



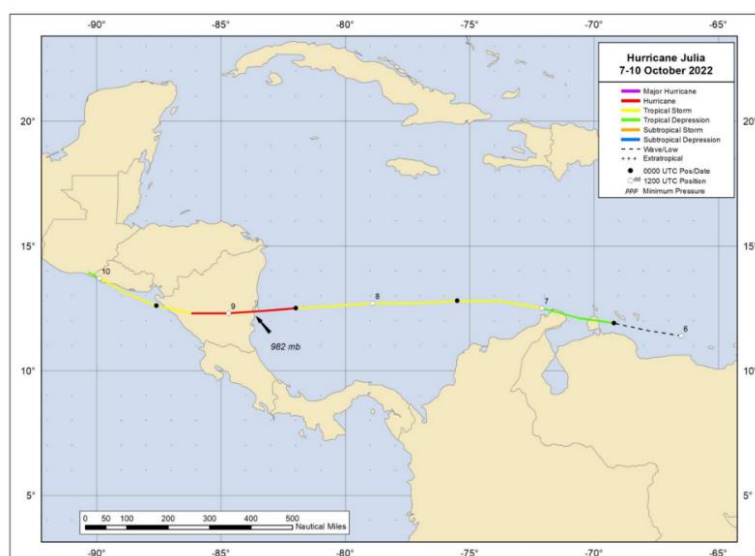
DREF Operation - Final Report

El Salvador | Tropical Storm Julia

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRSV015
Date of Issue: 24 June 2023	Glide number: TC-2022-000343-SLV
Operation start date: 25 October 2022	Operation end date: 28 February 2023
Host National Society: Salvadorean Red Cross Society	Operation budget: CHF 329,086
Number of people affected: 9,273	Number of people assisted: 2,920
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), American Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, and German Red Cross.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Civil Protection System (Departmental and National Civil Protection Offices, Municipalities, Ministry of Health - community promoters), Humanitarian Country Team, Qatari embassy, and the Private sector.	
The Salvadorean Red Cross Society spent a total of CHF 301,164. The remaining balance of CHF 27,922 will be returned to the Disaster Response Emergency Fund.	
<i>The major donors and partners, of the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) included the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO, Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, Fortive Corporation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Salvadorean Red Cross Society (SRCS), would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.</i>	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster



Best track positions for Hurricane Julia, 7–10 October 2022.
Source : [NOAA](#)

Hurricane Julia was a tropical storm that caused significant impacts in Central America as a Category 1 hurricane in October 2022. The tenth named storm and fifth hurricane of the 2022 Atlantic hurricane season, Julia formed from a tropical wave over the southern Caribbean Sea on 7 October, just off the coast of South America.

On 9 October, Julia became a hurricane and proceeded to make landfall in Nicaragua. It emerged into the Pacific Ocean as a tropical storm late that same day, becoming the eighteenth tropical storm of the 2022 Pacific hurricane season, and the second storm of the season to survive the crossover between the Atlantic–Pacific basin, after Bonnie in July. The storm then briefly moved along the coast of El Salvador, before moving inland and

degenerating into an open trough over Guatemala on 10 October.

El Salvador was impacted by Tropical Storm Julia, which entered the national territory in the early morning of 10 October 2022 with winds between 40 to 70 km per hour.

The precipitation record indicated that in the department of La Libertad there were 182.4 mm³; in Panchimalco 203.8 mm³; Guatajiagua, Morazán of 166 mm³ and in the municipalities of Caluco, Izalco and Armenia in the department of Sonsonate with 112.4 mm³ of precipitation in 24 hours.



El Salvador, with 6.6 million inhabitants in just 20,742 km² of territory, is vulnerable to hydro-meteorological phenomena: a situation that is compounded by the fact that 87% of the population has limited economic resources. This scenario is further complicated by the clogging of drains and sewers caused by littering and the deforestation that results in less water absorption from the soil, which saturates the roads.

According to the Government's assessment¹ following the passage of the tropical storm Julia published on 11 October these were the main impact: 397 rescues were carried out, 162 roads were reported blocked, 256 trees fell, 112 landslides, 193 houses and 10 vehicles were affected, 15 floods, 134 rivers overflowed, 1,110 people were evacuated, 10 died and 83 shelters were activated. A total of 90 shelters were made available to the population, and the 83 in use housed 678 families, equivalent to 2,097 people.

