

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° 4
16 November 2010

Period covered by this Ops Update:
May to October 2010.

Appeal target (current): 1,680,178 Swiss francs (1,567,840 US dollars/1,145,120 euro).

Appeal coverage: 92%; [click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, the interim financial report or here to link to contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched 17 November 2009 for 1,701,194 Swiss francs – including 173,262 Swiss francs for Shelter Cluster coordination – for 9 months to assist 10,000 beneficiaries.
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF):** 182,501 Swiss francs were initially allocated from the Federation's DREF to support the Salvadoran Red Cross Society (SRCS) to respond to the floods. The Canadian government through the Canadian Red Cross and the Italian government have generously replenished the DREF funds allocated to this emergency.
- Operations update n°2 of 22 February presented a revised budget of 1,680,178 Swiss francs (1,567,840 US dollars/1,145,120 euro)
- Operations update n° 3 reflected an extension of the appeal timeframe to 16 November 2010, to complete activities related to shelter and water and sanitation.
- **Operations update n° 4** reflects a second extension of appeal timeframe to **31 December 2010** to complete activities after two new meteorological events caused delays to the implementation of activities, as the SRCS had to respond to these new emergencies. In addition, the change in strategy for the shelter component due to government decisions has also been a major set back to timely implementation.



Children from affected communities participate in recreational activities to help them gradually to cope with the effects of the disaster and express their emotional response to the crisis in a healthy manner. Source: SRCS.

Summary: The operation met the planned relief distribution and psychosocial support outcomes; furthermore, families continue to receive psychosocial support which is integrated in the shelter activities of this appeal. Activities are ongoing in the area of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, shelter, recovery and National Society capacity building. Up to the date of the close of this reporting period, the highlights of the operation include:

- 3,000 families were reached with a standard package of relief items and 2,000 additional families were reached with blankets.
- 1,820 families were reached with psychosocial support.

- 8,652 families received water through water trucking, bladders and Oxfam tanks during the emergency phase.
- 100 families have had their latrines repaired.
- 1,909 families have access to safe water through the seven rehabilitated water systems.
- 100 families have access to safe water through ten community water wells that have been cleaned.

The water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, and psychosocial support components of the operation are implemented in the same affected areas and communities which were identified for the shelter component in order to provide an integral response to the beneficiaries' needs. Given the operational delays and the changes in the approach adopted for the shelter component of the operation, progress to meet the water and sanitation and recovery outcomes has been affected.

To date, the American Red Cross, the Andorran government via the Andorran Red Cross, the British Red Cross, the Canadian government, the Canadian Red Cross, the Czech government, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (DG ECHO), the Finnish Red Cross, the Irish government, the Italian government, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Monaco Red Cross, the Netherlands government via the Netherlands Red Cross, the Norwegian Red Cross, the Swedish government via the Swedish Red Cross and the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent have generously contributed to this Appeal with cash and in-kind relief items. Moreover, the employees of the World Health Organization in Geneva made a donation to this Emergency Appeal. In addition, the Salvadoran Red Cross Society received bilateral contributions from the German Red Cross, the Luxemburg Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross.

On behalf of the Salvadoran Red Cross Society, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) would like to thank all partners and donors for their immediate and generous response to this Appeal.

This operation has been extended to 31 December 2010 in order to complete all pending activities, in particular the construction of temporary shelters and sanitation modules. A Final Report will be made available by 31 March 2011 (three months after the end of the operation).

The situation

In early November 2009, 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. As a result, flooding and mudslides 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 water, electrical and telecommunications systems, and damaging roads, health and educational centres and houses. A report prepared by the Salvadoran government with the support of the international humanitarian community estimates that approximately 122,000 people were affected directly and indirectly. In addition, the value of damages and losses caused by the November 2009 disaster in the country totals 314.8 million US dollars.

Since then two new events have struck El Salvador: a) Tropical Storm Agatha on the Pacific side of the country and b) Hurricane Alex on the Caribbean coast. The direct and cumulative effects of these two meteorological events have affected some of the communities already hit by Tropical Storm Ida in 2009. For example, the municipality of San Pedro Masahuat (La Paz department) and the municipalities of Olocuilta and Cuyultitan (La Libertad) –where the shelter and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion interventions of this operation are taking place– were affected.

