

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

El Salvador: Floods

Emergency Appeal n° MDRSV002
GLIDE n° FL-2009-000238-SLV
Operations update n° 1
22 December 2009

Period covered by this Operations Update: 17 November to 17 December 2009

Appeal target (current): CHF 1,701,195 (USD 1,681,039 or EUR 1,127,553);

[<click here to view the Emergency Appeal interim financial report>](#)

Appeal coverage: currently approximately 62%; however, further donor contributions are now being registered. The donor response list will be updated in the coming days.

[<click here to link to contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on 17 November 2009 for CHF 1,701,194 (USD 1,681,039 or EUR 1,127,553) for 9 months to assist 10,000 beneficiaries, as well as for CHF 173,262 for the Shelter Cluster coordination.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 182,501 (USD 180,614 or EUR 120,783) was initially allocated from the Federation's DREF to support the Salvadoran Red Cross Society to respond. The Canadian government through the Canadian Red Cross and the Italian government have generously replenished the DREF funds allocated to this emergency.



A Salvadoran Red Cross Society volunteer verifies a distribution list in the municipality of San Vicente in the department of San Vicente. Source: International Federation

Summary: On 7 November 2009, the passing of Tropical Storm Ida and a low pressure system caused heavy rain, floods and landslides throughout the country affecting approximately 15,000 families (75,000 people). On 9 November 2009, the Salvadoran Legislative Assembly declared a state of emergency. Based on the situation, this Emergency Appeal responds to a request from the Salvadoran Red Cross Society (SRCS), and focuses on providing support to ensure an appropriate and timely response in delivering assistance and relief in the following sectors: basic non-food items, shelter, emergency health and care, water and sanitation and hygiene promotion and rehabilitation of livelihoods.

During this reporting period the Salvadoran Red Cross Society has responded to the emergency by providing essential relief items including blankets, kitchen kits and hygiene kits to 2,000 families as well as safe drinking water and initial psychosocial support. Additionally, the SRCS is carrying out detailed assessments, in coordination with other agencies in the field, to determine the exact needs and further activities.

To date, the American Red Cross, the Andorran Red Cross, the British Red Cross, the Canadian government, the Canadian Red Cross, the Czech government, the Finnish Red Cross, the Irish government, the Italian government, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Netherlands government via the Netherlands Red Cross, the Norwegian Red Cross, the Swedish Red Cross and the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent have generously contributed to this appeal with cash and in-kind relief items. Additionally, the employees of the World Health Organization in Geneva contributed to this emergency appeal. The Federation has also just received a positive response to a recent application to the European Commission for Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) to support this operation

On behalf of the Salvadoran Red Cross Society, the International Federation would like to thank all partners and donors for their quick and generous response to this appeal.

This operation will be completed by the end of August 2010. A Final Report will be made available by the end of November 2010 (three months after the end of the operation).

The situation

During 7 and 8 November, the passage of Tropical Storm Ida through Central America, which coincided with a low pressure system over the Pacific coast of El Salvador and Guatemala, caused heavy rainfall in El Salvador. According to meteorological data, up to 350mm of rainfall were registered. The storm caused the overflowing of main rivers such as the Acelhuate, Tomayate, Huiza, Altos de San Roque and Jiboa, as well as flooding and mudslides which severely affected seven departments in the central zone of the country: San Salvador, San Vicente, Usulután, La Paz, La Libertad, Cabañas and Cuscatlán. The overflowing rivers swept through different areas, destroying electrical, water and telecommunications systems, and damaging roads, health and educational centres and houses. As a result of the widespread damage, the Salvadoran President decreed a state of national emergency on 8 November. The government and municipalities have been assisting in the distribution of the humanitarian aid, updating census lists and identifying suitable land to build temporary shelter and permanent housing.



Salvadoran Red Cross Society volunteers load a helicopter with relief items in the department of La Paz. Source: Salvadoran Red Cross Society.

