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Emergency Appeal Operations Update

El Salvador: Drought

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Operations six month update	MDRSV010
Date of issue: 29 November 2016	GLIDE no.: DR-2015-00114-SLV
Date of Disaster: 2013 to 2016	Timeframe covered by this update: March to September 2016
Operation start date: 3 March 2016	Expected timeframe: 12 months (ends 28 February 2017)
Host National Society presence: Salvadorean Red Cross Society (SRCS)	Overall Operation budget: 2,257,946 Swiss francs (CHF) Appeal Coverage to date: 12 % (268,661 CHF) Click here to see the Donor Response
Number of people affected: 700,000 people (140,000 families)	Number of people to be assisted: 9,020 people (1,804 families)
Number of National Societies involved in the operation: Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross	
Number of other partner organizations involved in the operation: Civil Protection System, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), Ministry of the Interior Ministry of Health (MINSAL), San Miguel Town Hall, National Administration of Aqueducts and Sewerage Systems (ANDA), San Miguel Departmental Governorate, La Unión Departmental Governorate, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	

[<Click here to view the contact information. Click here for the interim financial report>](#)

Summary:

The drought El Salvador has been experiencing since 2013 has mostly affected its eastern regions; however, the situation has become even worse since May 2014, causing the loss of a high percentage of maize and bean crops, a high rate of food insecurity, and difficulty accessing financial resources that would have come from crop sales and are an important source of income for farming families. More than 100,000 farmers across the country have suffered losses. According to El Salvador's MAG and its counterpart ministries in Central America¹, the 2016 El Niño phenomenon will have had an even more negative impact on agricultural activities, making it necessary to remain alert and provide for resources and efforts, including international cooperation, to deal with the difficult situation that affects poor families and farmers in eastern El Salvador in particular.

According to Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET), subsistence farmers in both western and eastern El Salvador experienced a crisis between April and September 2016 due to the decline in temporary employment, rising basic food prices and difficulty accessing drinking water for consumption. The dropping levels of surface water and groundwater sources threatened families' water supply², especially by the end of the dry season (April to May 2016) which was when temperatures were the highest.²

¹Source Ministry of Foreign Affairs: http://www.rree.gob.sv/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=5196:gobierno-de-el-salvador-se-reune-organismos-internacionales-y-cuerpo-diplomatico-para-exponer-situacion-de-sequia-en-el-pais&Itemid=792

²Source Famine Early Warning Systems Network: <http://www.fews.net/es/central-america-and-caribbean/el-salvador>

The Eastern region has very limited access to drinking water systems, and, as a result, many communities must obtain their water from artisan wells, which tend to be practically dry time of the year. Moreover, some of the rivers in northern San Miguel lack quality water to meet the families' needs, as is the case of the Las Cañas River, which flows through the communities of San Jacinto, La Isla and La Jacinteña; however, river flow has decreased, leaving pools of stagnant water, which promotes vector proliferation.

According to forecasts by the Ministry of Environment, the El Niño phenomenon gradually weakened and entered a neutral phase between May and June 2016; there was a 65 per cent chance that it would be followed by the La Niña phenomenon from late summer to fall (August to October 2016), bringing increased rainfall with it at the end of the rainy season.

Nevertheless, according to this Ministry's latest reports, rainfall levels from May to July 2016 were still significantly below normal because of some indicators associated with El Niño that remained active.

Generally, and due to the experiences from the past three years, families in the eastern region begin planting their second-season crops when they believe the soil has reached the required moisture levels from the seasonal rains. If forecasts by the Ministry of Environment are correct and El Niño is in fact followed by La Niña, this transition could start in July, August, September and October 2016, bringing excess rainfall that would cause families to lose their crops once again.

The National Society has focused its efforts on the department of San Miguel in order to follow up on actions previously implemented under the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), prioritizing the northern communities (535 families) of La Isla, San Jacinto, La San Jacinteña, Concepción Corozal and Altomiro; and southern communities in Canton El Progreso (400 families in Las Unidas, El Cuatro, Los Treinta and El Uno).

