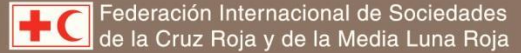




Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

El Salvador: Storm Surge



DREF Operation MDRSV008	
Date issued: 16 November 2015	Point of Contact: Dr. Jose Benjamin Ruíz Rodas – President of the Salvadorean Red Cross Society
Date of disaster: 2 to 4 May 2015	
Operation start date: 2 May 2015	Expected timeframe: 2 months
Receiving National Society: Salvadorean Red Cross Society (SRCS)	Overall operation budget: 80,529 Swiss francs (CHF)
Number of people affected: 20,000	Number of people assisted: 2,665
Host National Society presence (number of volunteers, staff, and branches): 1 Headquarters, 60 branches, 2,400 volunteers, 230 staff members	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Civil Protection and its Commissions	

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

A. Situation Analysis

Description of the Disaster

Tropical storms in the Southern Hemisphere affected the Pacific coasts of countries such as Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, Honduras, El Salvador and Mexico, among others. An unusual phenomenon, which occurred 2 to 4 May 2015, brought with it waves exceeding two metres above sea level, leaving dozens of victims, evacuees and damage to infrastructure in the Central American Pacific in its wake.



Coastal view in El Salvador. Source SRCS

Judging from reports from relief organizations and isthmus media, the Salvadorean coasts were among the hardest hit. Damage could be seen across the entire coastline in the departments of Ahuachapán, Sonsonate, La Libertad, La Paz, San Vicente, Usulután and La Unión.

Of the population affected in the departments of Ahuachapán, Sonsonate, La Libertad, La Paz and Usulután, 1 person went missing, 1,367 were evacuated, 514 were in collective centres and 1,270 were self-sheltered; others migrated to areas where they had access to family shelters and to the Chapina Garita area near the border with Guatemala. In Guatemala, some 20 families from the Botoncillo and Bola de Monte areas were sheltered in Ahuachapán.

Civil Protection authorities issued an Orange Alert on 13 May as a second round of high waves hit Salvadorean coasts, which damaged housing and impacted the affected people's water and sanitation agricultural livelihoods, as well as other basic services.

Summary of measures taken

From 2 to 4 May, more than 600 people were evacuated and more than 100 people received first aid care. Evacuation and first aid care actions focused mainly in the Port of La Libertad in the department of La Libertad and the Port of Acajutla in the department of Sonsonate; however, all branches in El Salvador coastal areas remained active in evacuation actions and on alert to assist the population.

Needs and damage assessments were conducted from 5 to 6 May in the departments of Ahuachapán, Sonsonate, La Libertad, La Paz and Usulután.

From 8 to 15 May, the Salvadorean Red Cross Society distributed humanitarian aid in the departments of Ahuachapán, Sonsonate, La Libertad, La Paz and Usulután, as described in Table 1.

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Salvadorean RC volunteers conducting assessments. Source SRC



Salvadorean Red Cross volunteers evaluating damages. Source SRCS

Table 1 Detailed distributions of humanitarian aid

DATE	Department	Municipality	Canton	Families	Persons	Delivery of Hygiene kits	Mattresses	Blankets	5-gallon buckets	Medium buckets	15-metre rolls of plastic	Set of pots
08/05/2015	La Libertad	La Libertad	Melara	25	80	25	50	125		25	25	25
08/05/2015	La Libertad	La Libertad	Cangrejera	33	114	33	66	165	11	33	33	33
09/05/2015	Sonsonate	Acajutla	Metalio	46	214	46	46	230	46	46	46	0
09/05/2015	Sonsonate	Acajutla	San Julián	5	26	5	5	25	5	5	5	0
09/05/2015	Sonsonate	Sonsonate	Salinas de Ahuachapán	34	113	34	26	225	34	34	34	0
12/05/2015	Ahuachapán	San Francisco Menéndez	Garita Palmera	154	654	154	53	770	154	154	154	0
14/05/2015	La Paz	San Luis la Herradura	Pimental/Zunganera	165	622	165	0	330	0	165	165	0
15/05/2015	Usulután	Jucuaran	El Espino	211	842	211	154	1900	0	211	211	200
TOTAL				673	2,665	673	400	3,770	250	673	673	258

The Salvadoran Red Cross provided hygiene kits, mattresses, blankets, buckets, tarps and sets of pots, all of which had been pre-positioned at the SRCS warehouse to respond to disasters.

Overview of Host National Society

The Salvadorean Red Cross Society has extensive experience managing disasters and emergencies such as volcano eruptions, earthquakes and floods. It has a network of 60 branches distributed throughout the country and supported by more than 2,400 volunteers, many of whom are trained in emergency and disaster preparedness and response. It has a large central warehouse, as well as a vehicle fleet, which albeit limited still enables rapid response to emergencies and disasters anywhere in the country. Likewise, there was pre-positioned stock of humanitarian aid to provide immediate response during emergencies, which was made available to families affected by this event.



Salvadorean Red Cross Society volunteers unloading relief items. Source SRCS

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in the country

In El Salvador there are delegations from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) as well as delegations from the Spanish Red Cross and the Swiss Red Cross, which have been supporting previous projects in community health, disaster preparedness, organizational development, social inclusion and youth violence prevention.

Likewise, there is funding from the Italian Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and the American Red Cross for disaster preparedness, violence prevention and health projects.

All humanitarian action by the Red Cross Movement in El Salvador was conducted under the coordination and leadership of the Salvadorean Red Cross Society. All of the above is aligned to the National Response Plan, so close communications have been maintained with all Movement representatives with a direct and indirect presence in the country.

The Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and the IFRC's country coordinator were in close communication with the Salvadorean Red Cross Society. The regional disaster management coordinator has been in contact with the National Society.

The Spanish Red Cross provided technical personnel to advise on water and sanitation issues, and the Swiss Red Cross monitored the evolution of damages and was ready for any specific requests from the Salvadorean Red Cross Society.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in the country

At the national level, the emergency was coordinated by the National Civil Protection System, which the Salvadorean Red Cross Society is part of at the national, departmental and municipal levels. Also present The Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Environment, the National Aqueducts and Sewers Administrator, the National Police and the Armed Forces, among others were also present during this emergency.

In general, all State sectors, both civilian and military, were ready to provide support. Various non-government organizations (NGOs) also participated in coordination meetings and the United Nations sector maintained constant monitoring of actions at the national level through the Humanitarian Country Team, in which the Salvadorean Red Cross Society participated and contributed information regarding humanitarian assistance actions.

Likewise, the Salvadorean Red Cross Society was involved in the various committees activated by the National Civil Protection System, such as shelter and emergency services, in order to coordinate and optimize the aid on the ground.

The government was in charge of managing the shelters and the Red Cross and other organizations provided support through health care, water delivery, delivery of hygiene kits and evacuation as required.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

According to National Civil Protection System data and the National Society's own assessment, the most affected departments were Ahuachapán, Sonsonate, La Libertad, La Paz and Usulután; however, all coastal departments were affected to varying degrees.

Shelter:

The departments that reported damage to dwellings reported 242 homes destroyed, 937 homes with either partial or total damage - those made from palm suffered the greatest damage when they were demolished by the waves - and 162 homes flooded.

In the short and medium term, families that suffered damage to homes will be requiring support to rebuild them, or at least the basic materials for a first basic housing stage.

Water and Sanitation:

Water wells for domestic use were also affected, as were family dry latrines, latrine pits, and some drinking water supply systems.



