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Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

El Salvador: Drought



Emergency Appeal Final Report n° MDRSV010	GLIDE number n°: DR-2015-00114-SLV
Date of issue: 25 May 2017	Expected timeframe: 12 months (operation ended 28 February 2017)
Disaster date: 2013 to 2016	Final appeal coverage: 268,661 Swiss francs (CHF); 12% appeal coverage
Operation start date: 3 March 2016	Overall operation budget: 2,257,946 CHF
Host National Society: Salvadorean Red Cross Society (SRCS)	Number of people assisted: 4,675 people (935 families)
Number of people affected: 700,000 people (140,000 families)	
Number of National Societies that participated in the operation: Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross	
Number of other partner organizations that participated in the operation: Civil Protection System, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Health (MINSAL), San Miguel Town Hall, National Administration of Aqueducts and Sewage Systems (ANDA), San Miguel Departmental Governorate, La Unión Departmental Governorate, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).	

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

Summary of modifications made to the emergency plan of action:

Due to the appeal's limited coverage, a budget adjustment was made prioritizing the most relevant activities based on the CHF 268,661 in collected funds, which corresponded to 12 per cent of the CHF 2,281,136 needed to implement the drought appeal's plan of action; the focus was placed on disaster risk reduction, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion and food security.

These actions were focused on nine communities in the department of San Miguel, following up on previous actions implemented through the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) plan of action, prioritizing communities in the northern San Miguel (535 families) La Isla, San Jacinto, La San Jacinteña, Concepción Corozal and Altomiro and in the El Progreso district (400 families- Las Unidas, El Cuatro, Los Treinta and El Uno) in the southern part of the municipality.

Disaster risks reduction line (A0101) Community civil defense commissions were created under this line. Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) workshops were held, and they were the basis for identifying possible micro-projects to be implemented in the nine communities; the workshops were related to adaptability actions in the face of climate change, good agricultural practices, and composting, among other topics.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion line (A0401). Activities were also carried out to create water committees in each of the communities, training them on water and sanitation issues through the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) methodology. In each of the assisted regions, 9 temporary tanks and 170 water collection systems were installed.

Organizational capacity building line (A0801). The DREF and emergency appeal proposal writing workshop was held under this line, with the objective of having a multidisciplinary group that supported the writing of DREF plans of action and emergency appeal that fulfilled the requirements defined by the IFRC.

Food security and livelihood line (A0602). 759 food kits were delivered to support the families affected by the drought under this line, and a pilot cash transfer programme (CTP) was implemented with 141 families.

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Since 2013, El Salvador has been affected by drought, mainly in its eastern region; nevertheless, the situation has worsened since May 2014, causing significant corn and bean crops losses and generating a high rate of food and economic insecurity because these crops are an important source of sustenance and income for agricultural families. In 2016, irregular rains were registered in El Salvador for the fifth consecutive year. In 2016 annual rainfall reached 1,510 mm, which is considerably lower than the 1,867-mm annual average. Even though a major meteorological drought was not registered, 2015 was one of El Salvador's three driest years since recordkeeping began in the country.

From June to October 2016, there was irregular precipitation nationwide, which delayed the planting period; however, this precipitation generated sufficient humidity to plant the corn crops; simultaneously, there were short periods, which lasted between 5 to 10 days, with little or no precipitation; despite the limited rainfall, the agricultural families in eastern El Salvador managed to see an improvement in 2016's second harvest compared to 2015. Nevertheless, the [entire country is estimated to face acute food insecurity until at least May 2017](#) per Fews Net.

The IFRC, on behalf of the Cuban Red Cross would like to extend many thanks to all partners and donors for their generous contributions.

As per the [Final Financial Report attached](#), this operation closed with a balance of 3,680 Swiss francs (CHF). The International Federation seeks approval from its donors to reallocate this balance of the El Salvador Drought to support the Capacity Building activities in El Salvador Red Cross in line with the Operational Plan 2017 for Guatemala and El Salvador focused into the preparation of Hurricane Season. Partners and donors who have any questions in regards to this balance are kindly requested to contact IFRC Country Cluster coordinator for El Salvador and Guatemala ([see Contact information below](#)) within 30 days of publication of this final report. Pass this date the reallocation will be processed as indicated.

Summary of adopted measures

Overview of host National Society

The National Society has a capacity of 2,500 volunteers and 250 staff members, a central headquarters and a network of 60 local offices distributed throughout the country's 14 departments; the National Society has the capacity to work on health, social inclusion, and disasters.

The Salvadorean Red Cross Society used the appeal funding in the eastern region, specifically in the north and south of the municipality of San Miguel, benefiting approximately 935 families (these families were covered with the 268,661 Swiss francs (CHF) in available funds); during the implementation of the plan of action, the SRCS decided to prioritize the lines of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, and food security, which were implemented in nine communities.

DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	COMMUNITY	FAMILIES	ACTIONS
San Miguel	San Miguel	Altomiro	100	Community organization in emergency and water committees, installation of temporary tanks, PHAST workshops and VCA workshops, delivery of food kits, installation of water collection systems.
		Corozal	150	
		San Jacinto	125	
		La Isla	35	
		La Jacinteña	125	
		El Progress District (Sectors-El Uno, Las Treinta, La Cuatro and Las Unidas)	400	
TOTAL			935	

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

With support from the Spanish Red Cross, the SRCS implemented a livelihoods project that aimed to contribute to the communities' socio-economic development; this project reduced the vulnerability of rural households' livelihoods in the communities of Santa Lucia, La Marañonera, La Esperanza, Guadalupe, Los Cocos and El Chaparratique, which is

near the Chaparratique Volcano in San Miguel. Project actions included home vegetable gardens, poultry farming and entrepreneurship, benefiting 125 families in agricultural production and 25 micro-enterprise ventures for women. From 2015 to 2016, the Salvadorean Red Cross Society provided information to Movement Partners, and the American Red Cross has shown interest in supporting the monitoring process and livelihoods activities.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

In response to the drought emergency in the dry corridor (El Salvador's eastern region), United Nations agencies (UNICEF, FAO, WFP, and UNDP) conducted the project "Humanitarian response to people affected by the drought in 2015", in coordination with the Salvadoran government in 14 municipalities of the departments of Morazán (Cacaopera, Chilanga, Guatajiagua, San Francisco Gotera and San Simón), San Miguel (Ciudad Barrios, Lolotique and San Miguel), and Usulután (Berlín, Concepción Batres, Jiquilisco, Jucuapa, Jucuarán and Usulután); a total of 2.71 million American dollars (USD), from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) was invested in this humanitarian response, which was used to construct 300 family gardens, 25 irrigation systems, 35 water collection tanks, and deliver agricultural packages to 4,500 families.

The government assisted 104 municipalities in the dry corridor, including improvements to 100 per cent of the existing irrigation systems and the installation of new systems in the seven municipalities most affected by the drought; in addition, the National Centre of Agricultural Technology and Forestry (CENTA for its acronym in Spanish) distributed 415,932 agricultural packages to plant corn and 145,252 packages to grow beans, as well as 44,910 food kits for families affected by the drought.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection and risk assessment and scenario planning

An initial needs analysis identified 16 communities and 1,804 families in the departments of San Miguel and La Unión for food security, livelihood and nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, and community organization interventions.

Assessments were carried out using focus groups methodology that covered the livelihood, health, and water and sanitation intervention areas; to understand the groups' different points of view and needs better, men and women were placed in separate focus groups. The assessment team was composed of seven people with ample experience in similar consultations and community organization initiatives. The drought was also analyzed together with political and technical authorities from the departments of San Miguel and La Unión, with the objective of looking for points of agreement and inter-institutional coordination.

Risk assessment

Based on an analysis of the situation and its impact on the country, the following types of risks were identified: 1) Social risks, 2) Operational risks, and 3) Natural risks, which are explained in detail below:

Social risks.

One of the identified potential risks was forced displacement, mainly due to the country's context of generalized violence, which forces families to abandon their homes in search of increased security; those who depend exclusively on subsistence farming in the context of prolonged drought were also at risk to forced displacement. risk.,

Operational risks.

Inadequate communication with the affected communities, the lack of community outreach initiatives and pockets of resistance from criminal groups that are beyond the reach of the law posed potential risk to Red Cross personnel and their access to the affected communities.

Natural risks.

Another risk factor was the possibility that the drought could worsen due to the irregularity of the rainy season, causing additional agricultural losses for the affected families.

B. Strategy and plan of action

General objective

The general objective of the initial drought appeal plan of action contemplated assisting 1,804 families from 16 communities in the departments of San Miguel and La Unión through water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, protection and recovery of livelihoods interventions; however, during the plan of action's implementation a budgetary adjustment was made in the intervention lines and the benefited communities to benefit, which shifted the focus on the highest priority activities for affected families.

Based on the collected funds, assistance was reduced to 935 families from the Municipality of San Miguel under the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, food security, and community preparation (VCA assessment)

Specific objectives:

- Assist families through water distribution with temporary tanks and home water collection systems.
- Support families who are facing food insecurity with food distribution.
- Strengthen community's in
- Disaster management (preparedness and response)

The 935 families benefited from the distribution of over 100,000 gallons of water, the installation of 170 water collection systems, disaster preparedness actions, the implementation of micro-projects, the distribution of 759 food kits, and 141 families benefited from the cash transfer programme.