The current IFRC Appeal coverage stands at 268,661 Swiss francs (CHF), which represents 12 per cent of the overall budget of 2,281,136 CHF. Due to this, the operation is focused in prioritizing activities in disaster risk reduction and in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. It is important to highlight that there is a significant funding gap and we encourage partners to hold discussions with the PRD and technical units to discuss options and work to meet the objectives set.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

The National Society has 2,500 volunteers, a staff of 250 people, one national headquarters and a network of 60 branches across the country's 14 departments. It has the capacity to respond to situations involving health, social inclusion and disasters, and it has had previous experience with handling DREFs, emergency appeals and bilateral cooperation during assorted disasters and emergencies.

The Salvadoran Red Cross (SRCS) is currently using the emergency appeal funding in eastern El Salvador, specifically in the municipality of San Miguel's northern and southern areas, benefitting 935 families (the number of families that will be covered by the CHF 268,661 available) and prioritizing actions in disaster preparedness and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion during this first phase.

DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	COMMUNITY	FAMILIES	ACTIONS
San Miguel	San Miguel	Altomiro	100	Organizing communities into community civil protection committees, organizing water committees, setting up temporary water tanks, and delivering
		Corozal	150	
		San Jacinto	125	
		La Isla	35	
		La Jacinteña	125	
		Divina Providencia El Progreso (Sectors El Uno, Las Treinta, La Cuatro and Las Unidas)	400	

				PHAST ³ and VCA ⁴ workshops
TOTAL			935	

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

With support from Spanish Red Cross, the SRCS is implementing a livelihoods project that aims to contribute to the communities' socio-economic development in order to reduce the vulnerability of rural households' livelihoods in the communities of Santa Lucia, La Marañorera, La Esperanza, Guadalupe, Los Cocos and El Chaparratique, which is near the Chaparratique Volcano in San Miguel. Project actions include home vegetable gardens, poultry farming and entrepreneurship, benefiting 125 families in agricultural production and 25 micro-enterprise ventures for women.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

In response to the drought in the dry corridor (eastern El Salvador), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), have been implementing the "Humanitarian response to people affected by the 2015 drought" project in 14 municipalities in the departments of Morazán (Cacaopera, Chilanga, Guatajiagua, San Francisco Gotera and San Simon); San Miguel (Ciudad Barrios, Lolotique and San Miguel); and Usulután (Berlin, Concepción Batres, Jucuarán, Jiquilisco, Jucuapa and Usulután), in coordination with the Salvadoran government; additionally, USD\$ 2.71 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has been invested in the humanitarian response, allowing for the establishment of 300 home vegetable gardens, 25 irrigation systems, 35 rain harvesting tanks, and delivering agricultural packages to 4,500 families⁵.

Through the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG in Spanish), the Salvadoran government delivered agricultural packages to families in the country's eastern region for planting from June to July 2016. In San Miguel alone, 12,473 packages were delivered to low-income families, some of whom reside in communities targeted by this emergency appeal.

Lastly, coordination continues with political and technical departmental structures in order to optimize resources in the affected communities.

DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Early warning and emergency response preparedness

Needs analysis: Families have a few community organizing and equipment capabilities to prepare for and respond to emergencies and disasters and no early warning systems to deal with recurring disasters in the area such as droughts, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, and forest fires.

Population to be assisted: 935 families

Outcome1: Improve the level of preparedness and risk reduction for future disasters	Outputs	Indicators	% achieved
	Output 1.1. Resource mapping of vulnerabilities, capacities and risks related to multiple hazards is conducted	16 VCAs conducted in communities 160 people trained in VCA	59%

³ PHAST stands for Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation

⁴ VCA stands for Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment

⁵Source UNDP: http://www.sv.undp.org/content/el_salvador/es/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2016/06/01/onu-y-gobierno-visitacion-proyecto-de-apoyo-a-personas-afectadas-por-la-sequia/