The Humanitarian Country Team's situation report² from 12 October mentioned that the maximum number of sheltered persons registered was 2,837. As of 12 October, the number of people still in shelters and reported by the National Civil Protection System was 2,125. Later, the report from 21 October³ mentioned that there were still 404 people in shelters. It was also reported that at that date there were 58 municipalities most affected in the departments of San Vicente, La Paz, San Miguel, Usulután, La Unión, Morazán, Ahuachapán, Sonsonate, La Libertad, Chalatenango, San Salvador, Cabañas, Cuscatlán and Santa Ana, with 270 landslides recorded, and 469 houses affected. The latest situation report from the Humanitarian Country Team on 28 October⁴ mentioned that at as of 26 October, there were 4 active shelters with a total of 84 families, 239 people, in Cuscatlán, Morazán, San Salvador and Usulután. A total of 158 temporary shelters with a total of 5,172 people (1,705 families) were registered during the emergency.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), more than 100,000 quintals of agricultural products were at risk and 10,292 manzanas⁵ of crops were at risk of being affected, mainly by stalks (maize 448, rice 400, coffee 9,200, vegetables 220 and fruit).

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

Since the days prior to the storm, actions were initiated with the items that the National Society had prepositioned, such as mattresses, blankets, hygiene kits, kitchen kits and tarpaulins. During the emergency, people from different communities were evacuated to designated shelters. In accordance with the impact of the threat and

¹ [Presidencia.gob.sv](https://presidencia.gob.sv), 11 October 2022.

² [El Salvador: Tropical Storm Julia - Situation Report No. 01 \(as of 12 October 2022\)](#)

³ [El Salvador: Tropical Storm Julia Response - Sectoral Situation Report 2 \(as of 21 October 2022\)](#)

⁴ [El Salvador: Response to Tropical Storm Julia - Sectoral Situation Report \(as of 28 October 2022\)](#)

⁵ A unit of land area used especially in Central America that average around 1.7 acres (Source: [Merriam Webster](#))

the targeting of operations to help cover the needs of the affected communities, priority activities were defined, including the following:

- Identification of communities for cash transfer distribution.
- Outreach with local actors.
- Meeting with focus groups.
- Identification of needs.
- Feasibility analysis for cash transfer programme.
- Market research.
- Knowledge of recurrent cash modalities in the community.
- Selection criteria.
- Beneficiary selection process.
- Contracting of financial service for cash transfer.
- Awareness-raising day for delivery of cash to selected beneficiaries.
- Perception survey.
- Water distributions.
- Evaluation of communities and land for the installation of water reservoir tanks.

Key messages were also enabled and distributed in communities for restoring family links, self-care messages, prevention of gender-based violence and the institutional feedback and complaints system.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The following support was provided to strengthen the emergency response:

- American Red Cross supported with \$150,000 USD in the purchase of hygiene kits, water filters and water storage containers.
- Spanish Red Cross supported with the replenishment of 300 hygiene kits.
- Swiss Red Cross supported the reconstruction and repair of the infrastructure of the Salvadorean Red Cross Society branches.
- DREF funds were provided by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Government of El Salvador, as well as public and private institutions, made available all the resources necessary to deal with the emergency, with the aim of safeguarding people's lives.

Also, the Commissions that make up the National Civil Protection System, of which the Salvadorean Red Cross Society is a member, coordinated and guaranteed the execution of search, rescue and evacuation operations, as well as guaranteeing adequate attention in active shelters, keeping the biosecurity measures given by MINSAL and supporting the Shelter Directorate.

The Sectoral Technical Commissions of the National Civil Protection System maintained communication and coordination with each of the member institutions and at different levels and immediately activated the necessary Incident Command Systems (ICS).

All Municipal Civil Protection Commissions conducted Damage Assessments and Needs Analyses.

The Legislative Assembly approved the Executive's initiative that exempts from taxation the entry of goods and services coming from donations and international cooperation to respond to the emergency caused by tropical storm Julia.

Small farmers, cattle ranchers, fishermen, traders and tourism entrepreneurs, whose productive activities were partially or totally affected by storm Julia, benefited from financing to recover from the damage. The government, through the Ministry of Finance, authorised a fund of USD 10 million to grant financing at preferential rates and

long terms, which is administered by the Trust Fund for the Economic Recovery of Salvadorean Businesses (FIREMPRESA) and BANDESAL.

