


www.ifrc.org
 Salvar vidas,
 cambiar mentalidades.

DREF operation update

El Salvador: Drought

 Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja

DREF operation update no.1	Operation MDRSV009
Date of issue: 25 November 2015	GLIDE no: DR-2015-000114-SLV
Date of disaster: June - July 2015	Operation start date: 26 August 2015
Overall Operation budget: 290,386 Swiss francs (CHF)	Operation timeframe (revised): 4 months Operation end date (revised): 26 December 2015
Host National Society: Salvadorian Red Cross Society (SRCS)	
Number of people affected: 500,000 people	Number of people to be assisted: 1,000 families (5,000 beneficiaries)
Red Cross and Red Crescent partners involved in the Operation: Spanish Red Cross provided bilateral assistance in the amount of 50,000 US dollars to support livelihoods activities in La Union department. Swiss Red Cross contributed 150,000 US dollars in food items for Usulután department and supported the IFRC with the DREF operation in the San Miguel department. The three departments concerned are part of the growing Central American dry corridor located in eastern El Salvador.	
Other partner organisations actively involved in the Operation: Civil Protection System, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) and Ministry of the Interior. The United Nations (UN) system is constantly monitoring the situation, with a special emphasis on water, food security and health issues. Inter-sectorial meetings have been held by the country's humanitarian group in which the International Movement participated. The UN in El Salvador is preparing a \$1.5 million CERF to support water systems for farmers in the eastern part of the country, which has yet to be launched.	

Summary of changes to the Emergency Plan of Action:

This update of the Plan of Action maintains the same scope of reaching 1,000 families with the same sector interventions in food and water. **A one-month extension is requested in order to fully complete the original objectives established for this DREF operation.** The timeframe for the delivery of drinking water to 1,000 families was shortened to one month and will be supplemented with the distribution of 625 water filters so that people can continue with access to water suitable for human consumption once this DREF operation is completed. This has been done considering that access to drinking water will continue to be a problem, as forecasts exist for a new period of drought that could soon start in December 2015 and continue through to April 2016 due to the El Niño phenomena. Taking into consideration the long-term nature of the drought, a study will be conducted during the period of this DREF operation regarding on the impact of the drought in eastern El Salvador, classifying effects and potential solutions over the short-, medium- and long-term. This study will enable the discussion of a possible launch of an international appeal for drought. As of 20 November, rains have affected the central and eastern regions of El Salvador; however, these rains are expected to be the last prior to the start of the dry period (summer). Forecasts indicate el Niño phenomena will further impact the country's dry corridor regions from December to June 2016.



Salvadorian Red Cross volunteers distributing water for storage in 55-gallon barrels provided by this operation. Source: IFRC

A. Situation Analysis

A.1 Description of the Disaster

El Salvador benefited from rains in September, favouring second-cycle planting activities prior to the regularization of the rainy season. Some farmers had begun planting, mainly corn crops, which were reported as growing normally on 10 October, but others refrained from a risk of losing this second-cycle crop. On 20 November, several central and eastern departments affected by the drought experienced moderate rains, which are expected to be the last prior to the beginning of the summer season.

It is expected that the situation could worsen during the dry season, to start in late 2015 through June 2016, in which crop loss is more than likely with drought-induced water shortage for agricultural harvests. Access to safe water will also be reduced.

With this projected scenario, the Salvadorian Red Cross is considering the possibility of launching an emergency appeal for international assistance. In addition, this DREF operation update entails a one-month extension in order to research medium- to long-term effects on communities in the eastern departments of Usulután, La Unión, San Miguel, and Morazán.

A.2 Summary of measures taken to date

Overview of Host National Society

The Salvadorian Red Cross created a technical team to monitor and manage this operation's development with an array of resources that allows conducting actions to benefit communities in the San Miguel municipality, as well as providing the necessary administrative and operational support.