	Output 1.2 Community disaster response teams established	16 community disaster response teams which are operational, equipped and linked with local authorities and Red Cross branches	56%
Activities	Implementation on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Conduct 16 VCAs in communities	X		56%
Risk management training to community leaders (four workshops)			0%
Creation of 16 local emergency committees	X		56%
Coordination meetings with Civil Protection, Ministry of the Interior, and municipalities	X		50%
Purchase and distribution of first response equipment for communities		X	0%
Training on first aid, evacuation, temporary collective centres, and early warning systems		X	0%
PROGRESS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Four coordination meetings were held with the San Miguel departmental delegation, government institutions, the National Administration of Aqueducts and Drainage Systems (ANDA), San Miguel mayor's office and the Ministry of the Interior. During these meetings the National Society shared activities included in the Appeal's plan of action and the prioritization of communities to be benefitted with available funds. - Meetings were held with the leaders of the nine communities to be prioritized during phase one of the Appeal, in order to share information regarding the work and activities to be conducted. - Nine community civil protection committees were formed in communities in northern San Miguel: La Isla, La San Jacinteña, San Jacinto, Concepción Corozal and Altomiro, in coordination with a civil protection technician. - Two VCA workshops were held in communities where 9 VCAs were conducted. The first workshop involved the communities of La Isla, San Jacinto, Jacinteña, Concepción Corozal and Altomiro, and was attended by 49 people (30 women and 19 men). The second workshop was held on 16-18 August 2016, involving the communities of El Uno, El Cuatro, Las Unidas and El Treinta in the Canton El Progreso and attended by 51 people (30 women and 21 men). The goal of these workshops was for communities to identify threats and vulnerabilities, as well as their capabilities and resources for dealing with such threats, through participatory diagnostic tools. 			
CHALLENGES			
Resuming talks and coordination with the Ministry of the Interior authorities, San Miguel mayor's office, ANDA and Civil Protection to share information on activities and communities to be prioritized.			
CHANGES			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The goals proposed were based on 16 communities; however, only nine communities are being targeted in view of the amount of funds received so far. Actions will be expanded to more communities if more funds are raised during the Appeal's timeframe. - Funding earmarked for risk management training to leaders and for purchasing equipment will be used to implement micro-projects identified by community leaders. These micro-projects will result from an analysis of the action transformation tool contained in the VCA. 			

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

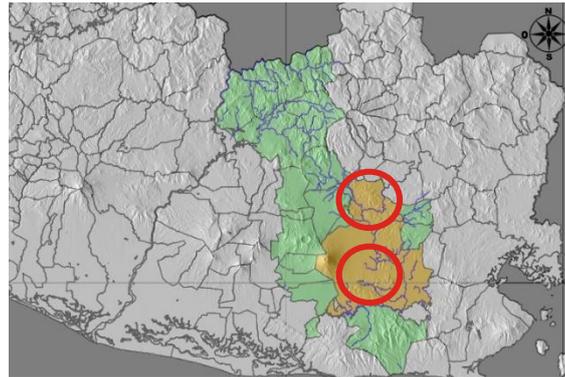
Needs analysis: The main problem in communities is the shortage of water in wells or rivers, causing a very rationed use of water and high costs for purchasing and transporting water to homes. None of the selected communities have public aqueduct systems.

Population to be assisted: 935 families.

	Outputs	Indicators	% achieved
	Outcome2: Contribute to improved access, storage, and handling of water of the selected communities	Output 2.1. Built 13 community wells for 1,804 families	13 communities with new water systems 16 cisterns/ponds/wells rehabilitated or constructed/dug 120 of people participating in the waters system construction as counterpart to the project 120 of people with knowledge to manage the waters system
Output 2.2 Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population.		120 families participating in educational sessions that use the PHAST methodology 24 volunteer trained and implementing hygiene promotion activities in the communities	86%
Activities	Implementation on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Conduct 10 hydrogeological studies		X	0%
Construction of 10 community deep-drilled wells		X	0%
10 trainings on maintenance of water pumping systems		X	0%
Creation of local water committees to manage the systems	X		56%
Installation de 13 temporary community water tanks (5,000 litres)	X		75%
Establishment of agreements with communities to build the waters systems		X	0%
Printing of educational material	X		100%
Training to 24 volunteers on the PHAST and healthy water household methodologies		X	0%
Implementation of PHAST methodology	X		56%
PROGRESS			

