



Women affected by floods receive assistance. La Paz Municipality. Photo: SRC

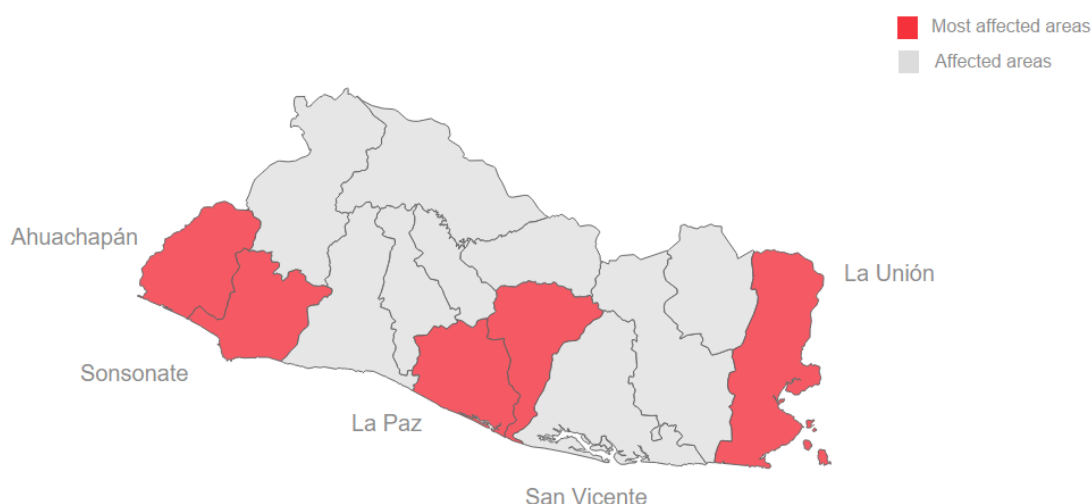
Appeal: MDRSV016	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 403,772	Hazard: Flood	Crisis Category: Yellow
Glide Number: 2024-000098	People at Risk: 8,570 people	People Targeted: 8,570 people	People Assisted: 8,570 people
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 30-06-2024	Operational End Date: 31-12-2024	Total Operating Timeframe: 6 months
Targeted Regions: Ahuachapán, Chalatenango, Cuscatlán, La Paz, La Unión, San Vicente, Santa Ana, Sonsonate			

The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Description of the Event



Low pressure / El Salvador 2024



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Produced by IM Team.

Map of areas affected due to low pressure system. Source: IFRC.

Date of event

23-07-2024

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, which prompted the declaration of a nationwide green alert. During this period, a substantial flow of humidity from the Pacific affected the Salvadoran territory, resulting in moderate to heavy rains.

By 16 June, rainfall had intensified, reaching very heavy and persistent levels, particularly in coastal areas and the volcanic mountain range. This led to multiple landslides that affected homes and roads, as well as overflowing rivers that caused flooding. Additionally, accelerated winds with speeds of 20 to 40 km/h and gusts 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 16 and 18 June, 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.

Due to the constant rains in El Salvador, the humid conditions and accumulation of water led to a significant increase in dengue cases. These conditions were ideal for the proliferation of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, the disease vector, which generated a worrying increase in the number of people affected. Since the end of June, according to data from epidemiological week 30, the dengue situation became concerning, with 472 confirmed cases and a rising trend, including 2 cases of severe dengue and 6 deaths.

In this context, the General Directorate of Civil Protection, based on epidemiological bulletin No. 26 on dengue issued by the Ministry of



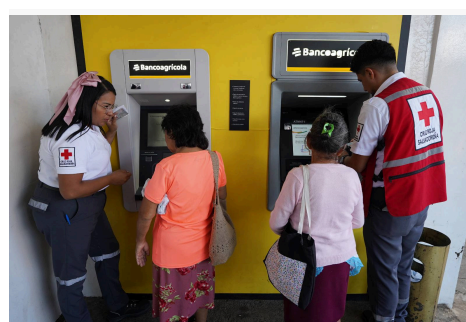
Health, declared a national red alert for dengue on 2 July 2024 (2). In response to this situation, national authorities urged all national and international organizations present in the country to coordinate efforts to develop joint actions within the framework of the alert and thus avoid duplication of efforts. Following the red alert declaration, the Ministry of Health held meetings to determine the specific requirements to be requested from organizations active in the country. Initially, the Ministry verbally requested the National Society to extend its coverage to three departments (Chalatenango, Cuscatlán, and Santa Ana), which were initially affected by the rains and then also by the increase in dengue cases. Subsequently, on 23 July, the Ministry made a written request to donate basic supplies, including mosquito nets, as part of the national strategy for dengue prevention and control.



Women reached with a personal hygiene kit. October 2024. Source: SRC



Data verification of people to receive assistance. September 2024. Source: SRC



Women reached with CVA Program in Sonsonate. November 2025. Source: SRC

Scope and Scale

Since 16 June, El Salvador faced a National Emergency due to heavy rains that saturated most of the territory, exceeding the monthly average rainfall. The most affected areas included 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 caused landslides, flooding in urban and rural areas, road blockages, river overflows, high winds, and high tides along the coasts.

