

## Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) El Salvador: Floods

<b>DREF n° MDRSV012</b>	<b>Glide n° <a href="#">TC-2018-000167-SLV</a></b>
<b>Date of issue: 15 October 2018</b>	<b>Expected timeframe: 3 months</b> <b>Operation end date: 15 January 2018</b>
<b>Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: <b>Yellow</b> / Orange / Red</b>	
<b>DREF allocated: 150,671 CFH</b>	
<b>Number of people affected: 7,085 (1,417 families)</b>	<b>Number of people to be assisted: 2,090</b>
<b>Head of Operation (responsible for EPoA):</b> Santiago Luengo, Disaster Management Coordinator	<b>Point of contact:</b> Rigoberto Hernández – Director General of Salvadoran Red Cross.
<b>Host National Society(ies) presence:</b> The National Society has one Headquarters, 63 branches across the country with 2,250 active volunteers, 75 National Intervention Teams (NITs) with different specialties (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion, Logistics, General, ZIKA and Vector Control, Psychosocial Support (PSS) and 35 active individuals trained in the DANA tool's use	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> El Salvador Civil Protection System and departmental, municipal and community commissions, the Medical Emergency System (SEM), FOSALUD, Rescue Commandos, Salvadoran Green Cross	

[<Click here for the DREF budget. Click here for the contact information >](#)

### A. Situation analysis

#### Description of the disaster

On October 6, rains began falling over eastern El Salvador due to the influence and combination of a low-pressure system in the Pacific and the tropical depression number 14 located near the Honduran Atlantic coast. On October 7, the tropical depression was upgraded to Tropical Storm Michael, which continued moving north over the Yucatán channel toward the Gulf of Mexico. On October 6, in El Salvador the national Civil Protection System declared a Green Alert for the entire country. On October 7, a Yellow Alert was declared for 29 coastal municipalities, which on October 8 increased to 34 municipalities to include three municipalities in Morazán department and two in La Unión department. A Green Alert remained in place for the rest of the country.



*Area affected by low pressure system.  
Source: Salvadoran Red Cross*

The rains have affected the entire country. The hardest hit have been the eastern regions, specifically the cantons of El Brazo, La Canoa and El Tecomatal in the municipality of San Miguel; the cantons of San Felipe and Las Tunas in La Unión department; the cantons of Capitán Lazo and Puerto Parada in the municipality of Usulután; as well as the canton of Metalío in Sonsonate department (western El Salvador) and the cantons of San Diego and San Rafael Abajo in the municipality of La Libertad in central El Salvador. It should be noted that these floods have affected the majority of the municipalities located along the country's coast.

The national Civil Protection System report below provides a summary of the damages.

## National Civil Protection System Report

### GENERAL CIVIL PROTECTION DIRECTORATE

EVENT: Yellow and Green Alerts due to rains - 11:30Hs 06/10/2018

*Preliminary Cumulative Report No 3, damages (reported) between 16:30 hours on 05/10/2018 and 06:00 hours on 09/10/2018*

DAMAGE TO VITAL LINES		TOTAL
	Flooded roads	1
	Flooded streets	3
	Damaged roads	24
	Damaged streets	31
	Isolated communities	1

DAMAGE TO PEOPLE		TOTAL
	People injured	14
	Deaths	4
	People in collective centres	1090
	ACTIVE collective centres	13

OTHER DAMAGE		TOTAL
	Fallen trees	42
	Fallen tree branches	5
	Landslides	74
	Flooding	1
	Overflowing rivers	7
	Cave-ins	1
	Vehicles affected directly by the event	5

DAMAGE TO HOUSING AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS		TOTAL
	Damaged dwellings	6
	Flooded dwellings	1,409
	Destroyed dwellings	2
	Other damaged buildings	1
	Other destroyed buildings (collapsed walls)	6

## Summary of the current response

### Overview of Host National Society



Supporting evacuations in eastern El Salvador.  
Source: Salvadoran Red Cross

Salvadoran Red Cross (SRC) has been constantly monitoring the situation through its branches across the country since the onset of low pressure system No 14 and later after Tropical Storm Michael.

Initial response actions focused on the preventive evacuation of 174 families in the villages of Santa Fidelia, Casa Mota and El Consuelo in San Miguel department, all of whom are currently housed in three collective centres set up by the Municipal Civil Protection Commission. In La Unión department, 16 flood-affected families were assisted and humanitarian aid was distributed in two collective centres. Both departments are located in eastern El Salvador.

The second most affected areas are in the west, specifically the village of El Amatal in Sonsonate department where 25 families were evacuated and a damage assessment and needs analysis was conducted. Throughout the storm period, SRC performed rescue actions and assisted in distributing humanitarian aid such as hygiene kits, mats and blankets, as indicated in the list below:

The humanitarian aid distributed to families in collective centres consisted of a hygiene kit, mats and blankets.