On 13 November, the UN system and other international partners estimated that 15,000 families could have been affected in seven of the country's 14 departments. Some of the affected areas are still inaccessible by road, therefore ongoing damage and needs assessments will provide detailed information on the affected population. Government estimates of losses caused by the floods stand at USD 939 million.

Department	Casualties	Missing People	Damaged bridges	Damaged Schools
Cabañas			5	3
Cuscatlán	11	2	2	10
La Libertad	14	4	3	12
La Paz	18	2	18	14
San Salvador	64	2	8	32
San Vicente	91	67	7	36

San Miguel				3
Usulután				1
TOTAL	198	77	43	111

Source: Civil Protection (20 November 2009)

A total of 647 families (2,428 people: 1,141 men and 1,287 women) remain in 40 collective centres of which 20 are schools, mainly located in the San Salvador department.

After one month of the emergency, people have slowly returned to their normal lives and only those that lost their homes are in collective centres; others are housed with friends and families, while others are seeking alternative housing solutions. Basic services have been restored and the majority of the affected population has resumed normal activities.

The National Direction of Civil Protection (Dirección General de Protección Civil) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) announced the gradual transition into the rehabilitation phase in order to deal with damages to households, roads, bridges, health facilities, schools, the agricultural sector and electric and water networks.

On 26 November, the Ministry of Housing, based on field inspections to houses in the affected areas, identified 659 houses that were destroyed, 462 partially damaged and 1,299 with no damages, but which are located in high risk areas. The number is expected to rise as assessments continue. It is estimated that up to 3,000 houses would need to be rebuilt. The families living in high risk areas will be relocated to safer areas. The Vice-Minister of Housing is working on the identification of the new sites and asked all humanitarian actors to cooperate in this endeavour.

Temporary shelter solutions are urgently needed to assist the families during the transitional phase from emergency shelter to permanent housing. The Salvadoran government has allocated USD 40 million for the reconstruction phase. The Vice-Minister of Housing announced that the deadline for families living in transitional shelters will be May 2010, at which date permanent housing solutions would be found. The main challenge for the shelter sector is to find safer lands to build on, including the transitional shelter solutions.

Moreover, 43,280 students could not be enrolled for the upcoming school term as a result of damages to 111 schools in San Vicente. Therefore, the government has officially requested that the schools which are currently being used as temporary shelters, be evacuated, starting on 14 December.

The Ministry of Education and partners identified the need for rehabilitation of the school infrastructure and psychosocial support for students and teachers. To mitigate these problems, four commissions were formed with the participation of cooperation agencies and NGOs, one led by the Ministry of Health and the other three by the Ministry of Education. The people previously sheltered in schools are therefore now housed in temporary tents in public parks in the departments of San Vicente and Verapaz.

In the health sector a total 34 health establishments have been damaged. The Ministry of Health hired 156 professionals to support intervention in the affected areas including care in collective centres, mental health, environmental health, epidemiological surveillance and medical care. Health promotion activities have been carried out through lectures, interviews and distribution of educational materials. Assessments by humanitarian actors in-country show there is an immediate need for water, sanitation and hygiene in the five most affected



Salvadoran Red Cross Society volunteers providing water in the municipality of Santiago Texacuangos. Source: Salvadoran Red Cross Society.

areas: San Salvador, La Libertad, Cuscatlán, San Vicente and La Paz. Additional funds are needed to repair urban and rural networks to support communities, as well as for hygiene awareness activities, provision of washing facilities in 40 shelters and to build emergency and temporary latrines in areas where the infrastructure was destroyed.

Coordination and partnerships

The Interagency Standing Committee (IASC) cluster system has been activated and is presently coordinating the activities of organizations, donors and government agencies to ensure an efficient and accountable response to the emergency and avoid duplication of efforts. The following table shows the sector clusters and lead agencies:

Cluster	Lead Agency
Coordination	Office of the Resident Coordinator
Emergency Shelter	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Camp coordination and camp management	International Organization for Migration
Health	Pan American Health Organization
Water and Sanitation and hygiene	Pan American Health Organization jointly with UNICEF
Protection	UNICEF
Food Assistance	World Food Programme
Early recovery	United Nations Development Programme
Logistics	World Food Programme
Agriculture Education	Food and Agriculture Organization
Education	UNICEF

The cluster lead group continues to meet regularly to share information and make strategic decisions on cross-cluster issues. The Inter-Cluster Information Management Group is working to obtain consolidated cluster information and updated details on activities of all cluster partners. The SRCS participates with the International Federation in cluster meetings.

