



National emergency due to low pressure in the country. Source: Civil Protection - El Salvador.

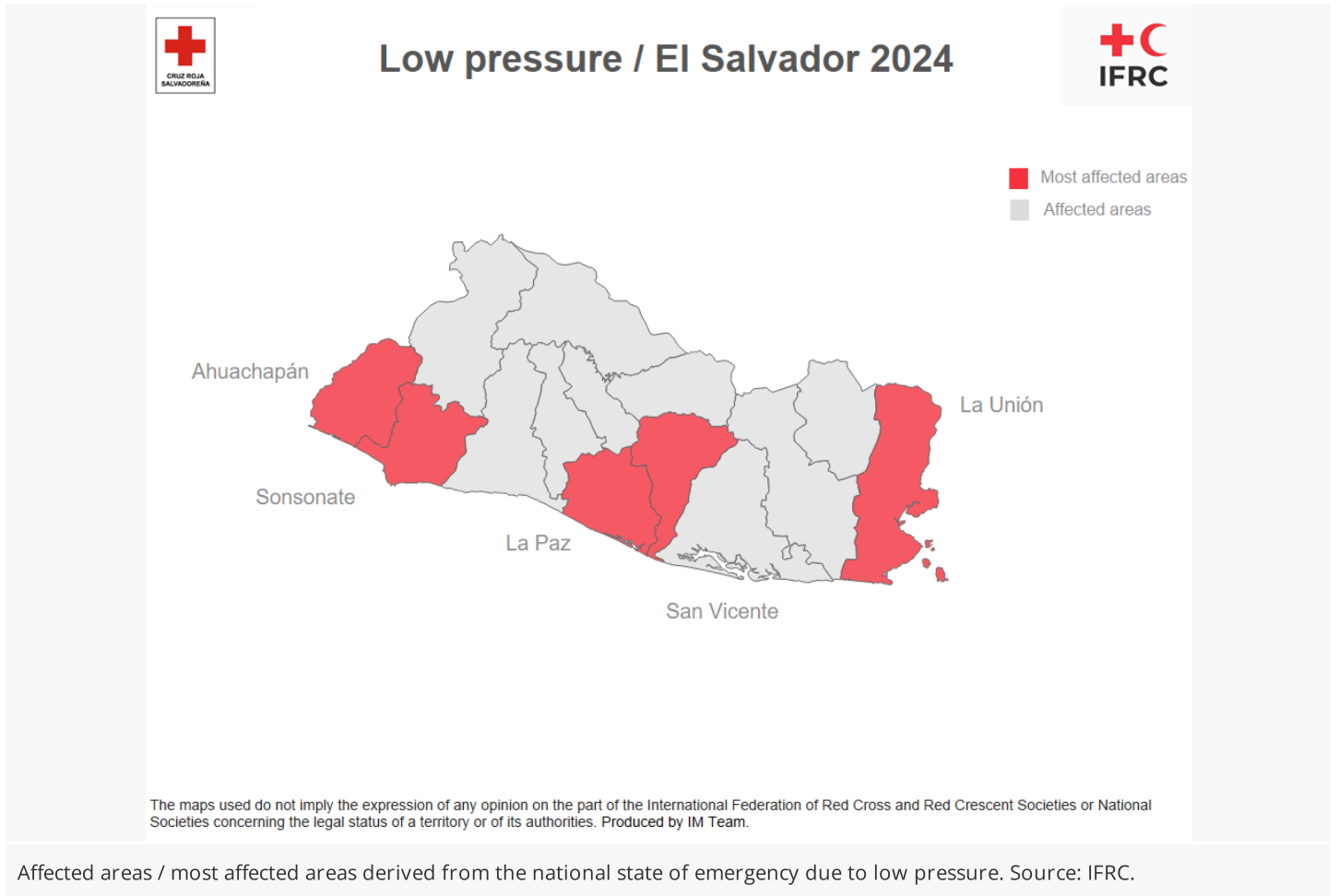
Appeal: MDRSV016	Country: El Salvador	Hazard: Flood	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 344,019	
Glide Number: 2024-000098	People Affected: 3,924 people	People Targeted: 3,570 people	
Operation Start Date: 30-06-2024	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: 31-12-2024	DREF Published: 02-07-2024

Targeted Areas: **Ahuachapán, La Paz, La Unión, San Vicente, Sonsonate**

Description of the Event

Date of event

16-06-2024



What happened, where and when?