UNHCR⁶ delivered shovels, helmets, carts, and rubber boots, to Panchimalco Municipality, one of the most affected areas in the country, to support the emergency response to the damages caused by the Tropical Storm Julia. UNHCR donated emergency items, food, mattresses, blankets, and hygiene kits, to the Directorate for the Reconstruction of Social Cohesion to support 1,249 people from 41 communities. Also, in coordination with Outreach Volunteers and COMCAVIS Trans, UNHCR donated hygiene kits, clothes, and food for six LGBTIQ+ community groups that were severely affected by the tropical storm in San Miguel.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

People affected by the floods generated by tropical storm Julia in El Salvador, presented diverse needs. Many of them were evacuated and transferred to shelters set up by the government in coordination with the institutions that make up the National Civil Protection System.

People lost their domestic animals, livestock, work implements, crops, working capital and goods in general, including clothing, food, furniture, among others. Accessibility to basic services such as food, health, access to drinking water, electricity, and education was also impacted.

People faced many shortages and challenges to resume their daily lives, since they do not have the resources to access material goods necessary to return to their homes, such as food, clothing, access to physical and mental health, access to supplies for menstrual hygiene and housing.

With this intervention, the immediate needs and services addressed were access to cash to meet basic food needs and over-the-counter medicines, access to water (distribution of water in pipes, water storage tanks and water filters), delivery of various kits: family hygiene kits, psychosocial support kits, menstrual hygiene kits, baby kits (hygiene and shelter), kitchen kits, community health kits (mosquito nets, insect repellent), mats and blankets.

At the closing of this operation, there is no evidence that the reported needs changed significantly throughout the operation and all actions carried out by the SRCS were done in close coordination with the National Civil Protection System.

Operation risk assessment

Identified Risk	Potential impact	Mitigation Measures
Increase in social violence	Restriction of access to communities to be intervened. Lack of security guarantees for Salvadorean Red Cross Society staff. Loss of institutional reputation.	Contact with local leaders prior to operations, security briefing to volunteers, reinforce knowledge of Safer Access. Constant contact with communities.
Risk of landslides due to soil saturation	Soil saturation above 90%, which can trigger landslides and rockfalls at the slightest vibration. Blockades of access routes to communities.	National weather service monitoring, monitoring reports of landslide susceptibility. Follow-up to the activation of the national institutional response plan.
Increase of waterborne, infectious and/or vectorial diseases due to polluted conditions.	Presence of animal carcasses, contamination of wells, flooding of communities, damage to water systems and impaired sanitation facilities can lead to an increase in diseases such as diarrhoea, respiratory infections, and skin diseases.	Distribution of personal protective equipment to volunteers who will carry out the operation. Talks to the community on biosecurity measures. Community monitoring of the implementation of proposed measures.

⁶ [UNHCR El Salvador External Update #10 - October 2022](#)

Widespread market price increases	Scope of the operation limited (by resources). Local economy affected. Reduced impact on livelihood restoration.	Definition of intervention and purchasing strategies to mitigate price increases such as: volume purchases, intensive search for suppliers, price/quality ratio analysis, modifications to the scope of the operation while maintaining quality, among others.
Loss of institutional response capacity (material resources, transport, personnel, etc.)	Reduction in institutional response capacity. Reduction in the scope of the operation.	Increased internal coordination with the different organisational support units. Acceleration of recruitment processes for vacancies. Self-care and staff motivation days.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

Through this DREF Plan of Action, the Salvadorean Red Cross Society aimed to provide humanitarian assistance to **3,500 people (700 families)** affected by tropical storm Julia in the Departments of San Miguel, Usulután, La Paz, San Vicente, and La Unión.

Some of the mechanisms that were put in place to best achieve the stated objective were as follows:

- Maintaining coordination of actions with community leaders and involving the community.
- Implementation with CEA actions using various tools, such as community coordination meetings, awareness-raising actions on the cash delivery process, dissemination of key messages, among others.
- Regular programmatic and financial monitoring as well as target group perception studies were conducted.
- Local actors were identified to inform and coordinate actions, to optimise the operation without duplicating efforts and to seek as far as possible the sustainability of actions.
- Accountability days were held for the community and stakeholders. As well as the development of lessons learned workshops that allowed learning to be generated.
- Ongoing needs assessment was carried out, considering the minimum standards for Protection, Gender, and Inclusion.