Resources	Number
Technical team: coordinator, logistician, finance	3
Water and Sanitation regional intervention team (RIT) member	1
SRCS volunteers for humanitarian aid distribution	15
SRCS volunteers for water distribution	10
SRCS trained volunteers for hygiene promotion activities	24
Vehicles	2
Water tank trucks	2
Pick-up trucks for SRCS transportation	2

The technical team reports directly to the General Programmes Deputy Director, and is advised by the Emergency Operations Directory as required. Aspects concerning volunteers are coordinated with the Salvadorian Red Cross departmental branch in San Miguel.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Spanish Red Cross, the Swiss Red Cross have delegations in El Salvador. These Movement components have worked on community health, disaster preparedness, organisational development, social inclusion and youth violence prevention.

Likewise, the Finnish Red Cross and the American Red Cross are funding disaster preparedness projects. The Italian Red Cross and the Norwegian Red Cross are implementing social inclusion and health projects.

On 18 November, IFRC staff from Geneva and the Americas regional office in Panama conducted a monitoring visit in the community of San Miguel. The purpose of this visit was to learn on the activities conducted and how to improve the use of disaster relief emergency funds in slow onset operations such as drought.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

At the national level, the emergency is being coordinated by the civil protection system-- of which the Salvadorian Red Cross is part-- at the national, departmental and municipal levels. The Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) and Ministry of Agriculture (MAG), and others are involved as well.

Permanent coordination has been maintained through the multi-institutional humanitarian group in the country, particularly to ensure timely information exchange on the impact of the drought and measures to assist the affected populations. It is important to maintain this flow of information in order to properly direct any resources allocated to assist those affected and avoid a duplication of efforts.

To date, Plan International, Oxfam, and World Vision have expressed their interest in providing support, but a national emergency needs to be declared before they are able to request international collaboration. The UN system is in the process of preparing a CERF to support water systems in agricultural areas.

The Salvadorian government has announced that at the end of 2015 it will distribute 3,000 food packages to families in areas where the Salvadorian Red Cross has not provided assistance.

A.3 Needs analysis and scenario planning

There are approximately 100,000 agricultural and livestock producers affected, according to information from this sector's association. A baseline developed by the Salvadorian Red Cross identifies 24 communities in San Miguel that have been highly affected by the drought, especially in terms of crop loss and access to drinking water. The Salvadorian Red Cross has established criteria to select 1,000 households for the actions of this DREF operation. The following table details the locations of the targeted communities and households in the San Miguel department:

Community	Households
Sector 1: Chaparrastique Volcano	
Chaparrastique	47
El Casco	77
Ciprés	36
Ermita	37
Santa Lucía	35
Guadalupe	74
La Esperanza	48
Marañonera	25
Los Cocos	30
La Mascota	48
La Ceiba	19
San Andrés	13
Los Plateros	25
<i>Sub total</i>	<i>514</i>
Sector 2: Northern Zone	
San Jacinto	44
La Isla	19
Concepción Corozal	84
Altomiro	45
Jacinteña	66
<i>Sub total</i>	<i>258</i>
Sector 3: Lowland Zone	
Los Ranchos	78

El Cedral	43
Los Cuatro	33
Las Unidas	10
Los Treinta	29
El Progreso	35
<i>Sub total</i>	228
Total households	1000

Food Security and Livelihoods:

The loss of income due to decreased crop sales resulting from the drought has made it difficult for families to ensure their food security. The SRCS will deliver food kits for a two-month period.

Water and Sanitation:

The selected 24 communities in the San Miguel department usually obtain their water from rain and deep wells. The latter suffered a sharp decline in water volume due to lack of rain while the need arose. Taking this into account, 55-gallon barrels have been distributed through this DREF operation supplemented with distribution of water delivered via tanker trucks.

Since water volume level in wells have slightly increased in the past month, a proposal has been made to acquire and deliver at least 625 home filters to treat this water and thus improve secure water suitable for human consumption.

Directly distributing water through tanker trucks translates into significant savings for families, as the great distances and limited public transport in the areas would require families to spend on transporting water back to their homes either by bus or cargo vehicles. As water vouchers are not an option in this area, distributing water in the communities is the least expensive and most viable option for affected families.

B. Strategy and plan of action

Overall objective

To assist 1,000 families in departments affected by the drought in terms of agricultural losses and limited water supply with humanitarian first response supplies to survive an emergency that, although slow-evolving, causes severe impact to health and livelihoods.

