteers of the national societies in the region, based strongly in relief. In total, there are 2,000 volunteers and 1,500 permanent blood donors, donating blood on a regular basis.

The SRCS has a centralized structure that has not taken sufficiently into consideration the needs and capacities of the branches. With the end of the civil war the external funding of the branches ended at the same time the SRCS focused its efforts on the central level, leaving the branches practically without support. Although this pattern will not change overnight, the national society is increasingly focusing on the branches at the institutional and programme levels.

The current leadership recognizes the need to rapidly strengthen its capacity at all levels and develop nation-wide coverage of its services. Based on this, the SRCS decided in early 2000 to draw up a national development plan defining rehabilitation, community development and institutional development as priorities. The most important issues concerning rehabilitation were identified as: health, water and sanitation, housing, schooling, agriculture, disaster preparedness and environmental issues.

One of the International Federation's key objectives in El Salvador as defined by the country assistance strategy (CAS) is to assist the national society in drawing up and implementing the national development plan as well as giving support to the institutional development of the SRCS. Because of the frequency with which disasters strike El Salvador, disaster preparedness is also a high priority of the Federation which supports a regional disaster preparedness programme and the appointment of a national disaster preparedness delegate.

There is well functioning coordination and work division between the Federation and the participating national societies in the country whose direct assistance strategies are based upon the country plan for rehabilitation after *Mitch*. The focus is on community development and disaster preparedness programmes, based on the strengthening of the disaster preparedness capacity of the national society and the local communities. The community development programmes are expected to be finalized during 2001.

Objectives, Achievements and Constraints

Disaster Response

Objectives: Strengthening the response capacity of the national society, primarily technical, organizational and financial aspects, at a national level and particularly in its branches. The Federation also aims at supporting the drawing up and implementing of a national disaster response plan and providing technical training and support for the acquisition of disaster equipment and material.

Achievements

A delegate was provided to the Salvadorean Red Cross to assist in the development of the national disaster response plan and to strengthen the society's response capacity.

The response capacity of the national society was proved in May when it responded to an explosion in a military police ammunition dump. The SRCS was on the scene ten minutes after the explosion and cooperated with the army in the evacuation and rescue activities. In total, the SRCS sent 12 rescue workers to the scene together with 27 paramedics and related personnel. The national society transported 41 people to the hospital and organized food for children in the affected area.

In spite of the success of the response during the explosion the national society is continuously working to strengthen its response capacity, primarily with respect to technical, organizational and financial aspects of response, at both the national and branch levels.

As a part of the institutional development plan, the relief department presented its contingency plan for floods and dengue response. The plans were implemented in the recent floods in the western parts of the country and in the dengue epidemic in the eastern and western parts of the country.

A disaster relief plan for the next three years was elaborated which was partially implemented during the dengue epidemic. A national department of relief and an organizational structure were established enabling a quick and efficient emergency response at the local, branch or national levels.

The national disaster response plan was elaborated during the year with the active participation of the branches. Three workshops facilitated the process and 1,500 manuals were produced and monthly meetings were held to evaluate and develop the plan. The plan covers a five-year timeframe, enabling the national society to make long-term strategies for its emergency response policies.

Training was conducted as a integrated part of the process to improve the response capacity of the SRCS. An intensive, four-day course in water related relief was organized on two occasions at the national level in San Salvador for 25 persons in each course. The objective of the course was to train volunteers in search techniques, security and urban rescue of flooded areas. A course in urban rescue was also organized for the same number of persons in San Salvador during four weekends, with 106 hours of instruction in total.

A national intervention team training was held in November. Thirty members of the Red Cross and other organizations including fire departments, the army and the national emergency committee participated in the training.

Constraints

Although the national disaster response plan was based on a participatory process there was not complete participation by the national society due to lack of human resources at the branch level.

Disaster Preparedness

Objectives: The aim of the programme is to train individuals in the most vulnerable and poor areas in order to improve their capacity for disaster prevention and response and in doing so reduce their vulnerability.

Achievements

The Salvadorean Red Cross has a national programme for disaster preparedness, funded by different donors. This year there were two major donors - DIPECHO and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The community education programme funded by DIPECHO was finalized in March 2000, while the implementation of the regional CBDP programme sponsored by CIDA and the Canadian Red Cross lasted throughout the year. The programme is directed by the national co-ordinator for community education in disaster preparedness who has the responsibility to ensure that there are no duplications of effort and that the donations are divided into different geographic areas, but under the same programme concept and under the coordination of the SRCS.