- a) The construction of the well system demanded two studies: an hydrogeological study and a study to test the quality of the water. Both activities are being implemented and the final results will be available in November 2016.
- b) Nine water committees formed in the communities of La Isla, San Jacinto, La San Jacinteña, Altomiro y Concepción Corozal, El Cuatro, El Uno, El Treinta and Las Unidas. These committees stemmed from the forming of Community Civil Protection Committees, or emergency committees, to ensure proper maintenance to and use of temporary water tanks as well as water systems

Fig. 1 below: Map of area targeted by appeal activities



- c) Nine temporary 5,000-litre water tanks were set up in strategic locations in the communities of La Isla, San Jacinto, La San Jacinteña, Altomiro and Concepción Corozal to provide water access to 535 families. Agreements have been reached between the Red Cross and municipal governments to establish water distribution schedules. To meet families' water needs in the meantime, the National Society has decided to use tanks already in stock at the SRC warehouse while the process for purchasing the tanks is completed. In late August, four additional tanks will be set up in the communities of El Cuatro, El Uno, Los Treinta and Las Unidas in southern San Miguel to benefit 400 families, for a total of 935 families benefitted by water distributions.
- d) Meetings held with the National Water and Aqueducts Administration (ANDA) to learn about hydrogeological studies it conducted in 2011 as the institution responsible distributing water to the Santa Anita area, which is some 10 km from the project's target area, and in an area known as El Tecomatal which is 6 km from the targeted communities in southern San Miguel.

Based on these studies and the funds available, the National Society has decided to conduct a study in northern San Miguel in consultation with ANDA's manager for eastern El Salvador. It would include the area where the communities of San Jacinto, La Isla, Jacinteña, Concepción Corozal and Altomiro are located.

- e) Two PHAST workshops between June and July were held aimed at water committees in nine communities. The first workshop was delivered to 46 people (28 women and 18 men) from the communities of La Isla, San Jacinto, Jacinteña, Concepción Corozal and Altomiro. The second workshop was delivered to 57 people (25 men and 32 women) from the communities of El Uno, El Cuatro, Los Treinta and Las Unidas. Each committee received a kit to replicate hygiene promotion topics with members of their communities. Each kit consisted of SARAR methodology cards, markers, masking tape and paper.

CHALLENGES

- a) The coordination established between the municipality and San Miguel's Governorate to distribute the temporary water tanks became a challenge due to political differences between these two institutions

despite that both belonged to the same political party.

- b) Distributing water through temporary water tanks is a strategy to respond to the drought-affected families who would otherwise have to set aside part of their incomes to buy water. This would mean working very hard to improve their livelihoods.

CHANGES

- Initial activities included setting up 13 temporary water tanks, which were later reduced to nine (one per community) due to budgetary constraints. Also the capacity of the tanks were changed from 7,000 lt as these were the kind available in the local market. Actions will be expanded to more communities if more funds are raised during the Appeal's timeframe.
- Initially ten hydrogeological studies had been provided for; however, in view of the amount of funds received SRCS decided to conduct one study that would encompass five communities in northern San Miguel - San Jacinto, La Isla, Jacinteña, Altomiro and Concepción Corozal.

Food Security and Livelihoods

Needs analysis: Families depend mostly on their corn and bean harvests. In 2015 these were lost almost entirely, and there are no guarantees that the 2016 planting season will be a successful one, therefore communities need to be supported to diversify their basic livelihoods.

Population to be assisted: 900 families (4,500 personas)

	Outputs	Indicators	% achieved
	Outcome 3: Livelihoods are restored and improved among targeted population	Output 3.1 Productive assets are replaced and improved to 1,804 families	60% of households who report that all assets lost due to the drought have been replaced and improved
Output 3.2 Information regarding better knowledge, skills and practices for restoring livelihoods is provided and used by the targeted groups		500 people that participated in information events (awareness, campaigns, trainings etc.) on restoring livelihoods 30 of participants in training courses reporting at least 3 improved livelihoods practices	0%
Activities	Implementation on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Identification of affected families using ODK		X	0%
Purchase and distribution of 1,500 agricultural kits (extensive crops and vegetable gardens)		X	0%
Purchase and distribution of 1,500 livestock kits		X	0%
Technical assistance for planting and soil management and protection		X	0%
Technical assistance for livestock care and reproduction		X	0%
Printing of educational material for technical assistances		X	0%
Hiring of an agronomist		X	0%