Proposed Strategy

Based on the needs analysis, the SRCS is working on the following actions:

Food Security and Livelihoods actions:

Volunteers and technical staff are distributing 2,000 food packages to 1,000 households (2 deliveries per month):

Food Items	Quantity per package	Quantity for 2,000 packages
White corn flour	30 pounds	60,000 pounds
Rice	20 pounds	40,000 pounds
Red beans	30 pounds	60,000 pounds
Iodised salt	2 pounds	4,000 pounds
Sugar with vitamin A	10 pounds	20,000 pounds
Vegetable oil	1 gallon	2,000 gallons
Corn- soy food complement	10 kilograms	20,000 kilograms

The basic selection criteria to receive food packages are:

- Farmer families with no more than 3 hectares of land
- Families with two or more children
- Families with pregnant women and older adults
- Families without access to drinking water
- Number of families that have decreased their income due to drought
- Households not receiving monthly remittances

Water and Sanitation actions

This plan includes the distribution of 1,000 55-gallon barrels for greater water storage capacity, in one single delivery per 5-member family, which will be supplemented by a weekly delivery of 55 gallons of drinking water during one month, fulfilling established Sphere standards through two tanker trucks

Another very important component that complements water conservation and storage capacity are the lectures on proper water conservation and hygiene given through community workshops, where the population has acquired knowledge about handwashing, good hygiene practices, and the importance of maintaining a healthy environment. The water filters are distributed to the most vulnerable families with the most limited access to water suitable for human consumption, as those using well water that requires filters to improve its conditions for consumption.

The actions to select beneficiaries were conducted under the fundamental principles of humanity, impartiality and neutrality, and respect for human dignity according to Sphere minimum standards.

Selection Criteria

The basic selection criteria to receive water are:

- Households with two or more children
- Households with pregnant women and older adults
- Households with no access to drinking water; dried up wells and pipes with no water.
- Number of families that have decreased their income due to drought
- Households not receiving monthly remittances

The SRCS maintains close coordination with government authorities, cooperation agencies, and the UN agencies.

The involvement of community leaders has been an important factor during beneficiary selection process. Given that communities have more affected people than the SRCS is able to assist, leaders have helped to identify the most in need. The ODK tool was applied to systematise household visits employed for beneficiary selection.

B2 Operational Support Services

Human Resources

The technical team reporting to the general programmes deputy director is composed of:

- 1 Operation Coordinator
- 1 Administrative logistics assistant
- 1 Accounting assistant
- 30 SRCS volunteers to support baseline operations and distributions
- 1 Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member

The services of the technical team need to be extended for at least one more month in order to adequately deliver the water filters and finish the lessons learned, evaluation processes and beneficiary surveys.

Logistics and supply chain

The Salvadorian Red Cross has a specific department for procurement of goods and services, with procedures established and accepted by local authorities and donors in general. The local market allows alternatives in terms of suppliers. Likewise, the National Society has the support of the IFRC's Global Logistical Services (GLS).

The National Society also has a large and secure warehouse to protect procured items, three trucks to transport goods to communities, and three 2,000-gallon tanker trucks to distribute water with support from two SRCS branches near the affected areas. There are also two pick-up trucks available to transport personnel conducting the baseline surveys and distributions.

The 2,000 food packages were procured locally and the 1,000 barrels were procured through the International Federation. The process to buy water filters is underway, comparing prices between the IFRC and domestic markets.

Information Technology

The National Society has an information technology (IT) department that provides support to the various units that make up the institution's administrative structure; systems that manage information from various areas, e.g. administrative and operational; and different computer systems. Software was developed for this operation that is

able to process all the collected data in order to select beneficiaries as per the criteria; have pre-distribution and distribution reports and distribution cards; and to handle statistics quickly, applying technology such as ODK, MEGA V, and barcode readers.

Communications

The Salvadorian Red Cross Society public relations and press department keeps the institutional authorities and the general public informed regarding the progress of the operation, using its own communication channels and the media to facilitate the dissemination of actions, as well as Salvadorian Red Cross virtual platforms

At least two beneficiary stories have been registered and published, as well as a monthly article that provides information about operation developments and testimonials from beneficiaries expressing their opinions regarding the aid provided by the SRCS as part of this operation. The media coverage being provided to the distribution of humanitarian aid is being monitored.