Support services that assisted in this operation:

Human Resources

There are 1,700 active volunteers who respond through the 64 Salvadorean Red Cross Society branches throughout the country. For the successful implementation of this DREF, 120 volunteers supported this operation, and the following positions were hired:

- An Operations Coordinator, who had the main function of carrying out management tasks with the civil authorities and directed the logistical actions, monitoring and follow up of the operation.
- A Field Technician, who oversaw executing the actions in the field in conjunction with the project coordinator.
- A Financial Technician, who oversaw the control, registration, and accountability process, and was responsible for the accounting and financial monitoring of the operation.

Logistics and Supply Chain

The SRCS worked with the Institutional Procurement and Contracting Unit, the General Warehouse and Transport to guarantee the logistics of the intervention. The National Society works with institutional policies and manuals on procurement and resource management.

It is important to mention that the operation considered actions to strengthen three specific areas:

- Maintenance of three logistical support units for assessments in difficult to access locations.
- Supply of materials and structures for the distribution of aid in an adequate and safe manner, such as: wooden pallets, manual stretch film, and maintenance of the forklift that allows the handling of loads in an agile and effective manner.
- Equipment such as aquatic rescue suits and waistcoats, necessary in aquatic rescue actions.

All procurement related to this operation followed the IFRC's standards procurement procedures and Sphere standards for household items purchases.

Communication

SRCS has a Communication Department, which provided coverage of the operation's actions and facilitate information so that the media can disseminate the emergency and the actions of the Red Cross, through the following actions:

Internal Communication

- Bulletins and reports of the operation (printed and digital).
- Production of information material (brochures, posters, flyers, etc.)

External communication

- Publication of press releases.
- Human interest stories.
- Videos of the operation.
- Production of information material (brochures, posters, flyers, etc.).

Below some examples of the communication coverage of this emergency⁷:

[Authorities begin evacuations in eastern and coastal areas of El Salvador](#), 9 October 2022.

[Dangerous floods caused by Julia in San Miguel and La Unión are captured on video](#), 10 October 2022.

[Families evacuated from Puerto Parada, Usulután, due to overflowing of the Grande River](#), 12 October 2022.

[Red Cross: People in Puerto Parada don't want to be evacuated](#), 12 October 2022.

[Embassy of Qatar handed over donations for families affected by Tropical Storm Julia](#), 13 October 2022.

[Red Cross assesses damage from Tropical Storm Julia](#), 15 October 2022.

[Families still evacuating in southern Usulután due to flooding from the Rio Grande River](#), 15 October 2022.

[Salvadorean Red Cross delivers cooking and cleaning kits to 200 families affected by Storm Julia](#), 19 October 2022.

[Red Cross benefits families in San Miguel affected by the rains](#), 22 October 2022.

[Teleprensa 33, Red Cross rescuers prepared for possible storm emergencies](#), 7 October 2022.

[ITV El Salvador, rescue in Rio Grande, San Miguel](#), 10 October 2022.

[News 4 Vision, rescue of people in Col Carrillo, San Miguel](#), 11 October 2022.

[TCS News \(general impacts of storm Julia across the country\)](#), 11 October 2022.

[El Noticiero, floods in San Miguel](#), 11 October 2022.

[El Noticiero, devastation in San Miguel](#), 12 October 2022.

[Telenews 21, collection centre](#), 13 October 2022.

[Noticiero Hechos de El Salvador, inhabitants of Puerto Parada had to be evacuated](#), 13 October 2022.

[Teleprensa 33, Qatari Embassy donates to the Red Cross](#), 13 October 2022.

[TCS News, donation to help those affected by tropical storm Julia](#), 17 October 2022.

[Telenoticias 21, Red Cross aid](#), 17 October 2022.

⁷ Please note that not all media coverage is exclusively of the actions carried out with this DREF, but from the emergency.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 1,416

Male: 637

Female: 779

Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and long-term resilience through shelter and settlement solutions

Indicators:	Target	Actual
People reached through the delivery of shelter supplies	1,800	1,416 ⁸

Output 1.1: Shelter, settlement or basic household items are provided to affected families.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of families reached with shelter supplies (blankets, mats)	360	387

Narrative description of achievements

The actions of this area of intervention were carried out in coordination with the "Sectoral Technical Committee for Temporary Shelters of the National Civil Protection System" according to the needs that this committee identified and based on this it requested this specific support to cover the needs of mattresses and blankets.

During the emergency and in the days that followed, 843 mattresses and 1,325 blankets were delivered to temporary shelters, reaching 387 families (1,416 people). These distributions were carried out partly with items that the National Society had prepositioned.