**Salvadoran Red Cross Society volunteers assessing water wells.
Source SRC**

Health:

Salvadoran Red Cross branches in Santa Tecla, Tamanique and Puerto de La Libertad treated some 60 minor injuries, such as cuts from glass, trunks and other floating debris. Red Cross lifeguards treated some 40 tourists on 3 60-passenger buses on outings to the Majahual resort area. Of all the patients seen, only eleven needed to be hospitalised; those remaining were treated in ambulances and by teams with first aid kits.

Livelihoods:

The following suffered losses along the coast:

- Sea turtle nurseries.
- Interruption of artisanal fishing and loss of tools
- Loss of premises for seafood sales
- Closing of beaches, decreased tourism
- Reduction in informal sales, crafts or handmade products from coastal areas.
- Suspension of academic classes in affected areas

Most urgent needs at the familiar level:

- Food
- Water
- Hygiene kits
- Cleaning kits
- Kitchen kits
- Mattresses and blankets
- Cleaning out of wells and latrine repair
- Materials for temporary roofs.

First damage report by El Salvador's Civil Protection System issued on 11 May 2015:

El Salvador's Civil Protection System National Commission met on 11 May to learn about the first technical report on the damage caused by the high and fast waves that pummelled the Salvadoran coast:

Impact to people:

1,367 evacuees
1,270 sheltered
14 communities evacuated

Impact to vital lines:

578 contaminated wells (most of them in Ahuachapán)
185 wells destroyed
783 flooded latrines

Impact to housing and public buildings:

937 homes partially damaged
242 homes destroyed
66 homes flooded

Impact to livelihoods:

11 hectares of basic grains crops destroyed
 73 hectares of orchards destroyed
 2 hectares of produce damaged

Other impact:

2,412 fisherman left without jobs
 1 pier damaged
 552 huts used to replace damaged storehouses
 7 hotels affected

Departments with the greatest number of people affected:

1,766 people affected in Ahuchapán
 488 people affected in Sonsonate
 276 people affected in Usulután
 227 people affected in La Libertad

Departments with greatest damage to housing and public buildings:

658 damaged housing and infrastructure in Ahuchapán
 236 damaged housing and infrastructure in La Libertad
 217 damaged housing and infrastructure in La Paz
 66 damaged housing and infrastructure in Sonsonate

Risk assessment

Based on a context with presence of groups in conflict with the law in all areas affected by the high waves, safer access parameters were established and shared with Salvadorean Red Cross Society staff for actions during the Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (DANA) phase and while conducting humanitarian assistance actions.

B. Operational plan and strategy

Overall objective

Families in the departments affected by the high waves were assisted with first response supplies for their survival and post-emergency recovery.

Proposed strategy

Hygiene kits, buckets, blankets and mattresses were distributed by the volunteer service in low-income communities significantly affected by the waves in the departments of Ahuachapán, Sonsonate, La Libertad and La Paz.

Given the type of event, the Red Cross maintained coordinated efforts, in conjunction with the Civil Protection System, in order to carry out relevant and timely actions in affected places.

Also in coordination with the National Civil Protection System and active non-governmental organizations (NGOs), areas of action and geographical coverage were established so as to not duplicate efforts and to be able to achieve a localized impact on accountability at the level of beneficiaries, donors and the general public.

Actions conducted by the Salvadorean Red Cross Society were in accordance with Sphere minimum humanitarian standards.

Family selection criteria:

Humanitarian assistance was provided to families using the following vulnerability criteria:

- Reside in communities affected by the high waves.
- Low level of income.
- Families with older adults, children, people with disabilities, pregnant women and female heads of household.
- Homes destroyed or severely damaged
- High risk of disease due to unsanitary conditions
- Limited access to safe water.

The effectiveness of inter-agency coordination enabled timely response from the moment the information was gathered through DANA to the moment the humanitarian aid was distributed, as did good coordination with municipal authorities and the Civil Protection System, which helped 2,665 people.

Operational support services

Through its Sub-directorate of Administrative and Financial Services, the Salvadorean Red Cross Society provided the necessary support to enable the Programmes Sub-directorate, through its Emergency Operations Directorate, Volunteer Management Directorate and Medical Services Directorate, to provide rescue services, damage assessments and humanitarian assistance according to the needs of the affected population and the response resources available.

Human Resources

Among the first actions carried out by the Salvadorean Red Cross Society was the rescue and evacuation of affected people, deployment of DANA teams to identify primary needs, especially in coastal communities, and the mobilization of 200 volunteers. Both meals and travel expenses for these volunteers were covered, as well as the use of National Society vehicles to transport volunteers.

For the planned operations, National Intervention Team (NIT) members and staff of the Salvadorean Red Cross Society Disaster Directorate provided support to these volunteers during their visits to communities as per the work plan.

Taking into account DREF operational needs, a full-time operations coordinator under the Emergency Operations Directorate was needed; this individual was responsible for activities on the ground and volunteer management. The operation's implementation was supported by volunteers, who in turn were supported with personal protective equipment and per diems to conduct information gathering through DANA and delivery of humanitarian aid.

Logistics and supply chain



Salvadorean Red Cross Society volunteers unloading relief items. Source SRCS

The Salvadorean Red Cross Society has a specific department for procurement of goods and services, with established procedures, which are accepted by local authorities and donors in general. The local market allowed alternatives in terms of suppliers. Furthermore, the IFRC's Regional Logistics Unit in Panama provided support on the acquisition of hygiene kits, buckets and blankets.

The National Society also has a large and secure warehouse to protect acquired assets, as well as three trucks to transport goods to the communities that were supported by the branches near the affected area.

Information Technology (IT)

The National Society has a computerized purchasing and warehousing system and regular internet access, as well as a very high frequency

(VHF) communications system in branches and vehicles, which allows nationwide coverage.

Communications

The SRCS's Public Relations and Communications Department kept both the institutional authorities and the general public periodically informed regarding the progress of the operation using its own means of communication and the media to facilitate the dissemination of actions, as well as the Salvadorean Red Cross Society's virtual platforms. Please see links to media stories in Annex 1 below.

Security

The operation's implementation took into account the critical situation surrounding the second impact by the high waves and the presence of groups in conflict with the law in the affected areas. With this in mind, the National Society coordinated with branches, key actors in charge of scientific/technical monitoring of the phenomenon and authorities responsible for security in the area.

All operational actions took place during daytime hours, provided that security conditions had been previously analysed with authorities and community leaders. All Red Cross personnel and equipment was properly identified, highly visible and insured.

In terms of security, it is necessary to clarify that there is gang (*maras*) presence in most communities, which could have eventually affected the work schedule or in extreme cases forced a change in communities; however, this did not happen during this operation thanks to the recognition and respect afforded the National Society and good coordination with municipal authorities and community leaders.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting

The General Directorate and Sub-directorate of Programmes and Community Resilience ensured actions and complete implementation of the plan of action by the coordinating team, making sure a final report was submitted at the end of the operation. In addition, the IFRC's regional disaster management coordinator provided guidance during the process to the SRCS.

Administration and Finance

The Salvadorean Red Cross Society has a permanent administration and finance system that ensures the proper use of financial resources in accordance with conditions laid down in the memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the National Society and the donor. Financial resource management was according to National Society regulations and DREF guidelines. In addition, the National Society's own procedures were applied to the justification of expenses process and used IFRC formats.

According to DREF procedures, the operation will not cover permanent structural costs, only costs incurred during the three-month operation.