Agatha, the first Tropical Storm of the Pacific Hurricane Season in 2010, struck Central America with intense rains. This tropical storm severely affected El Salvador and Guatemala and to a lesser extent Honduras. Contrary to Tropical Storm Ida, which caused damages in some areas of the country, Agatha caused damages in the entire Salvadoran territory. For example, overflowed rivers caused flooding of extensive areas and damaged bridges and roads, isolating several communities.

The Civil Protection system issued a national red alert on 29 May 2010, followed the next day (30 May) by a State of National Emergency decreed by the Salvadoran President.

Coordination and partnerships

All the cluster groups have concluded their operations. The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Cluster –led by PAHO jointly with UNICEF– was deactivated in June. Nonetheless, as a result of the work carried out by this cluster group, a proposal was drafted to establish a permanent commission for water, sanitation and hygiene to be included as a component within the Civil Protection’s national plan for disaster prevention and mitigation.

Other agencies present in the country providing assistance are OXFAM, Medicos del Mundo, UNICEF, CARE and World Vision. UNDP announced the completion of 290 houses in four locations: Tepetitan, San Vicente (in different localities than the ones targeted by the Red Cross), Verapaz and San Martín. The UN provided funds to respond through its different agencies and is now coordinating with the IFRC regarding the construction of 300 temporary houses in the municipality of San Pedro Masahuat (department of La Paz).

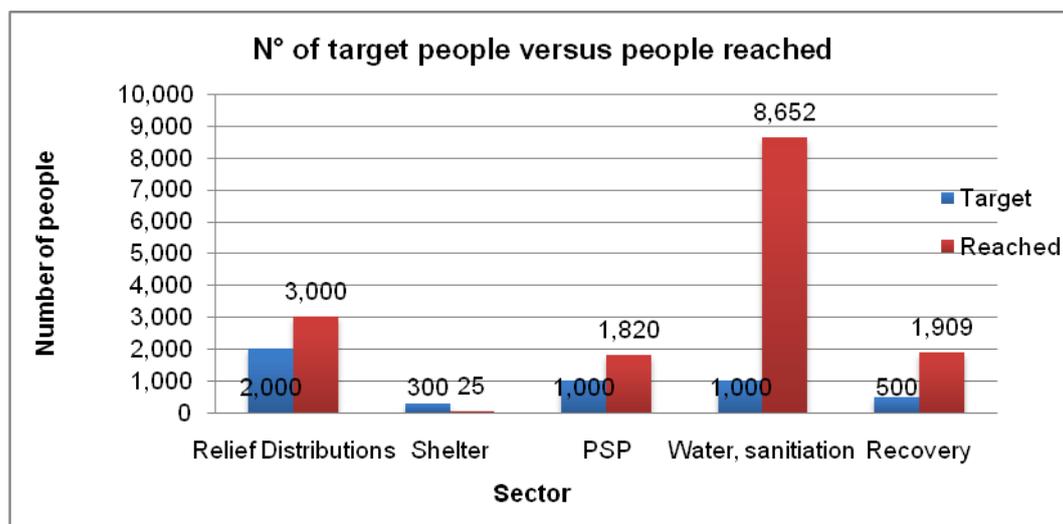
Movement Coordination

The Salvadoran Red Cross Society has received support from Partner National Societies (PNS) in country including the Finnish Red Cross, the German Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross and the Swiss Red Cross. In addition, the IFRC’s Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and the Regional Representation for Central America and Mexico in Costa Rica have been providing guidance and support to the Salvadoran Red Cross Society to ensure contact with PNSs that are not in-country, but are equally interested in supporting the SRCS. In May, the operation was handed over from PADRU to the Disaster Risk Management programme in the Americas Zone Office. The operations coordinator, who was in-country from April to mid October, has now completed his mission. Currently, technical support is provided by the IFRC Disaster Risk Management team and technical areas such as shelter in the Panama Zone Office.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

Over the planned timeframe, the operation reached the relief outcome and surpassed the target number of families. The psychosocial support sector progressed significantly in the past months meeting its target, but with activities still ongoing in parallel with the shelter activities. On the other hand, progress under the shelter and water and sanitation sectors was hindered by the impact of Tropical Storm Agatha and Hurricane Alex, thus activities are ongoing and the extension of the appeal’s timeframe will allow delivering the intended outcomes to the beneficiary population. The following graph shows the progress against the target per sector:



*Cumulative figures up to 30 September 2010.