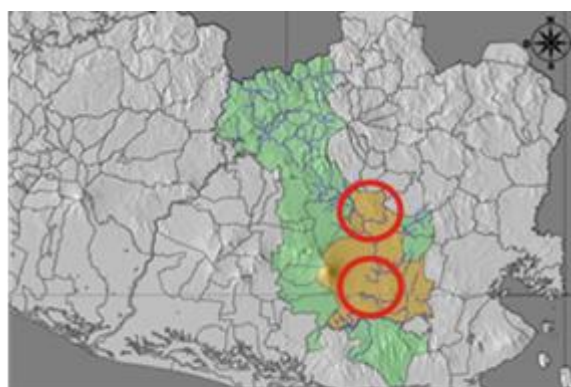


Fig. 1 Intervention Area for the Drought Appeal activities.

Operational support services

To achieve the drought appeal's actions, the National Society's different Offices, head offices, units, affiliate bodies and departmental delegations provided strategic, logistical, administrative and operational support.

Human resources

To achieve the drought appeal's actions, the following staff and volunteers from the central headquarters and regional office in San Miguel offered their support to the implementation of the operation's activities.

Position	Quantity
Technical team: 1 coordinator, 1 field technician; 1 finance officer, 1 driver	4
Volunteers for food distribution	10
Volunteers for water distribution	3
Trained volunteers to give talks on hygiene promotion	5
Water truck drivers	2

Logistics and supply chain

The Salvadorean Red Cross Society's Institutional Procurement and Contracting Unit procured all the goods and services during the implementation of the plan of action; all the procurement processes were executed in accordance with the IFRC's guidelines and procedures, and the Regional Logistics Unit provided technical support on purchases exceeding 50,000 CHF.

A large and safe warehouse was used to store and protect the goods acquired with the appeal funds; additionally, 3 trucks with different capacities were available to transport goods to the communities and 31,900-gallon capacity water tankers were used for water distribution in the communities.

Two pickup trucks were available to the SRCS to implement field actions and to help transport personnel to the field for activities such as creating the baselines, training sessions, meetings with local authorities and the distributions of goods.

Communication

The Communications staff oversaw the dissemination of implemented activities during the implementation of the emergency plan of action, implementing a strategy made up of internal and external dissemination of actions carried out, for the drought-affected families in the eastern region, specifically the department of San Miguel.

There was internal coordination of tools that supported dissemination to inform and position the work; one of these was writing news articles, which were shared through the internal email and an informational bulletin; this bulletin highlighted the main community achievements, with the aim that both members of the institution and the public would consult the tool and that it would be used to document the institutional support for the drought-affected areas.

Also, the SRCS made efforts to publicize the operation through various types of media (print, internet and television); the agreement with the media outlets was that the SRCS would provide written and visual materials to them, including images as well as the interviews with beneficiaries, which meant that the reports or news articles were provided the SRCS's perspective on its operational actions and guaranteed institutional visibility ([please see the Annex list of published articles on the emergency](#)).

The materials produced by the communications team were shared on the [SRCS's website and social networks](#), specifically Facebook and YouTube, making it possible to inform the public about the Red Cross's work that took place in response to the drought and disseminate information nationally, and internationally.

The material that was produced was also sent to the IFRC, which published some notes on its website, which can be used to verify the operation's compliance with the plan of action.

Another activity was the production of a video about the appeal, which aimed to document the entire range of implemented activities and the involvement of community stakeholders to improve their living conditions; the video also doubles as a verification source and an accountability tool.

Security

Over the last several years, the country has faced violence and insecurity due to territorial disputes and invisible borders imposed by its two main gangs; on occasion, this situation has limited the actions of organizations and institutions that provide humanitarian aid to communities affected by natural phenomena.

To implement the plan of action, the technical team and volunteers have implemented the elements contained in the safes access framework; During the community approach, the SRCS relied on the dissemination of the Red Cross's Fundamental Principles, which allowed for the implementation of actions in the nine communities benefited by the appeal, backed by the institution's credibility in previous interventions

The Salvadorian Red Cross Society also uses incident report forms to collect the general information about an incident, as well as effects, actions taken, and recommendations.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER)

The head office of emergency operations monitored the appeal's implementation, ensuring the timely presentation of the operation's progress and final reports; additionally, the IFRC's regional disaster management coordinator and the country coordinator provided support on the monitoring of the operation.

There were also coordination meetings with the SRCS's departmental delegation in San Miguel, which directly supported the operation, as well as support through coordination meetings with local authorities such as the San Miguel Department of Political Governance, municipal mayor's office and Civil Protection.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Early warning and emergency response preparedness

Needs Analysis:

The families had few capacities for community organization and the necessary equipment to prepare themselves and respond to emergencies and disasters such as early alert systems to face recurring disasters in the regions like droughts, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, flood and, forest fires.

Based on the VCA assessment, the communities identified micro-projects, which was training focused on good agricultural practices, adaptation actions for climate change, and others.

