



Evacuation of families affected by storm Julia. Source: Salvadoran Red Cross. 2022

sEAP No: <b>sEAP2024SV02</b>	Operation No: <b>MDRSV018</b>	Total Budget <b>CHF 219,174</b>	Readiness: <b>CHF 105,998</b>	
			Prepositioning: <b>CHF 12,416</b>	
			Early Action: <b>CHF 100,759</b>	
People targeted: <b>2,000 People</b>	sEAP approved: <b>17/02/2025</b>	sEAP timeframe: <b>2 Years</b>	sEAP lead time: <b>7 (days)</b>	Operational timeframe: <b>3 months</b>
Prioritized geographical areas: <b>Ahuachapán, La Paz, Sonsonate, Morazán, La Unión and Usulután.</b>				

## RISK ANALYSIS

### Priority hazard and its historical impact

El Salvador, due to its location in the heart of Central America, is under the influence of the Intertropical Convergence Zone, which influences, among other things, the rainfall regime where there is only one dry and one rainy season. Although earthquakes are a significant threat, rains associated with tropical cyclones represent a more frequent and direct risk with more visible and widespread effects on the population. The rains caused by tropical cyclones in El Salvador represent a critical priority in risk analysis due to their capacity to generate intense and sudden rainfall, which can cause floods and landslides. For example, a hurricane can generate more than 150 millimeters of rain per day, which can result in severe flooding, landslides and landslides (General Directorate of Threats and Natural Resources Observatory, 2024). Of the events recorded between 1921 and 2014 51.52% of floods and 29.54% of landslides are attributed to extreme rainfall (DesInventar, 2024).

Rainfall is intensified and focused by the action of tropical cyclones, triggering extreme episodes in their magnitude and in their periodicity. The extreme rains associated with these cyclones cause loss of life, health impacts, displacements, and impacts on livelihoods, among others. For this reason, the Salvadoran Red Cross, in coordination with the General Directorate of Civil Protection, Disaster Prevention and Mitigation of El Salvador (Civil Protection), has categorized the threat of extreme rains as a priority climatic phenomenon. Table 1 presents a summary of the main extreme rainfall events, detailing the area of influence and the event and the number of people affected.

#	Year	Total affected people (Registered)	Event	Location
1	1974	10,000	Hurricane Fifi	La Libertad, Sonsonate, La Unión.
2	1982	68,000	Tropical Depression Paul	Sonsonate and Ahuachapán.
4	1988	39,060	Tropical Depression	La Paz, Usulután, San Miguel and La Unión.
5	1992	8,000	Not applicable	La Unión, San Miguel, Usulután, San Vicente and La Paz.
	1995	1,500	Not applicable	Usulután.
6	1998	2,315	Hurricane Mitch	San Miguel, San Francisco Gotera.
7	1999	5,450	Not applicable	Rancho Grande and Traura.
8	2000	400	Hurricane Keith	Cabañas, Cuscatlán, La Paz, La Unión, Morazán, San Miguel, San Salvador, San Vicente and Usulután.
9	2001	1,000	Hurricane Julieth	San Salvador and Soyapango.
10	2002	100	Not applicable	San Salvador.
11	2005	2,332	Hurricane Claudette	Comasagua, Cuisnahuat, San Pedro Puxtla, Apaneca, and San Salvador.
12	2005	NA	Beta Hurricane	Ahuachapán, Cabañas, Chalatenango, Cuscatlán, La Libertad, La Paz, La Paz, La Unión, Morazán, San Miguel, San Salvador, San Vicente, Santa Ana, Sonsonate and Usulután.
13	2007	500	Felix	Ahuachapán, Cabañas, Chalatenango, Cuscatlán, La Libertad, La Paz, La Paz, La Unión, Morazán, San Miguel, San Salvador, San Vicente, Santa Ana, Sonsonate and Usulután.
14	2008	NA	Not applicable	San Salvador.
15	2008	3,000	Tropical Depression 16	Usulután and San Miguel.