Total amount of in-kind supplies received in El Salvador and sent from Panama:

3,000 blankets
200 kitchen sets
600 tarps
600 buckets
600 personal hygiene kits



Salvadorean Red Cross Society volunteers unloading relief items. Source SRCS

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming – Areas common to all sectors

Needs Assessment												
OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS											
Outcome 1 Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis are used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.	No. of assessments conducted (<i>general and/or sectorial</i>)											
Output 1.1 Initial needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries.	Assessment reports which show beneficiaries are consulted Assessment reports which provide data on affected population disaggregated by sex, age and vulnerabilities											
Output 1.2 The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system	Plan of action and sectorial plan for which a monitoring and evaluation plan has been developed											
Output 1.3 The operational activities will be disseminated at the local, national and regional level.	No. of press releases No. of beneficiaries stories No. of publications produced by the media on SRCS actions.											
	May			June				July				
Activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Conducting an emergency rapid assessment												
Creating a cross-sector plan of action												
Conducting a detailed assessment of impact to communities												
Producing and disseminating press releases												
Achievements												
1. Salvadorean Red Cross Society DANA volunteer staff, along with other relief providers and in coordination with the local authorities, visited coastal areas in the departments of Ahuachapán, Sonsonate, La Libertad, La Paz and Usulután in order to determine which communities were affected. .												
The communities selected to be assisted were:												
DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	CANTON	FAMILIES	PEOPLE								
La Libertad	La Libertad	Melara	25	80								
La Libertad	La Libertad	Cangrejera	33	114								
Sonsonate	Acajutla	Metalio	46	214								
Sonsonate	Acajutla	San Julián	5	26								
Sonsonate	Sonsonate	Salinas de Ahuachapán	34	113								
Ahuachapán	San Francisco Menéndez	Garita palmera	154	654								
La Paz	San Luis la Herradura	Pimental/Zunganera	165	622								
Usulután	Jucuaran	El Espino	211	842								
TOTAL			673	2,665								

The final distribution table is as follows:

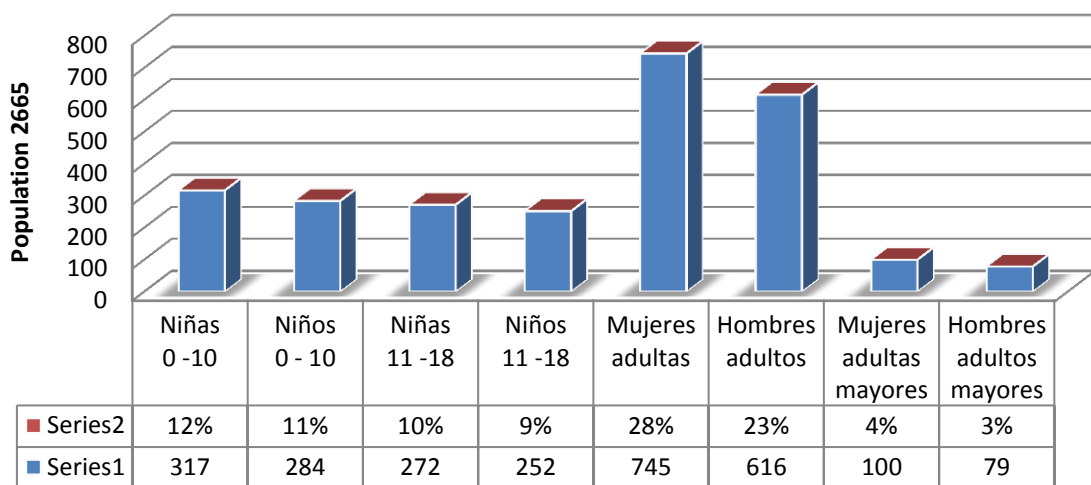
Table 1 Detailed distribution of humanitarian assistance

DATE	Department	Municipality	Canton	Families	Persons	Delivery of Hygiene kits	Mattresses	Blankets	5-gallon buckets	Medium buckets	15-metre rolls of plastic	Set of pots
08/05/2015	La Libertad	La Libertad	Melara	25	80	25	50	125		25	25	25
08/05/2015	La Libertad	La Libertad	Cangrejera	33	114	33	66	165	11	33	33	33
09/05/2015	Sonsonate	Acajutla	Metalio	46	214	46	46	230	46	46	46	0
09/05/2015	Sonsonate	Acajutla	San Julián	5	26	5	5	25	5	5	5	0
09/05/2015	Sonsonate	Sonsonate	Salinas de Ahuachapán	34	113	34	26	225	34	34	34	0
12/05/2015	Ahuachapán	San Francisco Menéndez	Garita palmera	154	654	154	53	770	154	154	154	0
14/05/2015	La Paz	San Luis la Herradura	Pimental/Zunganera	165	622	165	0	330	0	165	165	0
15/05/2015	Usulután	Jucuaran	El Espino	211	842	211	154	1,900	0	211	211	200
TOTAL				673	2,665	673	400	3,770	250	673	673	258

Information on 2,665 beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender and age:

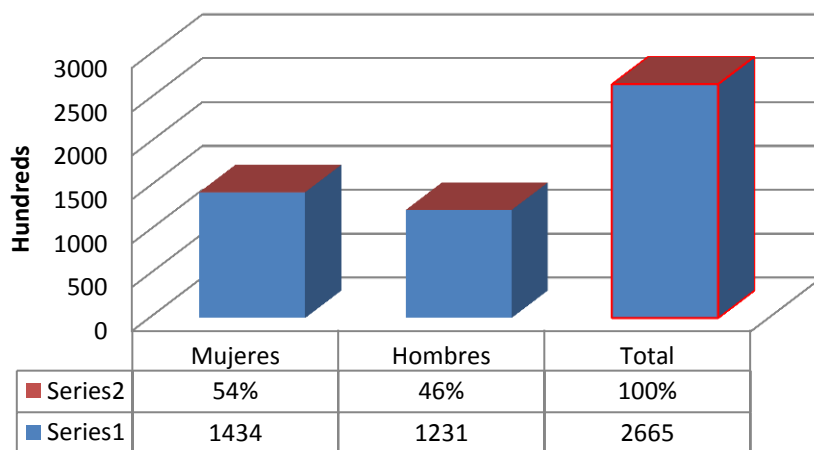
Population	Quantity	%
Girls 0 -10	317	12%
Boys 0 - 10	284	11%
Girls 11 -18	272	10%
Boys 11 -18	252	9%
Adult women	745	28%
Adult men	616	23%
Older adult women	100	4%
Older adult men	79	3%
Total	2,665	100%

Type of Beneficiary Population from a total of 2,665 people



Population	Quantity	%
Women	1,434	54%
Men	1,231	46%
Total	2,665	100%

General Population Women/Men



Results of the beneficiary satisfaction survey conducted by the National Society:

The survey was developed under the following parameters:

1. Technical features of the survey:

1.1 Population: 673 families who benefitted from humanitarian aid supplies

1.2 sampling percentage: 13% (88 surveys) Level of confidence 90.3%

1.3 Geographical data gathering area:

Department of Ahuachapán: 13 surveys

Department of Sonsonate: 11 surveys

Department of La Libertad: 15 surveys

Department of La Paz: 30 surveys

Department of Usulután: 19 surveys

1.4 The 5 questions were:

a. How do you rate the **treatment received** from the SRCS members during the delivery of humanitarian aid?

b. How do you rate the **response time** by the SRCS in terms of delivery of humanitarian aid?

c. How do you rate the **quality of the products** received?

d. How do you rate the **selection of the delivery site** for humanitarian aid?

e. According to the damage from the high waves, how do you rate the **quantity of products** delivered?

1.5 Date of data gathering: 9 to 10 September 2015.

1.6 Focus of questions: First response post-emergency humanitarian assistance

1.7 Data collection and systematization tool: **ODK**

1.8 Report submitted on: 11 September 2015

1.9 Person responsible for the report: Director of emergency operations

Please see Annex 2 for the survey results and observations.