Livelihood and LEG training to volunteers			X	0%																												
Outcome 4: 1,804 families seriously affected by drought receive food packages	Outputs	Indicators		% achieved																												
	Output 4.1 Families have basic foodstuffs to survive the first half of 2016	1,804 families receive food packages There is no malnutrition reported in at least 80% off the beneficiary population		50%%																												
Activities		Implementation on time		% of progress																												
		Yes	No																													
Identification and registration of families		X		100%																												
Purchase and distribution of food		X		50%																												
PROGRESS																																
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No progress was made on the activities for outcome 3 due to the lack of funds. - For outcome 4, food kits will be delivered to 900 families in nine communities targeted by the project, which is scheduled to take place in the last week in September 2016. These kits are in the process of being purchased, and will include: <table border="1" data-bbox="261 936 1355 1240"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Bag # 1 GRAINS</th> <th colspan="2">Bag # 2 FLOURS</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Product</th> <th>Quantity</th> <th>Product</th> <th>Quantity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>White rice</td> <td>20 lbs.</td> <td>White maize flour</td> <td>30 lbs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Red beans</td> <td>30 lbs.</td> <td>Incaparina</td> <td>22 lbs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Iodized salt</td> <td>2 lbs.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fortified sugar</td> <td>10 lbs.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>62 lbs.</td> <td>Total</td> <td>52 lbs.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>These amounts are estimated to cover the needs of a five-member family during one month.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progress has been made in the buying of food kits, and it is waiting for the receipt of tenders to carry out the award of service. - The census of families in these nine communities has been completed, and the process to select the 900 beneficiary families who will receive food kits is underway 					Bag # 1 GRAINS		Bag # 2 FLOURS		Product	Quantity	Product	Quantity	White rice	20 lbs.	White maize flour	30 lbs.	Red beans	30 lbs.	Incaparina	22 lbs.	Iodized salt	2 lbs.			Fortified sugar	10 lbs.			Total	62 lbs.	Total	52 lbs.
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CHALLENGES																																
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing a cash transfer pilot programme in the area. For security reasons it is necessary to ensure the communities' safe access to these assets. 																																
CHANGES																																
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initial activities proposed delivering food kits to 1,804 families, but due the lack of funds the NS reduced the beneficiaries to 935 families. 																																

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 1 Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.	Outputs	Indicators	% achieved	
	Output 1.2 The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system	Plan of action and sectorial plans for which a monitoring and evaluation plan has been developed Planned evaluations take place with lessons learned and a management response provided	40%	
	Output 1.3 Operation activities are disseminated at the local, national and regional levels	Four press releases issued Four beneficiary stories prepared Four publications in the media reporting SRCS actions	40%	
Activities		Implementation on time		% of progress
		Yes	No	
Hiring of operational staff and staff to support the operation in the field		X		60%
Community assemblies to present the project		X		80%
Monitoring visits by headquarters		X		50%
Progress reports on the affected communities		X		50%
Documentary on activities		X		50%
Beneficiary satisfaction survey			X	0%
External evaluation			X	0%
Development of beneficiary stories		X		50%
Monitoring visits by IFRC		X		40%
Identify and implement a complaint mechanism			X	0%
ODK training to volunteers		X		100%
PROGRESS				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three new staff were hired for the implementation of the activities: a coordinator, a technician for the water and sanitation component (who is in charge of field activities in the nine communities), and a driver (who is in charge of supporting the technical team in the carrying out of the activities). Hiring additional staff was considered but has been limited to three persons due to the lack of funds. - Assemblies coordinated with leaders of nine targeted communities to present the project and the activities to be implemented in northern communities of La Isla, San Jacinto, La San Jacinteña, Concepción Corozal and Altomiro; and southern communities of Las Unidas, El Cuatro, Los Treinta and El Uno in Canton El Progreso. - The beneficiary satisfaction survey will be held between November and December. - Two beneficiary life stories were produced to publicize what people have experienced and how they have been affected by drought, with support from SRCS's Public Relations Department. - IFRC delegates conducted a monitoring visit in July to track and monitor Appeal actions in communities. To date, 2 monitoring visits have been received - One Open Data Kit workshop delivered from 10 to 12 June to 11 people (nine men and two women), including volunteers from eastern regions and SRC headquarters staff, in order to build their capacity in data gathering via mobile devices and humanitarian aid distribution using the ODK and Mega V tools. In this regard, the National Society received support from the Reference Centre for Institutional Disaster Preparedness (CREPD). 				