A follow-up committee was set up to prepare for the regional DP conference in May 2000 in El Salvador. The committee consisted of representatives from the national societies in the region (two secretaries general, a vice president and a head of relief), the regional delegation and a participating

national society representative. Regular meetings were held and shared lessons were drawn between the participants. The conference focused on DP goals, priorities and common issues for national societies in the region over the next five years and the identification of necessary resources. Presentations on early alert, rapid intervention teams, communications and psychological support were prepared.

The first workshop on disaster preparedness communication for journalists was held in El Salvador in November with technical support from the regional information delegate. The workshop focused on issues such as how to deal with the flow of information in a disaster situation, how to identify and select information in a disaster and how to improve communication during a disaster. More than 70 journalists (mostly from radio) attended.

At the regional level, 2,358 community members were trained in 93 different communities in El Salvador, Guatemala and Costa Rica (funded by CIDA Canada).

Risk maps and important risk factors were detected in order to identify micro-projects through workshops in the communities. In the period from April 1999 to March 2000, 150 workshops were held and 150 micro-projects were implemented in 70 different communities, with 4,100 individuals taking part (DIPECHO).

The strength of the disaster preparedness programme was its participatory approach, aiming at developing local capacities and local structures. There was also significant participation of women; on a regional basis 57 per cent of the participants were women.

An evaluation of the DIPECHO programme was held in the period of January to March in order to estimate its social impact, systematize the experience and draw up future plans.

With workshops in mitigation completed or underway the vulnerability of these communities was reduced and their response capacity was increased. The CIDA project is entering the last year of funding and a renewed and expanded proposal will be developed based on evaluation and revisions of this project. Key areas of focus next year will be on facilitator training, community follow-up and strengthening branches and the inclusion of psycho-social support and the culture of peace initiative.

Constraints

In spite of the fact that the SRCS has its own community education in disaster preparedness programme, which receives technical support from the Federation's national and regional delegates, there is still a total dependency on external financing of the disaster response and preparedness system. This is something the national society has to address in the future.

Despite its strengths in CDBP, the Federation did not receive DIPECHO funding in 2000. Problems with reporting and failure to satisfy concerns over project design contributed to this decision. Another weakness with the programme was that it was not sufficiently integrated into the national society's national development plan. The proposal will be reviewed with a view to resubmitting it for 2002. The regional DP delegate had several discussions with the DIPECHO representative in an effort to improve the relationship.

Health and Care

Objectives: The Federation is committed to support the national society in seeking a new role in primary health care and community welfare projects, to increase the participation of the branches and their volunteers and to explore local funding sources. The Federation believes that through well defined and implemented activities the branches will increase their capacity.

The Gulf of Fonseca project began in May and will be an important component in the development of the new role of the national society in health and community welfare projects. This is an integrated community development programme, with emphasis on community health and disaster preparedness. The project aims to train personnel within the communities in health and disaster preparedness and to make closer ties between the communities and the local Red Cross branches, in order to get stronger, less vulnerable communities and branches, better trained to respond in a disaster situation.

Due to the increase in classic and haemorrhagic dengue, the SRCS in coordination with the Ministry of Health (MoH), developed a prevention campaign which involved the distribution of information materials to volunteers and health personnel in different Red Cross branches in the country.

Achievements

The dengue campaign

During the last months of the year (from the outbreak in September) the SRCS worked intensively on the dengue epidemic with a clear emphasis on preventive measures. Apart from this the SRCS transported affected people to the hospital and 80 per cent of the blood needed for the victims was provided by the SRCS.

The prevention campaign, where the regional health delegate had a supportive and advisory role, was organized in the provinces (San Salvador, Chalatenango, La Libertad, Sonsonate, La Paz y San Vicente) with over 350 active volunteers. The volunteers went from house to house, distributing leaflets and giving health promotion talks and on how to implement preventive measures.

The programme had a positive effect on the involved branches, due to the strong emphasis on branch participation.

Gulf of Fonseca

The project started in May 2000 with initial funding from the Spanish and the British Red Cross Societies. The project is currently being implemented in 14 different communities in El Salvador. In each of the identified communities, health promoters and midwives, the counterparts of the Red Cross in the project, were identified.