Please see Annex 3 for press releases and beneficiary stories. National Society

Challenges

This storm surge event impacted the coast over a period of 10 days with two major high swells. Some damage occurred at the start of the emergency, while other damage occurred on different days, such as that to housing, which finally yielded to the waves after days of being pummelled by them. The assessment could not be performed until Civil Protection authorities indicated that it was safe to enter the affected areas in order to ensure the safety of the assessment staff in mind and to have more precise data.; therefore, it was impossible to provide a detailed and accurate report of damage on day 1 of the emergency, resulting in the initiation of reporting from day 6 onwards.

Lessons learned

1. The population's acknowledgement of the IFRC's institutional efforts and the discipline and ethics of Salvadorean Red Cross Society members during every action conducted during the operation provided **safe access** to all targeted areas, including those with the presence of groups in conflict with the law. This highlighted the Movement's dedication and commitment, based on its institutional principles, toward the entire population.

2. Having **pre-positioned** humanitarian supplies and cargo transport equipment makes it possible to provide timely humanitarian assistance to the affected population.

3. Having staff specializing in **aquatic rescue and first aid pre-hospital care** is essential to rescue efforts during the post-emergency period. It is very important that all branches in Salvadorean coastal areas have lifeguards and rescue staff along with their respective work teams.

4. The work performed by the Public Relations and Communications Department is a crucial component of media management and for these entities and the population to be kept abreast of day-to-day activities being performed by the Salvadorean Red Cross Society on behalf of the affected population.

5. It is important to strengthen the efforts and **equipment to enable constant monitoring of** climatic, ocean-related, volcanic and seismic **threats** through the use of technology at the emergency operations centre (EOC).

6. At the institutional level, the Movement must assess the feasibility of having an ongoing learning process with its volunteers, especially in safer access aspects, as well as **providing more expertise to its members in emergency management (National Intervention Teams - General NIT)** at the local level, action which will make its operations

on the ground more effective.

Health and Care

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS											
Outcome: The SCRS provides first aid to people affected by the emergency	No. of affected people receiving first aid from the SRCS											
Output 1.1 Provide first aid to 100 people from areas affected by and evacuated due to the high waves	No. of volunteers that have participated in the provision of first aid care											
	No. of first aid treatments provided during the emergency											
Activities	May			June				July				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Week												
Mobilization of volunteers to the emergency area	■	■										
First aid care	■	■	■	■								
Replacement of first aid supplies for 20 first aid kits					■	■	■	■				

Achievements

Results:

1. Between 2 and 4 May, more than 600 people were evacuated and more than 100 received first aid care. These actions were performed mainly in the ports of La Libertad and Acajutla; however, all branches in coastal areas conducted evacuations and remained on alert to assist the population. More than 200 volunteers provided direct rescue and first aid in the departments of Ahuchapán, Sonsonate, La Libertad, San Salvador, La Paz, San Vicente, San Miguel, Usulután, and La Union.

After the emergency, all first aid supplies and first aid kits were replenished in all 34 coastal branches, as well as 20 kits from the specialized rescue and first-aid units based at headquarters, which provided support to branches during the emergency and disaster operations.



The value-added tax (VAT) exemption afforded to the IFRC made it possible to save on the acquired supplies, allowing person at the Federation responsible for procurement to increase the level of first aid replenishment in branches that supported this operation. This made it possible to replenish 54 first-aid kits: 34 in branches and 20 in the headquarters' rapid response groups.

An example of a first aid kit. Source SRCS

Contents of each first aid kit:

Quantity	Description
15	Rolls of 3" gauze bandages
5	Rolls of 2" elastic bandages
25	3x3 gauze pads
1	Box of gloves
1	100-unit bag of cotton swabs
1	100-unit box of tongue depressors
1	Pair of scissors
12	Micro-pore 1" tape
1	100-unit box of acetaminophen tablets

15	Units of oral serum
1	1-lb roll of cotton
1	Box of Band-Aids
1	250-ml bottle of alcohol gel
1	500-ml bottle of 90° alcohol
1	500-ml bottle of iodised soap
1	250-ml bottle of liquid antibacterial soap
1	Cervical collar
1	Stethoscope
1	analogue sphygmomanometer
1	Trauma kit

Each kit was delivered to each branch with its certificate of delivery, the original copies of which are attached to the financial report. The total number of delivered kits was: **54**

Summary of branches and technical areas that received kits:

Department	Branches/technical areas	Kits
Ahuachapán	5	5
Sonsonate	7	7
La Libertad	9	9
La Paz	1	1
San Vicente	3	3
Usulután	7	7
San Miguel	3	3
La Unión	3	3
Headquarters (Emergency Operations Centre, Rescue and Lifeguards)	3	16
Total	41	54

Challenges

The volunteers showed great willingness to help with evacuation and first aid provision activities, however, the National Society had few first aid supplies and equipment, especially in its branches, so supplies were exhausted in a few hours. This was clearly seen during this slowly evolving 10-day emergency.

Lessons learned

1. It is necessary to have a greater amount of pre-positioned first aid and rescue supplies in flood-prone areas.
2. An effort must be made to train all lifeguard and rescue staff in advanced first aid
3. The SRCS's branch ambulance fleets have been in service for more than 10 years, making it necessary to find alternatives to replace the ambulances in the short term.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS											
Outcome 1 Cover the target population's immediate water and sanitation needs	No. of families receiving water and sanitation items during the first week of the emergency											
Output 1.1 600 families receive buckets and hygiene kits, which meet Sphere standards and are provided to the entire affected population.	600 families have received hygiene kits during the first two weeks of the emergency 600 families have received buckets during the first two weeks of the emergency											
	May				June				July			
Activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

12/05/2015	Ahuachapán	San Francisco Menéndez	Garita palmera	154	654	154
14/05/2015	La Paz	San Luis la Herradura	Pimental/ Zunganera	165	622	165
15/05/2015	Usulután	Jucuaran	El Espino	211	842	211
TOTAL				673	2,665	673



Hygiene kits being prepared for distribution. Source SRCS

Challenges

El Salvador is a country that is highly vulnerable to all kinds of emergencies, such as volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, hurricanes, high waves and drought. Due to its high population density, any emergency directly impacts the population's access to safe water, especially in coastal and rural areas. This becomes a challenge for water and sanitation first response teams and a priority for the SRCS in terms of humanitarian assistance.

Lessons learned

1. It is important to strengthen the SRCS's capacity for pre-positioning buckets for first response for at least for 1,000 families.
2. It is necessary to train more branch volunteers in water and sanitation in order to be part of the water and sanitation National Intervention Teams (NITs), which will improve local capacity for post-emergency assessments and rapid response actions.

Shelter												
OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS											
Outcome: Meet basic care needs of families most affected by the emergency	No. of families having their basic needs met in the collective centres											
Output 1.1 600 families receive mattresses and blankets necessary during their time emergency shelters	3,000 blankets distributed during the first two weeks of the emergency 600 mattresses distributed during the first two weeks of the emergency 200 kitchen kits distributed during the first two weeks of the emergency											
	May				June				July			
Activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Identification and registration of families												
Replenishment of mattresses, tarpaulins, kitchen kits and blankets from the SRCS warehouse												
Conduct a beneficiary satisfaction survey												

Achievements

1. The Salvadorean Red Cross Society distributed 3,770 blankets, 400 mattresses and 673 plastic roofing to affected families. These had been pre-positioned, of which 3,000 blankets, 600 mattresses, and 600 rolls of plastic sheeting were replaced through this DREF.