16	2009	90,000	Hurricane "Ida".	Cabañas, Cuscatlán, La Libertad, La Paz, San Salvador, San Salvador, San Vicente, Usulután.
17	2010	11,520	Agatha Hurricane	Ahuachapán, La Libertad, San Salvador, Sonsonate
18	2011	300,000	Tropical Depression 12-E	Ahuachapán, La Libertad, La Paz, San Salvador, San Vicente, Sonsonate and Usulután.
19	2015	NA	Not applicable	Ahuachapán, Cabañas, Chalatenango, Cuscatlán, La Libertad, La Paz and La Unión, Morazán, San Miguel, San Salvador, San Vicente, Santa Ana, Sonsonate and Usulután.
20	2018	7,099	Not applicable	El Brazo, La Canoa, El Tecomatal, San Felipe, Las Tunas, Capitán Lazo, Puerto Parada, Metalío, San Diego.
21	2020	149,840	Tropical Storm Amanda	La Libertad, San Salvador, Santa Ana
22	2021	300	Tropical Storm 'Bonnie	Sonsonate, Tecoluca, Jiquilisco, Puerto El Triunfo, Chalatenango and Ahuachapán.
23	2022	100	Hurricane Julia	Not applicable
24	2022	9,273	Tropical Storm Pilar	La Libertad, La Paz, La Unión, San Miguel, San Miguel, San Salvador, San Vicente, Sonsonate, Usulután.
26	2023	500	Tropical Storm Pilar	Not applicable
27	2024	480	Cyclone Sara	Not applicable

**Table 1. Historical summary of the impact of extreme rainfall caused by tropical storms and hurricanes in El Salvador (Source: EMDAT, Desinventar, NOAA).**

Based on historical impact information, it is evident that tropical cyclone-related events generate significant consequences for affected communities. These impacts become especially noticeable when considering events that occur with a frequency of five years or more. As visualized in Table 2.

País - IS03	Base de Datos	Tipo de Amenaza	Tipo de Impacto	# de Impactos	1-en-1 Año	1-en-2 Años	1-en-5 Años	1-en-10 Años	1-en-20 Años
SLV	EMDAT - CRED	Tropical Cyclone	People Total Affected [count]	10		100,00	3.022,01	79.215,63	84.302,61
SLV	EMDAT - CRED	Tropical Cyclone	People Deaths [count]	10		1,00	10,56	100,21	407,39
SLV	DFO - UniColu...	Tropical Cyclone	People Deaths [count]	3				4,00	962,08
SLV	DFO - UniColu...	Tropical Cyclone	People Displaced Persons (Internal & External) [count]	1					250.000,00
SLV	EMDAT - CRED	Tropical Cyclone	Aid Contributions (Unspec. Inf-Adj) Loss [US Dollar]	1					16.597.000,00
SLV	EMDAT - CRED	Tropical Cyclone	People Homeless [count]	4			50,00	1.850,40	7.948,80
SLV	EMDAT - CRED	Tropical Cyclone	People In Need [count]	9					78.186,93
SLV	EMDAT - CRED	Tropical Cyclone	People Injured [count]	2				3,00	3,60
SLV	EMDAT - CRED	Tropical Cyclone	Total Direct Costs Inf-Adj Loss [US Dollar]	5			19.000,00	611.245.644,44	976.006.178,67
SLV	EMDAT - CRED	Tropical Cyclone	Total Direct Costs Non-Inf-Adj Loss [US Dollar]	5			10.000,00	376.795.760,00	594.219.400,00
SLV	GIDD - IDMC	Tropical Cyclone	People Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) [count]	4					814,00
SLV	GLIDE - ADRC	Tropical Cyclone	People Deaths [count]	2					9,00
SLV	GLIDE - ADRC	Tropical Cyclone	People Injured [count]	1					3,00
SLV	GLIDE - ADRC	Tropical Cyclone	People Total Affected [count]	3					8.147,00
SLV	GO-EA - IFRC	Tropical Cyclone	IFRC Aid Contributions (Unspec. Inf-Adj) Loss [Swiss Franc]	1					1.100.362,97
SLV	GO-EA - IFRC	Tropical Cyclone	People Targeted [count]	1					10.000,00
SLV	IDU - IDMC	Tropical Cyclone	People Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) [count]	1					4.534,00