As of 24 June, 369 homes had been affected, 3,924 people had been sheltered, and 19 deaths had been reported. El Salvador's Civil Protection responded to 1,975 incidents, including 726 downed trees, 544 obstructed roads, 248 landslides, and numerous floods and damaged structures (3). The rains disproportionately affected vulnerable populations such as children, pregnant women, the elderly, and people with disabilities. With additional rainfall expected, hundreds of people were being evacuated from high-risk areas to 74 active shelters prepared by the Government of El Salvador.

This situation highlighted the increasing complexity and impact of climate change, which intensified adverse weather events and disproportionately affected the most vulnerable communities. In comparison to previous events, El Salvador suffered the impact of Tropical Storm Julia in 2022, which brought winds between 40 and 70 kilometers per hour. Precipitation records showed 182.4 mm in La Libertad Department, 203.8 mm in Panchimalco, 166 mm in Guatagigüa (Morazán), and 112.4 mm within 24 hours in the municipalities of Caluco, Izalco, and Armenia in the department of Sonsonate.

The reported impact of Tropical Storm Julia was also significant. At the peak of the emergency, 2,837 people were sheltered. Over 100,000 quintals of agricultural products were placed at risk, and 10,292 blocks of crops were potentially affected. The storm also caused 606 downed trees, 161 affected houses, 418 obstructed roads, 324 landslides, 45 overflowed rivers, 26 collapsed walls, 16 damaged vehicles, and 10 deaths. While both events had a notable impact on El Salvador, the June 2024 floods appeared to have caused more severe consequences in terms of human loss and displacement. The floods resulted in at least 19 deaths and left two people missing. Nearly 4,000 people were evacuated. The country experienced urban flooding, flash floods that caused secondary rivers to overflow into main channels, land flooding in coastal areas, and landslides in mountainous regions. Nearly 600 Salvadorans were left homeless, and 46 landslides were recorded in different parts of the country.

Additionally, according to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Latin America and the Caribbean faced what was likely the "worst dengue season" in 2024, driven by the combination of the El Niño phenomenon and climate change. In the specific case of El Salvador, the latest available report corresponding to epidemiological week 30 revealed an alarming dengue situation. There were 472 confirmed cases with an increasing trend, including two cases of severe dengue and six deaths. All reported cases involved individuals under 19 years of age, and 60% of them were children under nine. The circulating virus serotypes included DEN-1, DEN-2, DEN-3, and DEN-4, with DEN-3 predominating.

This public health crisis was exacerbated by climatic conditions, especially the rains and flooding, which created ideal conditions for the proliferation of mosquitoes. Affected areas such as Ahuachapán (north, center, and south), La Paz, San Vicente, Sonsonate, Chalatenango, and Santa Ana experienced varying degrees of impact, but the risk remained latent. The rains created optimal conditions for mosquito

breeding, especially through stagnant water that served as ideal breeding grounds. Additionally, affected communities faced increased exposure to mosquitoes due to disruptions in basic services and lack of safe housing. The moisture and decaying organic matter in flooded areas further favored mosquito reproduction.

In terms of the larval index, municipalities such as La Unión, San Vicente, Chalatenango, Cuscatlán, and Santa Ana remained within 4% of the national average, while other prioritized municipalities exceeded this figure, confirming their classification as high-risk areas. The relationship between flooding and vector proliferation was evident, underscoring the urgency of coordinated interventions to reduce these risks and protect vulnerable populations.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Civil Protection of El Salvador: Affected by rains	https://www.proteccioncivil.gob.sv/2024/07/03/alerta-roja-a-nivel-nacional-por-dengue-03-julio-2024/
2. Civil Protection of El Salvador - National Emergency Declaration	https://www.proteccioncivil.gob.sv/2024/06/16/estado-de-emergencia-nacional-por-la-zonadeconvergencia-intertropical-y-campo-depresionariosobre-centroamerica-16-junio-2024/
3. National red alert for dengue	https://www.proteccioncivil.gob.sv/2024/07/03/alerta-roja-a-nivel-nacional-por-dengue-03-julio-2024/

National Society Actions

Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation?	No
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IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The formulation of this IFRC-DREF was supported and accompanied by the IFRC Central America Country Cluster Delegation team, ensuring the effective collaboration of the National Society throughout the process.
Participating National Societies	The Salvadorean Red Cross Society requested rapid action funds from the American Red Cross to support the departments of La Libertad and San Salvador. In parallel, support was 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 had already carried out previous interventions. These funds were complementary and focused on different geographic areas in relation to this IFRC-DREF.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