Mattresses and plastic roofing being prepared for distribution. Source SRCS

DATE	Department	Municipality	Canton	Families	People	Mattresses	Blankets	15-metre rolls of plastic sheeting
08/05/2015	La Libertad	La Libertad	Melara	25	80	50	125	25
08/05/2015	La Libertad	La Libertad	Cangrejera	33	114	66	165	33
09/05/2015	Sonsonate	Acajutla	Metalio	46	214	46	230	46
09/05/2015	Sonsonate	Acajutla	San Julián	5	26	5	25	5
09/05/2015	Sonsonate	Sonsonate	Salinas de Ahuachapán	34	113	26	225	34
12/05/2015	Ahuachapán	San Francisco Menéndez	Garita palmera	154	654	53	770	154
14/05/2015	La Paz	San Luis la Herradura	Pimental/Zunganera	165	622	0	330	165
15/05/2015	Usulután	Jucuaran	El Espino	211	842	154	1,900	211
TOTAL				673	2,665	400	3,770	673

In the end, only 400 mattresses were distributed since those were the only ones available at the time. When 600 replacement mattresses arrived we consulted with the authorities and community leaders, who expressed that delivering the extra 200 mattresses was no longer a priority; therefore, it was decided that these mattresses would be stored at the SRCS warehouse as part of pre-positioned stock to respond to new emergencies. As for other supplies such as hygiene kits, blankets, rolls of plastic and buckets, the IFRC delivered more than 600 family packages.

Challenges

El Salvador is a country that is highly vulnerable to all kinds of emergencies, such as volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, hurricanes, high waves and drought. Due to its high population density, any emergency makes it necessary to evacuate the population to collective centres, especially in coastal and rural areas. Having enough blankets and mattresses has become a challenge and a priority for SRCS in terms of humanitarian assistance.

Lessons learned

1. It is important to strengthen the capacity for pre-positioning blankets and mattresses for first response to families in shelters for at least for 1,000 families
2. It is necessary to train more branch volunteers in minimum humanitarian SPHERE standards in order to improve local capacity for post-emergency assessments and rapid response actions.

Contact information

For more information specifically related to this operation, please contact:

In El Salvador:

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Click here.

1. Click [here](#) to view the DREF final financial report
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRSV008 - El Salvador - Storm Surge

Timeframe: 15 May 15 to 15 Jul 15

Appeal Launch Date: 15 May 15

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/5-9	Programme	MDRSV008
Budget Timeframe	2015/5-7	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		80,529				80,529	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		80,529				80,529	
C4. Other Income		80,529				80,529	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		80,529				80,529	
D. Total Funding = B + C		80,529				80,529	

* 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		80,529				80,529	
E. Expenditure		-77,536				-77,536	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		2,993				2,993	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRSV008 - El Salvador - Storm Surge

Timeframe: 15 May 15 to 15 Jul 15

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Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/5-9	Programme	MDRSV008
Budget Timeframe	2015/5-7	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	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)			80,529			80,529		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	8,318		7,571			7,571	748	
Clothing & Textiles	22,182		20,759			20,759	1,423	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	16,637		16,762			16,762	-126	
Medical & First Aid	2,773		6,702			6,702	-3,929	
Utensils & Tools	6,562		6,274			6,274	289	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	56,472		58,068			58,068	-1,595	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	462						462	
Distribution & Monitoring	1,386		2,139			2,139	-752	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	4,714		4,374			4,374	340	
Logistics Services	2,773		3,823			3,823	-1,050	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	9,335		10,336			10,336	-1,001	
Personnel								
National Society Staff	693						693	
Volunteers	3,383		1,440			1,440	1,943	
Total Personnel	4,076		1,440			1,440	2,636	
General Expenditure								
Travel	2,773		1,594			1,594	1,179	
Information & Public Relations	739		445			445	294	
Office Costs	370		259			259	111	
Communications	1,386		458			458	929	
Financial Charges	462		204			204	258	
Other General Expenses			0			0	0	
Total General Expenditure	5,730		2,960			2,960	2,770	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	4,915		4,732			4,732	183	
Total Indirect Costs	4,915		4,732			4,732	183	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	80,529		77,536			77,536	2,993	
VARIANCE (C - D)			2,993			2,993		

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRSV008 - El Salvador - Storm Surge

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Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/5-9	Programme	MDRSV008
Budget Timeframe	2015/5-7	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							
Disaster response	80,529		80,529	80,529	77,536	2,993	
Subtotal BL2	80,529		80,529	80,529	77,536	2,993	
GRAND TOTAL	80,529		80,529	80,529	77,536	2,993	

Annex 1

Information published in the media:

<http://elmundo.com.sv/pescadores-de-la-libertad-sin-poder-acceder-a-su-fuente-de-ingresos/>

http://www.elsalvador.com/mwedh/nota/nota_completa.asp?idCat=47673&idArt=8913726

http://www.elsalvador.com/mwedh/nota/nota_completa.asp?idCat=47654&idArt=9644575

<http://www.laprensagrafica.com/2015/05/04/mitur-ordena-cerrar-complejo-turistico-del-puerto-de-la-libertad>

<http://www.laprensagrafica.com/2015/05/04/continua-alerta-verde-por-fuerte-oleaje-en-costas-salvadoreas>

<http://www.laprensagrafica.com/2015/05/04/mar-destruye-cultivos-de-maraon-y-tortuqueros-en-tecoluca>

<http://elmundo.com.sv/inician-evaluacion-de-impacto-de-oleaje-en-la-costa/>

<http://www.elfaro.net/es/201505/noticias/16928/Un-desaparecido-decenas-de-evacuados-y-da%C3%B1os-materiales-por-fuerte-oleaje-en-El-Salvador.htm>

<http://www.laprensagrafica.com/2015/05/04/daos-y-evacuaciones-por-incremento-en-el-oleaje>

<http://mas.sv/mas/articulo.aspx/75355/9647290/puno-de-gente-afectada-por-las-fuertes-olas#.VU4MErdFDml>

<http://noticiaslagaceta.com/0215049-intensa-marea-en-costas-salvadorenas-provoca-lesionados-y-danos-materiales/>

<http://diario1.com/nacionales/2015/05/un-joven-desaparecido-por-fuerte-oleaje-en-el-salvador/>

Information bulletin, MARN 3 May 2015

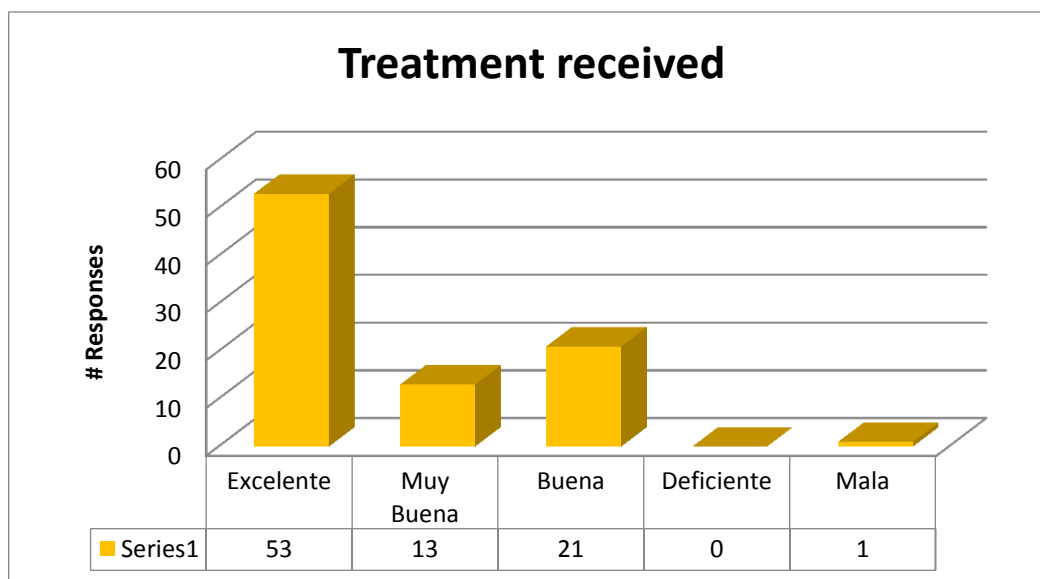
http://www.marn.gob.sv/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=3220%fuerte-oleaje-afecta-costa-salvadorena&catid=1%noticias-ciudadano&Itemid=77