Population that received assistance:

At least 935 families in 9 communities in the department of San Miguel receive support through early warning and emergency response preparedness actions.

Outcome 1: Improve the level of preparedness and risk reduction for future disasters	Outputs	Indicator	% achieved
	Output 1.1. Resource mapping of vulnerabilities, capacities and risks related to multiple hazards is conducted	16 VCAs conducted in communities 160 people trained in VCA	
Output 1.2 Community disaster response teams established	16 community disaster response teams which are operational, equipped and linked with local authorities and RC Branches.		56%
Activities	Implementation on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Conduct 9 VCAs in the affected communities	X		56%
Risk management training for community leaders (four workshops)		X	This activity was replaced by the identification and implementation of micro-projects in the communities.
Creation of 9 local emergency committees	X		56%
Coordination meetings with Civil Protection, Ministry of the Interior, and municipalities	X		56%
Purchase and distribution of first response equipment for the communities		X	This activity was replaced by the identification and implementation of micro-projects in the communities.
Training in first aid, evacuation, temporary emergency shelters and early alert systems		X	This activity was replaced by the identification and implementation of micro-projects in the communities.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Four coordination meetings with the San Miguel Departmental Delegation and government institutions, National Administration for Aqueducts and Sewerage (ANDA for its acronym in Spanish), the San Miguel mayor's office and governor's office, where information on the activities to be carried out within the appeal's plan of action and the prioritizing of communities to benefit from available funds was shared.
- Meetings with the leaders from the nine communities to prioritize a first stage in the appeal's plan of action to report on the work and activities that was being carried out were held.
- Creation of nine community civil defence commissions in communities in the northern part of Municipality of San Miguel: La Isla, La San Jacinteña, San Jacinto, Concepción Corozal and Altomiro, in coordination with a civil defence technician.
- Two VCA workshops in the communities that participated in the first workshop, which were the communities of La Isla, San Jacinto, Jacinteña, Concepción Corozal and Altomiro, with participation from 49 people (30 women and 19 men); the second workshop was held from 16 to 18 August 2016, with the participation of 51 people (30 women and 21 men) from the following communities in El Progreso District: El Uno, El Cuatro, Las Unidas and El Treinta. The aim of these workshops was to use participatory diagnosis tools so that the

communities could identify threats and vulnerabilities to them and their capacities and resources to face these threats.

- e) Identification and implementation of micro-projects: During the VCAs, community members identified training needs around the issues of actions to adapt to climate variability, drip irrigation, good agricultural practices, and composting.
- f) Training sessions were carried out in the nine communities in the municipality of San Miguel: San Jacinto, La San Jacinteña, La Isla, Concepción Corozal and Altomiro in northern San Miguel's and the communities El Cuatro, Los Treinta, El Uno and Las Unidas of the El Progreso District in the southern part of the municipality.

Each topic addressed had the following number of participants:

Topic	Participants		Total
	Women	Men	
Actions to adapt to climate variability	121	108	229
Good agricultural practices and composting	176	83	259
Drip irrigation	164	79	243

CHALLENGES

- Inter-institutional

Reporting on the activities and the prioritized communities and holding conversations and ensuring coordination with representative authorities from the governor's office, the San Miguel mayor's office, ANDA and Civil Defense proved to be challenging.

- Community

Adapting to community member's available time represented a challenge, as families continued to carry out their daily agricultural work during the implementation.

LESSONS LEARNED

Involving local authorities (mayor, governor, civil defense) in the training sessions and meetings is a good strategy to spotlight the Red Cross's work in the communities.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Needs Analysis:

The communities' main challenge was the lack of well or river water, causing a rationed use of this vital resource, which generated an increase in families' subsistence costs as they had to purchase water and pay for it to be transported to their home; none of the selected communities had a public aqueduct system.

Population that received assistance:

At least 935 families in 9 communities in the department of San Miguel receive support through water, sanitation and hygiene promotion actions.

	Outputs	Indicators	% achieved
Outcome 2: Contribute to improved access, storage, and handling of water of the selected communities	Output 2.1. Build 12 community wells for 1,804 families	13 community with a new water systems	Not implemented due to a lack of funding
		16 cisterns/ponds/wells rehabilitated or constructed/dug	
		120 people participating in the water system construction as counterpart to the project	

		120 of people with knowledge to manage the waters system	
	Output 2.2 Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population.	120 families participating in educational sessions that use the PHAST methodology 24 volunteer trained and implementing hygiene promotion activities in the communities	86%
Activities	Implementation on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Carry out one hydro-geological study	X		10% A hydro-geological study was carried out, covering five communities in northern part of the municipality of San Miguel.
Construction of 10 community deep-drilled water wells		X	Not implemented due to a lack of funding
10 training sessions on maintenance of the pump water systems		X	Not implemented due to a lack of funding
Creation of local water committees to manage the systems	X		56%
Installation of 9 temporary tanks (5,000 liters) for community water	X		69%
Establish agreements with communities to build the water systems		X	Not implemented due to a lack of funding
Printing of educational material	X		100%
Training for 24 volunteers in the PHAST and healthy water house methodology		X	Not implemented due to a lack of funding
Implementation of PHAST methodology	X		56%