Although the ICRC was present in the country, it did not provide any collaboration in the planning of this IFRC-DREF, nor was any specific support planned on its part for its implementation.
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Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
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<p>National authorities</p>	<p>The General Directorate of Civil Protection activated all sectoral technical commissions, including the Sectoral Technical Emergency Commission, of which the Salvadorean Red Cross Society was a member, and declared a nationwide red alert to coordinate and optimize the emergency response.</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources constantly updated forecasts and issued special reports on the situation, in addition to equipping shelters to cope with adverse weather conditions.</p> <p>The Ministry of Education suspended classes at all levels, both in public and private institutions across the country, to ensure the safety of students and teaching staff.</p> <p>The Ministry of Health activated the Public Health Emergency Operations Center (EOC) 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, requested the Legislative Assembly to decree a State of Emergency due to forecasts of imminent impact. As a result of the effects of the Intertropical Convergence Zone and a low-pressure area over Central America, the Legislative Assembly declared a national state of emergency.</p> <p>Following the issuance of the red alert for dengue on 3 July, 2024, the General Directorate of Civil Protection, in coordination with the Ministry of Health, launched a national priority fumigation campaign in 30 districts with the highest rates of confirmed dengue cases, located both in the Metropolitan Area of San Salvador and in other parts of the country. The campaign involved the participation of Departmental, Municipal, and Community Civil Protection Commissions. During this campaign, abate was distributed to families whose homes were fumigated.</p> <p>Subsequently, verification inspections were carried out to ensure that mosquito breeding sites had been eliminated properly. The Ministry of Health established technical guidelines for the fight against dengue fever.</p>
<p>UN or other actors</p>	<p>The Humanitarian Country Team held coordination meetings with various humanitarian assistance agencies in collaboration with the National Civil Protection System to ensure a unified and effective response. Meanwhile, the media played a crucial role in disseminating updates on the alert levels, helping to keep the population informed about the situation and the necessary precautionary measures.</p> <p>Additionally, in the context of the national dengue red alert declaration, the Humanitarian Country Team coordinated internal actions to meet the requirements for equipment and supplies needed to strengthen the response to the dengue emergency. The request was made directly to the United Nations Resident Coordinator by the El Salvador Agency for International Cooperation.</p>

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

The National Civil Protection System was an inter-institutional structure led by the General Directorate of Civil Protection. This system facilitated the effective coordination of first response institutions during emergency situations. Within this framework, the Health Emergency Operations Center played 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 Society 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 Society has identified several significant gaps during the response to the low-pressure and flooding situation affecting the country. The shortage of essential medical supplies is one of the main ones, making it difficult to provide adequate medical care in the most isolated and severely affected areas. The lack of personal protective equipment for staff and volunteers in the field increases the risk of disease transmission.

There is a need to strengthen health promotion and prevention campaigns in response to emerging diseases due to this meteorological impact, such as vector-borne diseases, waterborne, respiratory and dermatological diseases, to mitigate their impact during the rainy season. Mosquito breeding sites are a persistent problem, influenced by factors such as the accumulation of water in open containers and building structures that facilitate water stagnation, particularly in communities with poor housing infrastructure.

Socioeconomic factors play a role in the proliferation of breeding sites, as low-income areas often lack the resources necessary for effective maintenance, and high population density complicates waste management and access to basic services such as water and sanitation. Breeding sites in cryptic locations, such as waste or abandoned areas, add to the complexity of vector control.

The population in the target areas of intervention shows limited knowledge about dengue transmission and prevention, which highlights the need to improve education on how to prevent this disease and encourage the adoption of preventive practices, especially among priority groups such as the informal sector, school-age children, and people who care for users with reduced mobility.

In addition, it is necessary to improve the identification of warning signs and symptoms of dengue to facilitate early and effective detection, to recognize when immediate medical attention is required, and to improve community surveillance for rapid detection and response to outbreaks.

Finally, the magnitude of the psychological and traumatic impact that climate emergencies can have on response teams highlights the importance of strengthening mental health and psychosocial support services in these situations.



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 Society 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.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

Through this IFRC-DREF allocation, the Salvadorean Red Cross Society sought to contribute to the national low-pressure emergency response and to address the increase in dengue cases by providing direct support to cover the immediate needs of 8,570 people (1,714 families). This support focused on 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, La Unión, Santa Ana, Cuscatlán, and Chalatenango for a period of six months.

By the end of the operation, a total of 13,673 people were reached through the various planned activities.



Operation strategy rationale

The Salvadorean Red Cross implemented a comprehensive operational strategy to address the national emergency caused by a low-pressure system that affected multiple departments in the country. This strategy focused 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). Activities were carried out in the departments of Ahuachapán, Sonsonate, La Paz, San Vicente, La Unión, Santa Ana, Cuscatlán, and Chalatenango over a period of six months. Initially affected by the rains, the last three departments also experienced an increase in dengue cases due to conditions favorable for the proliferation of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, the main vector of dengue.

The prevention and management of dengue were crucial, especially in areas initially impacted by rains and floods, where humid conditions and stagnant water facilitated mosquito breeding. The implementation of dengue control and prevention measures in all eight affected departments was vital not only to reduce transmission and the impact of the disease but also to protect vulnerable communities by minimizing health complications and the costs associated with treatment and emergency medical responses. It was essential to develop and implement specific strategies in these areas to break the transmission chain and ensure public health. Moreover, these actions aligned with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, ensuring that the interventions were consistent with national health policies and effectively responded to local needs.

Detailed sector strategies:

SHELTER, HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

In the context of the heavy rains and floods in El Salvador, it was essential to carry out immediate response actions to mitigate the impact on the affected communities. Damage and needs assessment was the first critical step in understanding the extent of the devastation and prioritizing interventions. Next, the distribution of comfort kits, which included blankets and mattresses, provided immediate relief to those affected, improved their temporary living conditions, and reduced the risk of diseases related to exposure to adverse conditions. Replenishment of these kits was essential to maintain continuous assistance, especially in the prolonged stages of the emergency. In addition, the purchase and distribution of warm baby kits, which included blankets, standard size pajamas, socks, and hats, was crucial to protect the most vulnerable from low temperatures, avoiding additional health complications in this high-risk group.