By December 2000, two field workers completed and coordinated 20 workshops within ten communities. In the workshops, issues such as reproductive health, breast feeding, clean water and clean environment were raised. The workshops were given by the field workers, national Red Cross staff, MoH personnel and, in the case of the first aid workshops, relief workers from the Red Cross branches. Each workshop consisted of a five-hour session except the first aid course which is eight hours long. In the La Union branch funds were used to train 25 volunteers in first aid as there was a lack of these in this area.

By December 2000 all capital items were purchased for the project and the branches were equipped with offices, computers, projectors and motorbikes.

The content of the community workshops was prepared with the MoH at the regional level. At community level, the project personnel and the SRCS worked together with the village health committees to define public health priorities and to select persons to be trained as community health volunteers. Within each community the MoH has health promoters who participated in the workshop and organized health campaigns based on the training.

Constraints

The dengue campaign

When the dengue operation was evaluated, stronger cohesion between the different structures inside the national society was recommended as well as a more coherent approach towards other organizations.

Gulf of Fonseca programme

To enable strong participation of the branches a considerable number of volunteers need to be recruited. For the time being the number of volunteers at the branch level is insufficient to implement a project of this size. With this in mind the project has invested in basic training for volunteers, increasing the capacity of present volunteers and recruiting new ones. Similar efforts have to be taken into consideration in order to ensure the recruitment of volunteers at the branch level.

The importance of improving local capacities was clearly shown in this first phase of the Gulf of Fonseca project. The implementation of the project was limited due to the weakness of the branches, few volunteers, the lack of capacity of the staff contracted and the limited time of the staff in the SRCS.

To resolve these obstacles a Salvadorean Red Cross project co-ordinator was contracted with specific responsibilities to ensure planning and development at the branch level. In addition, the National Department for Volunteers assisted the project staff through two branch meetings in order to explore branch weaknesses and develop an integrated support strategy.

In order to increase the number of volunteers within the branches, two first aid training sessions were organized in La Union. These volunteers were encouraged to extend their capacities in community health and DP through the Gulf of Fonseca project

Close monitoring of the project's development will be a priority in the time to come in order to ensure satisfactory implementation. There is also an urgent need to go on with the training of the volunteers due to participate in the project.

Humanitarian Values

Objectives: The Federation will support the national dissemination programme of the SRCS focusing on the philosophy and principles of the Red Cross in peacetime. The increasing violence in the country is particularly widespread among young people who dropped out of school, are unemployed and have few opportunities to develop their potential. One of the purposes of the programme is to attract young people as community service volunteers.

Achievements

Two dissemination workshops, lasting over 16 hours with 30 participants, were held during the reporting period. The first was organized for relief leaders in the departments and the second for administrative personnel. In the training sessions, the history of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the fundamental principles, the use of the emblem and the Seville Agreement were among the issues discussed.

Three workshops on *Strategy 2010* were organized: one was directed towards the Governing Board (12 persons participating); one for the ladies group (58 persons participating); and the third for the youth with 20 persons participating.

Currently there is a reorganization of the dissemination office in order to make it a more functional unit and to strengthen this component in the national society. The SRCS is also working closely with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in order to focus on dissemination in times of peace and to incorporate *Strategy 2010* into the activities.

In collaboration with the ICRC, 90 dissemination trainers were trained in the first half of 2000. These volunteers will be responsible for dissemination in local branches and contributed to improvement of the national society's dissemination capacity.

A bilateral meeting was conducted this spring between the National Societies of El Salvador and Colombia in order to exchange experiences regarding Red Cross participation in post-war situations. As a result of this meeting, the Salvadorean Red Cross Society decided to set up school brigades which will concentrate on subjects such as: first aid, dissemination of the fundamental principles of the Movement, recreation and protection of the environment.

The SRCS is also participating in a commission which aims to include international humanitarian law in the country's norms and laws; particular emphasis is placed on respect for the Red Cross emblem.

Constraints

The national society was not able to attract more young people in community development services because it had to focus on internal training at this stage. When the 90 dissemination trainers start their work in the branches shortly, they will be able to give external training sessions focusing on the recruitment of new youth volunteers.