<http://www.mined.gob.sv/index.php/novedades/noticias/item/7510-verificaci%C3%B3n-de-da%C3%B1os-en-infraestructura-escolar-tras-oleaje.html>

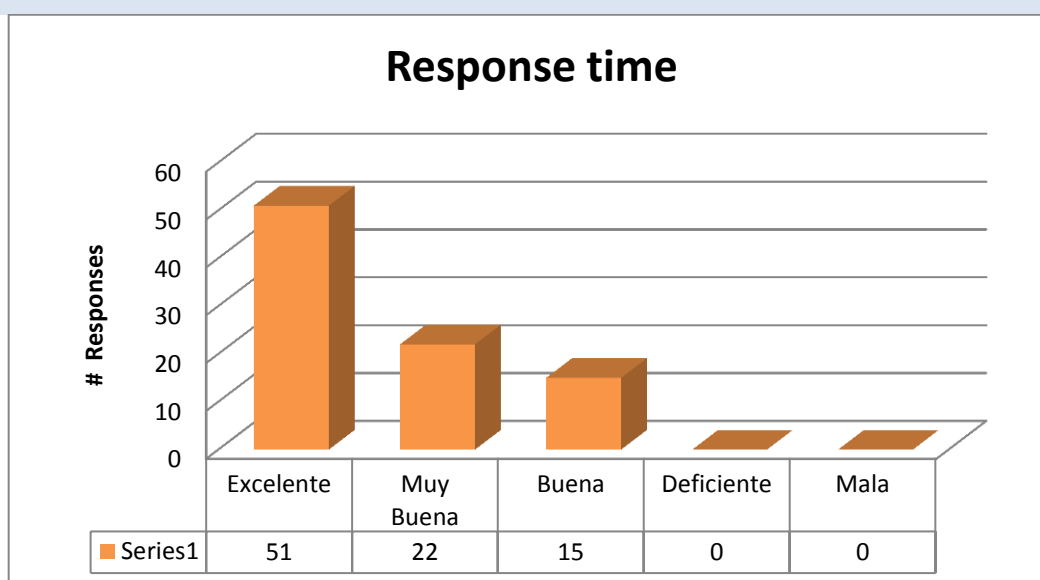
Annex 2

Survey results

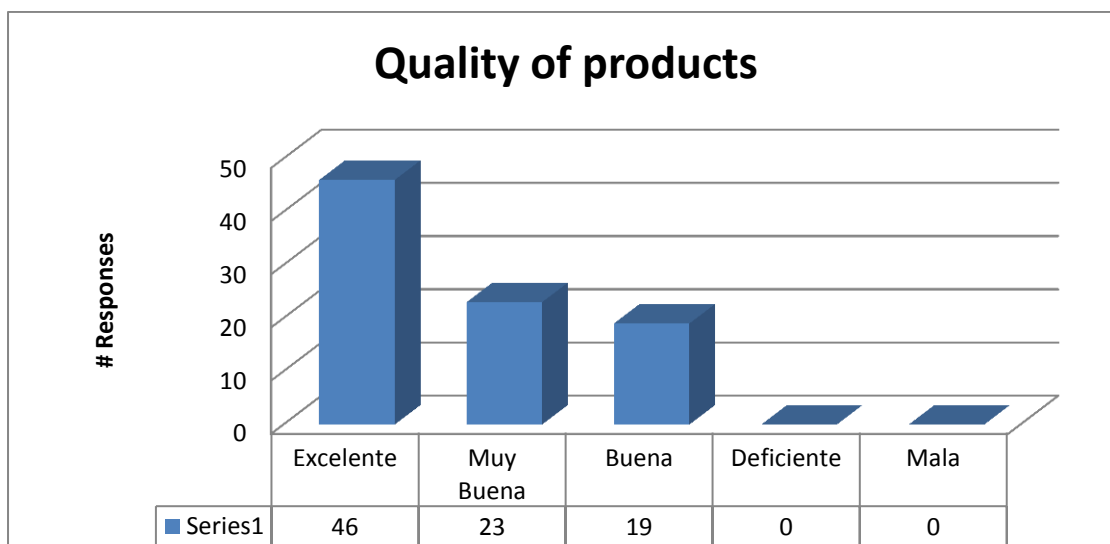
Question a results: How do you rate the treatment received from the Salvadorean Red Cross Society members during the delivery of humanitarian aid?



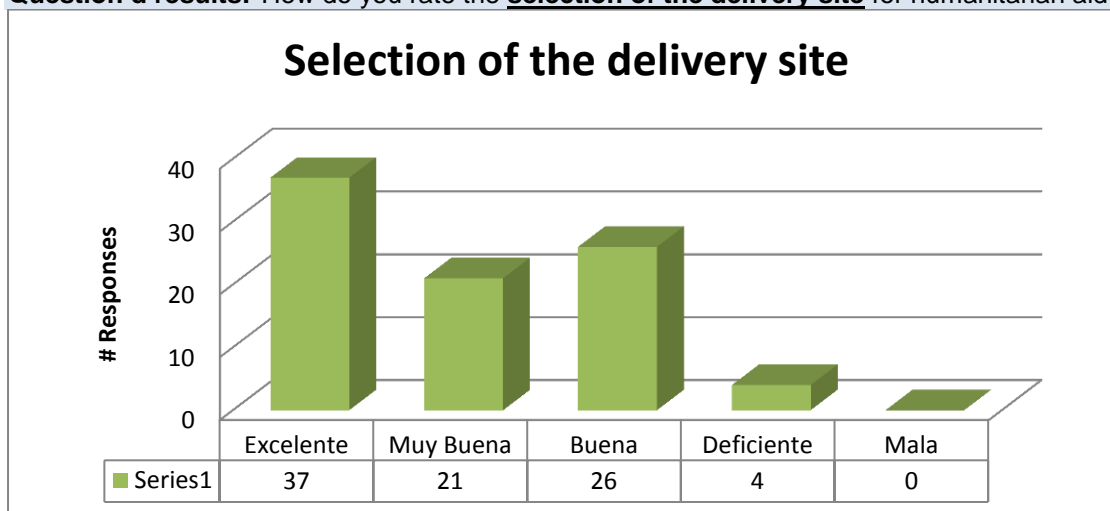
Question b results: How do you rate the response time by the CRS in terms of delivery of humanitarian aid?