On 13 June, the Directorate of the Hazards Observatory (DOA) of El Salvador reported the presence of the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) along the Central American coasts and a wide area of low pressure, prompting the declaration of a nationwide green alert. During this period, a substantial flow of humidity from the Pacific affected the Salvadorean territory, resulting in moderate to heavy rains.

By 16 June, rainfall had intensified, reaching very heavy and persistent levels, particularly in the coastal areas and the volcanic mountain range. This led to multiple landslides affecting homes and roads, as well as overflowing rivers causing flooding. Additionally, accelerated winds with speeds of 20 to 40 km/h and gusts reaching between 50 and 70 km/h were reported.

Given the severity of the effects and the adverse forecast for the following days, the alert level was raised to red on 16 June, and the Legislative Assembly declared a State of Emergency (1).

Between June 16 and 18, significant rainfall was recorded, with 508 mm in Ahuachapán Centro, 371.7 mm in Santa Ana Oeste, 296.6 mm in San Miguel Centro, and 256.6 mm in San Vicente Sur, making these areas the most affected by the storms.



Preventive evacuation of a family in one of the areas most affected by low pressure. Source: Salvadorean Red Cross Society.



Damage assessment and needs analysis (DANA) in one of the affected areas. Source: Salvadorean Red Cross Society.

Scope and Scale

Since 16 June, El Salvador has been facing a National Emergency due to heavy rains that have saturated most of the territory, exceeding the monthly average rainfall. The most affected areas include coastal and mountainous zones, with significant impacts in municipalities such as Ahuachapán Centro, Ahuachapán Sur, Sonsonate Oeste, Sonsonate Norte, San Luis La Herradura in La Paz, Tecoluca in San Vicente, and San Alejo in La Unión. The low-pressure system has caused landslides, flooding in urban and rural areas, road blockages, river overflows, high-intensity winds, and high tides on the coasts.

As of 24 June, 369 homes have been affected, 3,924 people have been sheltered, and 19 deaths have been reported. Additionally, El Salvador Civil Protection has responded to 1,975 incidents, including 726 downed trees, 544 obstructed roads, 248 landslides, and numerous floods and damaged structures (2).

The rains have disproportionately affected vulnerable populations such as children, pregnant women, the elderly, and people with disabilities. With more rains expected, the evacuation of hundreds of people from high-risk areas to 74 active shelters prepared by the Government of El Salvador is being organized. The current situation underscores the increasing complexity and impact of climate change, which intensifies adverse weather events and disproportionately affects the most vulnerable communities.

In comparison with similar events, El Salvador was impacted by Tropical Storm Julia in 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 mm; in Panchimalco 203.8 mm; Guatajiagua, Morazán of 166 mm and in the municipalities of Caluco, Izalco and Armenia in the department of Sonsonate with 112.4 mm of precipitation in 24 hours. The reported impact of TS Julia was:

- The maximum number of people sheltered was 2,837.
- More than 100,000 quintals of agricultural products were at risk.
- There were 10,292 manzanas of crops that could be affected in some way.
- There were reports of 606 fallen trees, 161 affected houses, 418 obstructed roads, 324 landslides, 45 rivers overflowed, 26 collapsed walls, 16 affected vehicles and 10 deaths.

Both events had a significant impact on El Salvador, affecting thousands of people and causing damage to infrastructure and the environment. However, the June 2024 floods appear to have had a more severe impact in terms of loss of life and number of people evacuated:

- The floods of June 2024 caused at least 19 deaths and two missing persons.
- Almost 4,000 people were evacuated.
- Urban flooding, flash floods that caused secondary rivers to overflow into main channels, flooding of land in the coastal area of the country and landslides in several mountainous areas were reported.
- Nearly 600 Salvadoreans were left homeless.
- 46 landslides were recorded in different areas of El Salvador.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
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1. Civil Protection of El Salvador - National Emergency Declaration	https://www.proteccioncivil.gob.sv/2024/06/16/estado-de-emergencia-nacional-por-la-zona-de-convergencia-intertropical-y-campo-depresionario-sobre-centroamerica-16-junio-2024/
2. Civil Protection of El Salvador: Affected by rains	https://www.proteccioncivil.gob.sv/2024/06/21/sistema-nacional-de-proteccion-civil-mantiene-atencion-constante-de-afectados-por-lluvias-21-junio-2024/