ACHIEVEMENTS

- a) Creation of nine water committees in La Isla, San Jacinto, La San Jacinteña, Altomiro and Concepción Corozal, El Cuatro, El Uno, El Treinta and Las Unidas; the formation of these committees was based on the creation of the Community Civil Defence Commissions or emergency committees that ensure the care and adequate use of the temporary tanks and water systems.
- a) Temporary tanks with a capacity of 5,000 litres were installed in strategic locations in the nine communities, which facilitated access to potable water for approximately 900 families and resulted in a distribution of 105,820 gallons over a 4-month



Installation of temporary tanks in community Las Unidas, Cantón El Progreso San Miguel. - Roberto Márquez/Salvadorean Red Cross Society

period. The water distribution took place in coordination with ANDA and the municipality of San Miguel, establishing distribution in the nine communities.

At the request of communities three temporary tanks were set up as community water collection systems; they were installed in: 1) Concepción Corozal's community house, 2) Altomiro's school, and 3) La Isla's

- church; the rest of the tanks will be supplied with water through community actions with the municipality.
- b) Hydrogeological study comprising the communities of the northern zone of the municipality of San Miguel (La Isla, San Jacinto, Jacintoña, Altomiro and Concepción Corozal) was carried out; its objective was to determine the accessibility of drinking water, its consumption patterns and superficial and underground water sources. To this end, related studies were carried out such as geological, wells inventory, the estimation of demand for production, domestic and other uses, estimation of flows, water quality, among others.
 - c) PHAST workshops were held for the water committees in nine communities; the first workshop was held with the communities of La Isla, San Jacinto, Jacintoña, Concepción Corozal and Altomiro, with the participation of 46 people participated (28 women and 18 men), and the second workshop was held with the communities of El Uno, El Cuatro, Los Treinta and Las Unidas, with the participation of 57 people (32 women and 25 men); each committee received a kit to replicate hygiene promotion topics with community members, and each kit contained self-esteem, associative strength, resourcefulness, action planning, and responsibility (SARAR) methodology cards, markers, masking tape and sheets of paper.
 - d) Installation of 170 water collection systems in the 9 communities; each system was made up of gutters and PVC pipes, which will catch rainwater and direct it towards a three-ply polypropylene tank with a 1,100-litre capacity. They are distributed so that each system can benefit three families that live near the tank.



Distribution of water in temporary tanks by the Salvadoran Red Cross in the communities of Las Unidas, Cantón and El Progreso in the Municipality of San Miguel. - Roberto Márquez/Salvadoran Red Cross Society

CHALLENGES

- The coordination between the municipal and governor's office of San Miguel to distribute water to the temporary tanks was inadequate due to political differences between both institutions despite the fact they represent the same political party.

LESSONS LEARNED

Ongoing coordination with local authorities is a fundamental part of successful actions, specifically in relation to the monitoring of communities.

Community organizations are important focal points as they negotiate with local authorities and other organizations to ensure that there is follow up on implemented actions.

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

Needs Analysis:

The families depend on the season's harvests of corn and beans for sustenance; however, they lost almost 100 per cent of their harvest in 2015. In 2016, El Salvador continued to experience low rainfall, generating losses of around 12 million quintals (q) of maize and 125,000 q of beans per the Salvadoran Chamber of Small and Medium Agricultural

Producers (CAMPO)'s and the Union Communal Salvadoreña (UCS)'s figures. Additionally, the El Niño phenomenon moderately affected the country according with the authorities, and the grains that were lost from the first harvest represented 75 per cent of national production, which meant that the affected communities needed to diversify their basic means of subsistence.

Population that received assistance:

At least 759 in 9 communities in the department of San Miguel receive support through the delivery of food kits; a total of 141 families receive support through the cash transfer programme.