#### Collective centres that received humanitarian aid

Department	Collective Centre	Families reached	People reached	Type of aid distributed		
				Hygiene kits	Mats	Blankets
San Miguel	El Tecomatal	15	55	15	-	55
	Casa Mota	75	266	75	170	266
	Santa Fidelia	84	233	84	-	233
La Unión	San Felipe	4	14	5	9	13
	Las Tunas	12	46	12	46	46
Sonsonate	Amatal	25	77	25	25	77
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>215</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>690</b>

Source: Salvadoran Red Cross to 11-10-18

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

- *Several PNSs are present in the country:* Spanish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and American Red Cross. Spanish Red Cross provided vehicles to transport lifeguard personnel to affected areas, while Swiss Red Cross has assigned personnel to assist with damage assessments in eastern regions.
- *Salvadoran Red Cross establishes its inter-institutional coordination* through the Civil Protection and Disaster Mitigation Law, cooperation agreements, as well as through the National Response Plan through actions implemented with the respective operational directorates in each branch. All humanitarian actions by the Red Cross Movement in El Salvador are carried out under one single plan of action in order to achieve greater impact in communities. Salvadoran Red Cross is responsible for preparing, coordinating and leading the Plan of Action.
- The head of disaster risk management has sent four situational reports via the GO system, and the regional coordinator has been apprised of the situation in the country.

## Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

- At the national level, the emergency is being coordinated by the Civil Protection System, of which the Salvadoran Red Cross is part at national, departmental and municipal levels.
- Active communication is maintained with the country's humanitarian network and civil society members thereof.
- Municipal and departmental commissions have been activated in affected municipalities.
- Seventeen collective centres have been set up across the country.
- Municipal governments conducted a census of the population in collective centres and/or congregated in locations authorized for that purpose.
- No non-governmental organizations are working on recovery efforts, as all are conducting assessments.



## Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

### Needs analysis

The National Society's DANA team collected data in three affected sites: the villages of Santa Fidelia, Casa Mota and El Consuelo in the municipality of San Miguel; the villages of San Felipe and Las Tunas in La Unión department; and the village of Amatal in the municipality of Acajutla.

These assessments provide SRC with the information it requires to determine the needs in each collective centre, which are mainly hygiene kits, blankets, mattresses and water. The most relevant needs are described below:

- **Shelter** - After the first damage assessments carried out by the Salvadoran Red Cross. It has been identified that in shelters (Collective Centres) some items (NFIs) are required in order to cover the minimum standards. The first data require mattresses and kitchen kits that will also serve the population on their return to housing, where basic household items have been lost.
- The floods have not had a punctual damage in the infrastructure of the houses. While families are in the collective centres, some families will gradually return to their communities and homes. Considering that the rains continue in the region with the present low pressures.
- **Health** - The nature of the phenomenon requires medical assistance sessions and delivering health kits to affected families. Due to the rains in the region and that will continue next weekend, it has been observed in the field evaluations that the population that is in the shelters, requires primary health care, as well as small inputs for the protection of skin and vectors.
- The risk of diarrhoeal diseases (EDAS) is high, which will require prevention actions and educating the population on how to prevent the outbreak of these types of diseases. In addition, the combination of humidity and low temperatures has created ideal conditions for the appearance of acute respiratory infections (ARIs)

The impact of the rains on the population has caused stress in the people at the shelters. Therefore, attention to psychosocial approaches for children and adults will be part of the actions to be carried out after the evaluations by the SRC volunteers. Psychosocial support (PSS) sessions will be held as well. Psychosocial support - it is necessary to initiate a psychosocial support programme and have communities return to normal.

- **Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion** – Affected areas require hygiene promotion actions, so RC volunteers will be trained to perform water, sanitation and hygiene assessments in target communities.

The waterlogged soil and people's contact with water lead to skin diseases such as fungi, rashes and other types of lesions.

An increase in the proliferation of vectors such as cockroaches, flies and mosquitoes is expected after this event, which will also lead to an increase in the transmission of all kinds of diseases. It will also be necessary to work on eliminating breeding sites.

- Safe water – ensuring safe water for a time until conditions improve becomes a priority for when people return to their homes.
- According to the coordination meetings at the level of the Humanitarian Country Team, as well as at the meetings of the National Civil Protection Commission, all sanitation actions at the level of shelters and affected communities will be managed and managed by the epidemic control unit of the Ministry of Health in coordination with Civil Protection. According to the coordination meetings at the level of the Humanitarian Country Team, as well as in the meetings of the National Civil Protection Commission, all sanitation actions at the level of shelters and affected communities will be managed by the epidemic control unit of the Ministry of Health in coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. In this sense, the Salvadoran Red Cross will be monitoring the evolution and actions of the government in case an intervention or accompaniment is required.