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population group?	-
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

-

Lessons learned:

In 2022, the Salvadorean Red Cross responded to the floods caused by Tropical Storm Julia and some of the lessons learned from that experience are being applied in this operation such as:

- Inter-institutional coordination and constant communication with the Civil Protection System is key to providing timely support according to the needs of the population and the Civil Protection System itself.
- The National Society understand the importance of post-distribution surveys on CVA as part of the CEA actions to ensure the aid delivered has a positive impact in the communities to be assisted. Actions will be taken in this operation to ensure that there is enough time to include this activity and analysis of the results.
- To ensure timely purchase processes and better unit prices, in line with inflation rates in the country, the budget was developed with an upward margin.
- 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.
- The National Society has defined candidates within the organization who meet the required profiles to be hired for this operation.

Current National Society Actions

Shelter, Housing And Settlements	The National Society has conducted needs assessments in various shelters and simultaneously provided support to 40 shelters located in nine departments: La Libertad, San Salvador, Santa Ana, Santa Ana, Sonsonate, Ahuachapán, Usulután, La Paz, San Vicente and La Unión. This support has included psychosocial care days for the people housed and the distribution of 649 blankets and 82 mattresses.
Health	The National Society has provided pre-hospital assistance and medical care to 1,030 people, treating conditions ranging from ulcers and wounds to respiratory illnesses such as acute pharyngitis and bronchopneumonia. It has also treated individuals with injuries caused by falls, including wounds, abrasions, fractures and dislocations. Additionally, it has carried out rescue operations for people trapped in vehicles and in white water, and



	has coordinated the evacuation to the municipal shelter in areas such as Sonsonate, Juayúa and El Caracol, where landslides have occurred.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	The National Society has distributed 370 hygiene kits in shelters located in the western part of the country, specifically in Sonsonate and Santa Ana. It has also provided 28 water filters and 84 buckets for water storage.
Community Engagement And Accountability	The National Society has disseminated key messages and informative videos on emergency operations through the official media of the Salvadorean Red Cross. This initiative has sought to keep the community informed about ongoing actions and relevant security measures during the emergency situation.
Coordination	The National Society has established effective coordination with multiple entities to comprehensively manage the emergency situation. This includes collaboration with the National Civil Protection Commission, as well as with the Departmental and Municipal Civil Protection Commissions through the branches and sectional offices of the National Society. In addition, they have coordinated with the Public Health Emergency Operations Center to ensure an adequate health response. The National Society have also worked together with the Humanitarian Country Team and its multi-sectoral committees, which has allowed for a more holistic and effective management of response efforts.
National Society Readiness	The National Society has activated specialized teams, such as the Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis Team (DANA), the National Intervention Teams (NIT), and the water and vehicle rescue teams, to ensure an effective and coordinated response. In addition, it has strategically prepared and pre-positioned the vehicle fleet, including boats and unimogs, in the eastern and western zones to facilitate rapid operations in the most affected areas. Simultaneously, the stock of supplies in the general warehouse has been updated, ensuring that the necessary resources are available and ready to be deployed immediately.
Assessment	The National Society has conducted damage assessments and needs analysis in the areas most affected by the low pressure. At the same time, it has implemented monitoring actions as part of a preventive strategy in the face of the emergency. Specifically, it has conducted field monitoring in high-risk areas, including rivers prone to overflow and areas vulnerable to landslides, in order to anticipate and mitigate potential impacts. In addition, it has maintained a rigorous follow-up of meteorological conditions and their evolution, based on information provided by the Hazards Observatory Directorate. Simultaneously, it has been attentive to alerts, bulletins and special reports from the authorities, thus ensuring a prompt and effective response to critical changes in the environment.
Resource Mobilization	The National Society has established relationships with local companies that have contributed financially to humanitarian assistance activities. These resources have been instrumental in financing the necessary equipment for the affected people and the supply of essential supplies that cover the most urgent needs.
Activation Of Contingency Plans	The National Society launched the Winter Contingency Plan, designed to operationalize actions to respond to floods and landslides caused by heavy rainfall affecting the country. This plan establishes concrete measures to mitigate the impacts and ensure the safety of vulnerable communities during the rainy season.
National Society EOC	The National Society has implemented several proactive measures to manage the emergency situation effectively. These include the constant monitoring of alerts, bulletins and special reports through official channels, and the preparation of situation reports every 12 hours to keep all stakeholders informed. In addition, the National Society has carried out continuous preventive monitoring in critical areas such as streams, rivers and roads nationwide.



IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The formulation of this IFRC-DREF has had the support and accompaniment of the IFRC Central America country cluster delegation team, ensuring the effective collaboration of the National Society in this process.
Participating National Societies	The Salvadorean Red Cross has requested rapid action funds from the American Red Cross to support the departments of La Libertad and San Salvador. In parallel, support has been arranged through the Spanish Red Cross with funds from the ECHO PPP project, directed to the communities of Usulután and San Miguel, where the project has already carried out previous interventions. These funds are complementary and focus on different geographic areas in relation to this IFRC-DREF.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

Although the ICRC is present in the country, it has not provided any collaboration in the planning of this IFRC-DREF, nor is any specific support planned on its part for its implementation.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	<p>The General Directorate of Civil Protection has activated all sectoral technical commissions, including the Sectoral Technical Emergency Commission, of which the Salvadorean Red Cross is a member, and has declared a nationwide red alert to coordinate and optimize emergency response.</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources has been constantly updating forecasts and issuing special reports on the situation, in addition to equipping shelters to face adverse weather conditions.</p> <p>The Ministry of Education has suspended classes at all levels, both in public and private institutions throughout the country, guaranteeing the safety of students and teaching staff.</p> <p>The Ministry of Health has activated the Public Health Emergency Operations Center (COE) to monitor and respond to the needs arising from the emergency.</p> <p>For its part, the Presidency of the Republic, based on Article 24 of the Civil Protection Law, has requested the Legislative Assembly to decree a State of Emergency due to forecasts of imminent impact. Due to the effects of the intertropical convergence zone and a low-pressure area over Central America, the Legislative Assembly has declared a national state of emergency.</p>
UN or other actors	The Humanitarian Country Team conducts management meetings with various humanitarian assistance agencies in coordination with the National Civil Protection System to ensure a unified and effective response. On the other hand, the media have played a crucial role in disseminating updates on the states of alert, helping to keep the population informed about the situation and the necessary precautionary measures.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

The National Civil Protection System is an inter-institutional structure led by the General Directorate of Civil Protection. This system facilitates the effective coordination of first response institutions in emergency situations. Within this framework is the Health Emergency Operations Center, which plays a crucial role in health management and response during crises.



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The National Society has identified needs related to the provision of essential items for sheltering people. One of the most latent needs is the shortage of blankets and warm kits, especially for babies, essential to protect evacuees from the cold and humidity. In addition, the lack of adequate mattresses in the temporary housing centers further complicates the situation, preventing those affected from resting properly. The lack of these resources not only increases the risk of respiratory diseases, but also aggravates stress and anxiety among the affected communities. This need is exacerbated in the most vulnerable areas, where local response capacity is limited and shelter infrastructures are not always adequately equipped.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The Salvadorean Red Cross has identified multiple needs that affect the response and recovery capacity of affected communities. One of the most latent is the scarcity of immediate financial resources for families, complicating their ability to manage emergencies and meet basic needs, such as food, housing repairs, the replacement of household supplies, and the recovery of animals and crops. Likewise, interruptions in the activities of numerous informal workers due to road damage or suspension of activities undermine their ability to meet these essential needs.



Health

The Salvadorean Red Cross has identified several significant gaps during the response to the low pressure affecting the country. Among the main ones is the shortage of essential medical supplies, making it difficult to provide adequate medical care, especially in more isolated and severely impacted areas. Another important need is the lack of personal protective equipment for staff and volunteers in the field, increasing the risk of disease transmission. There is also an urgent need to improve health promotion and disease prevention campaigns, such as dengue and influenza, to minimize their impact on communities during the rainy season. Finally, the importance of strengthening mental health and psychosocial support services is underscored, given the magnitude of the psychological and traumatic impact that these climatic emergencies can have on both the people sheltered and the response teams.

El Salvador's Ministry of Health issued an epidemiological alert on 2 July due to an increase in dengue cases in the country. To date, three deaths due to dengue have been confirmed in minors, and 25 children are hospitalized, four of them in serious condition. The situation has generated concern among authorities, who are urgently calling on the population to take preventive measures and seek immediate medical attention for any suspicious symptoms.

During epidemiological week 26, corresponding to June 23-29, 210 suspected cases of dengue fever and 139 confirmed cases were reported, totalling 3,241 cases so far this year.