**Table 2. Historical impact related to tropical cyclones and their respective return periods. Source: Montadom-IFRC**

## Priority risks to be addressed through early actions and their relationship to the threat

The effects caused by extreme rains impact many communities in different areas, such as loss of life, destruction of livelihoods and increase in diseases, such as gastrointestinal and skin diseases, among others.

Among the main risks associated with the threat of extreme rainfall and its effects, the Salvadoran Red Cross find:


- **Livelihoods:** Losses in the production of basic grains, especially affecting peasant families that depend on subsistence agriculture.
- **Hygiene and health:** People living in flood risk areas are affected by gastrointestinal diseases, vector-borne diseases, skin diseases, among others, as well as direct effects on mental health.
- **Access to safe water:** Limited access to water of adequate quantity and quality for human consumption.

## EARLY ACTION INTERVENTION


Overall objective of the intervention	Mitigate losses in livelihoods and impacts on the coverage of basic needs, as well as impacts on access to safe water, adequate sanitation and hygiene, through the implementation of anticipatory actions in populations exposed to extreme rainfall caused by Tropical Cyclones, in areas identified as high risk.
Potential geographical high-risk areas that the simplified EAP would target	The departments of Ahuachapán, La Paz, Sonsonate, Morazán, La Unión and Usulután stand out as potential high-risk geographic zones for extreme rains, particularly the area's most vulnerable to the impacts of extreme rains are the Pacific coast and the banks of the main bodies of water in these territories.
Who will be assisted through this operation and what criteria will be used for their selection?	<p>Inclusion criteria: individuals and families at risk due to the high exposure of their homes or livelihoods to the threat of extreme rainfall, with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. dependent on medium and small-scale subsistence livelihoods (agriculture and livestock), and/or</li> <li>ii. possible impact due to loss of personal items and increase in the prices of the basic food basket, and/or</li> <li>iii. limited access to water for human consumption, due to contamination of water sources (including wells) and cuts in water lines, and the risk of acute diarrheal diseases and dengue fever, leptospirosis, hepatitis and some types of dermatitis.</li> </ol> <p>Prioritization criteria: families likely to be affected will be prioritized considering vulnerability criteria such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single-parent households.</li> <li>• Households with school-age children.</li> <li>• Households with elderly people, pregnant women and/or disabled.</li> <li>• Households without regular income.</li> </ul>
Trigger(s) statement	<p>Trigger 1: The National Hurricane Center (NHC) issues a greater than 60% chance of a tropical storm or hurricane moving into the General Directorate of the Hazards and Natural Resources Observatory (DGOA) "emergency stage watch area" for the next 7 days.</p> <p>Trigger 2: DGOA forecast of extreme rainfall, associated with a tropical storm or hurricane, exceeding 200 mm accumulated for a 3-day horizon in the months of May through November.</p> <p>Note: Activator 1" and "Activator 2" are conditional, so "Activator 1" must be fulfilled to reach "Activator 2", the latter is the one that "Activates" the EAP and where the Early Actions are carried out. However, it should be considered that "Activator 1" could be reached previously, carrying out Early Actions that do not require cost for the EAP.</p>
Trigger threshold justification	<p>The sources of the forecasts are from the DGOA, which is the official entity in charge of issuing forecasts and reporting on extreme weather phenomena.</p> <p>Forecasts are disseminated by the DGOA and Civil Protection to the Salvadoran Red Cross (SRC) via email. Some rainfall forecast products are available from the DGOA at the link:</p> <p><a href="http://srt.marn.gob.sv/ih_pronostico.html">http://srt.marn.gob.sv/ih_pronostico.html</a></p>