In accordance with the International Federation's global commitment to the IASC cluster approach, the International Federation deployed a Shelter Coordination team to lead the emergency shelter cluster. The team coordinates the activities, records distribution and processes assessment data from national and international agencies active in the shelter sector with donors and the Salvadoran government.

The International Federation Shelter Coordination team is made up of a coordinator, a deputy coordinator and a shelter information manager. Partners which have made contributions for shelter coordination through the appeal to date include the Andorran Red Cross, the British Red Cross and the Canadian Red Cross.

The Emergency Shelter Cluster held a meeting with the Vice Ministry of Housing with high participation of partner organizations, where a draft strategy for the cluster was presented and approved.

The strategy defines three priority groups including: 1) those who lost their house and are currently in collective centres; 2) those who lost their house and are currently with host families; 3) those who were affected with or without damage and are currently living high risk areas. For those families who must relocate to safer areas, the strategy defines, as the preferred scenario, the construction of a shelter in its final location. When this land is not available, the shelter may be built in temporarily allocated land or, as a final recourse, on the original land as long as the risk is minimized.

The process of registration of affected families, who will receive a temporary shelter and subsequently a permanent home, has been initiated by the Vice Minister of Housing working in coordination with the Emergency Shelter Cluster. The formats for surveys (both technical and socio-economic) are currently being finalized. A group of university students in their last year of social work and engineering studies have been trained in the use of these tools and will be mobilized to support the activities.

Other agencies present in the country providing assistance are OXFAM, Medicos del Mundo, UNICEF, CARE and World Vision.

Movement Coordination

The Salvadoran Red Cross continues its operations in response to the floods with the support of the International Federation and Partner National Societies (PNS). The National Society has received bilateral contributions from the Luxembourg Red Cross, the German Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross and the Swiss Red Cross.

The Swiss Red Cross has provided water, cleaning kits and food parcels to affected people in the department of San Vicente. The Spanish Red Cross provided support in the process of distributing these items to the people that have not returned home. The Federation's country project coordinator and the health officer based in El Salvador have been providing support to the SRCS. In addition the International Federation's Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and the Regional Representation for Central America and Mexico have been providing guidance and support to the Salvadoran Red Cross Society to ensure contact with other PNS that are not in country, but are equally interested in supporting the SRCS. PADRU has deployed a Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member to El Salvador to provide support to the SRCS in carrying out this emergency response operation. In addition, meetings between the SRCS and the PNSs in the field have been held to coordinate the relief activities in the different sectors of intervention.

The Regional Logistics Unit in Panama dispatched relief items including blankets, kitchen kits and hygiene kits to El Salvador by charter plane and by land for 2,000 families. These items have arrived and have been distributed by the SRCS.

National Society Capacity Building:

Since the beginning of the emergency, capacity-building activities which the SRCS has carried out in the area of disaster management have contributed to reducing disaster risks for this emergency operation and for future ones. During this emergency, the SRCS used for the first time the Emergency Operations Centre (Centro de Operaciones de Emergencia - COE) where all information was obtained, processed and shared among all the organizations responding to this emergency.

In the departments of la Paz, La Libertad, Cuscatlán and San Vicente, the Salvadoran Red Cross Society has implemented disaster preparedness projects (Municipal Disaster Mitigation project) in 30 municipalities and 90 education centres training approximately 45,000 people who are members of municipal commissions, firemen, teachers, mayors and SRCS volunteers in sectors including water and sanitation, collective centres and psychosocial support. Contingency plans have been designed in each municipality and risk mapping was carried out along with geological and hydrological studies. In addition, Emergency Operations Centres have been installed in each mayor's office with telecommunications equipment to link them with the Civil Protection.