There are 187 people hospitalized, of which three have died. There are 25 hospitalized children and four infants in serious condition. Of the 44 municipalities, 15 municipalities have an index of mosquito larvae higher than the national average: the entire department of Sonsonate, the entire department of San Salvador, Santa Ana Oeste, Ahuachapán Norte, Chalatenango Norte, Chalatenango Centro, Cabañas Oeste, San Vicente Sur and La Unión Sur.

El Salvador launched at the end of June an "intensive day of vector disease control" to combat dengue. These preventive actions by the government began after the heavy rains in mid-June, which left more than 800 millimeters of rainfall in some parts of the country, brought with them humidity and water accumulations that could become an environment for the proliferation of mosquitoes and the diseases they transmit.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

During low pressure in El Salvador, the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector faces multiple gaps that aggravate public health conditions. One of the main ones is water contamination, exacerbated by floods and rains, which significantly increases the risk of waterborne diseases such as diarrhea and other gastrointestinal infections. In addition, the destruction of sanitation infrastructure, including latrines and sewage systems, contributes to the accumulation of waste and increases exposure to pathogens, further complicating the health situation. Vector proliferation is also driven by wet and stagnant conditions, creating a breeding environment for mosquitoes that transmit diseases such as dengue, malaria and chikungunya. In addition, there is a need to promote community engagement and active participation, which strengthens the capacity to implement effective preventive measures against waterborne



diseases at the local level. This situation is aggravated by a deficiency in health education and promotion, which prevents communities from adopting proper hygiene and sanitation practices. In addition, the limited implementation of entomological control programs represents a significant gap that hinders effective monitoring and reduction of the disease-transmitting mosquito population, contributing to the increased risk of epidemic outbreaks.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

In El Salvador, the low pressure has revealed significant gaps that directly affect the most vulnerable communities. One of the main needs identified is the lack of awareness and inclusive and equitable practices at the community level, which prevents an adequate response to the needs of the most affected groups during climate emergencies. Despite efforts to promote the PGI approach through awareness-raising processes, there is still a critical need to improve the inclusion of individuals and groups in highly vulnerable situations, such as people with pre-existing diseases, women, people with disabilities, and the elderly, among others. This deficiency also translates into insufficient visibility of these people, which can lead to their specific needs not being fully addressed during and after crises.

Additionally, the implementation of PGI strategies often lacks adequate resources and training for volunteers and staff, limiting their effectiveness on the ground. The lack of specific tools and methodologies to assess and address needs from a gender and inclusion perspective is also a major barrier. This is especially critical when traditional support structures are compromised by the disaster, exacerbating the exclusion of vulnerable groups.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

The Salvadorean Red Cross has identified several gaps, among them is the lack of promotion and implementation of anticipatory actions that allow communities to prepare effectively before disasters occur. In addition, there is a notable absence of contextualized actions, specifically designed for the needs and unique characteristics of the different geographic areas in the country, which reduces the effectiveness of interventions at critical moments.



Community Engagement And Accountability

The National Society has identified significant gaps in the area of community participation and accountability that negatively impact the effectiveness of emergency responses. A key gap is the insufficient inclusion of local communities in the planning and decision-making phases, leading to a disconnect between the interventions implemented and the real needs of the affected people. Another important gap is the limited use of adequate local communication channels, which hinders the exchange of relevant and continuous information, essential for relevant and effective responses. Additionally, there is a need at the community level to effectively monitor and evaluate activities carried out on their behalf, which weakens accountability and often results in the implementation of solutions that are neither sustainable nor appropriate to the specific situations.



Environment Sustainability

The National Society has identified several needs in environmental management, especially in urban areas and hostels. One of the most worrisome is the low environmental awareness among the population in these areas, where proper environmental management is essential. In addition, inadequate solid waste disposal contributes significantly to the blockage of drainage systems, considerably increasing the risk of flooding. This problem not only threatens infrastructure and public health, but also causes considerable deterioration of the local environment.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

The National Society has not experienced any inconvenience or delay in needs assessments and identification. This is because internal and external structures have effectively facilitated communication, coordination and joint collaboration.



Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

Through this IFRC-DREF allocation, the Salvadorean Red Cross Society aims to contribute to the national low pressure emergency by providing direct support to cover the immediate needs of 3,570 people (714 families) in the sectors of multipurpose cash, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, risk reduction, climate adaptation and recovery, protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) in the departments of Ahuachapán, Sonsonate, La Paz, San Vicente and La Unión for 6 months.