	<p><a href="http://srt.marn.gob.sv/prob/18/4miembros/probabilidades.html">http://srt.marn.gob.sv/prob/18/4miembros/probabilidades.html</a></p> <p>The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) of the SRC will be responsible for monitoring forecast information. The information will reach the Program Directorate, which is responsible for the decision to activate the EAP.</p> <p>Note: The DGOA and COE-SRC shall be in constant contact and communication through access to the Technical Discussion (daily), mail, among others.</p>
Next steps – For National Societies that intend to develop a full EAP (Optional)	<p>The drafting of a complete EAP, including its budget, has been completed. Work will be carried out with the DGOA to verify the rainfall forecast. In the following months, the National Society will continue to provide technical assistance and connect the DGOA with the National Meteorological Institute (IMN) of Costa Rica to share experiences and expertise in terms of information and methodology.</p> <p>Analyze with the DGOA the inclusion of Tropical Depression as a possible Trigger 1, as well as to list zones within the "surveillance area in the emergency stage".</p>

## PLANNED INTERVENTION

	<b>Multipurpose Cash</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>CHF 97,533</b>	
		<b>Target people</b>	1,500 people	
<b>Indicator:</b>	# families supported with multipurpose cash transfers to meet their basic needs.	<b>Goal:</b>	300 families (1,500 people)	
<b>Readiness activities:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training and updating of volunteers in Cash Transfer Programs (CTP), articulated to the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach (year 1 and 2), workshops of 25 people per year.</li> <li>2. Update of feasibility/market study, and Financial Service Providers (FSP) for the CTP.</li> <li>3. Simulation or simulation of activation of the Simplified EAP.</li> </ol>			
<b>Prepositioning Activities:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prepositioning of transfer value and banking costs for 300 families.</li> </ol>			
<b>Prioritized Early Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Awareness-raising workshop on the use of cash transfers (activation), with a CEA approach.</li> <li>2. Delivery of 300 unconditional multipurpose cash transfers and exit surveys.</li> </ol>			


	<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH)</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>CHF 83,336</b>	
		<b>Target people</b>	2,000 people	
<b>Indicator:</b>	# people secure their drinking water and hygiene supplies.	<b>Goal:</b>	2,000 people	
<b>Readiness activities:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Technical training of National Intervention Teams (ENI) WASH personnel to conduct field evaluations of water quality and proper use of water treatment plants.</li> <li>2. Preparation of an awareness-raising workshop on proper water use and prevention of gastrointestinal diseases, with a CEA approach.</li> <li>3. Preparation of an awareness and training campaign for communities on hygiene promotion, including filter management and maintenance, household water treatment and safe storage, and addressing the risk of vector-borne diseases, with a CEA approach.</li> <li>4. Market and price monitoring (water containers, filters and chlorine) (No investment).</li> <li>5. Management and preparation of safe water transportation (tanker trucks) and water treatment plants to the communities.</li> </ol>			
<b>Prepositioning Activities:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development and validation of digital and printed educational material on hygiene and proper water management, awareness-raising workshops on the use of cash.</li> <li>2. Purchase of inputs for the elaboration of WASH (Potabilization), family kits (200 units).</li> <li>3. Purchase of supplies for water treatment at the water treatment plant.</li> </ol>			
<b>Prioritized Early Action:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assessments, treatment and distribution of safe water through the displacement of water treatment plants in the communities (travel and fuel).</li> <li>2. Awareness-raising and training campaigns for the community's hygiene promotion</li> <li>3. Mobilization of personnel and equipment to the field.</li> <li>4. Distribution of WASH Kits.</li> </ol>			

	<b>Community Engagement and Accountability (Secretariat Services)</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>CHF 7,026</b>	
		<b>Target people</b>	200 people Communities in the area of intervention	