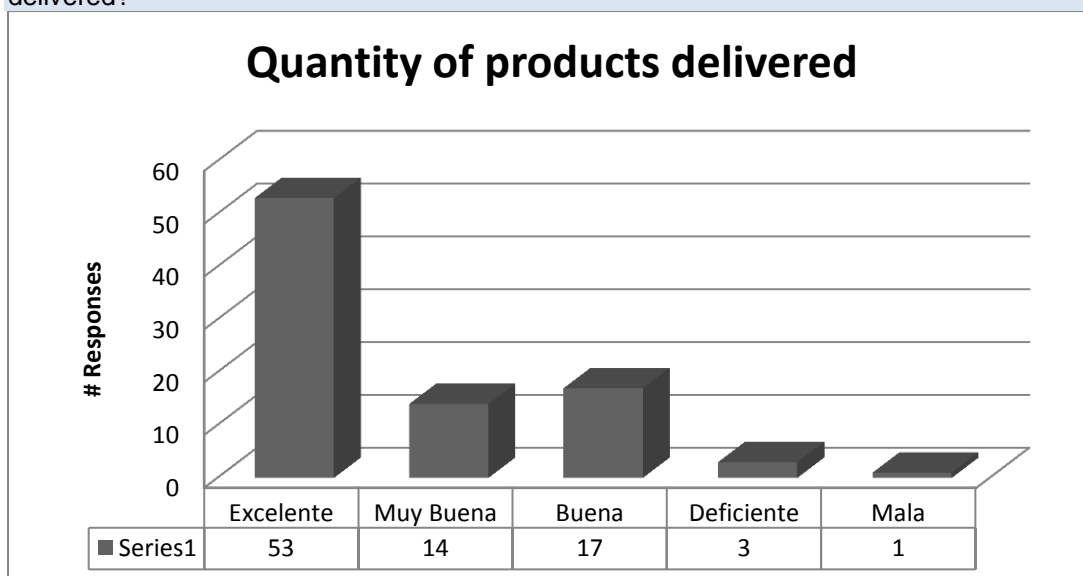
Question c results: How do you rate the quality of the products received?



Question d results: How do you rate the selection of the delivery site for humanitarian aid?



Question e results: According to the damage from the high waves, how do you rate the quantity of products delivered?



3. Observations:

3.1 Most responses fell between Excellent (55 per cent), Very Good (21 per cent) and Good (22 per cent), which indicates a good level of beneficiary satisfaction regarding the assistance, with a cumulative score in these 3 categories of 98 per cent satisfaction

3.2 There are some observations that need to be considered for future distributions such as the distribution site, which may need to be indoors to protect people from the sun; however not all communities have structures big enough to accommodate large groups of people, and some communities lack community structures entirely.

3.3 Another observation is in respect to the expectations of some families in terms of the assistance to be delivered, which is high and not limited only to first response assistance but also to rehabilitation and reconstruction supplies. On this occasion, the SRCS assistance included only essential post-emergency supplies.

Annex 3

Three press releases were completed by the National Society:



CRUZ ROJA SALVADOREÑA

Relaciones Públicas
Y Comunicaciones
Cruz Roja Salvadoreña

Cruz Roja Salvadoreña brinda ayuda humanitaria a las familias que resultaron afectadas por el alto oleaje en las zonas costeras de nuestro país.



Desde el pasado fin de semana Cruz Roja Salvadoreña se ha hecho presente en las costas salvadoreñas para brindar su labor humanitaria, Guardavidas Voluntarios y Socorristas auxiliaron y brindaron atención, evacuando a decenas de personas afectadas por las altas olas suscitadas en las zonas costeras de los distintos departamentos del país.

Decenas de personas resultaron lesionadas por diferentes objetos arrastrados por las fuertes corrientes, encontrándose entre estos vidrios, troncos, maderas, y otros, que provocaron heridas y golpes a los habitantes de la zona y turistas que se encontraban en el lugar, quienes fueron atendidos inmediatamente por voluntarios de Cruz Roja Salvadoreña.

Debido a ello, Cruz Roja Salvadoreña implementó acciones de evaluación de daños en los departamentos de La Libertad, Ahuachapán, Sonsonate, Usulután y La Paz, para iniciar la distribución de ayuda humanitaria "ya se iniciaron con las distribuciones de asistencia humanitaria, llevando paquetes de primera necesidad a familias que resultaron dañadas en el departamento de La Libertad entregando kits de limpieza, accesorios de cocina, agua, frazadas, entre otros insumos que cubran sus necesidades" dijo Roy Venegas, Director de Operaciones de Emergencias de Cruz Roja Salvadoreña.



Así mismo, agregó que se está distribuyendo plásticos para que las personas cubran sus viviendas, ya que estas son hechas de ramadas, "En el área de La Libertad se está apoyando a 60 familias que prácticamente perdieron todo, incluso sus casas, en Ahuachapán hemos registrado 250 familias, y tenemos un primer reporte de 1,500 personas afectadas en el área de La Paz donde aún se siguen verificando datos", expresó Venegas.

Por otra parte, Cruz Roja Salvadoreña ha previsto un daño en pozos y letrinas de los lugares afectados, para lo que pretende abrir una línea base con el fin de realizar evaluaciones técnicas en agua y saneamiento para apoyar la zona.

Para los próximos días, la institución seguirá realizando distribuciones de asistencia humanitaria para las familias afectadas del departamento de Ahuachapán, y continuará con evaluaciones en Usulután, garantizando ayuda para aproximadamente 1,000 familias; con el apoyo de empresas privadas que han realizado sus donaciones.

"De igual manera se está trabajando en un plan de contingencia debido al anuncio de un nuevo oleaje alto, por lo que estaremos atentos a nuevas necesidades que puedan surgir", finalizó el Director de Operaciones de Emergencias de Cruz Roja Salvadoreña, Roy Venegas.





Relaciones Públicas
Y Comunicaciones
Cruz Roja Salvadoreña

Cruz Roja Salvadoreña distribuye tercera entrega de Ayuda Humanitaria



Para Anastasio Martínez y su familia fueron momentos de angustia y preocupación al presenciar las inmensas olas que cubrían su hogar, "a la hora que inicio el oleaje yo estaba cerca de la playa y esto nosotros no lo esperábamos, fue muy fuerte y afecto a todos los que vivimos a la orilla de la playa, tuvimos pérdidas materiales y prácticamente nuestra casa desapareció" relato don Anastasio, quien a su narración agrego su experiencia similar vivida hace 33 años, cuando un 19 de septiembre de 1982 un oleaje de esa índole afecto la zona.

Para Martínez, habitante del barrio La Playa, del municipio de Garita Palmera, Departamento de Ahuachapán, este fenómeno los tomo de sorpresa pues no se encontraban preparados en para enfrentar este tipo de eventos, por lo cual tuvieron que hacer todo lo posible para salvaguardar sus vidas.



Así como el caso de Anastasio Martínez, decenas de personas más resultaron afectadas por el fuerte oleaje, por lo que Cruz Roja Salvadoreña ha brindado pronta respuesta de ayuda humanitaria, siendo está la tercera entrega de paquetes de insumos básicos para todas las familias

albergadas y comunidades que tanto lo necesitan. Durante todo el día y parte de la noche Voluntarios de Cruz Roja Salvadoreña se encontraron trabajando para llevar, utensilios de cocina, baldes, colchonetas, insumos básicos de higiene, recipientes para agua, servilletas, plásticos, cacerolas, entre otros que beneficiaron a familias de los municipios de Garita Palmera y Cara Sucia, ambos del Departamento de Ahuachapán.

"Aquí es de vital importancia la ayuda de Cruz Roja, ya que en la comunidad hemos sido fuertemente afectados y todas nuestras actividades han sido canceladas, pues nos mantenemos de los beneficios del mar, y nos hemos quedado sin trabajo, somos 56 viviendas afectadas directamente haciendo unas 350 personas y otros aledaños que hacen como 500 en total", explicó Jose Mendez, de la ADESCO de Garita Palmera.



Relaciones Públicas
Y Comunicaciones
Cruz Roja Salvadoreña

Cruz Roja Salvadoreña realiza evacuaciones en el Majahual



Más de 600 personas fueron evacuadas este día por miembros de Cruz Roja Salvadoreña entre los que se encontraban voluntarios de la Unidad de Técnicas de Rescate para Inundaciones, Unidad de Rescate, Socorristas y Guardavidas; quienes realizaron labores de evacuación y traslado de personas afectadas a raíz del alto oleaje provocado por fenómenos climatológicos que impactaron las costas salvadoreñas desde tempranas horas de la mañana.