In the department of La Paz a disaster preparedness project was implemented by the National Society and financed by ECHO (DIPECHO V) mainly to provide community support. Meteorological stations, radio communication systems, early warning systems and rain gauges were set up and communities are in communication with the scientific technical follow-up body (Seguimiento Técnico Científico - SNET). In the departments of San Vicente and La Libertad community brigades were formed, trained and equipped with radios and first aid items and contingency plans were drawn up. Even though the communities where the DIPECHO project was implemented were not severely affected, the actions carried out under this project have supported capacity-building at the community level. Before the rains, communities activated their community response brigades and community response plans, as well as exchanged information with the municipal commission and were on alert in case it was necessary to evacuate.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The SRCS has been constantly monitoring and responding to the emergency. Since the onset of the emergency on 7 November 2009, the SRCS activated its Emergency Operations Centre and volunteers. In addition, SRCS

specialized personnel were activated including flood rescue teams (técnica de rescate para inundaciones - TREPI), vertical rescue teams, diving and boating teams, specialized transport teams, first aid units, damage and needs assessment teams and National Intervention Teams (NITs).

During the search and rescue activities, the Salvadoran Red Cross Society's volunteers started the distribution of water in five of the most affected departments of San Salvador, Cuscatlan, La Libertad, San Vicente and La Paz; damage assessments were also carried out. Details of initial assessments were obtained from the department of San Vicente thanks to the support of the Swiss Red Cross.

The National Society has distributed water and relief items in five of the most affected departments. The distributions were coordinated with the Civil Protection and other organizations. These items were funded through the Federation's Emergency Appeal and bilateral contributions. The transportation costs of the relief items to El Salvador were covered by the tripartite agreement between the International Federation and the governments of Canada, Mexico and the United States. In addition, the RLU in Panama sent 5,000 blankets thanks to the Spanish International Development Agency (Agencia Espanola de Cooperacion Internacional para el Desarrollo - AECID).

The SRCS completed damage assessments of houses focusing on the departments of La Paz and San Vicente. Assessments were carried out in the department of Cuscatlan, La Paz and San Vicente to analyze the water wells, community latrines and household water systems. National Intervention Teams were deployed to the affected areas to assist in distributions of food parcels, non-food items and safe drinking water. Approximately 500 volunteers are actively involved in the emergency and several have participated in coordination meetings with actors responding to the emergency in the areas of water and sanitation and health in collective centres. The volunteers of the SRCS have also distributed clothing to 500 families.

Additionally, the SRCS has delivered 151,469 litres of drinking water with support from the National Administration of Water and Sewer Systems (Administracion Nacional de Acueductos y Alcantarillados - ANDA).

Progress towards objectives

The SRCS has delivered to date relief items for 2,000 families in the departments of San Salvador, San Vicente, La Paz, Cuscatlán and La Libertad. The relief items include blankets, hygiene kits, kitchen kits and food parcels. Additionally, initial psychosocial support has been provided to women and children in collective centres as well as distribution of drinking water through cistern trucks.

The following beneficiary selection criteria have been followed:

- Single headed households.
- Elderly people.
- Families with members with disabilities.
- Families with five or more members who are 16 years of age or less.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
Objective: 2,000 of the most affected families will benefit from essential relief items including blankets, hygiene kits, kitchen kits and food parcels.	
Expected results	Activities planned
2,000 families (approximately 10,000 people) will be assisted with essential relief items such as blankets, hygiene kits, kitchen kits and food parcels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of non-food items. • Transportation of relief items to El Salvador • Local procurement of food items • Development of beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Distribution of relief supplies and control of supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. • Monitoring and evaluation of the relief activities and reporting on relief distributions. • Development of an exit strategy.