<b>Indicator:</b>	# of people in the accountability process who have information and were consulted on early actions.	<b>Goal:</b>	200 people
<b>Readiness activities:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Context analysis and identification of key actors in the communities, including channel mapping.</li> <li>2. Establish participation and accountability (feedback) mechanisms, which may include focus groups, perception surveys, WhatsApp channels, telephone numbers or others, previously identified with the community.</li> <li>3. Develop community meetings to socialize the intervention, considering the participatory approach, during the community awareness and training sessions established in the "Multipurpose Cash" and "Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH) sectors, included in the budget of each sector.</li> <li>4. Institutional Workshop and general review of the EAP.</li> <li>5. Workshop with area managers to socialize and review the EAP (Year 1).</li> <li>6. Lessons learned workshop.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prepositioning Activities:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No planned activities.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized Early Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Validation and implementation of the feedback mechanism throughout the intervention, including implementation of beneficiary satisfaction surveys, based on the CEA approach.</li> <li>2. Socialization and validation of project implementation experiences in the territory, based on the CEA approach.</li> <li>3. Impact evaluation of distributions, field visits to obtain feedback from families and post-impact surveys, from the CEA approach.</li> </ol>		

## ENABLING APPROACHES

	<b>Partnership and Coordination</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>CHF 716</b>	
		<b>Target people</b>	40 people	
<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of coordination meetings with local stakeholders.	<b>Goal:</b>	2 meetings.	
<b>Readiness:</b>	1. Socialization and review of EAP implementation with community stakeholders and leaders, as well as National Society staff and volunteers, with a CEA approach.			
<b>Prepositioning Activities:</b>	1. No planned activities.			
<b>Prioritized Early Actions:</b>	2. Monitoring and follow-up meeting with local entities. 3. Closing meeting for the presentation of the report.			

	<b>Strengthening of the National Society</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>CHF 9,551</b>	
		<b>Target people</b>	50 people	
<b>Indicator:</b>	50% of the funds allocated to salaries of personnel involved in financial, purchasing, logistics and warehousing activities have been spent.	<b>Goal:</b>	4 activities	
<b>Readiness activities:</b>	1. National Society support costs.			
<b>Prepositioning Activities:</b>	1. No planned activities.			
<b>Prioritized Early Actions:</b>	1. National Society Support Costs.			

	<b>Secretariat Services.</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>CHF 21,012</b>	
		<b>Target people</b>		
<b>Indicator:</b>	# Number of field monitoring visits carried out.	<b>Goal:</b>	2 field monitoring visits	
<b>Readiness activities:</b>	1. Disaster Manager Salary. 2. PMER Officer Salary. 3. Finance Officer Salary.			
<b>Prepositioning Activities:</b>	1. No planned activities.			

<b>Prioritized Early Actions:</b>	1. Monitoring visits.
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## CONDITIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING EARLY ACTION