The following images indicate how this operation has been reported:



The following links have reported on this operation:

<http://www.cruzrojasal.org.sv/noticias-es.php?noticia=221>

<http://www.diariocolatino.com/cruz-roja-realiza-analisis-de-calidad-del-agua-en-san-miguel/>

<http://elblog.com/noticias/registro-23447.html>

<http://elperiodista.com.sv/index.php/23-mi-pais/social/5478-cruz-roja-entrega-alimentos-a-mas-de-mil-familias-en-san-miguel.html>

<http://elpais.com.sv/elsalvador/?p=24649>

Security

The national SRCS security policy is being implemented during the development of the operation, and on-going coordination is maintained with SRCS branches, primary stakeholders and actors, and authorities responsible for security in the area.

All operational actions take place during daytime hours provided that security conditions have been previously analysed with authorities and community leaders. All of our personnel and equipment is properly identified, highly visible and insured. To date, there have been no incidents that have put at risk either staff or the development of the operation itself.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting

The general vice-directorate for community programmes and resilience and the emergency operations directorate ensure that the coordination team fulfils and complies with all actions in the Plan of Action, making sure the appropriate reports are submitted.

Coordination meetings are held regularly with SRCS branches in the San Miguel department, which directly support the operation.

A beneficiary satisfaction survey will be conducted as part of the operation in order to improve the humanitarian assistance that the SRCS provides to the most vulnerable population, as well as a lessons learned and good humanitarian practices workshop. The criteria for validating the satisfaction survey are currently being defined.

Administration and Finance

The Salvadorian Red Cross has a permanent administration and finance system that guarantees the proper use of financial resources in accordance with the conditions laid down in the memorandum of understanding between the National Society and the donor. Financial resource management will be according to National Society regulations and DREF guidelines. In addition, the National Society's own procedures are applied to the expenditure justification process and done on IFRC formats.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: There is an acute water shortage in eastern regions caused by the prolonged drought, specifically in rural and peripheral communities in the Department of San Miguel, where the population usually gets its water from wells since they do not have a water service that ensures a continuous supply that is safe for human consumption. The National Society with support from the water national authority is conducting water tests to see if its apt for consumption.

Population to be assisted: According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, there are more than 100,000 people affected by the drought, mainly livestock breeders and farmers in eastern El Salvador. The Salvadorian Red Cross will benefit 1,000 of these families through distribution of drinking water via tanker trucks and delivery of 55-gallon barrels for proper water storage, coupled with informative talks on hygiene promotion and proper water handling. Households in San Miguel will be selected based on the following criteria:

- Households with two or more children
- Households with pregnant women and older adults
- Households with no access to drinking water; dried up wells and pipes with no water.
- Number of families that have decreased their income due to drought
- Households not receiving monthly remittances

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

- **Reducing the risk of dehydration and water-related diseases in the target population**

On 18 October, 24 Salvadoran Red Cross Society volunteers were trained with support from the National Society Health Directorate, who have gone on to provide lectures to communities on proper water handling. To date, 1,000 people from targeted communities have attended 36 workshops on proper water handling, hygiene promotion, handwashing, and household hygiene. These workshops will continue to complement the barrel distributions.



National Society volunteers received training on hygiene promotion and proper water handling at the SRCS branch in San Miguel Source. IFRC

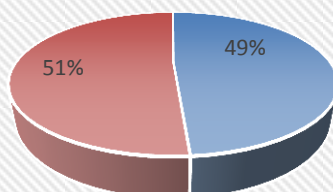
The following table details the communities and quantity of people reached by this SRCS action:

No.	Community	Population	Men	Women
1	Chaparrastique	47	15	32
2	El Casco	77	25	52
3	Ciprés	36	14	22
4	Ermita	37	18	19
5	Santa Lucía	35	20	15
6	Guadalupe	74	17	57
7	La Esperanza	48	27	21
8	Marañonera	25	15	10
9	Los Cocos	30	13	17
10	La Mascota	48	24	24
11	La Ceiba	19	12	7
12	San Andrés	13	4	9
13	Los Plateros	25	14	11
14	San Jacinto	44	26	18
15	La Isla	19	7	12
16	Concepción Corozal	84	59	25
17	Altomiro	45	23	22
18	Jacinteña	66	37	29
19	Los Ranchos	78	41	37
20	EL Cedral	43	28	15
21	Los Cuatro	33	18	15
22	Las Unidas	10	3	7
23	Los Treinta	29	14	15
24	El Progreso	35	14	21
	Total	1,000	488	512