Institutional and Resource Development

Objectives: To help the national society to define its future directions, develop a national development plan, built on consultations with all the organizational levels in the society and increase capacity and sustainability at branch level. A national campaign will focus on recruitment of young adult volunteers. Apart from these objectives the Federation also will work on improving the CAS in order to develop a document that will function as a strategy document between the SRCS, the Federation and the participating national societies also after the *Mitch* rehabilitation process is over.

Achievements

National development plan

In the first half year of 2000 consultative workshops in the branches were organized in order to implement the first phase of the national development plan production. The focus was on negotiation and lobbying at the national level in order to ensure a participatory process in the creation of the plan. Strategic planning workshops were carried out with 48 of the 54 society's branches participating.

From July to December the second phase of the consultative process, which was at a national level, was implemented. The second phase was based on the result from the consultative process at the branch level. Emphasis was given on advocacy and negotiation to enable sufficient participation in the production of the national development plan.

An external study concerning the institutional image of the national society was organized and was useful in identifying weaknesses. A first draft of the national development plan was made in December 2000 with the participation of 43 branches, 410 volunteers and 28 facilitators. The process was closely followed up on by the delegation in El Salvador and provided technical support from the regional delegation. The final version of the national development plan was expected to be submitted in the first quarter of 2000 to the society's leadership for approval.

Constraints

There was not much progress in the efforts to create more local sustainability, basically because the focus this year was on the development of the national development plan.

Next year the national campaign focusing on young adult volunteers will be reinforced. Due to the lack of human resources at the branch level it was not possible to prioritize this work.

In the first six months of the year the focus of the CAS was on the consolidation of two areas: rehabilitation and community development and institutional development. In relation to defining community development priorities it was agreed that emphasis on reconstruction and disaster preparedness and new projects in these areas will be defined during the first half of 2001.

The CAS was finalized in early 2000 and will be updated in 2001. It is based on the country plan (with some changes and redefinition of priorities) which is the five-year coordination plan for *Mitch* rehabilitation between the SRCS, the Federation and the participating national societies in the country. Focus on long term coordination between the Federation, the participating national societies and the SRCS was agreed upon.

Conclusions

Although the Gulf of Fonseca programme had certain delays, the interest of the national society in the project shows a paradigm shift in its health projects, from a curative to a preventive approach. There are now discussions in the SRCS on how to create a national structure enabling the national society to have better follow-up of preventive health projects. The major challenge for the next year will be to continue to build up organizational structures and projects with an emphasis on branch development. The dengue campaign and the Gulf of Fonseca project, which focused on the importance of branch participation, are important steps forward in this process.

In disaster preparedness the SRCS, with support from the Federation, was able to strengthen its national relief unit and started the first activities based on the guidelines of the national relief plan. Taking into consideration El Salvador's vulnerability to disaster, this is a major step towards better preparedness by the national society to attend to the needs of the most vulnerable victims.

Important steps were taken in the production of the national development plan which will permit the national society to have a more coherent and better functioning administration, enabling the Governing Board to focus on its political role and not on management issues. The plan is also essential for the definition of the new role of the SRCS in a post-war society. The CAS is a reference document that will contribute to a good coordination between the different components of the Movement. One of the challenges is to use the CAS in the long-term for coordination, also after the *Mitch* rehabilitation phase is finished.

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All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For further information concerning Federation operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

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Annual Financial Reports 2000

- Explanatory Note -

1. Consolidated Response to the Appeal

- This report provides a global picture on the funding situation of a specific appeal at a specific time.
- The cash column indicates all cash contributions channelled through the Federation, together with the balance carried forward from the previous year. Financial statements in support of the reported income are available upon request.
- The in-kind contributions (goods and services provided in response to the appeal objectives) are registered in a stand-alone system, based on the information provided by the respective donor. The values of these donations are based on information received from donors, and will be reported as such in the income and expenditure part of the consolidated report.
- Direct cash or in kind contributions made to Operating National Societies or in kind donations made to the Federation Delegations in response to the appeal are recorded as in-kind contributions in the report.

2. Balance of Funds - Cash Only

This report is a summary cash statement, providing the information on the balance carried forward from the previous year, cash income (including reallocations), cash expenditure (including reallocations - ref. part III of the consolidated report), and the closing balance at the end of the year.

3. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditures

This section of the report provides a comparative analysis of the total expenditures (cash and in-kind) versus the last approved budget of the appeal.

