

## Internal situation report



### Situation Report

Plan International Americas Regional Office (ROA)

#### INCIDENT MONITORING

Name of Emergency:	El Salvador Dengue Fever, Chikunguya, Zika Virus – Epidemic Situation
Disaster Alert Level:	Yellow
SitRep Number:	#2
Date of SitRep:	22/02/2016
Date of next scheduled SitRep:	11/03/2016
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### Highlights

This Sit-Rep is for information and fundraising purposes

- On January 12th, 2016, El Salvador Government, declared a **NATIONAL YELLOW ALERT** for **Mosquito Borne Diseases: dengue, chik fever and Zika infection**
- So far this year a total of **8,584** cases of **Zika** have been reported, besides this, **3,236** of **chik fever** and **1,957** of **dengue**.
- El Salvador also reported an increase of **Guillain Barre Syndrome** cases, most of them with **Zika** clinic history, the **Ministry of Health** recorded **111**, two of which died.
- **28%** of **Zika** cases, **8%** of **chik fever** cases and **22%** of **dengue** cases affected people younger than **18 years old**
- The most affected and risks for incidence rate are **children between 5 and 9 years of age**, followed by **young people aged 10 to 19 and children less than 5 years**.

## Situational analysis

So far this year, the Ministry of Health has reported a total of 9,941 mosquito borne diseases, this number includes 4,748 cases of Zika, 1,947 of dengue and 3,236 of chik fever.

With an average of 850 new cases each week, Zika is the most easily spread out disease, since the appearance of the virus 10 weeks ago, a total of 8,584 cases area were recorded with an incidence of 73 for each 100,000 inhabits. 207 of zika cases are pregnant women, also an increase in the incidence of cases of Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) following a Zika virus outbreak has reported to the OMS. A total of 111 cases of Guillain Barre has been attended since the end of November, from which 43 are still in the hospital and 2 of them died.

By the end of the year 2015, authorities of the Ministry of Health reported that chikungunya virus left 63,656 affected people. Meanwhile, dengue closed with 50,144 reports, of which 9,621 were haemorrhagic and six died. Both diseases picked up from May to August, due to the changing conditions of the weather, mainly dry because of the impact from El Niño Phenomenon.

The reproduction of Zika, Dengue, and Chikungunya so quickly in the region, is due to 3 main factors: a) the population of the Americas had not been previously exposed to this disease, so there is no immunity to it; b) the mosquito: *Aedes Aegyptus* lives throughout the region in their natural habitat (except Canada and continental Chile) and c) the rise in temperature as a result of climate change promotes a mass reproduction of the mosquito in a time shorter, before it took 7 days to incubate, now, the mosquito born in 4 days.

Geographical distribution of Zika virus has steadily broadened since the virus was first detected in the Americas in 2015. Zika transmission has been reported in 28 countries/territories as follows



## Response of the Government

The government has designed a National Campaign and a Plan against the mosquito diseases, that includes:

- Promoting prevention, control and elimination of mosquito breeding sites through community, institutional and private companies campaigns
- Communications campaign with educational messages of prevention, control and elimination of mosquito breeding sites
- Preventive actions in each of the ministries and public institutions, especially in School and Health Centers (including control and elimination of mosquito breeding sites)



- Household visits for inspection to identify potential mosquito breeding sites
- Community Talks about mosquito control, hygiene and cleaning areas

## Situation in Plan Areas

Related to the actual registered information, 11% of Zika, 95% of dengue cases and 27% of chik fever cases have been reported in Plan Areas. 19.3% of cases are children and adolescents under 18 years old.

In terms of rate of incidence the most affected Program Units are Chalatenango with a rate of 169 for each 100,000 inhabits, followed by Program Unit in Cabañas with a rate of 137 for each 100,000 inhabits. In terms of cases, La Libertad Program Unit is the most affected with the 55% of the total

About Plan Staff, a total of 37 cases of people sick were reported. 22 people of Plan staff lost a total of 74 labor days due the sickness absence, 15 other Plan members didn't ask for sick leave days, using vacations or compensatory days.