<p><b>Experience and/or capacity to implement early actions. Assumptions or minimum conditions necessary to meet early actions (including problems to be solved)</b></p>	<p>The Salvadoran Red Cross (SRC) has significant experience in disaster preparedness, attention and response. At the national level, it has 62 branches, the largest number of volunteers in the country (1,700 trained people) and a fleet of 63 ambulances, 1 rescue unit, 3 water tankers and 2 water purifiers, which are available to act when needed from the headquarters and its branches. One of the greatest strengths is the operational, logistical, response and personnel capacity, accountability and permanence (sustainability).</p> <p>The SRC has mechanisms in place to respond to major threats in coordination with Civil Protection, as part of the Special Operations Commission; however, anticipatory action is an approach that until 2021 has been incorporated as a topic of interest and has been established as part of its institutional strategic lines, as expressed in its Strategic and Development Plan 2022- 2026.</p> <p>The window of opportunity is wide and is related to the operational capabilities and presence in national networks, as well as the support that different organizations, embassies and participating national societies provide to strengthen the capacities of volunteer personnel and equipment.</p> <p>The strength of the National Society is to have an approved Strategic Development Plan 2022-2026, which allows the SRC to better function and have an updated vision, with risk and climate change management, early attention and preparedness, attention and response to adverse events.</p> <p>In the case of WaSH, one of the National Society strengths is the trained personnel and the teams that are mobilized to the different areas where there is an identified need and in coordination with Civil Protection. There are 2 water treatment plants, 2 of which can access difficult terrain on all-terrain vehicles, and 3 water tankers for safe water distribution.</p> <p>SRC has experience in implementing actions through cash transfers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2020 with the COVID project focused on volunteers and on families who had lost their jobs.</li> <li>• 2020 with the RRDA project, a practical workshop was held in which 36 families from the border in Ahuachapán were delivered.</li> <li>• 2021 of the ECHO Programmatic Partnership (ECHO-PP) project was delivered to families in risk management and families for human mobility.</li> <li>• 2022 the ECHO-PP project reached 1,193 families with cash transfers and 247 families in human mobility with gift cards.</li> <li>• In Spanish Red Cross projects related to protection, assistance has been provided with multi-purpose cash transfers.</li> <li>• In emergency operations with DREF, SRC has provided Cash Transfer Programs (CTP) support to families affected by storms Amanda and Julia.</li> <li>• SRC is currently updating its mapping of financial service providers to have different delivery mechanisms and providers for CTP distributions.</li> </ul>
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	<p>In addition, prevention, anticipation, preparedness, mitigation, response and rehabilitation actions, which are elements of integrated risk management, are being strengthened through the Crisis and Disaster Management Office.</p> <p>In addition, the SRC began the process of institutionalizing the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach, so that the different actions carried out integrate the different tools to ensure that communities are involved in decision making and/or considered as partners in addressing their context.</p> <p>It is important to note that the National Society belongs to the National Risk Management System of El Salvador and carries out actions in response to emergency and disaster events, as established in the matrix of institutional competencies of Civil Protection.</p>
<p><b>Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners, government agencies and others consulted for this simplified EAP</b></p>	<p>The General Directorate of Civil Protection (Civil Protection) is a public service responsible for preventing, mitigating and effectively attending to natural and anthropic disasters in the country, as well as deploying the public civil protection service in the event of such disasters, which must guarantee the life and physical integrity of people, as well as the safety of private and public property. The planning of the EAP has been accompanied by Civil Protection, who have contributed valuable information in its design and have participated in the validation of its content. It has a preponderant role in the coordination process in the event of an eventual activation. The Salvadoran Red Cross (SRC) is part of Civil Protection.</p> <p>Additionally, the General Directorate of the Hazards and Natural Resources Observatory (DGOA) is responsible for supporting environmental management and risk management through the systematic observation of hazards related to meteorological, hydrological, geological, oceanographic, water and air quality phenomena. The DGOA would be the entity responsible for issuing the predictions and/or forecasts of extreme accumulated rainfall to determine the best time to act, identifying the areas exposed to the greatest danger, having to send it with the anticipated time to Civil Protection. The construction of the activation mechanism, which includes the determination of thresholds and the selection of forecasts, has been carried out in agreement with the DGOA.</p> <p>The U.S. National Hurricane Center (NHC) is a division of the National Weather Service's Tropical Prediction Center, which monitors and forecasts the behavior of tropical depressions, tropical storms and hurricanes. NHC would be the entity that would issue a warning of the probability of a tropical storm or hurricane movement, through its communication channels.</p> <p>Also, the German Red Cross It contributes in the technical and methodological guidelines to elaborate this Simplified Early Action Plan, considering that it is the first of its nature formulated by the Salvadoran Red Cross.</p> <p>On its part, IFRC Climate Center it contributes with technical support for the selection of forecasts, definition of thresholds and activation mechanisms in collaboration with the DGOA.</p>