The SRCS has responded to multiple emergencies that have affected the country over these past months, working at maximum capacity and mobilizing staff and volunteers from its national headquarters, as well as from its regional and local branches. To illustrate, in response to Tropical Storm Agatha, the Salvadoran Red Cross Society requested support from the IFRC in order to provide humanitarian assistance to the affected population. For more information, please see the [DREF Bulletin \(MDRSV003\)](http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/rpts10/MDRSV003.pdf) <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/rpts10/MDRSV003.pdf> issued for this emergency operation.

The SRCS and the IFRC acknowledge that the cumulative effects of the different events, the saturation of the soil following periods of intense rain and the forecast of an active hurricane season 2010 could mean further damage and increased humanitarian needs during this season.

Progress towards outcomes

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
Outcome: 2,000 of the most affected families will benefit from essential relief items including blankets, hygiene kits and kitchen kits.	
Outputs	Activities planned
2,000 families (approximately 10,000 people) will be assisted with essential relief items such as blankets, hygiene kits and kitchen kits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of non-food items. • Transportation of relief items to El Salvador. • 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.

Progress: As mentioned in Operations Update 3 <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/09/MDRSV00203.pdf> this outcome has been met. Distribution of relief supplies were conducted from November 2009 to January 2010. The target of 2,000 families was surpassed considerably as the kits prepositioned in the SRCS warehouse were also distributed. Thus, 3,000 affected families were reached with a standard kit of relief supplies—a hygiene kit, a kitchen kit and blankets— during these three months. Table 1 details the cumulative totals of relief supplies distributions per municipality:

Table 1: Relief Distributions from November 2009 to January 2010.

Department	Municipality	Collective Centre/ Community	People	Families	Hygiene Kits	Kitchen Kits	Blankets
San Vicente	Verapaz	Collective Centre San Isidro 1	590	118	118	118	236
	Verapaz	Collective Centre San Isidro 2	240	48	48	48	96
	Verapaz	C.E Concepcion Cañas	365	73	73	73	146
	Verapaz	C.E. Antonio Galindo	230	46	46	46	92
	San Vicente	Colonia San Benito y Trinidad	330	66	66	66	132
	San Vicente	Colonia Villa España Santa Anita	320	64	64	64	128
	Tepetitán	Tepetitán	830	166	166	166	332
	San Vicente	Colonia Vaquerano	75	15	15	15	30
	San Cayetano Istepeque	Colonia La Entrevista	30	6	6	6	12
La Paz	Guadalupe	Neighborhood El Centro	290	58	58	58	116
	San Marcelino	San Marcelino	295	59	59	59	118
	San Pedro Masahuat	Col. Triunfos de la Paz	1,800	360	360	360	720
	San Pedro Masahuat	Com. El Buen Samaritano 1 y 2	810	162	162	162	324
	Santiago Nonualgo	Collective Centre “El Sauce Evangelic School”	585	117	117	117	234
	Zacatecoluca	San Marcos Jiboa	1,505	301	301	301	602
	San Marcelino	Victoria 200	620	124	124	124	248
	San Pedro Masahuat	El Porvenir	1,150	230	230	230	460
	Santiago	Hoja de Sal	915	183	183	183	366

	Nonualgo						
	San Luis La Herradura	La Zarcera community	560	112	112	112	224
	San Luis La Herradura	San Sebastián el Chingo	455	91	91	91	182
	San Luis La Herradura	Caserío Salamar	435	87	87	87	174
	San Luis La Herradura	El Escobal	350	70	70	70	140
San Salvador	Santiago Texaguancos	Santa María La Esperanza	485	97	97	97	194
	Santo Tomas	C.E General Manuel Arce	165	33	33	33	66
	San Martin	Com. La Flor	175	35	35	35	70
	Santo Tomas	Albergue C.E Manuel Delgado	115	23	23	23	46
Cuscatlán	San Bartolome Perulapia	C.E El Triunfo	115	23	23	23	46
	Santa Cruz Michapa	Cancha Municipal Ferrocarril 1 y 2 Collective Centre	125	25	25	25	50
	San Bartolome Perulapia	El Progreso community	145	29	29	29	58
	Cojutepeque	Cujucuapa	895	179	179	179	358
		Sub Total	15,000¹	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000

The following items were mobilized by the IFRC's Regional Logistics Unit from Panama to El Salvador via land and air: 10,000 medium thermal blankets (1.5m x 2m), 2,000 hygiene kits and 2,000 kitchen kits. Each family received two blankets. The remaining 4,000 blankets were distributed throughout May and 2,000 additional families received two blankets each; thus, the overall number of families reached with blankets is **5,000**.