The SRCS gave informative talks on hygiene promotion and proper water handling at distribution points in San Miguel Source: IFRC

Population participating in hygiene promotion lectures, disaggregated by gender



Men
Women

- 2 Drinking water is distributed to affected families

Delivery of 55-gallon barrels to 1,000 families: 1000 water storage barrels were delivered immediately upon receipt at the warehouse, from 28 to 30 October 2015. The remaining barrels were scheduled for delivery on 19 November.

Provision of drinking water to 1000 families via tanker trucks: Initially, ANDA, the national agency in charge of aqueducts filled SRCS tankers free of charge. After a change in this policy, the SRCS took this matter before higher levels of government, emphasizing the request for water was for humanitarian assistance to those affected by the drought in San Miguel. Following this, ANDA authorised the SRCS to provide water free of charge for distribution to the affected population.

The following lists the communities and the amount of water delivered:

Community	Gallons of water delivered
LOS CUATRO	1,815
LAS UNIDAS	550
LOS TREINTA	1,595
EL PROGRESO	1,925
JACINTEÑA	3,630
ALTO MIRO	2,475
TOTAL	11,990

As an exit strategy, the SRCS will provide 625 affected families who get their water from deep wells with a water filter. Since the procurement of these filters requires a process that could exceed the current timeframe established for this operation, a one-month extension has been requested.



Salvadorian Red Cross volunteers brought water to the affected communities. Source: IFRC

Food security, nutrition and livelihood

Needs analysis: According to data from the State institutions (MAG, MARN, and the civil protection system), as well as from the National Society's own assessments, the most affected departments are San Miguel, La Unión and Morazán and Usulután, all in eastern El Salvador, which is known as the "dry corridor".

For 100,000 families, immediate effects include crop loss; inability to repay loans to banks or lenders; loss of sources of employment; lack of income for food; reduction or elimination of expenditures for non-emergency health, children's education and recreation; no resources to pay for public and/or private transport, including the transportation of water for human or animal consumption, or irrigation; and separation of families and migration of at least one adult in search for distant employment.

Considering that these effects could only be improved with a new harvest (requiring at least 12 weeks and sufficient rain), the SCRC will provide food assistance for 2 months in line with the DREF standards. If the drought continues and the second harvest is lost and the Government of El Salvador declares a State of Emergency, the Salvadorian Red Cross will determine if an international appeal should be issued.

Population to be assisted:

Progress towards results

In order to select the 1,000 families to be benefitted, it was necessary to identify those which met selection criteria such as: residing in San Miguel, families engaged in agriculture who lost both harvests to drought, owning an area of less than 3 hectares, having no access to drinking water, having no stable employment, and not receiving remittances or family assistance from abroad. In terms of the composition of the families themselves, priority would be given to those with children, older adults, and pregnant women.