## BUDGET



## Early Action Protocol Summary

sEAP2024SV02 - Salvadorean Red Cross  
El Salvador: Extreme rainfall

### Operating Budget

	Readiness	Pre-Pos Stock	Early Action	TOTAL
<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>79,333</b>	<b>12,416</b>	<b>96,145</b>	<b>187,895</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0	0	0	0
Livelihoods	0	0	0	0
Multi-purpose Cash	38,547	0	58,986	97,533
Health	0	0	0	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	40,715	12,416	30,205	83,336
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0
Migration	0	0	0	0
Risk Red., Climate Adapt. and Recovery	0	0	0	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	72	0	6,954	7,026
Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>26,665</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,614</b>	<b>31,279</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	597	0	119	716
Secretariat Services	21,012	0	0	21,012
National Society Strengthening	5,056	0	4,495	9,551
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>105,998</b>	<b>12,416</b>	<b>100,759</b>	<b>219,174</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*

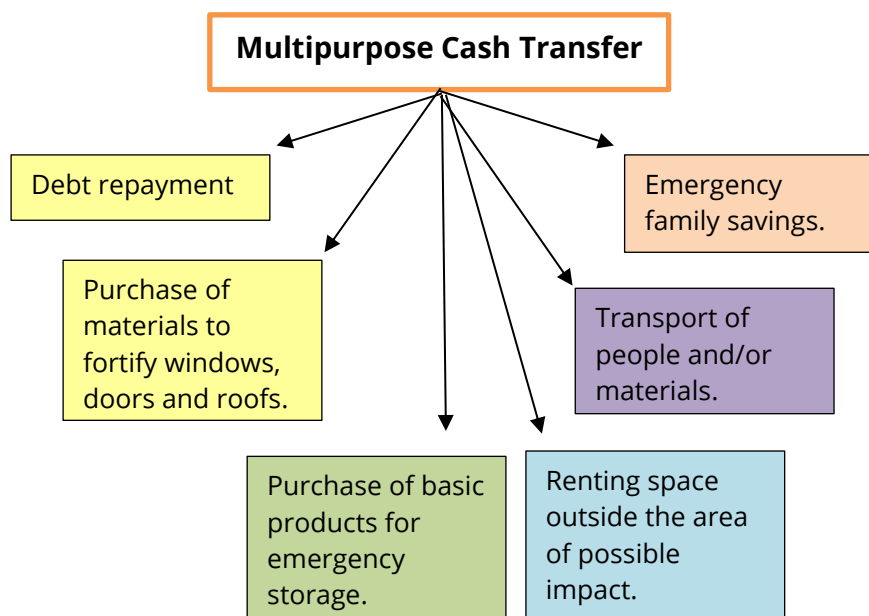
## Contact Information

For more information, especially related to the Simplified EAP, please contact:

- **Contact National Society:** Rene Aparicio, Director of Programs and Community Resilience, [rene.aparicio@cruzrojasal.org.sv](mailto:rene.aparicio@cruzrojasal.org.sv)
- **IFRC Project Manager:** Diana Oviedo, Programs and Operations Coordinator, [diana.oviedo@ifrc.org](mailto:diana.oviedo@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Focal Point in Geneva:** Malika Noisette, DREF Senior Officer (anticipatory pillar), [malika.noisette@ifrc.org](mailto:malika.noisette@ifrc.org)

## ANNEXES

### Annex 1. Potential use of Multipurpose Cash Transfer and calculation of transfer amount.



Reference for calculation of transfer amount				
No.	Item	Unit	Unit price (USD)	Value (USD)
1.	Basic Food Basket	1 for a household of 5 persons.	190.0891	190.0891
Rounded value				190.00
<b>Total (USD)</b>				<b>190.00</b>

The basic food basket was updated on the official website of the government of El Salvador taking only the value of a basic food basket that has not been expanded. [https://onec.bcr.gob.sv/ipc\\_consulta/ipc\\_dat.asp](https://onec.bcr.gob.sv/ipc_consulta/ipc_dat.asp)