- The cash column reports on all expenditures booked against the Federation projects and cost centres . It relates only to the use of cash contributions received by the Secretariat for the specific appeal. Financial statements in support of the reported expenditure are available upon request.
- The in-kind columns (goods/services and personnel) report on the in-kind contributions donated in response to appeals, as per the information received from donors. This information is shown both as contribution and as expenditure against the specific appeal, and is consolidated, together with the cash expenses, against the appeal budget. As financial information is not always available from PNS, and for consistency reasons, a flat rate is applied for the calculation of personnel costs.
- The consumption rate represents the level of total expenditures (cash and in-kind) compared to the total income available (opening balance, cash and in-kind contributions),

4. Pledges vs. Contributions

Attached to this financial report is the list of pledges against the respective appeal.

- The comparative analysis of the list of pledges and the list of actual contributions provides a clear insight into any outstanding pledges in response to the appeal.
- Any differences in values between the two reports are due to fluctuations in exchange rates at the time of booking and the time of reception of the contribution.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES					
					Interim report
					Annual report X
					Final report
Appeal No & title: 01.17/2000 El Salvador					
Period: year 2000					
Project(s): PSV506					
Currency: CHF					
I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL					
FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL
	Contributions	Reallocations	Goods/Services	Personnel	INCOME
Appeal budget	646'261				
less					
Cash brought forward	100'000				
TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT	546'261				
Contributions from Donors					
Spanish RC (DNES)	422'527				422'527
British RC (DNGB)		17'071			17'071
TOTAL	422'527	17'071			439'598
Coverage	77.3%	3.1%			80.5%
II - Balance of funds					
		Opening balance	100'000		
		CASH INCOME Rcv'd	439'598		
		CASH EXPENDITURE	-527'314		

		CASH BALANCE	12'284		

Appeal No & title: 01.17/2000 El Salvador						
Period: year 2000						
Project(s): PSV506						
Currency: CHF						
III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures						
Description	Appeal Budget	CASH Expenditures	KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL	Variance
			Goods/services	Personnel	Expenditures	
SUPPLIES						
Shelter & Construction		570			570	-570
Clothing & Textiles						
Food/Seeds						
Water						
Medical & First Aid	27'450	2'474			2'474	24'976
Teaching materials	20'250					20'250
Utensils & Tools						
Other relief supplies						
Sub-Total	47'700	3'044			3'044	44'656
CAPITAL EXPENSES						
Land & Buildings						
Vehicles	94'045	105'501			105'501	-11'456
Computers & Telecom equip.	13'568	15'984			15'984	-2'417
Medical equipment						
Other capital expenditures	19'128	18'769			18'769	359
Sub-Total	126'741	140'255			140'255	-13'514
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	24'040	27'705			27'705	-3'665
Sub-Total	24'040	27'705			27'705	-3'665
PERSONNEL						
Personnel (delegates)	167'242	133'827			133'827	33'415
Personnel (local staff)	134'213	64'017			64'017	70'197
Training						
Sub-Total	301'456	197'844			197'844	103'612
GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION						
Assessment/Monitoring/experts		5'249			5'249	-5'249
Travel & related expenses	5'318	11'955			11'955	-6'637
Information expenses	20'067	3'251			3'251	16'816
Administrative expenses	49'851	31'383			31'383	18'468
External workshops & Seminars		33'679			33'679	-33'679
Sub-Total	75'235	85'517			85'517	-10'281
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	71'089	59'049			59'049	12'040
OPERATIONAL PROVISIONS		13'901			13'901	-13'901
Transfer to National Societies						
TOTAL BUDGET	646'261	527'314			527'314	118'947
Consumption rate:						
	Expenditures versus income		120%			
	Expenditures versus budget		82%			

El Salvador						ANNEX 1
APPEAL No. 01.17/2000		PLEDGES RECEIVED				30.03.2001
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
CASH						
REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				646261		TOTAL COVERAGE 87.8%
Balance carried forward from 1999				100000		
NORWEGIAN - RC		163250	NOK	31073	26.10.00	REHABILITATION
SPANISH - RC		45000000	ESP	436005	02.07.1999	
UNITED STATES - PRIVATE				500	11.02.2000	
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				567578	CHF	87.8%
KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)						
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				0	CHF	0.0%
ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET						
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	
THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS ARE LINKED TO THIS APPEAL:						
PSV506						