Operation strategy rationale

The Salvadorean Red Cross will implement a comprehensive operational strategy to address the national emergency caused by a low pressure, affecting multiple departments of the country. This strategy will focus on meeting the immediate needs of affected families through interventions in several key sectors: multipurpose cash, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), risk reduction, climate adaptation and recovery, protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). Actions will focus on the departments of Ahuachapán, Sonsonate, La Paz, San Vicente and La Unión, with an expected duration of six months.

Detailed sector strategies:

Shelter Housing And Settlements:

Damage and needs assessment.

Distribution of comfort kits (blankets, mattresses).

Replenishment of comfort kits distributed during the initial stage of the emergency.

Purchase and distribution of warm kits for babies (blanket, standard size pajamas, socks, hat).

Multipurpose Cash Transfers:

Conduct of a feasibility study for the Cash Transfer Program (CTP).

Distribution of CTP to 250 affected families, subject to the results of the feasibility study (a single distribution of USD 400).

Targeted distribution of CTP to 50 individuals including people with disabilities, elderly and victims of violence (a single distribution of USD 400).

Direct support to 10 National Society volunteers affected by the rains (a single distribution of USD 400).

Implementation of CTP awareness workshops, aligned with the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach.

Development of CTP post-distribution satisfaction surveys.

Training on CTP for volunteers active in distributions.

Health:

Provision of pre-hospital care and first response services.

Fumigation campaigns and repair of thermonebulizers used in these campaigns.

Distribution of XL mosquito nets with repellent and individual repellents.

Community psychosocial support workshops and distribution of psychosocial support kits.

Development of training workshops on Community Health and First Aid, including dengue danger signs for volunteers.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):

Procurement and distribution of water filters and drums.

Distribution of water purifiers and menstrual, child and elderly hygiene kits.

Hygiene promotion workshops, including printing of educational materials.

Distribution of safe water.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI):

Development of PGI awareness workshops at the community level.

PGI awareness campaign through social media.

Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery:



Development and distribution of informative material on disaster risk management.
Evacuations of people at risk and search and rescue actions.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):

Conducting community accountability days (meetings in the communities to share information about the operation, selection mechanisms for specific assistance, changes that may occur in the operation, socialization of progress, etc.)

Environmental Sustainability:

Recycling awareness campaigns and community workshops to promote environmental awareness.

Strengthening of the National Society:

Remuneration of personnel hired specifically for the operation.

Acquisition of visibility supplies for active volunteers.

Acquisition water rescue vests and suits (replenishment).

Purchase of office supplies.

Development of lessons learned workshop.

It is important to highlight that the Salvadorean Red Cross has implemented a coordinated financial strategy to maximize the impact of its intervention during the national emergency. Rapid action funds have been requested from the American Red Cross specifically to provide support to the departments of La Libertad and San Salvador. Simultaneously, additional support has been obtained through the Spanish Red Cross, with funds from the ECHO PPP project, earmarked for specific communities in the departments of Usulután and San Miguel, where previous interventions have already taken place. These funds are earmarked for geographic areas other than those covered by this IFRC-DREF, thus ensuring that there is no duplication of actions or areas of operation. The National Society is committed to maintaining effective coordination to ensure efficient management of resources and avoid overlapping efforts.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

This IFRC-DREF seeks to directly assist 714 families in the communities of the five departments most affected by the low pressure. The people to be assisted include low-income families residing in areas prone to flooding and landslides, many of whom lack adequate housing and regular access to basic services such as potable water and sanitation. In addition, priority will be given to assisting particularly vulnerable groups such as the elderly, children, pregnant women and people with disabilities, who suffer disproportionately from the effects of climate emergencies.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

To ensure an equitable and effective distribution of assistance in response to the low pressure in El Salvador, the National Society has established the following selection criteria to identify families to be assisted with IFRC-DREF actions:

- a) Families who have suffered total or partial loss of their homes due to inclement weather.
- b) Families lacking access to safe and potable water sources will be considered for priority assistance.
- c) Families that have not received previous assistance from government institutions or non-governmental organizations during the current emergency will be included.
- d) Families that include members belonging to vulnerable groups, such as children, adolescents, pregnant women, the elderly, people with chronic illnesses, and people with disabilities.