The total amount of mats and blankets was requested by the shelters and so an estimated of 2 mats and 3 blankets were distributed per family, aiming to provide 1 blanket per person.

After the initial distribution, fund from this DREF were used to replenish the National Society prepositioned items that were used in the early days of the emergency.



*Distribution of mattresses, blankets, and other items in communities in the Department of Usulután. October 2022.
Source: SRCS.*



*Distributions in the community of Moropala, El tránsito, Department of San Miguel, October 2022.
Source: SRCS.*

⁸ The achievement of the target corresponds to a lower average number of members per family (3.66 persons) than calculated in the action plan (5 persons). These specific actions were carried out in temporary shelters, where the family groups reached were smaller. For the rest of the interventions carried out in communities, the original formula of 5 persons per family is used.

Challenges
Access to communities due to flooding and road damage. To mitigate this, coordination was made for the use of heavy vehicles and 4 x 4 vehicles and identifying alternative routes of entry to aid the families affected during the storm.
Lessons Learned
Inter-institutional coordination and constant communication with the Civil Protection System was key to providing timely support according to the needs of the population and the Civil Protection System itself.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 1,505

Male: 677

Female: 828

Outcome 1: Communities, particularly in areas affected by disasters and crises, recover and strengthen their livelihoods.

Output 1.1: Households receive unconditional / multipurpose cash assistance to meet basic needs.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of families reached with cash and voucher assistance	300	301

Narrative description of achievements

Prior to distribution, awareness-raising sessions were held with communities to explain how they could invest the money to make the most of it, how it could be used, how beneficiaries were selected, logistics, and next steps. These sessions helped communities to understand that only the most vulnerable families would receive the aid and also helped with proper organisation during distributions.

Five communities were identified in Puerto Parada (El Icaco, Narvae, El limón, La Cañada and El Botoncillo II), in the department of Usulután, which were most affected by the storm Julia, as well as being areas prone to flooding and river overflows. The following activities were carried out: outreach with local actors, meetings with focus groups, identification of needs, feasibility analysis for the cash transfer programme, market study, knowledge of the monetary modalities of the communities, matrix of criteria for the selection process of beneficiaries, awareness-raising workshops for the delivery of cash and the development of a cash transfer programme.

The selection criteria used were as follows:

- Affected by disasters: families whose well-being and basic needs are affected at the time of the emergency.
- Vulnerability: families living in areas that are prone to flooding caused by rain, or whose houses are damaged or affected by other hazards.
- Economic vulnerability: families with incomes below USD 227.39 that do not cover the Basic Food Basket established in the Multipurpose Household Survey (EHPM) 2022, (for an average of 3.73 members per household).
- Single-parent households, pregnant or breastfeeding women, chronically ill persons, persons with disabilities, LGBTIQ+ persons, households with older adults (60 years), households with children under 5 years of age
- Livelihoods directly impacted, total or partial loss of employment, livelihoods (livestock, crops, etc.).

The definition of the amount distributed is detailed in the feasibility study carried out specifically for this intervention (USD 400 per household).

In summary, the historical costs for the basic food basket products in the country were considered. Also, the rural context was considered, a transfer value was proposed that would allow the people reached to cover their basic food basket costs and other related needs, in such a way that the aid provided could dignify the families.

Municipality	Community	Families	Head of household receiving the CVA	
			Women	Men
Puerto Parada	Icaco	92	51	41
	Narvae	35	18	17
	Botoncillo 2	33	25	8
	El Limon	83	55	28
	La Cañada	58	37	21
TOTAL		301	186	115



Meeting with local stakeholders (community leaders) from 6 communities in Puerto Paradas, November 2022. Source: SRCS.



Selection process of people to be assisted in El Icaco community, December 2022. Source: SRCS.



Awareness days in El Limon community, December 2022. Source: SRCS.

Challenges

- Meetings were held with Catholic Relief Service (CRS), who were providing services in some communities of this intervention, where they informed that they were intervening with cash transfers (USD 130 per family) in 5 communities that were prioritised within the DREF. In view of this, meetings were held with the CASH inter-institutional board to review amounts and other details. After considering this in a joint meeting with the directors of the National Society, it was decided to continue with the intervention, as the CRS was providing only one distribution of a low amount, which did not cover the basic food basket.

Lessons Learned

- The distribution of the CVA was done during the last week of the DREF operation, so the post-distribution surveys could not be done. The SRCS understands the importance of this process as part of the CEA actions to ensure the aid delivered had a positive impact in the communities assisted. Actions have already been identified by the National Society to ensure that in future operations there's enough time to include this activity and analysis of the results.