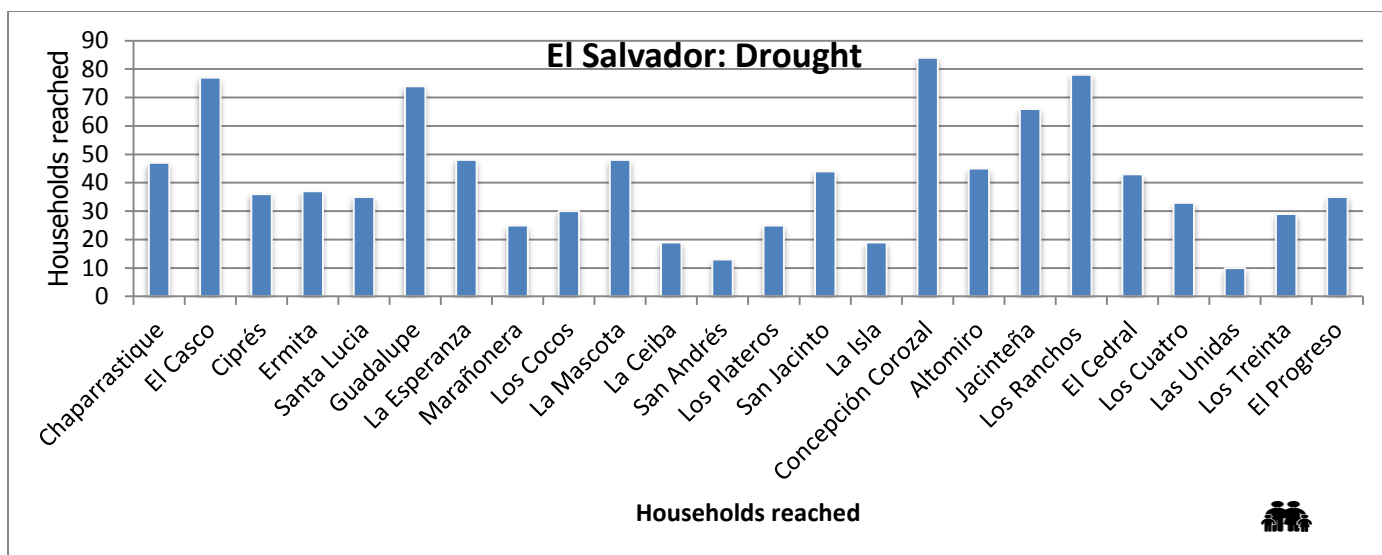
A series of inter-agency meetings were held to conduct this process of identifying the areas in which to focus data collection; learn which institutions were working on the issue and where; and the type of assistance that the communities were receiving in order to avoid duplication. This is how the process started, creating a schedule for inter-agency meetings that would serve to provide available information in order to cross reference data and obtain a clearer understanding of the situation.

The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare staff, specifically health promoters, met with the SRCS to gather information on the nutritional status of the population in each sector, as well as information regarding water issues in their communities.

The second strategic meeting aimed to learn about the information that the National Centre for Agricultural and Forestry Technology had on the subject, since they have identified agricultural areas in the department, the types of crops grown by communities, and which areas have been affected by the drought. This information was used to map the location of farming communities and to conduct a mission. These visits also served to obtain first-hand information, such as that gathered during interviews with community leaders.

Once this information had been collected, the SRCS proceeded to select the communities that had suffered the greatest impact and to divide the area into the 3 sector. **Sector 1** is located in the area of the San Miguel volcano (known as Chaparrastique), in which the following communities are generally dedicated to agricultural production (corn and beans): Chaparrastique, El Casco, El Cipres, La Ermita, Santa Lucia, Guadalupe, La Esperanza, Marañonera, Los Cocos, La Mascota, El Amate, La Ceiba, San Andrés, and Los Plateros. **Sector 2** covers the area in the Northern Zone with the towns of San Jacinto, La Isla, Concepción Corozal, and Altomiro. **Sector 3** is in the Lowland Area with the towns of Los Ranchos, Cedral, Los Cuatro, Las Unidas, Los Treinta, and El Progreso.





Population reached: 5,044			
BOYS/GIRLS	YOUNG PEOPLE	ADULTS	OLDER ADULTS
1,576	1,029	2,020	419

Once the communities had been identified, community leaders were convened to inform them about the emergency drought operation and the selection criteria. The SRCS requested their cooperation and guidance to identify these families. Information sessions were held for this purpose, using census forms that were later entered into a computer programme for processing.

After the census, the information was processed to enable the software to select the beneficiary families by applying the selection criteria. The next stage consisted of printing the list of beneficiaries, the lists for signatures, and the distribution cards. These lists were used to conduct a pre-distribution activity, convening community leaders to share with them the list of selected families in their communities so that only these families were summoned when the actual distribution took place. The coordinator established the necessary logistics to start with humanitarian aid deliveries, designing a mechanism that would allow us to maintain controls of the people passing through each station after having previously received the hygiene promotion lecture.