## Plan International's response

Plan International El Salvador is working jointly with Ministry of Health and national partners as part of the Emergency Networks and Health Tables.

Plan El Salvador, is gathering some information in field to determine the exact quantity of affected families and sponsored children.

The DRM local technicians are providing technical support in communities for a prevention campaign, including transportation to the field in Plan Areas, especially in La Libertad and Chalatenango.

Also Plan is supporting the national strategy of the "vector control" through the use of fingerlings (Young freshwater fish used to stock ponds and rivers) and facilitating the coordination with the Ministry of Health and CENDEPESCA-MAG<sup>1</sup>

Plan also is monitoring the evolution of the situation in coordination with Ministry of Health, National Civil Protection, Humanitarian Country Team and Central American platforms of early Alert

### Identified Needs and Gaps:

- Low knowledge and equipment for cleaning and good use of water in schools to prevent mosquito breeding
- Mosquitos breed in common spaces that are not being cleaned up by community members
- Mosquito breeding at household level is not monitored
- Lack of reliable figures about number of cases in communities and urban areas
- The population has low understanding and knowledge of mosquito diseases (symptoms, treatment and prevention)

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<sup>1</sup> CENDEPESCA (Centro Nacional para el Desarrollo de la Pesca y la Acuicultura): The acronym means "National Fishery and Aquaculture Development Center", Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.



- Vulnerable groups are not prioritized (pregnant women, children, elderly)
- Constraints such as violence or high transportation costs prevent people from visiting health centres, limiting the identification of symptoms in population
- Lack a dedicated Biological Control Strategy at a national level

	Children			Families	Adults		
	Boys	Girls	Total		Male	Female	Total
Number of people affected							
Number of target beneficiaries (include % of total children and families this represents)	273,075	294,432	342,124	143,504	180,190	195,204	375,394
Number of beneficiaries reached <b>since</b> previous SitRep	8,700	10,560	19,260	32,000	6,084	6,656	12,740
Total number of beneficiaries reached <b>to date</b>	8,700	10,560	19,260	32,000	6,084	6,656	12,740

#### CHILD PROTECTION

##### Achievements since last SitRep:

19,260 children trained on mosquito borne diseases (symptoms, transmission and prevention)

##### Total Achievements to Date

19,260 children trained on mosquito borne diseases (symptoms, transmission and prevention)

##### Gaps/Challenges:

Low knowledge and equipment for cleaning and good use of water in schools to prevent mosquito breeding

## Key beneficiary data:

#### WASH

##### Achievements since last SitRep:

32,000 families with hygiene kits (including fish) and trained on mosquito borne diseases (symptoms, transmission and prevention)

##### Total Achievements to Date

32,000 families

##### Gaps/Challenges:

The population has low understanding and knowledge of mosquito diseases  
Awareness campaigns at community level

## Funding requirements



A. Summary of Funding Needs

**Total Projected Budget:** \$539,811  
**Total Funding Received:** \$ 0  
**Total Funding Gap:** \$539,811

B. Funds distribution across sectors

Sector	Total Funding Required	Funding Confirmed and Sources	Total Funding Gap	Total Expenditure to Date
	A	B	C=A-B	D
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>	\$ 102,060		\$ 102,060	
<b>WASH</b>	\$ 231,550		\$ 231,550	
<b>HEALTH</b>	\$ 72,000		\$ 72,000	
<b>Direct project Personnel</b>	\$ 55,880		\$ 55,880	
<b>Other Direct Costs</b>	\$ 38,509		\$ 38,509	
<b>Indirect Costs (7%)</b>	\$ 37,787		\$ 37,787	
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ 577,597		\$ 577,597	

*Note: The activities made, has been founded by Sponsorship Funds.*

## Capacity requirements

See the Proposal annexed.

## Communications

- Preventive actions are required to be taken immediately in order to fight the epidemic situation and decrease the number of death casualties.
- Mosquito borne diseases epidemic situation in El Salvador is affecting the whole family, especially children under 5 years old
- The Ministry of Health with the Interagency Health Committee has designed a Communication Campaign



## Key response staff contact details

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