Health

People reached: 1,243

Male: 559

Female: 684

Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment

Indicators:	Target	Actual
People reached with health actions	1,350	1,243

Output 1.1: Increased access to medical care and emergency health care for the target population and communities.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of branches reached with first aid kits	60	60

Output 1.3: The target population is reached with Search and Rescue activities.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
People reached with search and rescue actions	50	63
People receiving first aid care during search and rescue actions	10	10

Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced

Output 4.2: Vector-borne diseases are prevented.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
People reached with kits to reduce the transmission of mosquito borne diseases (mosquito nets and repellent).	1,000	1,000

Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened

Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population, as well as to RC volunteers and staff.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
People reached with psychosocial support	180	180
Number of volunteers reached with psychosocial support	120	120

Narrative description of achievements

The selection and prioritisation of communities was based on data provided by the Ministry of Health at the local level to intervene in the most vulnerable communities or those with the greatest inherent needs in addition to those arising from the emergency. This was complemented with the needs identified during the DANAs carried out by the Salvadorean Red Cross Society, so it was decided to work mainly on the prevention of vector-borne diseases and psychosocial support, in addition to strengthening local committees.

The delivery of 60 first aid kits was carried out as part of the actions to strengthen the branches. Therefore, 54 kits were delivered to the branches, while 6 kits were provided to the Emergency Operations Centre.



Delivery of first aid kits during the National Society's general assembly (photographs of delivery to the Agua Caliente and San Miguel branches), November 2022. Source: SRCS.

Search and rescue actions were carried out for 63 people throughout the national territory, mainly in the eastern region. Of these, 10 people received first aid attention.

The delivery of 200 disease prevention kits was carried out, benefiting 1,000 people, which contained mosquito nets and repellents, in 3 communities in the department of San Miguel, Municipality of San Miguel in canton Las Delicias in Rio Grande Community, Apacunque Community and Las Trojas.

Municipality	Community	Mosquito nets	Repellent (1st distribution)	Repellent (2nd distribution)
San Miguel	Rio Grande	82	78	4
	Apacunque	83	-	81
	Las Trojas	35	-	33
TOTAL		200	78	118



Delivery of mosquito nets and repellents in the community of Apacunque, January 2023. Source: SRCS.

With the support of the area of Social Inclusion and volunteer staff, 9 days of psychosocial support days were held in which talks, recreational and dynamic activities were carried out with an average of 20 people per day, in the community of the Department of Usulután, in the municipality of Puerto Parada, in the community of Icaco, reaching a total of 180 people, in addition to the delivery of community MHPSS kits to the same people.

During the MHPSS days, talks, recreational games and dynamic activities were held.

Content of the Kits:

- Mandala Colouring Book
- Anti-Stress Ball
- Colouring
- Crayons
- Plasticine Sticks
- Plain spiral notebooks
- Children's story book.
- Jenga
- Jump Rope
- Watercolours

In addition, there were activities for children including face painting, games, and piñata bursting.



PHC workshops in the community of El Icaco, February 2023. Source: SRCS.

With the support of the Social Inclusion area and in coordination with the Directorate of Volunteering and Sectional Management, five MHPSS workshops were held for volunteers at the national level, with priority attention focused on volunteers who participated in the emergency response, as well as volunteers who did not participate during the emergency, but were strengthened to acquire knowledge of how to act in such situations.

In addition, MHPSS kits were handed out to volunteers during the emergency.

Content of the kits:

- Mandala coloring book
- Anti-Stress ball
- Coloring pencils
- Plasticine stick
- Plain spiral notebooks
- Mat
- Backpack

Municipality	Branch	Men	Women	Total
San Salvador	San Salvador	13	25	38
San Miguel	Chinameca	7	12	19
Usulután	Usulután	14	6	20
Sonsonate	Sonsonate	12	5	17
Guapaza	Guapaza	14	12	26
Total		60	60	120



MHPSS workshops in the Guazapa, Usulután and Sonsonate branches, February 2023. Source: SRCS.

Challenges

- Due to the cost of the repellents, the SRCS had to make two separate purchases and therefore, partial distributions were made.