CHALLENGES

- Resuming talks and coordination Ministry of the Interior authorities, San Miguel mayor's office, ANDA and Civil Protection to share information on activities and communities to be prioritized.
- Searching for additional funds in order to be able to implement all actions contained in the Appeal

CHANGES

- The goals proposed were based on 16 communities; however, only nine communities are being targeted in view of the amount of funds received so far. Actions will be expanded to more communities if more funds are raised during the Appeal's timeframe.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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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.

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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.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRSV010 - El Salvador - Drought

Timeframe: 03 Mar 16 to 28 Feb 17

Appeal Launch Date: 03 Mar 16

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/3-9	Programme	MDRSV010
Budget Timeframe	2016/3-2017/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		2,257,946				2,257,946	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		96,074				96,074	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		49,843				49,843	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		43,830				43,830	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		16,380				16,380	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		62,535				62,535	
C1. Cash contributions		268,661				268,661	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		268,661				268,661	
D. Total Funding = B + C		268,661				268,661	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		268,661				268,661	
E. Expenditure		-62,623				-62,623	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		206,038				206,038	

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Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			2,257,946			2,257,946		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Food	158,373						158,373	
Seeds & Plants	981,420						981,420	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	653,290		279			279	653,012	
Medical & First Aid	3,896						3,896	
Teaching Materials	46,027		416			416	45,611	
Utensils & Tools	4,205						4,205	
Other Supplies & Services	5,701						5,701	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	1,852,914		695			695	1,852,218	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	29,695						29,695	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	29,695						29,695	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicles Costs	21,380		1,223			1,223	20,158	
Logistics Services	10,001						10,001	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	31,382		1,223			1,223	30,159	
Personnel								
National Staff	6,920		2,334			2,334	4,587	
National Society Staff	85,843		11,376			11,376	74,467	
Volunteers	7,977		134			134	7,843	
Other Staff Benefits			782			782	-782	
Total Personnel	100,741		14,626			14,626	86,115	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	6,929						6,929	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	6,929						6,929	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	62,854		344			344	62,511	
Total Workshops & Training	62,854		344			344	62,511	
General Expenditure								
Travel	6,434		3,701			3,701	2,733	
Information & Public Relations	9,502		938			938	8,564	
Office Costs	8,810		607			607	8,202	
Communications	5,939		623			623	5,316	
Financial Charges	2,178		-1,257			-1,257	3,434	
Shared Office and Services Costs	2,760		1,878			1,878	882	
Total General Expenditure	35,622		6,491			6,491	29,131	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			35,422			35,422	-35,422	
Total Operational Provisions			35,422			35,422	-35,422	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	137,809		3,822			3,822	133,987	
Total Indirect Costs	137,809		3,822			3,822	133,987	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,257,946		62,623			62,623	2,195,323	
VARIANCE (C - D)			2,195,323			2,195,323		

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRSV010 - El Salvador - Drought

Timeframe: 03 Mar 16 to 28 Feb 17

Appeal Launch Date: 03 Mar 16

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/3-9	Programme	MDRSV010
Budget Timeframe	2016/3-2017/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Food security	2,257,946		268,661	268,661	62,623	206,038	
Subtotal BL2	2,257,946		268,661	268,661	62,623	206,038	
GRAND TOTAL	2,257,946		268,661	268,661	62,623	206,038	