MULTIPURPOSE CASH TRANSFERS

The Cash Transfer Program (CTP) played a crucial role in emergency response. Beginning with a feasibility study, this program assessed the viability of providing direct cash assistance to affected families. Once feasibility was confirmed, it was planned to distribute USD 400 to 250 selected families, and a similar amount to 50 vulnerable individuals, including people with disabilities, the elderly, and victims of violence. In addition, direct support was provided to 10 National Society volunteers who had also been affected, with a one-time distribution of USD 400 each. The implementation of CTP awareness workshops, aligned with the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach, strengthened transparency and community participation. Post-distribution satisfaction surveys were developed to measure the effectiveness of the program, and specific trainings were conducted for volunteers involved in the distributions.

HEALTH

Various technical and strategic measures were planned to mitigate the impacts on the health and well-being of the affected population. These included the provision of pre-hospital care and first response services, which were essential for immediate medical emergencies. Fumigation campaigns were organized and the repair of thermal foggers was budgeted, thus contributing to control the proliferation of vectors in line with the Ministry of Health guidelines in view of the national dengue alert. In addition, the Salvadorean Red Cross Society distributed 2,094 mosquito nets treated with repellent. This initiative was aligned with the Ministry of Health strategy for dengue prevention and was culturally accepted and implemented by the communities. In response to a specific request from the Ministry of Health, 1,000 of these nets were delivered directly to them for distribution at the three levels of health care nationwide. The remaining 1,094 nets were provided as support to people who, during the course of the activities, presented symptoms compatible with dengue and other arboviruses. This strategy was complemented with the distribution of individual repellents and the implementation of community psychosocial support workshops, along with the distribution of the corresponding kits. Community health and first aid training workshops were conducted for volunteers. At the same time, workshops were held in educational centers and 'La Untadita' kits were distributed. Educational actions were reinforced through a community radio campaign and the distribution of printed materials. Psychosocial support workshops were also conducted to strengthen the resilience of staff and volunteers.

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Several actions were planned to ensure access to safe water and promote hygiene. These included the procurement and distribution of water filters and drums, purifiers, and specific hygiene kits. Hygiene promotion workshops were organized, with printed educational materials. The programmed distribution of drinking water ensured that all affected people had access to safe sources, essential to prevent waterborne diseases.

PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION (PGI)



These actions included community workshops designed to raise awareness of the importance of integrating gender and inclusion perspectives. Workshops promoted equitable and safe practices. An awareness campaign on PGI issues was implemented through social media to foster collective action around protection and inclusion.

RISK REDUCTION, CLIMATE ADAPTATION, AND RECOVERY

The National Society planned measures to contribute to disaster risk management. These included the development and distribution of informative materials and coordination of evacuations and search and rescue operations. These actions were crucial to ensure safety and minimize impact during adverse events.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA)

Community accountability days were organized to facilitate transparency and exchange of information. During these meetings, selection mechanisms, operational changes, and progress were discussed to strengthen trust and cooperation.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Recycling awareness campaigns and workshops were implemented to promote sustainable waste management practices. Workshops taught effective techniques, fostering responsibility and community participation.

STRENGTHENING OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

Several actions were planned to ensure efficient operations. These included recruitment of personnel, procurement of visibility materials and rescue equipment, and purchase of office supplies. A lessons learned workshop was conducted to improve strategies based on the current emergency.

It was important to highlight that the Salvadorean Red Cross Society implemented a coordinated financial strategy to maximize the impact of its intervention during the national emergency. Rapid action funds were requested from the American Red Cross specifically to provide support to the departments of La Libertad and San Salvador.

Simultaneously, additional support was 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 had already taken place. These funds were designated for geographic areas other than those covered by this IFRC-DREF, thus ensuring that there was no duplication of actions or areas of operation. The National Society remained committed to maintaining effective coordination to ensure efficient resource management and to avoid overlapping efforts.

Targeting Strategy

Who was targeted by this operation?

This IFRC-DREF operation aimed to provide direct assistance to 1,714 families in communities across the eight departments most affected by both the rains and floods, as well as the dengue outbreak. The families assisted, predominantly low-income, lived in areas susceptible to flooding and landslides, with many lacking adequate housing and consistent access to basic services such as potable water and sanitation. The operation also focused on families with a high incidence of dengue cases, which were identified as a priority. In addition, special attention was given to groups in vulnerable situations—such as children, adolescents, older adults, pregnant women, and people with physical disabilities—who were disproportionately affected by climatic emergencies and dengue.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

To ensure equitable and effective distribution of assistance in response to the rains, floods, and dengue in El Salvador, the National Society established the following selection criteria to identify families that would be assisted through IFRC-DREF actions:

- (a) Families that have suffered total or partial loss of their homes due to inclement weather and that may be unsafe or unsanitary after the floods.
- b) Families who lack access to safe drinking 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, older adults, pregnant women and people with physical disabilities.



e) Families belonging to communities in departments with high rates of dengue fever according to epidemiological reports on dengue fever issued by the Ministry of Health.

The National Society also considered families that, in addition to meeting some or all of the above criteria, were geographically isolated or belonged to communities with specific characteristics that required a particular intervention approach.