## Targeting

Selection criteria for targeted assistance have been informed by DANAs conducted by both the Civil Protection System and SRC teams deployed to the field, which are:

- Dwellings flooded or seriously affected by the event.
- Low-income family groups in highly vulnerable areas.

## Scenario planning

According to National Observatory forecasts, rains are expected to continue over the next 48 hours, subside for another 48 hours, and start up again by the weekend due to a low pressure system that is forming in the Caribbean. This will cause significant impact on the affected population, since the time they have had to recover has been very short and the crop loss severe. Furthermore, terrain conditions and water levels make it hard to know the dwellings' condition and whether they are fit for habitation, as most are rural mud-and-wattle constructions. This would involve initiating a process to rebuild these homes and finding a way to support sustainability until people restore their livelihoods, which mainly involve agriculture and raising livestock and poultry. This translates into humanitarian needs in the affected population that need to be met and would justify increasing operational response.

Probable scenario: If the National Observatory's forecast is correct, the affected population must remain in collective centres set up to shelter them, and those who choose to return to their homes run the risk of contracting various types of diseases.

Approximately 1,500 affected families can be reached in the days following this event, and the appearance of gastrointestinal diseases, such as cholera and rotavirus outbreaks, is a likely constant under these conditions.

## Operation Risk Assessment

The operation will take place in a fragile context rife with social violence due to the presence of the two major Salvadoran gangs and the presence of paramilitary groups in the area.

Municipalities can be accessed over paved roads that allow good internal mobilization. Access to affected areas is over poorly maintained, flooded, unpaved roads, which at this time can only be done with high four-wheel drive vehicles (trucks) as flooding conditions in the area make it impossible to access these areas in normal vehicles. Some roads are extremely vulnerable to landslides and rockslides because of the saturated soil.

Any operation carried out in the field must consider safer access mechanisms, and all SRC personnel must follow the National Society's Security Policy.

## B. Operational strategy<sup>1</sup>

### Overall Operational objective:

Provide humanitarian assistance to 418 families (2,090 people) affected by the Low-pressure system and tropical depression 14.

### Proposed strategy

SRC will work directly with affected communities in coordination with branches in affected departments and municipalities, and with various national civil protection system institutions. The areas under a Yellow Alert that have been directly affected by the phenomenon. This will be the geographical area that the Plan will target; however, as an institution part of the National Civil Protection System, SRC will coordinate with the system so as not to duplicate efforts. The Strategy will involve comprehensive efforts in Shelter, Health, Water and Sanitation sectors.

**Emergency Shelter/ Non-food Items:** Emergency shelter needs will be supported by the government. The SRC will complement the government's efforts by procurement and distribution of non-food items for 418 families (mattresses and blankets from which the complete items to replenish the stocks distributed by SRC during initial stages of the response).

**Health and care:** Salvadorian Red Crescent volunteers provided psychosocial first-aid (PFA) as part of their response and will continue to do so for the affected and traumatised people during the coming weeks. Another volunteers will carry on health awareness sessions on the various potential health risks, such as water born disease due to polluted water (diarrhoea). Additionally, SRC will deploy doctors to the shelters and the location lacking health care in support of the health authorities. 418 families will receive a health kit containing the following items: 2 mosquito repellents, 20 oral serum, alcohol gel and antiseptic soap.

**Water and sanitation:** Hygiene kits will require procurement and distribution for 418 HHs, in addition to complement the Government efforts on the distribution of safe water the SRC will delivery jerrycans to 418 families. The distribution of hygiene kits and water filters will be accompanied by a short session with key hygiene promotion messages.

### Human resources:

The National Society will require (cover by the NS):

- The deployment of 200 volunteers to the affected area; to support in the evacuation of population, field assessments, provision of first aid, and distribution of humanitarian aid.
- A part-time financial administrator to ensure efficiency
- A community health technician
- A WASH in emergencies technician
- A General Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member (Cover by the DREF fund)

The SRC will insure 200 Volunteers under the IFRC volunteer insurance scheme.

### Logistics and supply chain

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including mobilization, procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned with the IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. All procurement related to this operation will follow the IFRC's standards procurement procedures and Sphere standards for NFIs purchases. To avoid delays in the delivery all transportation will be done by sea.

The RLU will support on the procurement and transportation of kitchen set, hygiene kits, jerrycans and water filters.

Persistent rainfall during the hurricane season could worsen the situation.

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<sup>1</sup> The plan must be prepared by the National Society with support from the Secretariat's technical departments and support services.