On 10 November 2009, the Regional Logistics Unit dispatched by air the first shipment of relief items. Then on 18 November the RLU dispatched by land the remaining items, as shown in the following table:

Date	Blankets	Hygiene kits	Kitchen kits
10 November 2009	7,000	1,500	1,500
18 November 2009	3,000	500	500
TOTAL	10,000	2,000	2,000

The following table shows the relief items distributed by the SRCS:

Department	Municipality	Community/ Collective Centre	People	Families	Kitchen kits	Hygiene kits	Blankets
La Paz	Sta. Maria Ostuma	Collective Sta. Maria Ostuma	1,035	207	207	207	414
	San Luis la Herradura	Comunidad Sarcera y Salamar	990	198	198	198	396
		Caserio El Buen Samaritano 1	500	100	100	100	200
		Caserio El Escobal	350	70	70	70	140
San Salvador	Guazapa	Comunidad El Carino	130	26	26	26	52
	Santiago Texacuangos	Comunidad Sta. Maria La Esperanza	375	75	75	75	150
Cuscatlán	San Pedro Perulapan	Collective Centre San Agustin	460	92	92	92	184
	Cojutepeque	Caserio Cosuco	215	43	43	43	86
	San Bartolome Perulapia	Collective Centre Bartolome Perulapia	610	122	122	122	244
La Libertad	La Libertad	Caserio Hacienda San Diego	10	2	2	2	4
		Caserio San Diego Comunidad El Estero	35	7	7	7	14
		Comunidad el Jute	250	50	50	50	100
		Canton Melara	325	65	65	65	130
		Collective Centre Centro Escolar La libertad	195	39	39	39	78
		Collective centre Mira Mar	215	43	43	43	86
San Vicente	San Cayetano Istepeque	Colonia La Entrevista	30	6	6	6	12
	Tepetitan	Comunidad San Jose	840	168	168	168	336
	Guadalupe	Comunidad San Benito y Trinidad	880	176	176	176	352
	Verapaz	Collective Centre Concepcion Canas	1,470	294	294	294	588
	San Vicente	Collective Centre Indes San Vicente	1,085	217	217	217	434
TOTAL			10,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000

Challenges:

The National Society had to take security measures during the distributions since gang groups are present in several areas which threatened the beneficiaries in taking their relief items. Fortunately, the SRCS has taken precautionary measures and no major problems were encountered.

In addition, many of the affected areas are still inaccessible by land; therefore distributions had to be done using boats, delaying the delivery and incurring certain risks.

Shelter

Objective: 300 households affected by the floods have safe, healthy and adequate shelter and settlement solutions through the provision of locally appropriate housing in the departments of San Vicente, La Paz, Cuscatlán and/or San Salvador once the operation has been completed.

Expected results	Activities planned
300 families have an adequate, shelter solution according to local materials and technical construction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the scope of the shelter needs and identify preferred shelter solutions to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable families affected by the floods. • Enable the provision of safe, healthy and appropriate local shelter solutions by programming methodologies with a comprehensive scope, adapted to the situation of the most vulnerable families. • Promote safe, healthy and durable shelter where possible through the provision of technical assistance and guidance to all involved in the shelter activities. • Promote increased awareness and understanding of safe and appropriate shelter response programming. • Work in coordination with other actors.

All solutions contemplated within this objective will adhere to the minimum SPHERE standards which are internationally recognized and will contribute to guarantee their technical specifications. To complete this objective, activities will be carried out to ensure complementarity with the other sectors within the appeal to guarantee an integral approach in shelter response.

Progress:

Detailed damage and needs assessments were completed between the SRCS, local branches and governmental agencies with the support of community leaders. One hundred families whose homes were destroyed have been identified. The assessments were done by conducting house visits and evaluating the damages by the type of damage sustained: roofs, windows, flood damages and total destruction.

The assessments are still ongoing and final beneficiary lists are still being completed. Once the government identifies secure land on which to build houses for the identified families, construction will begin. In the next operations update detailed information will be provided on the progress of this objective.

Challenges:

The major challenge within this objective is the fact that since the government is in the process of identifying secure land, the SRCS cannot begin the planning process of the construction of the permanent or temporary houses.