Total Assisted Population

Assisted Women	3,467	Rural	95%
Assisted Girls (under 18)	1,057	Urban	5%
Assisted Men	2,935	People with disabilities (estimated)	5%
Assisted Boys (under 18)	1,111		
Total Population Assisted	8,570		
Total Targeted Population	8,570		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	No
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	No
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	No
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	No

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
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.
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.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:



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

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Implementation



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 21,668

Targeted Persons: 500

Assisted Persons: 1,700

Targeted Male: 575

Targeted Female: 1,125

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of people reached through the distribution of comfort kits (blankets and mats).	400	1,600
Number of people reached through the distribution of warm kits for babies.	100	100

Narrative description of achievements

As part of the humanitarian response to the floods, the Salvadorean Red Cross distributed a total of 400 comfort kits, which included mattresses and blankets (consisting of four items per family, depending on household composition). This intervention reached 1,600 people directly, exceeding the initial target set in the indicator, which was based on the assumption of one kit per family (i.e., 400 individuals). By adapting the distribution strategy to reflect actual family sizes, the response achieved broader and more effective coverage.

Additionally, 100 winter kits were distributed to babies aged 6 to 12 months. These included hypoallergenic blankets, socks, hats, clothing, and other essential items to protect infants from harsh weather conditions.

The distributions were carried out in the departments of La Paz, San Vicente, and La Unión, targeting families residing in temporary shelters following the floods. The identification of the most vulnerable households was conducted in coordination with Civil Protection representatives, which enhanced targeting accuracy and ensured that the assistance reached those in greatest need.

Lessons Learnt

- The accurate determination of necessary items through the Damage and Needs Assessment (EDAN) ensured that humanitarian aid was more relevant and effective, meeting the specific needs of the affected population and optimizing the use of available resources.
- Collaboration with key actors such as Civil Protection facilitated the identification of the most vulnerable families, improving coverage and reducing the risk of duplication in the distribution of relief items.

Challenges

- There were challenges in promptly identifying beneficiaries due to the specific age range (6 to 12 months), which limited the speed of kit distribution.





Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 133,437

Targeted Persons: 1,550

Assisted Persons: 1,550

Targeted Male: 562

Targeted Female: 988

Indicators

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

Narrative description of achievements

The Salvadorean Red Cross coordinated closely with the General Directorate of Civil Protection, which recommended prioritizing the departments of Ahuachapán and Sonsonate for the implementation of the Cash Transfer Program (CTP), as they were among the most severely affected by the rains and had not yet received assistance from other humanitarian organizations. Subsequently, coordination meetings were held with municipal authorities, National Society branches, and local communities to present the selection criteria and ensure a transparent process.

Through door-to-door surveys, the communities of Zapua, Hacienda Sihuanango, Barra Salada, and La Esperancita were identified as the highest priority. In these locations, selected individuals received a one-time cash transfer of \$400.00. The entire process was carried out in accordance with the standards and procedures established by the National Society and the IFRC for CTP interventions.

This action was particularly relevant in the context of the flood emergency, as cash transfers provided people with the freedom to meet their most immediate needs independently, based on their own priorities. This approach not only enabled a more relevant response but also contributed to preserving the dignity of affected individuals during a time of heightened vulnerability.

Through this intervention, 300 cash transfers (300 families) were distributed, reaching a total of 1,500 people. Priority was given to individuals with chronic illnesses, disabilities, older adults, survivors of violence, and those whose vulnerability had been exacerbated by the floods.

The informational content on the Cash Transfer Program was modified to include answers to common concerns raised by the community, such as appropriate use of the money, safety measures, and available assistance channels. More accessible and contextualized messages were developed and shared in coordination with local leaders using both printed and digital tools, which helped strengthen transparency throughout the process.

In addition, recognizing that several volunteers had also been affected by the emergency, the National Society, in coordination with the Directorate of Volunteering and local branches, developed a database to identify those in the most critical situations. Based on specific selection criteria, a one-time cash transfer of \$400.00 was provided to each prioritized volunteer. This action supported 10 volunteers whose conditions directly impacted their households, reaching a total of 50 people.

The Salvadorean Red Cross conducted a post-distribution survey with 178 who received the assistance, most of whom confirmed that the National Society had consulted them in advance regarding the most appropriate mechanism for receiving the cash transfer. However, 21% reported not being aware of the selection criteria used for this type of assistance.

Additionally, 93% of respondents stated that they had no difficulty accessing their benefits, largely due to awareness-raising sessions where they were guided through the steps to withdraw the cash at ATMs. During these meetings, communities self-organized to manage



the logistics of traveling to the banks, which further facilitated access.

Regarding how the funds were used, 74% of respondents indicated that the assistance was used to purchase food, 11% for medical expenses including doctor visits, and the remainder used the funds to pay debts, purchase hygiene and household cleaning supplies, pay rent, and cover other basic needs.

Lessons Learnt

- The implementation of cash transfer programs was hindered by complex administrative procedures, both internal and external to the National Society. These bureaucratic processes led to significant delays in the disbursement of funds to beneficiaries.
- Flexibility in adapting selection criteria and assistance modalities was key to responding to the specific needs of the affected population.

Challenges

- The implementation of cash transfer programs was hindered by complex administrative procedures, both internal and external to the National Society. These bureaucratic processes led to significant delays in the disbursement of funds to people affected.