	Outputs	Indicators	% achieved
	Outcome 3: Livelihoods are restored and improved among targeted population	Output 3.1 Productive assets are replaced and improved to 1,804 families	60% of households who report that all assets lost due to the drought have been replaced and improved
Output 3.2 Information regarding better knowledge, skills and practices for restoring livelihoods is provided and used by the targeted groups		500 people that participated in information events (awareness, campaigns, trainings etc.) on restoring livelihoods 30 of participants in training courses reporting at least 3 improved livelihoods practices	0%
Activities	Implementation on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Identification of affected families using ODK		X	0%
Purchase and distribution of 1,500 agricultural kits (extensive crops and vegetable gardens)		X	0%
Purchase and distribution of 1,500 livestock kits		X	0%
Technical assistance for planting and soil management and protection		X	0%
Technical assistance for livestock care and reproduction		X	0%
Printing of educational material for technical assistances		X	0%
Hiring of an agronomist		X	0%
Livelihood and LEG training to volunteers		X	0%
ACHIEVEMENTS			
Due to the appeal's lack of funding, it was not possible to implement these activities.			
CHALLENGES			
Although the activities were not implemented, the affected communities are still in need and will face difficulties for the rest of 2017; consequently, a humanitarian diplomacy agenda must be developed to advocate for the drought-affected communities.			
LESSONS LEARNED			
The current and historical socioeconomic situation of the people and communities affected by drought forces them to rely heavily upon natural resources to obtain income and access to credit for the purchase of agricultural inputs; however, given the prevailing climatic conditions in the area, the affected population is increasingly vulnerable to environmental, health, socioeconomic risks that need to be taken into consideration when intervening in these types of disasters.			

Outcome 4: 1,804 families seriously affected by drought receive food packages	Outputs	Indicators	% achieved
	Output 4.1. Families have basic food to survive the first quarter of 2016	60% of households who report that all assets lost due to the drought have been replaced and improved	42%
Activities	Implementation on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Identification and registration of families	X		100%
Purchase and food delivery	X		100%

ACHIEVEMENTS

- a) The selection of families to benefit from the delivery of food and the cash transfer programme was made by means of a house-to-house census, with the accompaniment of community leaders; the families were selected using the following criteria:
- Families who depend on subsistence farming
 - Single-mother-headed households
 - Homes with more than 5 family members
 - Homes with dependent seniors
 - Homes with children under five years of age and/or pregnant women
 - Families with disabled family members
 - Families in which at least one of its members does not have a fixed source of income.
 - Families that are not dependent on remittances



Distribution of food kits in the communities of El Cuatro, Cantón and El Progreso in the Municipality of San Miguel. - Roberto Márquez/Salvadorean Red Cross Society

- b) Delivery of food kits to 759 families in the 9 communities that benefited from the project. The content of each kit is as follows:

Bag # 1 GRAINS		Bag # 2 FLOURS	
Product	Quantity	Product	Quantity
White rice	20 lbs.	White corn flour	30 lbs.
Red beans	30 lbs.	Incaparina (rice drink)	22 lbs.
Iodized salt	2 lbs.		
Fortified sugar	10 lbs.		
Total	62 lbs.	Total	52 lbs.

The calculation for food that was provided was for a family of five for one month.



Distribution of food kits in the community of San Jacinto, San Miguel. - Roberto Márquez/Salvadorean Red Cross Society

- c) Delivery of 141 supermarket cards (gift cards) to the same number of families as a part of the pilot cash transfer programme; each card had a balance of 57.52 American dollars (USD), and it was customized with the name and unique card number of the head of household; the cards prevented the purchase of alcohol, tobacco, and other non-essential items. The card allowed the selected families to choose their food from a supermarket near their community.

CHALLENGES

- The implementation of a pilot CTP was a challenge for the National Society, as it did not have experience prior experience with this programme; however, since no transportation costs were incurred, it was a cost-effective way of distributing much-needed aid.

LESSONS LEARNED

The actions carried out in the food security line provided food to the families affected by the drought through the distribution of food kits and the pilot cash transfer programme, which were implemented during the interlude before the second harvest; nevertheless, since these are mitigation actions, it is necessary to monitor these communities and help them diversify their sources of income as their only means of subsistence is agriculture.

Institutional strengthening

	Outputs	Indicators	% achieved
Outcome 5. SRCS staff and volunteer have stronger evaluation and planning capacity for future emergencies	Output 5.1. Creation of two units specializing in multi-sectoral damage assessment and emergency planning	% of volunteers that demonstrate improved damage assessment capacity	Due to the appeal's lack of funding, it was not possible to implement the activities under this sector.
		By the end of the project, the SRCS has a damage assessment unit with mobilization knowledge and procedures	
		# of volunteers and staff trained on using emergency planning tools, e.g. DREF, appeals, budgets	

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 6. Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.	Outputs		% achieved
		Output 6.1. The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system	
	Output 6.2. Operation activities are disseminated at the local, national and regional levels		40%
Activities	Implementation on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Hiring of operational staff and staff to support the operation in the field	X		67%
Community assemblies to present the project	X		100%
Monitoring visits by headquarters	X		100%
Progress reports on the affected communities	X		100%

Documentary on activities	X		100%
Beneficiary satisfaction survey	X		100%
External evaluation	X		100%
Development of beneficiary stories	X		100%
Monitoring visits by the IFRC	X		100%
Identify and implement a complaint mechanism		X	0%
ODK training for volunteers	X		100%

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Technical team were hired for the implementation of the activities: a coordinator, a technician for the water and sanitation component, a financial assistant and a driver. Additional staff was considered but has been limited to due to the lack of funds.
- The SRCS coordination and community outreach with leaders from the nine communities to present the project and its components and the formation of water and emergency committees.
- Coordination and conversation meetings with local authorities in San Miguel to implement the appeal's
- The beneficiary satisfaction survey was carried on from November and December 2016. The Salvadorean Red Cross Society's PMER unit also carried out a total of 334 beneficiary satisfaction surveys in 9 communities with the Open Data Kit (ODK) tool and provided support to the tabulation of the results.