The National Society designated a person responsible for the distribution in each distribution site. This person submitted a report, the distributions lists signed and stamped by the beneficiary families and community leaders to the SRCS Relief Director. All the information was consolidated afterwards. The National Society designated a person responsible for the delivery and monitoring of items in each distribution site. In addition, monitoring visits were conducted from the outset of the operation. These visits included the presence of the Relief Director, SRCS branch directors, the departments of internal and external auditing of the National Society and international donors including the IFRC, ECHO, the Spanish Red Cross, the Swiss Red Cross, the German Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross and local donors such as Scotia Bank, Digicel and Indufoam. Two Regional Intervention Team members were present between November and December supporting the SRCS with the relief and monitoring activities.

Challenges:

- The National Society took security measures during the distributions since several areas have gang groups present and there was the risk of them threatening to take the relief items from the beneficiaries. Fortunately, the precautionary measures were effective and no major problems were encountered.
- In addition, many of the affected areas were inaccessible by land; therefore, distributions were done using boats, which delayed delivery and incurred certain risks. Nevertheless, the distributions were completed and the objective was successfully achieved.

Shelter

Outcome: 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.

Outputs	Activities planned
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¹ Total number of people reached is estimate used in the region by the SRCS and IFRC in the region regularly of five people per family.

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.
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Progress: The Salvadoran Red Cross Society designed an alternative plan to address the shelter needs after experience unexpected setbacks with its initial strategy, for additional information please refer to Operations Update 3.

The construction of the temporary shelters and complementary work is being carried out with the support of the community, therefore helping to ensure a more participative process. The National Society has carried out a census of 305 families in the San Pedro Masahuat municipality in line with its alternative plan. The information provided from the census showed that 200 families of the 305 have land parcels where they can relocate, however only 100 families can prove the legal status of these lots. Forty-one families will be located in 1 land lot and 38 in another lot, while 21 families will be located in individual land lots. Those lots have been found and committed to with the help of the affected communities and their local authorities. Currently the SRCS is looking for smaller lots to build on, as bigger ones are not available any longer.

The Salvadoran Red Cross Society continues to work in coordination with other actors in the field, using the temporary shelter module designed by the Vice Ministry of Housing. To construct these, a new agreement reflecting the modification in the plan was made with UNDP to complement funds that will add up to a final investment of 450,000 US dollars, including the contributions from this Appeal and the UNDP. This value corresponds only to the shelter, and it does not include the hydro-sanitation and latrine components, that will be covered through the water and sanitation objective under this Appeal.

Currently, the temporary shelter kits are being completed in the workshop. To date 25 transitional shelter units have been installed, but are pending roof installation.

Challenges:

- Delays as a result of bureaucratic processes of governmental institutions.
- There is very small amount of land available to relocate the affected families, this means smaller and more dispersed lots to build on which may delay the timeframe due to logistics complexity and may also increase the indirect costs
- The main difficulty as explained in Operations Update 3 has been that the government does not have the capacity to comply with its agreement (provision of appropriate land for building shelters in line with legal requirements for the intervention), given technical and political reasons. Therefore, it was necessary to formulate an alternative plan to use safe land in a different area.
- The effects of Tropical Storm Agatha and Hurricane Alex in the country prompted the National Society to mobilize personnel and resources to the affected areas, and delayed planned activities under this and other sectors as the institution concentrated its efforts on responding to the new emergencies.
- The cumulative effects of the different meteorological events, the saturation of the soil with large quantities of water and the hurricane season 2010 could mean further damage and increased humanitarian needs during this season.

Due to these unforeseen challenges, the Appeal has been extended to 31 December 2010 in order to complete the activities.