Emergency health

Objective: Psychosocial support will be provided for 1,000 families (5,000 beneficiaries) in the five most affected departments.

Expected Results	Activities planned
1,000 families (approximately 5,000 persons) benefit from psychosocial support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of psychosocial support to SRCS volunteers and personnel involved in the emergency response. • Identification of affected people to receive psychosocial support in the affected communities. • Carrying out of group and individual psychosocial support activities. • Carrying out of recreational activities for the affected children. • Mobilization of National Intervention Teams to identify additional health needs in the affected communities

Progress:

During the distributions of the non-food items in the municipality of Verapaz in the department of San Vicente, the SRCS provided initial psychosocial support to the most affected families especially those who lost family

members. The National Society psychosocial brigades worked in coordination with the Universidad of El Salvador by implementing a strategy to provide psychosocial support to the most affected. The strategy included community talks and recreational activities with children to assist them overcome the trauma and fear caused by the effects of the floods. Throughout the implementation of the initial psychosocial support, the SRCS identified people were suffering from distress, anxiety, depression and post-traumatic stress.

Approximately 1,100 people received initial psychosocial support. In view of the positive outcomes for the people assisted, the Community Health Office of the SRCS held meetings with the Ministry of Health to obtain logistical assistance to coordinate psychosocial support intervention in a systematic manner in the affected areas. The SRCS will include recreational activities for children and personalized attention through psychologists and psychiatrists. Coordinating with the Ministry of Health will avoid duplication of efforts and will better define the responsibilities and ensure coordination of inter-institutional support to provide a comprehensive approach in the area of mental health.

Challenges:

Since the demand in psychosocial support is greater than expected, the SRCS will train eight psychosocial brigades that will include psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers and educators. These specialists will be from the Universidad Salvadoreña Alberto Masferrer, which specializes in the area of mental health.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Objective: The water and sanitation needs of the target population identified in the assessments are met with an appropriate planned programme. This plan may include an initial provision of clean drinking water to address emergency needs (e.g. ensure safe water supply by cleaning wells)	
Expected results	Activities planned
Safe water is provided to 1,000 families as damaged systems are restored.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid assessments on water and sanitation and hygiene promotion. • Distribution of water using truck cisterns, bladders and jerry cans. • Distribution of water purification tablets. • Monitoring of the quality of water in communities to be benefited. • Procurement of water pumps equipment.
Appropriate sanitation, including excreta disposal, solid waste disposal, vector control and water drainage disposal is provided to 500 families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of communal latrines in accordance with the type of terrain. • Building of 100 new and repairing of damaged latrines. • Coordination with municipalities in the intervention areas for the movement and disposal of solid waste. • Cleaning campaigns. • Entomology surveys. • Trainings in water and sanitation • Purchasing of materials and equipment.
The hygiene behaviour of 1,000 families is improved through hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training days on basic sanitation and hygiene promotion in collective centres, schools and communities. • Printing of educational material • Coordination with the inter-sector committees to support the sanitation related activities.

Progress:

The SRCS had planned to mobilize water treatment plants to the most affected areas. However, this will no longer be carried out since the government will be responsible for mobilizing water treatment plants.

Water systems are still affected and the SRCS has been distributing water through water cistern trucks. During this activity the SRCS provided information, training on hygiene practices and carried out additional assessments of the affected areas to determine where the water well cleaning activities will be carried out. The following table shows the number of families benefited by the distribution of water through cistern trucks:

Date	Department	Municipality	Families	People	Gallons of water
	San Salvador	San Salvador	192	1,720	8,000
11-11-09		Tonacatepeque	78	390	2,000
11-11-09		Santiago Texacuangos	1,145	5,725	9,000
11-11-09		San Martín	149	745	8,000
01-12-09		Cuscatancingo	150	510	4,000
11-11-09	La Libertad	La Libertad	60	300	2,000
12-11-09			240	1200	2,000
12-11-09			56	280	2,000
13-11-09			135	673	4,000
11-11-09	La Paz	Olocuilta	134	670	7,000
14-11-09		San Miguel Tepezontes	237	1,185	6,000
16-11-09		Tapalguaca	30	150	2,000
16-11-09		San Pedro Masahuat	749	3,745	12,000
19-11-09		San Juan Tepezontes	108	540	10,000
26-11-09	San Vicente	Verapaz	2,706	58,614	28,000
01-12-09		Guadalupe	140	650	4,000
02-12-09		San Vicente	186	930	9,500
09-12-09		San Sebastian	50	700	2,000
10-12-09		San Ildefonso	1,612	7,712	48,000
TOTAL			8,157	86,439	169,500

Challenges:

Activities in water well cleaning and identification of latrines to be re-built have been delayed since the SRCS is waiting to implement its plan with the shelter sector.

Early recovery/Recovery

Objective: Needs will be assessed, planned and implemented together with the affected communities and key local, national and international stakeholders. The affected families will have access to food and destroyed infrastructures will be restored at the community level.

Expected results	Activities planned
Infrastructures will be rehabilitated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration of water distribution systems (water tanks, sewer systems, water sources, etc.) and cleaning and rehabilitation of water wells.
500 families will have food security by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil conservation work, agricultural supplies and tools /

rehabilitating their crops through the distribution of seeds, fertilizers and agricultural tools to plant 170 hectares of white maize.	silos for grain storage / trainings
The capacity of the affected communities will be ensured to guarantee the viability of the implemented actions in disaster prevention.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and create community brigades • Train brigades on community-based health and first aid, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (VCA) and in hygiene and sanitation promotion. • Increase the involvement of women in the decision making in the community brigades.

Progress:

Presently, progress towards this objective has been slow. The SRCS is planning and assessing what early recovery activities in the areas of water and sanitation, hygiene promotion and food security should be implemented. In the next operation update, the SRCS will inform of the early recovery strategy that will be implemented in coordination with governmental authorities.

National Society Capacity-Building

Objective: The capacity of the Salvadoran Red Cross Society will have been strengthened to be better prepared for future emergencies.	
Expected Results	Activities planned
The National Society and its local branches will be better prepared for future disaster response.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Intervention Team workshop on water and sanitation and hygiene promotion. • Procurement of office equipment for the disaster response office • Infrastructure repairing of affected local branches. • Procurement of one vehicle. • Vehicle maintenance. • Maintenance of water and sanitation equipment used in the operation. • Organizational development activities in selected branches. • Procurement of telecommunications equipment. • Provision of visibility and relief equipment to volunteers according to established standards

Progress:

Approximately 350 volunteers from the affected departments have been equipped with essential volunteer equipment including: helmets, gloves, lamps, first aid kits, masks and batteries. The SRCS has procured visibility materials for volunteers during the distribution activities. Visibility materials included: Red Cross flags, caps, t-shirts and vests increasing the visibility of approximately 500 SRCS volunteers. Activities are ongoing and information will be provided in the next operations update.

Logistics

The Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) in Panama has been supporting the Salvadoran Red Cross Society in arranging the dispatch and the appropriate transportation and storage of the relief items. In addition, the RLU has provided logistical support and reinforced the existing logistics capacity of the National Society. The RLU has been coordinating the procurement and mobilization of non-food items included in this emergency appeal. A mobilization table is available on DMIS.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other major stakeholders is vital for advocacy, maintaining the profile of the emergency operation and for fundraising. During an operation, communications between affected populations and the Red Cross and Red Crescent, as well as with the media and donors, is an essential mechanism for effective disaster response and the cornerstone to promoting greater

quality, accountability, and transparency. The communications activities covered by this appeal are aimed at supporting the Salvadoran Red Cross Society to improve its communications capacities and develop appropriate communications tools and products to support an effective operation. These activities will include training, capacity building, as well as material support and are closely coordinated with the Communications Department of the International Federation's Secretariat in Geneva.