The following table shows the number of people surveyed based on age range and sex:

AGE RANGE	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Less than 17-years-old	2	2	4
18 to 27-years-old	23	55	78
28 to 37-years-old	29	54	83
37 to 47-years-old	24	46	70
48 to 70-years-old	42	57	99
TOTAL	120	214	334

The survey collected opinions on the following aspects:

- Delivery location and quality of the food packages.
 - Access to and location of tanks for water distribution and quality of water distributions.,
 - Effectiveness of the implementation of appeal activities.
 - Quality of work carried out by the project's technical team and volunteers.
- The Salvadorian Red Cross Society's Public Relations Department wrote five articles and disseminated seven reports through the mass media.
 - An external evaluation was carried out and will be available through the [IFRC Evaluations database](#).
 - Four monitoring visits by Federation delegates to conduct community monitoring and follow up on the appeal's actions. Under this framework, an internal meeting was carried out with 15 members of the NS with the objective to enhance the understanding of the IFRC Response System.
 - Even though an official complaint mechanism was not put in place, the beneficiary satisfaction survey showed the impact of the people reached.
 - Open Data Kit training for 11 volunteers (2 women and 9 men) from the country's eastern region and staff from the central headquarters, with the aim of increasing capacities in data collection actions that use mobile devices and distribution of humanitarian aid that use the ODK and Mega V tools. There was support from the Center of Reference in Institutional Preparation for Disasters (CREPD) for this training, which was held between the 10th and 12th of June, 2016.

CHALLENGES

- Finding funding to implement all the actions included in the appeal was a significant challenge.

LESSONS LEARNED

- Assistance and humanitarian aid for drought emergencies, such as deliveries of food and water for human consumption carries a high cost-benefit, which must be considered in future responses.
- It is important to establish management strategies that include the sustainability of operations, as there are still humanitarian needs that need to be addressed to complete the disaster management cycle after the cessation of the emergency funding.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

In the Salvadorean Red Cross Society:

- Dr. Jose Benjamín Ruíz Rodas – President of the Salvadorean Red Cross; email: jose.ruiz@cruzrojasal.org.sv

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- Marissa Soberanis, IFRC Country Cluster coordinator for El Salvador and Guatemala; email: marissa.soberanis@ifrc.org

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- Susil Perera, Senior Officer, response and recovery; 41(0)79 708 6028; email: susil.perera@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- Marion Andrivet, emergency appeals & marketing officer, email: marion.andrivet@ifrc.org, phone: +(507) 317-3050.

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- Stephany Murillo, regional logistics senior officer, phone: +507 317 3050; mobile: +507 6679-9674, email: stephany.murillo@ifrc.org

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

- Priscila Gonzalez; planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting team coordinator; email: priscila.gonzalez@ifrc.org

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1. Click [here](#) to return to the first page.
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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 Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRSV010 - El Salvador - Drought

Timeframe: 03 Mar 16 to 28 Feb 17

Appeal Launch Date: 03 Mar 16

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/3-2017/4	Programme	MDRSV010
Budget Timeframe	2016/3-2017/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

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

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		268,661				268,661	
E. Expenditure		-264,981				-264,981	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		3,680				3,680	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRSV010 - El Salvador - Drought

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			2,257,946			2,257,946		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Food	158,373		55,054			55,054	103,320	
Seeds & Plants	981,420						981,420	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	653,290		103,070			103,070	550,221	
Medical & First Aid	3,896						3,896	
Teaching Materials	46,027		7,277			7,277	38,750	
Utensils & Tools	4,205		7,691			7,691	-3,486	
Other Supplies & Services	5,701						5,701	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	1,852,914		173,091			173,091	1,679,823	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	29,695						29,695	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	29,695						29,695	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicles Costs	21,380		8,257			8,257	13,123	
Logistics Services	10,001						10,001	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	31,382		8,257			8,257	23,125	
Personnel								
National Staff	6,920		2,334			2,334	4,587	
National Society Staff	85,843		44,570			44,570	41,273	
Volunteers	7,977		731			731	7,246	
Total Personnel	100,741		47,634			47,634	53,106	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	6,929		6,728			6,728	201	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	6,929		6,728			6,728	201	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	62,854		2,012			2,012	60,843	
Total Workshops & Training	62,854		2,012			2,012	60,843	
General Expenditure								
Travel	6,434		6,193			6,193	241	
Information & Public Relations	9,502		4,097			4,097	5,406	
Office Costs	8,810		1,199			1,199	7,611	
Communications	5,939		1,197			1,197	4,742	
Financial Charges	2,178		-6,505			-6,505	8,683	
Other General Expenses			0			0	0	
Shared Office and Services Costs	2,760		2,794			2,794	-34	
Total General Expenditure	35,622		8,975			8,975	26,648	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	137,809		16,035			16,035	121,774	
Total Indirect Costs	137,809		16,035			16,035	121,774	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			1,350			1,350	-1,350	
Pledge Reporting Fees			900			900	-900	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			2,250			2,250	-2,250	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,257,946		264,981			264,981	1,992,965	
VARIANCE (C - D)			1,992,965			1,992,965		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRSV010 - El Salvador - Drought**