Emergency health

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

Outputs	Activities planned
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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.
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Progress: The outcome for emergency health has been met –1,820 families have been reached– as shown by cumulative figures up to September 2010. The psychosocial support activities are ongoing as they are being conducted jointly with the shelter activities and it is therefore the case that when the shelter activities are completed, the number of families reached with psychosocial support will increase. The initial psychosocial support activities took place in affected communities such as Las Hojas and in collective centres as reported in Operations Update 3. Afterwards the National Society has focused its efforts on a) PSP interventions at the community level and b) household visits to 15 communities in the municipality of San Pedro Masahuat (La Paz department). Refer to [Table 2](#) for the list of communities targeted:

Table 2: Communities targeted with psychosocial support interventions in the municipality of San Pedro Masahuat.

	Name of the community
1	San Carlos 1
2	El Samaritano
3	Las Moras
4	Los Cocos
5	Niño Dios
6	El Carmen
7	Asturias
8	Astorias
9	San Marcelino
10	Santa María El Coyol
11	El Porvenir
12	Tres Ceibas
13	El Castaño
14	El Achiotal
15	Las Hojas

. Families were selected based on the most affected areas, their strategic location in the event that another disaster occurs so that trained families can provide support. In addition, this operation places particular emphasis on addressing the PSP needs of children. Children were reached through recreational activities in three stages to help them gradually to cope with the effects of the disaster and express their emotional response to the crisis in a healthy manner. The methodology consisted of diminishing the stress on children through collective games and activities, for example: puppet shows, painting their faces, puzzles and drawing.

The objective of the psychosocial support intervention workshops was to develop abilities to mitigate the consequences of critical incidents through different coping strategies. The methodology focused on identifying what is a crisis, what are the individual, group and community consequences of a crisis, common symptoms, the concept and importance of a social network, solidarity and team work and how to help family and community members to cope with a crisis..

Moreover, eighty four community leaders were trained in stress management during crisis. Six community leaders were trained in each of the following communities Las Hojas, Las Moras, Santa María el Coyol, La Bomba, el Arenal, San Marcelina, Tres Ceibas, El Carmen, El Castaño, Las Flores and El Samaritano. Eleven persons were trained in San Felipa and seven in San Carlos. The PSP intervention is a continuous process, where SRCS volunteers and personnel also trained community leaders to monitor how the people reached with the interventions are improving their coping capacities against emotional or psychological symptoms after the emergency.

The SRCS has followed up the PSP interventions through household visits, whereby SRCS volunteers and personnel supported, listened and oriented family members on how to cope with the disaster and its subsequent effects on their lives. Eight hundred families were reached (figure up to May 2010) through the visits including 880 children. The household visits included game therapies, listening to their stories, as well as drawing sessions so the child could explain what had happened and express his or her feelings.

The PSP activities allowed the National Society to identify the most common symptoms or traumas in the affected people triggered by the effects of the storm in their daily lives, which included feelings of anxiety, fear and desperation. As an example, people suffered from sleeping disorders (insomnia), others did not want to return to their work routines and the children did not want to return to school, which generated a negative impact on community life as a whole. In order to complement the information and trainings on stress management and psychosocial support, the SRCS produced leaflets with five different topics² that were provided to beneficiaries.

Challenges:

- Not all the PSP interventions were completed according to the calendar, because a considerable number are being conducted side by side with the ongoing shelter activities.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: 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)

Outputs	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 communities. • Printing of educational material • Coordination with the inter-sector committees to support the sanitation related activities.

² The topics include breathing exercises, stress relief exercises, children and disasters, and "You are not alone", "Returning home after the floods".

Progress: The first output for this sector was delivered from 10 November 2009 through 21 January 2010. A total of 8,652 families received water through water trucks, bladders and Oxfam tanks (See Table 3 for details). The target number of families was considerably exceeded due to the coordination with the Salvadoran Sewage and Water Facilities National Institution (ANDA), Oxfam and the local municipalities.

Table 3: Water distribution to affected families

Date	Departments	Municipalities	Families	People	Gallons
November and December 2009	San Salvador, La Libertad, La Paz, San Vicente y Cuscatlán	Affected municipalities	8,157	86,439	169,500
January 2010	San Vicente	San Ildefonso	495	3,527	37,358
Total			8,652	89,966	206,858

As explained in the Operations Update 3, a different water purification mechanism was piloted using the *solar water disinfection* method (SODIS), instead of distributing water purification tablets. This consists of cleaning transparent PET bottles with soap. Then the bottles are filled with water and placed in full sunlight for at least 6 hours. The water is disinfected as it is exposed to UV rays and can be consumed.