To date, there have already been over four story publications, one press release and two media announcements (<http://www.ifrc.org/docs/news/09/09111002/>, <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/news/09/09110902/>). The Salvadoran Red Cross Society will work to maintain a media focus on this emergency response.

How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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- **In Panama:** Ilir Caushaj, Regional Logistics Coordinator, Pan American Disaster Response Unit; phone: (507) 316 001; fax: (507) 316 1082; email: ilir.caushaj@ifrc.org.
- **In Panama:** Maria Alcázar, Resource Mobilization Coordinator for the Americas; phone: (507) 380 0254; fax: (507) 317 1304; email: maria.alcazar@ifrc.org.
- **In Geneva:** Pablo Medina, Operations Coordinator for the Americas; phone: (41) 22 730 4300; email: pablo.medina@ifrc.org.

[<Financial statement attached below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRSV002 - El Salvador - Floods

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/11
Budget Timeframe	2009/11-2010/08
Appeal	MDRSV002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	1,527,933				173,262	1,701,195
B. Opening Balance	0				0	0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	1,710					1,710
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	826					826
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>	38,521					38,521
<i>Czech Government</i>	104,668					104,668
<i>Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund</i>	143,971					143,971
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	700					700
C1. Cash contributions	290,395					290,395
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
<i>British Red Cross</i>	24,909				21,089	45,998
<i>Irish Government</i>	150,761					150,761
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	56,100					56,100
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)</i>	150,761					150,761
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	382,531				21,089	403,621
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	27,432					27,432
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	13,338					13,338
C3. Inkind Goods & Transport	40,770					40,770
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Voluntary Income</i>	182,500					182,500
C5. Other Income	182,500					182,500
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	896,196				21,089	917,286
D. Total Funding = B + C	896,196				21,089	917,286
Appeal Coverage	59%				12%	54%

II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0				0	0
C. Income	896,196				21,089	917,286
E. Expenditure	-203,737				-20,962	-224,699
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	692,459				127	692,586

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRSV002 - El Salvador - Floods

Interim Financial Report

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Appeal	MDRSV002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		1,527,933				173,262	1,701,195	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	213,651							213,651
Construction Materials	10,174							10,174
Clothing & textiles	51,400	48,268					48,268	3,132
Food	91,560							91,560
Seeds,Plants	122,087							122,087
Water & Sanitation	406,956							406,956
Medical & First Aid	40,696							40,696
Utensils & Tools	58,300	56,850					56,850	1,450
Other Supplies & Services	49,440	49,168					49,168	272
Total Supplies	1,044,263	154,286					154,286	889,978
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	25,435							25,435
Computers & Telecom	8,139							8,139
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	33,574							33,574
Transport & Storage								
Storage	3,663							3,663
Distribution & Monitoring	71,217	1,761					1,761	69,457
Transport & Vehicle Costs	23,313							23,313
Total Transport & Storage	98,193	1,761					1,761	96,432
Personnel								
International Staff	103,679							103,679
Regionally Deployed Staff	3,357							3,357
National Staff	19,132							19,132
National Society Staff	80,659							80,659
Consultants	25,000					18,200	18,200	6,800
Total Personnel	231,827					18,200	18,200	213,627
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	20,348							20,348
Total Workshops & Training	20,348							20,348
General Expenditure								
Travel	19,907	372				1,400	1,772	18,136
Information & Public Relation	18,393							18,393
Office Costs	18,313							18,313
Communications	27,470							27,470
Financial Charges	66,120	30					30	66,090
Total General Expenditure	150,203	402				1,400	1,802	148,401
Programme Support								
Program Support	110,578	12,661				1,363	14,023	96,554
Total Programme Support	110,578	12,661				1,363	14,023	96,554
Services								
Services & Recoveries	12,209	4,658					4,658	7,551
Total Services	12,209	4,658					4,658	7,551
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		29,970					29,970	-29,970
Total Operational Provisions		29,970					29,970	-29,970
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,701,195	203,737				20,962	224,699	1,476,495
VARIANCE (C - D)		1,324,195				152,300	1,476,495	