Total Targeted Population

Women	1,279	Rural	95%
Girls (under 18)	839	Urban	5%
Men	621	People with disabilities (estimated)	5%
Boys (under 18)	831		
Total targeted population	3,570		

Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Landslides and rock falls due to water saturation in soils.	Constant monitoring of weather conditions and reports on possible landslide risks through official media and meteorological agencies.
Proliferation of diseases associated with water contamination, flooding of houses, respiratory diseases and skin diseases.	Distribution of Personal Protective Equipment to the team deployed in the field. Implementation of hygiene promotion and disease prevention education programs for the affected communities.
Delays in the distribution of aid and provision of services due to government protocols because of states of emergency regarding humanitarian assistance entering the country.	Maintain active humanitarian diplomacy between the National Society and local governments. Develop and have ready a contingency plan to adjust operations and reduce response times to changes in government protocols.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The National Society has identified a risk of theft or robbery during the operation. To mitigate this risk, it has planned several preventive measures to reinforce security. First, collaboration will be established with local authorities to ensure safe access, especially in high-risk areas. Secondly, mobilization routes will be carefully selected, giving priority to those that have been evaluated and approved by the security focal point. In addition, constant monitoring of personnel and volunteers on the ground will be implemented, allowing for rapid intervention in the event of any incident.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 21,421

Targeted Persons: 500



Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people reached through the distribution of comfort kits (blankets and mats).	400
Number of people reached through the distribution of warm kits for babies.	100

Priority Actions

- Damage and needs assessment.
- Distribution of comfort kits (blankets, mattresses).
- Replenishment of comfort kits distributed during the initial stage of the emergency.
- Purchase and distribution of warm kits for babies (blanket, standard size pajamas, socks, hat).



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 124,621

Targeted Persons: 1,550

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of families reached with multipurpose cash distribution.	250
Number of people in vulnerable situations (people with disabilities, elderly and victims of violence) reached with multipurpose cash distribution.	50
Number of affected volunteers assisted with multipurpose cash distribution.	10

Priority Actions

- Feasibility study for the Cash Transfer Program (CTP).
- Distribution of CTP for 250 families affected by the emergency (1 delivery subject to feasibility study).
- Distribution of CTP for 50 people with disabilities, elderly and victims of violence.
- Distribution of CTP for 10 volunteers from the National Society who have been affected by the rains.
- Implementation of CTP awareness workshops with the communities (articulated to the Community Engagement and Accountability - CEA- approach).
- Development of CTP post-distribution satisfaction surveys.
- Development of training/updating workshop on CTP for volunteers active in MTP distributions.



Health

Budget: CHF 44,174

Targeted Persons: 3,570

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people reached with health actions in emergencies (pre-hospital care, mental health, fumigation campaigns, etc.)	3,570

Number of people reached with psychosocial support kits.	1,000
Branches reached with medical supplies for first aid kits.	54

Priority Actions

- Provide pre-hospital care and first response services.
- Implementation of fumigation campaigns.
- Repair of thermobulizers used in fumigation campaigns.
- Distribution of XL mosquito nets with repellent.
- Distribution of repellents.
- Development of community psychosocial support days.
- Distribution of psychosocial support kits.
- Development of Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) and Dengue Danger Signs training workshops for volunteers.
- Development of psychosocial support workshops for volunteers.
- Replenishment of first aid kit supplies for branches that have been supporting the national emergency.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 54,266

Targeted Persons: 3,570

Indicators

Title	Target
People reached with Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH) actions.	2,000
People reached with hygiene kits.	2,000
Families reached with water treatment supplies.	200
People reached through safe water distribution.	3,570

Priority Actions

- Acquisition and distribution of water filters and drums.
- Purchase and distribution of water purifier.
- Procurement and distribution of menstrual hygiene kit (sanitary napkins, tampons, underwear, wet wipes, pain relievers).
- Acquisition and distribution of baby hygiene kit (wet wipes, diapers, anti rash cream, shampoo, soap).
- Acquisition and distribution of hygiene kit for the elderly (diapers, shampoo, soap, deodorant, toothpaste, toothbrush, underwear, shaver).
- Acquisition and distribution of family hygiene kits (shampoo, soap, toothpaste, toothbrush, comb, razors).
- Hygiene promotion workshops (including printing of materials).
- Distribution of safe water.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 5,236

Targeted Persons: 3,570

Indicators

Title	Target
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People reached through PGI-related actions (community level/social networks).	3,570
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Priority Actions