In relation to the second output of this sector, the National Society identified approximately 100 latrines to repair in the communities of San Felipe, El Fraile, El Castaño and Tres Ceibas in the municipality of San Pedro Masahuat. First, the zones most affected by floods were assessed and the communities with more critical damages were selected. The National Society met with community leaders to assess which families within the selected communities were more vulnerable and had greater needs. The family selection criteria included families with elderly family members, households with destroyed latrines and families with the availability to support the rehabilitation work. Following this process, the list of pre-selected families was shared with community leaders and ADESCOS, which approved the families whose latrines were to be repaired. The SRCS had the support of the local municipalities throughout the identification and selection process. Communities supported with the storage and transportation of materials and labour and the SRCS provided materials, tools, technical management and support.

The procurement and purchase of materials and tools as well as the community preparation was carried out between April and May, and the repairs were completed in the following months up to September. The most common type of repairs included reconstruction of doors, roofs, access routes, urine filters and latrine seats.

The other 300 family latrines and 300 gray waste water systems (shower, drainage, absorption well) will be built as part of the temporary shelter activities. Construction material and tools have been purchased, but due to the delays in the shelter sector are being stored in the school centre in the Astoria community until needed.

1,909 families have received training and talks on good hygiene practices through household visits and training to community leaders. These activities are taking place in parallel to the rehabilitation of water systems.

Challenges:

- Water and sanitation activities have been delayed as these are being implemented jointly with shelter activities.

Early recovery/Recovery	
Outcome: Needs will be assessed, planned and implemented together with the affected communities and key local, national and international stakeholders. Destroyed infrastructures will be restored at the community level.	
Outputs	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 rehabilitating their crops through the distribution of seeds, fertilizers and agricultural tools to plant 170 hectares of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil conservation work, agricultural supplies and tools / silos for grain storage / trainings

white maize.	
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: To date 1,909 families have access to safe water through the seven rehabilitated water systems. These families have also received training and talks on good hygiene practices through household visits and training to community leaders. Three other water systems are in progress. Please see [Table 2](#) for further details.

Table 2: Rehabilitation of water systems

#	Community	Municipality	Type of water system	N° of families	Status of the works/ rehabilitation	Value of the complementary skilled and non-specialized community labour
1	Cantón San Ramón	San Pedro Nonualco	Gravity	236	Completed	USD 800.00
2	Cantón Hacienda Vieja		Pumping	250	Completed	USD 720.00
3	Cantón Nahuistepeque		Pumping	325	Completed	USD 1,300.00
4	Ojo de Agua San Pedro		Gravity	50	Completed	USD 560.00
5	Cantón Las Hojas	San Pedro Masahuat	Pumping	131	Completed	USD 425.00
6	Caserío Las Lomas	Cuyultitan	Pumping	75	Completed	USD 320.00
7	Cuyultitan Urbano		Pumping	842	Completed	USD 3,700.00
8	Múltiple Olocuilta	Olocuilta	Gravity	1180	80% completed	USD 1,450.00
9	Cantón La Esperanza	Olocuilta	Pumping	1400	The walls and plumbing have been 100% completed, but the pumping equipment is pending installation	USD 4,100.00
10	Múltiple de Verapaz	Verapaz and Jerusalén	Pumping	441	10% completed	USD 540.00

In addition, approximately eighty artisanal water wells have been identified with the goal of cleaning 50 wells in the departments of La Libertad and La Paz. As of 10 May, the SRCS had rehabilitated 10 traditional community wells in El Achiotal community. The rehabilitation consists of the internal cleaning of wells, sealing, the construction of a gutter around the perimeter of the well, installation of a mechanic pump, testing and starting-up. It is estimated that each community well can supply safe water to at least 10 families, thus approximately 100 families have benefited. The beneficiary identification and selection process was conducted in the same manner as the selection process for families targeted with latrines. Community members also supported the rehabilitation of wells with labour and storage of materials. The SRCS worked in coordination with the community leaders to explain the methodology of how families would support the activities.