Budget: CHF 76,258
Targeted Persons: 8,570
Assisted Persons: 13,673
Targeted Male: 4,421
Targeted Female: 9,252

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of people reached with health actions in emergencies (pre-hospital care, mental health, fumigation campaigns, etc.)	8,570	13,673
Number of people reached with psychosocial support kits.	1,000	687
Number of people reached through the distribution of Untadita kits.	1,000	2,311
Number of children reached through educational sessions in schools.	500	1,431
People reached with dissemination material on hygiene promotion and dengue prevention.	8,570	16,585
Branches reached with medical supplies for first aid kits.	54	0

Narrative description of achievements

In response to the rise in dengue cases, the Salvadorean Red Cross, in coordination with the Ministry of Health, implemented a comprehensive strategy that combined vector control campaigns, fumigation days, and the distribution of prevention supplies. These efforts were conducted with the support of the community health units of Chalatenango, Cuscatlán, and Santa Ana, reaching a total of 13,673 people. Although this figure exceeded the initial target, the increase was the result of strategic adjustments made in response to identified demands and emerging needs on the ground. This flexibility enabled the implementation of localized and relevant actions in the most affected communities.

As part of the integrated approach, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) was prioritized due to the emotional impact of the floods. A total of 687 individuals who expressed a need for psychosocial support were identified and provided with age-appropriate Psychosocial Support. These kits included items such as crayons, mandala books, storybooks, and stress balls, which supported



emotional recovery following direct contact with National Society volunteers. The number reached was below initial projections due to lower-than-expected demand.

Complementary to these actions, educational sessions were carried out in schools to inform children and adolescents about flood preparedness and dengue prevention. These sessions covered topics such as the definition of dengue, its symptoms, modes of transmission, and practical prevention measures both at home and in schools. As a result, 1,431 children and adolescents were reached—exceeding the original target due to increased demand from educational institutions.

In support of dengue prevention and improved hygiene conditions following the floods, 2,311 “La Untadita” kits (containing powdered soap, scrubbing brushes, bleach, etc.) were distributed. These were targeted at households observed to lack proper cleaning supplies during home visits and fumigation rounds, conducted jointly with Ministry of Health staff. This exceeded the initial plan and reached 11,555 people, thanks to cost-saving procurement that allowed for the purchase of additional kits without compromising quality.

To ensure effective dissemination of hygiene and vector control messages, the Salvadorean Red Cross, in coordination with the Health and WASH technical teams, the Communications Department, and the CEA focal point, developed a range of information materials. These included leaflets, flipcharts, and brochures promoting personal, household, and community hygiene practices, as well as dengue prevention in various social settings.

The materials were widely distributed during home visits, school sessions, and community activities, indirectly reaching an estimated 16,585 people—surpassing initial targets due to their adaptability and accessibility. Based on feedback collected during community accountability sessions, key messages were further reviewed and simplified to improve clarity, especially regarding dengue symptoms and prevention. Plain language and relatable examples were prioritized, and the revised messages were validated with community leaders and disseminated through workshops and diverse printed formats.

Initially, the operation also planned to strengthen the first aid and pre-hospital care capacity of National Society branches by providing supplies to replenish emergency medical kits. However, due to internal delays and complexity of IFRC procurement requirements, the process could not be completed in time, and the purchase was ultimately cancelled to avoid late and irrelevant delivery.

Lessons Learnt

- Providing differentiated materials for children and adults enhanced the impact of psychosocial support interventions and ensured greater acceptance and usefulness.
- Achieving cost savings in the acquisition of La Untadita kits made it possible to reach more families than originally planned without compromising quality.

Challenges

- Obtaining approval for the purchase of medical kit supplies proved to be a complex and obstacle-ridden process, which ultimately led to the cancellation of the procurement and left branch-level emergency kits without reinforcement.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 63,053

Targeted Persons: 8,570

Assisted Persons: 13,745

Targeted Male: 4,810

Targeted Female: 8,935

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
People reached with Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH) actions.	2,000	11,880
People reached with hygiene kits.	2,000	853



Families reached with water treatment supplies.	200	240
People reached through safe water distribution.	8,570	1,865

Narrative description of achievements

To help address the needs arising from the floods, the Salvadorean Red Cross distributed a total of 853 differentiated hygiene kits, including family kits, baby kits, elderly care kits, and women's hygiene kits. A smaller quantity of kits was procured after identification visits revealed that the number of people who actually required them was lower than the initially planned target. This approach enabled the tailoring of assistance to the specific needs of different population groups, ensuring a more inclusive and relevant response.

As part of the integrated emergency response, the National Society also distributed 2,376 water filters and storage containers, prioritizing households with critical needs for safe water access for both consumption and daily hygiene practices. These distributions were guided by a joint needs assessment with Civil Protection and validated through household surveys, allowing for a targeted and evidence-based selection of beneficiaries.

Through these distributions, 11,880 people were reached, exceeding the initial target. This was made possible by efficient use of the budget and engaging suppliers who offered quality products at lower costs, allowing the operation to expand coverage using unspent budget lines.

Prior to distribution, live demonstrations were carried out to show the contents, care, and proper use of the kits and filters. These were complemented by informational sessions on personal, family, and community hygiene practices, dengue prevention, and guidance on how to act if symptoms appear, discouraging self-medication.

In addition, to further ensure access to safe water, the National Society distributed water purification sachets to 240 families, previously provided with filters and containers, selected based on high levels of vulnerability.