Según habitantes y turistas de la playa del Majahual, las olas median más de 6 metros de altura y se desbordaron aproximadamente unos 250 metros fuera del mar, cubriendo los ranchos de la localidad y provocando tanto daños materiales como personales.

Entre los afectados se encontraban personas de diferentes edades siendo los más perjudicados de la tercera edad y niños, que presentaban heridas por diversos



objetos que fueron arrasados por las olas, quienes luego de ser atendidos se trasladaron a la Unidad de Salud del Puerto de La Libertad.

Según monitoreo realizado en las Playas del país por miembros de Cruz Roja las zonas más afectadas son; el Majahual, Zunsal, Conchalio, San Diego, Barra de Santiago, Metalio, Los Blancos y la Zunganera.

En vista de los daños originados la Presidenta de Cruz Roja Salvadoreña Seccional de La Libertad, Gloria Zaldaña, sostuvo reunión con miembros de la Comisiones Municipales y Comunales de Protección Civil de La Libertad para coordinar acciones de prevención y primera respuesta.

Por su parte, el Jefe Nacional de Guardavidas, Jorge Alfaro, coordina con el equipo de respuesta y con el Centro de Operaciones de Emergencia para el monitoreo de las zonas y el análisis de los daños, con el propósito de continuar verificando los requerimientos tanto de personal especializado como de equipo y brindar una efectiva respuesta para evitar mayores daños.

La Cruz Roja desplazó en este operativo a 30 miembros y 7 Unidades Móviles provenientes de las Seccionales de Santa Tecla, San Salvador, Tamanique, Apopa y Puerto de La Libertad, entre otras.



Sábado 02 de mayo 2015

Two beneficiary stories:



"No tengo nada, nada, el mar se lo llevó todo"...son palabras de Doña Gertrudis Pérez Saldaña, una ama de casa de aproximadamente 1.5 metros de estatura, con 55 años de edad, que vive junto a su esposo en la orilla de la Playa del caserío Garita Palmera, quienes al igual que decenas de lugareños sufrieron un fuerte oleaje que azotó el litoral Salvadoreño.

Garita Palmera, se encuentra a unos 120 kilómetros de la ciudad capital de El Salvador, ubicada específicamente en la zona costera sur occidental del municipio de San Francisco Menéndez en Ahuachapán.

Los habitantes recuerdan que alrededor de las 2:00 de la tarde, del día dos de mayo, una marejada les irrumpió la tranquilidad "por suerte estamos contando la historia de la gran ola que se metió a la casa", relató Doña Gertrudis Pérez, quien

añadió que "nadie se lo esperaba, me sacaron unos vecinos y me llevaron al otro lado", según comentó, el agua le llegó arriba de su cintura.

El fuerte oleaje, ocasionó que Doña Gertrudis perdiera sus pertenencias domésticas, cama, cocina, cilindro de gas, hasta unas gallinas que era el medio de vida que utilizaba para subsistir "las vendía y con eso compraba el azúcar, frijoles y otras cositas", dijo.

Dando cumplimiento al principio de Humanidad, la Cruz Roja Salvadoreña con apoyo de la Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y Media Luna Roja, llevó ayuda a las habitantes del lugar: "nos dieron cobijas, vasos, jabones, cepillo, pasta dental, toallas (kits de limpieza personal), yo me acuerdo, como no me voy acordar de un bien que han hecho; si uno agradece lo que la gente se propone para otra persona. Son favores que se agradecen", expresó Doña Gertrudis Pérez.

Añadió, que la ayuda le sirvió de mucho debido a que en ese momento no poseía nada porque "el "tumbo" barrió con las camas, se llevó las cobijas, una mesa y una estufa y el cilindro gas que hacía ocho días que lo había comprado".

También recordó, que no es la primera ocasión que la institución le brinda ayuda "tengo recuerdos de una vez que hubo una marejada, se llenaron todas las cañadas y no teníamos salida: nos trajeron unas cubetas rojas para agua; que todavía las tengo ahí, unas frazadas, unos vasos, platos y cacerolas (utensilios de cocina).

Doña Gertrudis deseó, a los voluntarios de la Cruz Roja Salvadoreña, lo mejor "yo lo que les puedo decir es que Dios los guarde a donde quiera que anden y que no se olviden de la gente más pobre", expresó.



Según el informe que brindó, la Dirección de Operaciones de Emergencias de la Cruz Roja Salvadoreña, se benefició un total de 2.663 personas correspondientes 673 familias; habitantes de las costas salvadoreñas, donde más impacto tuvo la fuerte marejada, a quienes se les entregó Kits de higiene personal, colchonetas, frazadas, plástico, utensilios de cocina, baldes y harina de maíz.



Miércoles 19 de agosto del 2015





CRUZ ROJA
SALVADOREÑA

Relaciones Públicas
Y Comunicaciones,
Cruz Roja Salvadoreña

¡El día que nadie esperaba!

Historia Humanitaria



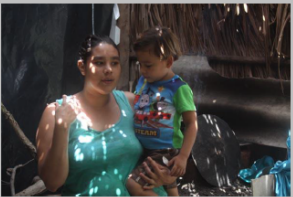
"Ese día nadie se lo esperaba, habíamos salido a comprar y de repente, a eso del medio día, entró la primera ola", recordó Griselda Guadalupe Echeverría de 20 años de edad, una madre soltera, que usa como vivienda una pequeña champa cubierta de plástico negro y unas láminas con hojas de palmera secas, que la cubren del fuerte sol de la costa.

Echeverría, es habitante de la Playa Barra Salada, ubicada en el Departamento de Sonsonate donde, según Protección Civil, una treintena de familias fueron albergadas por los severos daños que sufrieron sus viviendas.

"Se perdió cama, ropa, zapatos; la mayoría de gente perdió todas sus cosas, cada quien veló por su vida", dijo Griselda, quien además recuerda que cuando las olas no cesaban "La gente empezó a cargar lanchas con sus cosas, para ver que se podía rescatar, unos gritaban, otros lloraban, entre ellos los niños y ancianos;

nosotros desesperados viendo que se podía hacer para salvar nuestras vidas y algunas cositas", expresó.

Debido a los daños materiales, y las pérdidas de pertenencias de muchas personas, a raíz del fuerte oleaje, Cruz Roja Salvadoreña con apoyo de la Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y la Media Luna Roja (FICR) ayudó con nylon, colchonetas, cobijas, utensilios de cocina y kits de limpieza personal a las familias afectadas de Barra Salada.



"La verdad no lo esperábamos", así respondió Echeverría, al preguntarle sobre la asistencia que le llevó la institución dando muestras de agradecimiento por tan inesperada colaboración "fue una gran ayuda, porque varias cosas se perdieron, gracias a ustedes se contó con lo necesario para poder iniciar nuevamente, aunque ha sido muy duro pero esa ayudita nos apoyó; la comunidad está muy agradecida".

En Barra Salada junto al Caserío y Barrio la Playa, jurisdicción de Salinas de Metaló y San Julián, en Sonsonate respectivamente, se beneficiaron a un total de 351 personas de 85 familias de los referidos lugares.

La ayuda que brindó Cruz Roja Salvadoreña, favoreció a un total de 13 comunidades de seis municipios ubicadas en los departamentos de: La Libertad, Sonsonate, Ahuachapán, La Paz y Usulután; siendo esto equivalente a un total de 2,663 personas miembros de 673 familias, quienes contaron con ayuda humanitaria brindada por la institución.

Miércoles 08 de agosto del 2015