As mentioned under the Shelter objective, the aim is to empower the community and provide them with the skills to make housing repairs. Therefore, community members will contribute to the construction of temporary shelter modules and will have the right to receive "food for work", which will be provided by the World Food Programme (WFP) with the collaboration of the UNDP. The necessary arrangements have been established between the SRCS-UNDP-WFP to ensure this integrated support. This component initially envisaged an output focused on crop rehabilitation through the distribution of seeds, fertilizers and agricultural tools. However, as a result of the agreement with WFP and to avoid duplication of efforts, the National Society has determined that this output is no longer suitable and it has therefore been removed from the planned outputs.

In line with the second output of this sector, hygiene promotion talks took place in different communities in coordination of the Ministry of Health and were targeted in particular at the local health committees, or water and

sanitation committees, or in some cases the local community development associations (ADESCO: Asociaciones de desallorro communal). Each talk focused on the following topics: personal hygiene, household cleaning, food hygiene, water collection, transportation, storage and handling, prevention of water-borne disease. The hygiene promotion talks were carried out in the following communities:

Neighbourhood or community	N° of people trained
Nahuistepeque village in the community of the same name, in the San Pedro Nonualco municipality	20 people trained from the local water council and the health committee, including the local health promoter of the Ministry of Health.
Hacienda Vieja village in the community of the same name, in the San Pedro Nonualco municipality	12 people trained from the local water council and the health committee, including the local health promoter of the Ministry of Health.
San Felipe neighbourhood in the community of Las Isletas, in the San Pedro Masahuat municipality.	15 people trained from the local sanitation committee, including the sanitation inspector of the Ministry of Health.
El Fraile neighbourhood in the community of San Marcelino, in the San Pedro Masahuat municipality.	28 people trained from the local sanitation committee, including the health promoter from the Ministry of Health.
The Tres Ceibas village in the community of Las Isletas, in the San Pedro Masahuat municipality.	11 people trained from the local sanitation committee, including the sanitation inspector of the Ministry of Health.
Total	86 people were trained in hygiene promotion through community talks.

In addition to the hygiene promotion talks for the health and water committees, household visits were also conducted to monitor and provide follow-up to hygiene practices used by families in the targeted communities (at least 122 families reached with hygiene promotion messages). The trained SRCS volunteers and two technical hygiene promoters verified the good use and maintenance of latrines and use of good hygiene practices. Moreover, in some communities the local health promoters from the Ministry of Health supported volunteers during the household visits. These visits continue after the period of this action, under the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion component of the IFRC appeal in coordination with the shelter activities.

National Society Capacity-Building	
Outcome: The capacity of the Salvadoran Red Cross Society will have been strengthened to be better prepared for future emergencies.	
Output	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: The Salvadoran Red Cross Society carried out a water, sanitation and hygiene promotion workshop, with technical support from the Centre of Reference for Disaster Preparedness. The workshop took place from 18 to 25 July training 24 SRCS volunteers and personnel from the different volunteer bodies (relief workers, volunteer women and technicians).

A manual for community volunteers in basic hygiene promotion was created and used for this activity. Twenty volunteers were trained on techniques and good hygiene practices. These volunteers in turn supported field activities in the communities targeted by this operation. This training was conducted twice, first from 16 to 18 April and then from 23 to 25 April and facilitated by the technical team of the National Society including two hygiene promoters.

Equipment was received for immediate response to ensure safe water and sanitation as well as to conduct hygiene promotion activities. In addition, materials have been procured to repair the San Salvador branch of the National Society and office and computer equipment was purchased and is now being used.

In order to support the activities carried out in this operation, a 4x4 fully equipped vehicle was purchased and a radio communication system will be installed in the vehicle.

The provision of visibility and relief equipment to volunteers according to established standards has been completed as described in previous operations updates. The National Society response and volunteer system has been strengthened since the National Society now has the basic tools, including relief equipment for volunteers.

Challenges: There have been delays as a result of administrative processes of government institutions with regard to the implementation of the branch projects.