Timeframe: 03 Mar 16 to 28 Feb 17

Appeal Launch Date: 03 Mar 16

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/3-2017/4	Programme	MDRSV010
Budget Timeframe	2016/3-2017/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Food security	2,257,946		268,661	268,661	264,981	3,680	
Subtotal BL2	2,257,946		268,661	268,661	264,981	3,680	
GRAND TOTAL	2,257,946		268,661	268,661	264,981	3,680	

ANNEX

ARTICLES WRITTEN AND PUBLISHED ON THE WEB AND SOCIAL MEDIA

ARTICLES WRITTEN	SRCS WEBSITE AND SOCIAL MEDIA ¹	IFRC WEBSITE
Cruz Roja Salvadoreña habilita más tanques de agua en San Miguel	Cruz Roja Salvadoreña habilita más tanques de agua en San Miguel	Cruz Roja Salvadoreña habilita más tanques de agua en San Miguel
Cruz Roja Salvadoreña promueve el manejo adecuado de agua e higiene en San Miguel	Cruz Roja Salvadoreña promueve el manejo adecuado de agua e higiene en San Miguel	Cruz Roja Salvadoreña instala sistemas de cosecha de agua en San Miguel
Cruz Roja Salvadoreña entrega 759 kits de alimentos en San Miguel	Cruz Roja Salvadoreña entrega 759 kits de alimentos en San Miguel	
Cruz Roja Salvadoreña entrega tarjetas de supermercado a 141 familias afectadas por la sequía	Cruz Roja Salvadoreña entrega tarjetas de supermercado a 141 familias afectadas por la sequía	
Cruz Roja Salvadoreña instala sistemas de cosecha de agua en San Miguel	Cruz Roja Salvadoreña instala sistemas de cosecha de agua en San Miguel	

ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN THE MASS MEDIA

TITLE OF THE ARTICLE	NEWS OUTLET	DATE
Cruz Roja rinda ayuda a comunidad migueleña	EL DIARIO DE HOY	MONDAY 4 SEPTEMBER 2016
Habilitan tanques de agua potables	MI CHERO	FRIDAY 16 SEPTEMBER 2016
Cruz Roja distribuye alimentos y agua en comunidades migueleñas	EL DIARIO DE HOY	WEDNESDAY 23 NOVEMBER 2016
Recibieron víveres y agua potable	MI CHERO	THURSDAY 24 NOVEMBER 2016
Cruz Roja Salvadoreña habilita más tanques de agua	TCS NOTICIAS	WEDNESDAY 23 NOVEMBER 2016
Cruz Roja instala sistemas de cosecha de agua en San Miguel	TCS NOTICIAS	TUESDAY 17 JANUARY 2017
Cruz Roja Salvadoreña instala sistemas de cosecha de agua en San Miguel	TN21	TUESDAY 17 JANUARY 2017

PUBLICATIONS IN INTRANET AND INFORMATIONAL BULLETIN BOARD

INTRANET PUBLICATIONS ²	INFORMATIONAL BULLETIN BOARD
Cruz Roja Salvadoreña habilita más tanques de agua en San Miguel	Cruz Roja Salvadoreña entrega tarjetas de supermercado a 141 familias afectadas por la sequía
Cruz Roja Salvadoreña promueve el manejo adecuado de agua e higiene en San Miguel	Cruz Roja Salvadoreña instala sistemas de cosecha de agua en San Miguel
Cruz Roja Salvadoreña entrega 759 kits de alimentos en San Miguel	
Cruz Roja Salvadoreña entrega tarjetas de supermercado a 141 familias afectadas por la sequía	
Cruz Roja Salvadoreña instala sistemas de cosecha de agua en San Miguel	

¹ For video on the operation see the SRCS video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s9kPCK9MFB8>

² For information on the operation see the Oficial SRCS website: <https://www.cruzrojasal.org.sv/>