- Development of awareness-raising workshops on PGI issues at the community level.
- Development of an awareness campaign on topics related to PGI through social networks.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 22,373
Targeted Persons: 3,570

Indicators

Title	Target
Families reached with awareness talks on risks and practical actions for disaster response.	3,570
Families reached with dissemination material on awareness of adaptation practices in the face of climate change.	3,570
People reached with evacuation, search and/or rescue services.	1,300

Priority Actions

- Elaboration and printing of dissemination material on topics related to disaster risk management.
- Evacuations of people at risk.
- Search and rescue actions.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 1,904
Targeted Persons: 3,570

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of community accountability days held.	2

Priority Actions

- Development of community accountability days.



Environmental Sustainability

Budget: CHF 2,856
Targeted Persons: 3,570



Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people reached through recycling awareness campaigns.	3,570
Number of workshops conducted on environmental awareness.	2

Priority Actions

- Development of a recycling awareness campaign.
- Development of community workshops to raise environmental awareness.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 12,852

Targeted Persons: 0

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of field monitoring visits conducted.	4

Priority Actions

- On-site monitoring visits.
- Financial expenses.
- Translation of documents.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 54,314

Targeted Persons: 60

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of volunteers equipped with visibility equipment during the operation.	60

Priority Actions

- Salaries of personnel hired specifically for the operation.
- Purchase of visibility supplies for active volunteers.
- Purchase of water rescue vests and suits (replenishment).
- Development of lessons learned workshop.
- Purchase of stationery and office supplies.
- Bank commissions expenses.



About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

The National Society has 1,700 active volunteers distributed through the Salvadorean Red Cross branches throughout the country. For the implementation of the IFRC-DREF, the National Society expects to have a group of 60 core volunteers.

In addition, the National Society will ensure that specialized teams are mobilized to respond effectively to the needs that arise. These teams include the Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis Team and the National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Intervention Teams. Psychosocial Support Teams and Distribution Teams will also be deployed, essential to provide emotional support and ensure the effective delivery of supplies to affected communities. In addition, the mobilization of volunteer teams specialized in water and vehicle rescue will be guaranteed.

Likewise, in order to ensure that the implementation of actions is carried out as planned and in accordance with internal and external requirements, the National Society has proposed hiring specific personnel for the operation:

1 operation Coordinator: main function is to manage relations with civilian authorities and direct the logistical, monitoring and control activities of the operation.

2 field Technician: Responsible for executing field activities, in coordination with the operation coordinator.

1 procurement Technician: Responsible for managing all acquisitions, ensuring compliance with the purchasing processes established for the operation.

1 financial Technician: In charge of controlling compliance with the registration and accountability processes, and acts as a reference for accounting issues and financial follow-up of the operation.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

The Salvadorean Red Cross has a Procurement Unit responsible for carrying out the entire procurement and contracting process, from quoting products and services to making payments to suppliers. This unit ensures that the National Society has the required capacity to manage the necessary purchases during emergencies. To ensure the efficient provision of resources for this IFRC-DREF, especially medical supplies, all procurement will be done locally with technical support from the IFRC Regional Logistics Unit. This approach will not only streamline the process of getting the required quality and timely supplies, but also strengthens the immediate response.

How will this operation be monitored?

The National Society will ensure monitoring of operational and financial progress through the Planning and Institutional Development Unit together with the Financial Accounting Unit. The Planning and Institutional Development Unit is responsible for monitoring and evaluating the projects and interventions implemented by the National Society throughout the country. In addition, there will be periodic follow-ups through virtual meetings and field visits by representatives of the Central America country cluster delegation team, which will ensure continuous and effective supervision of all activities.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The National Society has carried out and will continue to carry out information campaigns to assist affected communities and the general population. To ensure a broad reach, it plan to continue disseminating digital material through social networks, in addition to radio and television spots. These initiatives are essential to keep citizens informed about prevention measures, available resources and relevant updates on the situation.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRSV016 - Salvadorean Red Cross Society El Salvador: Floods

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	276,852
Shelter and Basic Household Items	21,421
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	124,621
Health	44,174
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	54,266
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	5,236
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	22,373
Community Engagement and Accountability	1,904
Environmental Sustainability	2,856
Enabling Approaches	67,167
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	12,852
National Society Strengthening	54,314
TOTAL BUDGET	344,019

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

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