Lessons Learned

- Given this experience, with the possibility of imminent price increases and inflation rates in the country, it will be necessary in the future to budget with an upward margin to avoid delays in purchases and distributions, as well as to ensure better unit prices.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 1,200

Male: 540

Female: 660

Outcome 1: Immediate risk reduction of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
People reached with water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion actions	1,200	1,200

Output 1.1: The target population is provided with daily access to safe drinking water that meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
People reached with water treatment products.	200	200
People reached with water distribution	1,200	1,200

Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFI) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
People reached with hygiene kits	1,000	1,000

Narrative description of achievements

As part of the comprehensive emergency response, health activities (such as the delivery of mosquito nets and repellents) and hygiene kits, were accompanied by hygiene activities, such as the distribution of safe water and the distribution of filters and jerry cans and the installation of water tanks in two communities.

200 water filters and 200 jerry cans were delivered to the communities of Línea férrea and Las Moras, in the municipality of Jiquilisco, Department of Usulután... In addition, during the delivery of the filters, a talk on the proper use was given.

Municipality	Community	Families	Jerry cans	Filters
JIKUILISCO	LAS MORAS	101	101	101
	LINEA FERREA	99	99	99
	TOTAL	200	200	200

In February 2023, the delivery of differentiated kits was also carried out. **285 menstrual hygiene kits** were delivered to the communities of Apacunque, Las Trojas, Rio Grande, belonging to the department of San Miguel and to the communities of Las Flores, Linea Ferrea and Paniagua, in the department of Usulután. Also 85 baby kits were delivered to 3 communities in the Department of Usulután.



Delivery of jerry cans in Las Moras community, January 2023. Source: SRCS.



Distribution of filters in Línea Ferrea community, February 2023. Source: SRCS.

The distribution of 6,600 gallons of water was carried out in 5 communities, 4 in the department of Usulután and 1 in the department of San Miguel, which were affected during the storm due to the contamination of groundwater and damage to the water supply system.

In addition, three 5,000-litre tanks were installed in the Department of Usulután and San Miguel, Municipality of Puerto Parada in the communities of El limón, El Icaco and La Bomba.

Community	Families	People	Gallons of water
Las Moras 1 & 2	75	375	2,000
La Jungla	28	140	600
Linea Ferrea Vista Hermosa	97	485	2,000
Paso Hondo	40	200	2,000
Total	240	1,200	6,600



Water distribution in the Department of Usulután, November 2022. Source: SRCS.



Delivery of 3 water storage system tanks in the communities of El Limón, El Icaco and La Bomba, Department of Usulután, February 2023. Source: SRCS.

Challenges

- Difficulties were encountered in the purchase of water filters due to price increases, so a reclassification of funds was requested to meet the indicator. The distribution was carried out in a single delivery with the support of the National Society's existing stock, and then replenished with DREF funds.

Lessons Learned

- Given this experience, with the possibility of imminent price increases and inflation rates in the country, it will be necessary in the future to budget with an upward margin to avoid delays in purchases and distributions, as well as to ensure better unit prices.
- A good practice that allowed the timely delivery of aid is the stock that the National Society keeps permanently in its warehouses.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 2,920

Male: 1,314

Female: 1,606

Outcome 1: Programmes and operations prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence and other forms of violence, especially against children.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
People reached with key messages related to protection, gender, and inclusion.	1,000	2,920
Volunteers trained on child protection issues, code of conduct and safe referrals	150	50

Narrative description of achievements

Initially, it was planned to reach 1,000 people as key messages would be delivered along with the delivery of the 200 hygiene kits. These key messages were in the form of three stickers with RFL, self-care and violence prevention messages respectively. Posters with these messages were printed and placed in public places in the communities, reaching more people.

By means of key messages with various information, 2,920 people were reached through the reproduction of materials which were placed at key points and delivered to the communities of the Department of Usulután, Municipality of Puerto Parada in the communities of El Limón, El Icaco, La Cañada and Botoncillo 2.

- 350 posters to promote the restoring of family links services, with the support of the dissemination and search unit.
- 200 posters of material on self-care and prevention of gender-based violence, with the support of the Psychosocial Care Unit.

Municipality	Community	Families	People	RFL materials	Self-care and violence prevention materials
Puerto Parada	Icaco	139	695	75	75
	El Limon	234	1170	150	75
	La Cañada	75	375	50	50
	Botoncillo 2	136	680	75	
TOTAL		584	2,920	350	200



La Cañada Community, placement of posters in a store, January 2023. Source: SRCS.



El Limon community, placement of posters in the community meeting house, February 2023. Source: SRCS.