The delivery mechanism consisted of the following: 1) families queued based on a list provided to community leaders; 2) revision of a document with the beneficiary's information and the reception of a personal distribution card; 3) the card was validated via the computer programme, using a barcode reader; and 4) the beneficiary's signature was registered, after which s/he turned in her/his distribution card and received two food kits classified by weight and content. One kit contained basic grains and the other kit contained flours and a gallon of cooking oil. The following table lists the supplies distributed to date:

Community	Number of beneficiaries	Percentage of delivery of 2,000 food kits	Percentage of water barrels
Chaparrastique	47	2.35	4.7
El Casco	77	3.85	7.7
Ciprés	36	1.8	3.6
Ermита	37	1.85	3.7
Santa Lucía	35	1.75	3.5
Guadalupe	74	3.7	7.4
La Esperanza	48	2.4	4.8
Marañonera	25	1.25	2.5
Los Cocos	30	1.5	3
La Mascota	48	2.4	4.8
La Ceiba	19	0.95	1.9
San Andrés	13	0.65	1.3
Los Plateros	25	1.25	2.5

San Jacinto	44	2.2	4.4
La Isla	19	0.95	1.9
Concepción Corozal	84	4.2	8.4
Altomiro	45	2.25	4.5
Jacinteña	66	3.3	6.6
Los Ranchos	78	3.9	7.8
El Cedral	43	2.15	4.3
Los Cuatro	33	1.65	3.3
Las Unidas	10	0.5	1
Los Treinta	29	1.45	2.9
El Progreso	35	1.75	3.5
TOTAL	1000	50%	100 %

Activities to be conducted

Phase 2 has begun, which consists of delivering the remaining 55-gallon plastic barrels.

Phase 3: water delivery by tanker trucks to targeted communities.

Phase 4: second delivery of food kits, to begin on first week of December 2015.

Finally, the last item to be delivered will be 625 water filters for home water treatment.

D. Budget

The overall budget for the operation remains at 290,386 Swiss francs. The Salvadorian Red Cross has received a first instalment of 151,220.54 US dollars. The first financial report was sent to the IFRC for review and approval. A second instalment will be transferred prior to the end of the operation.

The revised budget features variations in budget lines: the amount of budgeted for food kits was reduced due to savings for about USD 27,000 in the costs of kits. Reductions were made as well to the budget lines related to water and sanitation inputs and community training costs. In addition, 625 water filters were added to the water and sanitation line which were not original included. The costs related to the project coordinator and logistics assistant were extended for 1 additional month in line with the time extension of the DREF operation.

Contact information

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

- **In El Salvador:** Roy Venegas, disaster management and risk reduction national director for the Salvadorean Red Cross Society, phone: +503 778.72238, email: roy.venegas@cruzrojasal.org.sv
- **In IFRC country coordination office for Guatemala and El Salvador:** Marissa Soberanis, country coordinator for Guatemala and El Salvador, phone: +502 5508-7026, email: marissa.soberanis@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Americas regional office in Panama:**
 - Carlos Inigo Barrena, disaster response and crisis and early recovery coordinator; phone: +507 317 3050, email: ci.barrena@ifrc.org
 - Priscila Gonzalez, planning, monitoring & reporting coordinator, phone: +507 317 3050; email: priscila.gonzalez@ifrc.org
 - Ursula Araya, Relationship Management Unit coordinator, phone: +507 317 3050, email: Ursula.araya@ifrc.org
- **In Geneva:** Christine South, quality assurance senior officer, phone: +41.22.730.4529, email: christine.south@ifrc.org

Click here

1. Click [here](#) to view the DREF revised budget
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

DREF OPERATION

MDRSV009 - El Salvador Drought

25/11/2015

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	0
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	0
Food	135,414
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	62,103
Medical & First Aid	0
Teaching Materials	2,051
Ustensils & Tools	0
Other Supplies & Services	0
Cash Disbursements	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	199,567
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0
Storage, Warehousing	488
Distribution & Monitoring	0
Transport & Vehicle Costs	10,370
Logistics Services	7,441
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	18,299
International Staff	14,647
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	13,416
Volunteers	13,963
Other Staff Benefits	0
Total PERSONNEL	42,026
Consultants	2,929
Professional Fees	0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	2,929
Workshops & Training	1,172
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	1,172
Travel	3,808
Information & Public Relations	1,269
Office Costs	937
Communications	2,069
Financial Charges	586
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	8,669
Partner National Societies	0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0
Programme and Services Support Recovery	17,723
Total INDIRECT COSTS	17,723
TOTAL BUDGET	290,386