Messages related to the use of filters, water storage, and hygiene practices were adjusted after recurring questions were identified during community meetings. Visual instructions and practical demonstrations were reinforced, especially for the proper use of purifiers and handwashing techniques. This information was shared through printed materials and interactive activities at strategic community points.

During the initial response phase, the National Society provided safe water to 1,865 people sheltered in Jiquilisco. Although this number was lower than planned, it was due to the fact that other shelters were already receiving water from different humanitarian actors.

As a complementary action, the National Society procured 2,094 mosquito nets, which were distributed to at-risk families identified during prioritization visits to affected individuals. In addition, 1,781 mosquito nets were donated to the Ministry of Health in support of its national dengue prevention strategy. This donation was made in response to an official request from the Ministry, aligned with its national list of priority supplies.

Lessons Learnt

- Tailoring kits to the specific needs of different population groups enhances the relevance and acceptance of assistance.
- Coordination with local authorities and the use of household surveys strengthen targeting and efficiency.
- Efficient use of budget lines enables scale-up without compromising quality.

Challenges

- Inadequate selection of supplies may lead to rejection, limited use, or even unintentional harm if not aligned with the actual needs or sensitivities of specific population groups.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 4,815

Targeted Persons: 8,570

Assisted Persons: 382,400

Targeted Male: 114,720

Targeted Female: 267,680



Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
People reached through PGI-related actions (community level/social networks).	3,570	382,400

Narrative description of achievements

As part of the response to the floods and in the context of the national dengue emergency declaration, the Salvadorean Red Cross launched a comprehensive communication campaign using a variety of channels, including radio, social media, and in-person sessions. The objective was to ensure the dissemination of key messages on how to act during floods, the role of communities in prevention, personal, family, and community hygiene promotion, as well as practical dengue prevention actions—covering symptoms, warning signs, and where to seek help when needed.

The campaign was tailored to the demographic, cultural, and contextual characteristics of the target population and used accessible, everyday language based on questions and expressions commonly used by communities. This approach helped improve understanding and relevance of the information shared.

Through this strategy, the campaign indirectly reached 382,400 people, significantly surpassing the original target. The use of multiple communication channels enabled broader and more diverse outreach, reinforcing a people-centered communication approach.

Lessons Learnt

- Adapting language and content to local expressions enhances understanding and ownership of key messages.
- Using multiple communication channels significantly expands the reach of the response.

Challenges

- Accurately measuring the qualitative impact of messaging on community behavior remains a challenge.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 18,228

Targeted Persons: 8,570

Assisted Persons: 1,540

Targeted Male: 673

Targeted Female: 867

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Families reached with awareness talks on risks and practical actions for disaster response.	3,570	240
Families reached with dissemination material on awareness of adaptation practices in the face of climate change.	3,570	0
People reached with evacuation, search and/or rescue services.	1,300	1,300

Narrative description of achievements

During the initial response phase, the Salvadorean Red Cross assisted 1,300 people through evacuation, search, and rescue services—primarily preventive evacuations conducted in coordination with the Shelter Directorate and the General Directorate of Civil Protection.



These interventions were critical to safeguarding the lives of individuals at risk, particularly in communities vulnerable to floods and landslides in the departments of Sonsonate, La Paz, and La Unión.

As part of a comprehensive response, the National Society also conducted community awareness sessions on disaster risk reduction and practical response measures, with a focus on floods. These sessions, targeting families in the most affected communities of the Sonsonate, La Paz, and La Unión departments, reached a total of 240 people. Although this number was lower than originally planned, it was due to many residents being occupied with restoring their livelihoods or lacking the time to participate.

The initial plan also included the development and printing of informational materials for distribution during the sessions. However, based on feedback from the communities themselves, it was decided to suspend this activity, as participants expressed a preference for interactive discussions over printed materials.

Lessons Learnt

- Collaborative work with Civil Protection and the Shelter Directorate enabled timely and efficient evacuations, contributing to risk reduction in high-exposure zones.
- Adapting the strategy based on direct community feedback—such as preferring talks over printed materials—improved participation and strengthened the impact of key messages.

Challenges

- The recovery of livelihoods and other daily priorities reduced participation in planned awareness activities, requiring flexible scheduling and outreach approaches.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 1,772
Targeted Persons: 8,570
Assisted Persons: 154
Targeted Male: 67
Targeted Female: 87

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of community accountability days held.	2	2

Narrative description of achievements

With the objective of strengthening transparency and promoting community learning, the Salvadorean Red Cross organized two accountability sessions in communities affected by the floods. During these meetings, the selection criteria used for distributions were reviewed, along with a comparison between planned and achieved targets. These sessions also provided participatory spaces where individuals could share their perceptions of the implementation process and offer suggestions or recommendations for future actions.

These activities were essential for rebuilding trust, ensuring community engagement, and reinforcing the connection between affected populations and the humanitarian response. A total of 154 people were directly reached. Although this number was lower than the initial target due to limited availability of community members during the emergency period, this was addressed through complementary efforts.

Using the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach, the National Society also supported the review of key messages used in health, WASH, and multipurpose cash activities. This allowed for indirect outreach to additional community members through local communication channels, thereby enhancing the reach and clarity of the intervention.