In total, 50 volunteers and staff were trained through virtual workshops with the technical support of the psychosocial care unit and volunteer and sectional management, on the following topics:

- Training on safe referrals (including cases of gender-based violence).
- Training on Child Protection
- Training on Code of Conduct

Challenges

- There were difficulties in reaching the target number of volunteers for the trainings as not all volunteers were able to participate in the workshops due to their time availability.

Lessons Learned

- Work in closer coordination with the volunteer area to ensure greater volunteer participation in training, including adaptability to hold workshops in the evenings to ensure greater participation.

Strengthen National Society

S1.1: NS capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical, and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences, and capacities to plan and perform

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Salvadorean Red Cross Society improves its organizational capacity for response	Yes	Yes

Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Volunteers are involved in the response operation and have increased their skills in response and operations management	100	50

Output S1.1.6: NSs have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place

Indicators:	Target	Actual
The SRCS has improved its organisational capacity (4 new hires)	4	3

Output S1.1.7: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and

<i>preparedness is strengthened</i>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
The Salvadorean Red Cross Society has improved its preparedness, contingency and response plans as a result of the operation's recommendations and testing.	Yes	Yes
Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC monitoring visits	2	1
Narrative description of achievements		
During the operation, close coordination meetings were maintained with key areas of the SRCS, such as the Social Inclusion area and the Directorate of Volunteering and Sectional Management; Crisis and Disaster; Emergency Operations Centre; logistical support units and other projects implemented in the area of intervention. A Shelter Cluster Coordinator from the German Red Cross was deployed for one month, to support the National Society in helping to establish and co-leading the shelter table at the request of UNHCR. During this time, 3 coordination meetings were held with the different actors working in the field in the shelter area at the beginning of the emergency. The SRCS team was also strengthened through the hiring of 3 people (a coordinator, a technician, and an accountant for the operation) out of the 4 that were planned. The recruitment process for the procurement technician did not materialize for several reasons: • The process took longer than expected, the vacancy was advertised twice without obtaining profiles that matched what was expected. • The institutional human resources unit underwent changes, restructuring and medical leave, which meant that the process took a long time to be resumed. • Given the short time available for the project, the savings in this salary line were planned to cover salaries for the month of February. In total, 50 volunteers and staff were trained through virtual workshops with the technical support of the psychosocial care unit and volunteer and sectional management, on the following topics: • Training on safe referrals (including cases of gender-based violence). • Training on Child Protection • Training on Code of Conduct IFRC monitoring visit took place in February 2023.		
Challenges		
Due to time constraints, it was not possible to hold the lessons learned workshop. The recruitment of technical staff was delayed for a variety of reasons.		
Lessons learned		
A longer no cost extension could have been asked in time to implement all actions, including a lesson learned exercise and post-distribution survey for the CVA programme. Have defined candidates within the organization who meet the required profile.		

D. Financial Report

See Annex.

Contact information

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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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 Humanitarian 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.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

MDRSV015 - El Salvador - Tropical Storm Julia

Operating Timeframe: 25 oct 2022 to 28 feb 2023

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/10-2023/5	Operation	MDRSV015
Budget Timeframe	2022/10-2023/2	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 21/Jun/2023
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	329.086
DREF Response Pillar	329.086
Expenditure	-301.164
Closing Balance	27.922

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items		67	-67
PO02 - Livelihoods	34.546	28.723	5.823
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	132.337	140.934	-8.597
PO04 - Health	30.559	18.870	11.690
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	79.501	83.433	-3.932
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	1.381	834	546
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	14.126	10.072	4.054
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	292.450	282.933	9.517
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	6.158	-542	6.700
EA02 - Secretariat Services			0
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	30.478	18.773	11.705
Enabling Approaches Total	36.636	18.231	18.405
Grand Total	329.086	301.164	27.922

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

MDRSV015 - El Salvador - Tropical Storm Julia

Operating Timeframe: 25 oct 2022 to 28 feb 2023

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/10-2023/5	Operation	MDRSV015
Budget Timeframe	2022/10-2023/2	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 21/Jun/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
General Expenditure	5.782	1.533	4.249
Travel	3.992	455	3.537
Information & Public Relations	759		759
Communications	449		449
Financial Charges	582	1.078	-496
Contributions & Transfers	303.218	281.250	21.968
Cash Transfers National Societies	303.218	281.250	21.968
Indirect Costs	20.085	18.381	1.704
Programme & Services Support Recover	20.085	18.381	1.704
Grand Total	329.086	301.164	27.922