## **Communications**

The IFRC's Communications Unit will provide technical support and assistance to the operation's communications strategy, and it will deploy its communications officer to support communications activities if necessary. The SRC will share its press releases with national, regional and global media outlets and upload them to social media and its institutional website as events develop.

Likewise, the National Society will use social media, its website and the local media to disseminate information on the operation, and it will also coordinate with the IFRC's Communication Unit.

## **Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)**

Reporting on the operation will be conducted in accordance with the IFRC's minimum reporting standards. A final report will be issued within three months of the operation's completion.

With the support of the branches and the communication department, a mechanism will be created so that beneficiaries can provide feedback to the response in a correct and effective manner.

## **Administration and Finance**

The IFRC provides the necessary operational support for the review, validation of budgets, bank transfers and technical assistance to National Societies on procedures for the justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices. The SRC will also hire apart-time administrator to manage the operation.









## Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF) 16,776 CHF

P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	<i>The operation demonstrates evidence of appropriate operational and technical support provided for DREF implementation</i> Target: Yes															
	Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained	1 monitoring visit by IFRC 1 General RIT															
	Activities planned by week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP046	Initial operational start-up support implemented by IFRC for the host national society and participating national societies, and other common services such as ops centre and basecamp costs																
AP046	Deployment of General RIT to support SRC in identified activities																
AP046	Monitoring visit of the IFRC																

## Budget

Please see budget for this operation [below](#)

### Contact information

**For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:**

#### In the Costa Rican Red Cross

- Rigoberto Hernández – Director of Salvadoran Red Cross.  
[rigoberto.hernandez@cruzrojasal.org.sv](mailto:rigoberto.hernandez@cruzrojasal.org.sv)

#### In the IFRC

- **IFRC Regional Office for the Americas:** Felipe del Cid, Continental Ops Coordinator, [Felipe.DelCid@ifrc.org](mailto:Felipe.DelCid@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Regional Office for the Americas DM coordinator:** Santiago Luengo, Disaster Manager for Central America and Mexico, [Santiago.Luengo@ifrc.org](mailto:Santiago.Luengo@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Country Cluster Support Team:** Nelson Aly, Head of Country Cluster, [Nelson.Alyrodriguez@ifrc.org](mailto:Nelson.Alyrodriguez@ifrc.org)

#### In IFRC Geneva

- Sune Bulow, emergency operations and information management-Disaster and Crisis Department; email: [sune.bulow@ifrc.org](mailto:sune.bulow@ifrc.org)

#### For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- Marion Andrivet, emergency appeals and marketing officer, phone: +507 317 3050; email: [marion.andrivet@ifrc.org](mailto:marion.andrivet@ifrc.org)

#### For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- Mauricio Bustamante, Regional Logistics coordinator, phone: +507 317 3050; email: [mauricio.bustamante@ifrc.org](mailto:mauricio.bustamante@ifrc.org)

#### For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- Paula Martes, planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluation manager, phone: +507 317 3050; email: [paula.martes@ifrc.org](mailto:paula.martes@ifrc.org)

## 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 Humanitarian 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.

# DREF Operation

09/10/2018

El Salvador Floods  
MDRSV012

		DREF Budget CHF
<b>Budget Group</b>		
500	Shelter - Relief	0
501	Shelter - Transitional	0
502	Construction - Housing	0
503	Construction - Facilities	0
505	Construction - Materials	0
510	Clothing & Textiles	43,758
520	Food	0
523	Seeds & Plants	0
530	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	16,591
540	Medical & First Aid	24,231
550	Teaching Materials	15,420
560	Ustensils & Tools	0
570	Other Supplies & Services	0
571	Emergency Response Units	0
578	Cash Disbursements	0
	<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>99,999</b>
580	Land & Buildings	0
581	Vehicles	0
582	Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
584	Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
587	Medical Equipment	0
589	Other Machiney & Equipment	0
	<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>0</b>
590	Storage, Warehousing	0
592	Dsitribution & Monitoring	15,311
593	Transport & Vehicle Costs	7,303
594	Logistics Services	0
	<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>22,614</b>
600	International Staff	7,938
661	National Staff	0
662	National Society Staff	0
667	Volunteers	2,441
669	Other Staff Benefits	0
	<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>10,379</b>
670	Consultants	0
750	Professional Fees	0
	<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>0</b>
680	Workshops & Training	397
	<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>397</b>
700	Travel	1,985
710	Information & Public Relations	5,358
730	Office Costs	198
740	Communications	298
760	Financial Charges	248
790	Other General Expenses	0
799	Shared Office and Services Costs	0
	<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>8,087</b>
		0
599	Programme and Services Support Recovery	9,196
	<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>9,196</b>
	<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>150,671</b>