Lessons Learnt

- The opportunity for people to express their views and provide feedback helped reinforce their sense of inclusion and legitimacy of the humanitarian response.
- Revising communication materials based on community input allowed for greater clarity and impact in health, WASH, and cash-related actions.

Challenges

- Due to logistical and time limitations, it was not feasible to hold sessions in every affected community, highlighting the need for scalable and adaptable accountability mechanisms.



Environmental Sustainability

Budget: CHF 743

Targeted Persons: 8,570

Assisted Persons: 55

Targeted Male: 23

Targeted Female: 32

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of people reached through recycling awareness campaigns.	8,570	55
Number of workshops conducted on environmental awareness.	2	2

Narrative description of achievements

The Salvadorean Red Cross had planned to launch a social media campaign focused on promoting sustainable environmental practices, with the aim of raising broader awareness about environmental protection and its link to flood risk. However, due to delays in the internal contracting process, the activity could not be implemented as planned.

However, the National Society organized two community-based environmental awareness sessions, where key information was shared about environmental management and its relevance to disaster risk reduction. These sessions helped raise awareness among community members about how environmental degradation can worsen the impact of emergencies such as floods, directly reaching 55 people.

Lessons Learnt

- When digital campaigns are not feasible, in-person awareness sessions remain a valuable tool to deliver targeted messages and maintain community-level impact.

Challenges

- The inability to launch the planned digital campaign limited the scope of environmental messaging to in-person sessions only, reducing the overall reach.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 5,607

Targeted Persons: 0

Assisted Persons: 0

Targeted Male: 0

Targeted Female: 0

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of field monitoring visits conducted.	4	1

Narrative description of achievements

As part of the technical support provided by the IFRC Central America Country Cluster Delegation to the Salvadorean Red Cross, a joint field monitoring visit was conducted at the beginning of the operation. The visit included the Disaster Management Coordinator, the Senior Officer for Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER), and the Health Assistant from the delegation. The objective was to gain a firsthand understanding of the actions implemented, ongoing processes, and any operational challenges that could be slowing down progress.

While individual sectoral visits had originally been planned, a decision was made to conduct a single integrated mission in order to optimize financial and logistical resources, staff time, and the National Society availability. This approach enabled a more efficient multidisciplinary analysis and enhanced strategic support to field implementation teams.

Lessons Learnt

- Conducting a unified visit allowed for a comprehensive review of the operation while maximizing time and resources, resulting in more cohesive support to the National Society.

Challenges

- Aligning the availability of delegation staff with that of the National Society can be challenging, especially during the early phases of an emergency operation.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 59,504

Targeted Persons: 60

Assisted Persons: 60

Targeted Male: 22

Targeted Female: 16

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers equipped with visibility equipment during the operation.	60	60
Number of personnel specifically hired for the operation.	6	6

Narrative description of achievements

The Salvadorean Red Cross successfully completed the recruitment of the six planned positions to directly support the implementation of activities under the IFRC-DREF. This personnel reinforcement was critical to ensuring the efficient execution of planned interventions across the various sectors of the operation.

Additionally, the National Society procured visibility items (shirts, trousers, and vests), which were distributed to 60 volunteers actively



engaged in the emergency operation. This enhanced their identification in the field, promoted safety, and increased community trust.

As part of its accountability and learning commitment, the National Society organized an in-person lessons learned workshop at the end of the operation. This event facilitated the identification of good practices that can be replicated in similar emergencies, as well as areas for improvement within the National Society response system to ensure greater operational effectiveness and efficiency.

Lessons Learnt

- Providing volunteers with visibility items enhanced their safety and recognition during field operations, fostering stronger community engagement.
- Conducting a structured lessons learned workshop at the end of the operation promoted reflection, encouraged collective learning, and contributed to institutional capacity-building.

Challenges

- Ensuring broad participation in the lessons learned workshop was challenging due to competing priorities and limited availability of field staff at the close of the operation.



Financial Report

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

MDRSV016 - El Salvador - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 30 Jun 2024 to 31 Dec 2024

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/6-2025/6	Operation	MDRSV016
Budget Timeframe	2024-2025	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 08/Aug/2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	403,772
DREF Response Pillar	403,772
Expenditure	-384,554
Closing Balance	19,218

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	20,134	21,668	-1,533
PO02 - Livelihoods			0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	125,293	133,437	-8,144
PO04 - Health	79,445	76,258	3,188
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	58,826	62,520	-3,694
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	4,521	4,815	-294
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	41,818	18,228	23,590
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	1,664	1,772	-108
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	697	743	-45
Planned Operations Total	332,400	319,440	12,959
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			0
EA02 - Secretariat Services	12,068	5,609	6,459
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	59,304	59,504	-200
Enabling Approaches Total	71,372	65,113	6,259
Grand Total	403,771	384,554	19,218

[Click here for the complete financial report](#)

Please explain variances (if any)

A total of CHF 403,772 was allocated from the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) for the implementation of this operation. By the end of the operation, total expenditures amounted to CHF 384,554. The unspent balance of CHF 19,218 will be returned to the DREF.

The most notable variances between the budgeted and actual expenditures were primarily due to cost savings achieved during the procurement of supplies. These savings resulted from discounts offered by suppliers for bulk purchases, without compromising the quality or the technical specifications required.



Contact Information

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[Click here for reference](#)