How we work

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

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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- **In Panama:** Teresa Gamarra, Acting Disaster Risk Management Coordinator; phone: (507) 317 3050; fax: (507) 316 1082; email: teresa.gamarra@ifrc.org.
- **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:** Marjorie Soto, Disaster Risk Reduction Coordinator for Central America; phone: (507) 317 3050; fax: (507) 316 1082; email: marjorie.sotofranco@ifrc.org
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[<Financial statement attached below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

MDRSV002 - El Salvador - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 17 nov 09

Appeal Timeframe: 09 nov 09 to 16 nov 10

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/10-2010/09
Budget Timeframe	2009/10-2010/09
Appeal	MDRSV002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	1,506,916				173,262	1,680,178
B. Opening Balance	0				0	0
Income						
Cash contributions						
American Red Cross	204,393					204,393
Andorran Red Cross (from Andorra Government)	2,158					2,158
British Red Cross	25,428				21,529	46,957
Canadian Red Cross	826					826
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	38,521					38,521
Czech Government	104,668					104,668
European Commission - DG ECHO	196,399				41,660	238,060
Irish Government	151,080					151,080
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	143,971					143,971
Japanese Red Cross	56,100					56,100
Monaco Red Cross	14,710					14,710
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	151,080					151,080
Norwegian Red Cross	89,222					89,222
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	149,575					149,575
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	5,255					5,255
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	700					700
C1. Cash contributions	1,334,087				63,190	1,397,277
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
European Commission - DG ECHO	43,709				9,272	52,980
Finnish Red Cross	52,980					52,980
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	96,689				9,272	105,960
Inkind Goods & Transport						
American Red Cross	27,432					27,432
Canadian Red Cross	13,338					13,338
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport	40,770					40,770
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	1,471,546				72,461	1,544,007
D. Total Funding = B + C	1,471,546				72,461	1,544,007
Appeal Coverage	98%				42%	92%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0				0	0
C. Income	1,471,546				72,461	1,544,007
E. Expenditure	-1,197,673				-66,871	-1,264,544
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	273,872				5,590	279,463

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		1,506,916				173,262	1,680,178	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	288,400							288,400
Shelter - Transitional		182,681					182,681	-182,681
Construction Materials	10,300	2,462					2,462	7,838
Clothing & textiles	52,015	48,268					48,268	3,747
Seeds,Plants	123,600							123,600
Water & Sanitation	377,701	335,934					335,934	41,767
Medical & First Aid	2,472							2,472
Utensils & Tools	59,020	56,850					56,850	2,170
Other Supplies & Services	50,060	50,925					50,925	-865
Total Supplies	963,568	677,119					677,119	286,449
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	30,900	24,869					24,869	6,031
Computers & Telecom	11,330	7,093					7,093	4,237
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	42,230	31,963					31,963	10,267
Transport & Storage								
Storage		290					290	-290
Distribution & Monitoring	5,000	4,091					4,091	909
Transport & Vehicle Costs	23,540	19,965				2,217	22,182	1,358
Total Transport & Storage	28,540	24,345				2,217	26,562	1,978
Personnel								
International Staff	167,650	53,512					53,512	114,138
Regionally Deployed Staff	6,600	15,345					15,345	-8,745
National Staff	40,875	37,412					37,412	3,463
National Society Staff	138,793	88,385				1,464	89,849	48,944
Consultants	36,124					56,083	56,083	-19,959
Total Personnel	390,042	194,653				57,547	252,200	137,842
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	52,015	12,881				231	13,111	38,904
Total Workshops & Training	52,015	12,881				231	13,111	38,904
General Expenditure								
Travel	20,300	33,597				1,469	35,066	-14,766
Information & Public Relation	27,510	11,218				43	11,261	16,249
Office Costs	4,635	17,518				769	18,287	-13,652
Communications	3,708	10,749				205	10,953	-7,245
Financial Charges	30,900	22,468				88	22,556	8,344
Other General Expenses		39					39	-39
Total General Expenditure	87,053	95,589				2,574	98,162	-11,109
Programme Support								
Program Support	109,212	73,047				4,104	77,151	32,061
Total Programme Support	109,212	73,047				4,104	77,151	32,061
Services								
Services & Recoveries	7,519	7,833					7,833	-314
Services & Recoveries		4,851				199	5,051	-5,051
Shared Services		2,118					2,118	-2,118
Total Services	7,519	14,802				199	15,001	-7,482
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		73,275					73,275	-73,275
Total Operational Provisions		73,275					73,275	-73,275

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III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		1,506,916				173,262	1,680,178	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,680,178	1,197,673				66,871	1,264,544	415,634
VARIANCE (C - D)		309,243				106,391	415,634	