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# Emergency appeal

## El Salvador: Tropical Depression 12-E

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

### Preliminary Final report

Emergency appeal n° MDRSV004

GLIDE n° [TC-2011-000157-SLV](#)

26 September 2013

**Period covered by this Final Report:** 17 October 2011 to 31 January 2013

**Appeal target:** 1,174,119 Swiss francs [<click here to view the attached Interim Final Financial Report>](#)

**Appeal coverage:** 92%; [<click here to go directly to the contact details >](#)

#### Appeal history:

- On 17 October 2011, 191,129 Swiss francs were allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)'s [Disaster Relief Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) to support the emergency response.
- On 21 October 2011, a [Preliminary Emergency Appeal](#) was initially launched for 1,185,025 Swiss francs for 9 months to increase assistance to 2,000 families.
- On 4 November, an [Emergency Appeal](#) was launched for 1,054,611 Swiss francs and an additional 42,029 Swiss francs to cover the cost of supporting the shelter cluster coordination.
- The [operations update n°2](#) on 2 March 2012 included a slight revision of the budget to extend the support of the shelter cluster coordination until January 2012. This update revised the budget to 1,174,119 Swiss francs.
- The [operations update n°3](#) on 17 July 2012 included a slight revision of the budget, modifying budgetary lines to reflect the change in shelter strategy to focus on the rehabilitation of collective centers and community trainings.
- The [operations update n°4](#) on 3 January 2013 included a summary of the work completed by the National Society on the 12 months of the operation.



Volunteer provides training on the proper use of rehabilitated water wells. Source: Salvadoran Red Cross

#### Summary:

On October 14, 2011, the Government of El Salvador declared a State of Emergency due to the impact caused by Tropical Depression 12-E, which dropped approximately 1,500 mm of rain, surpassing levels experienced during Hurricane Mitch. The depression forced 59,854 people from more than 160 communities to evacuate their homes, while the National Directorate of Civil Protection confirmed 35 deaths and 21 people injured. In its auxiliary role to the government, the Salvadoran Red Cross developed a plan of action to reach 10,000 beneficiaries.

During the emergency phase of the operation conducted by the National Society, 10,995 affected families were assisted (46,490 people), receiving 14,313 blankets, 4,417 mattresses, 4,543 food parcels, 4,200 jerrycans, 3,225

water filters, 3,233 hygiene kits and 1,600 mosquito nets. Another priority of the National Society was to provide psychosocial support to affected families and to Red Cross members involved in emergency response operations, reaching a total of 950 people. In addition, 200 water wells affected by the emergency were cleaned and rehabilitated through a micro-project.

In close coordination with the Ministry of Education, the National Society renovated 8 educational centers that are used as temporary shelters during emergency situations. Livelihood recovery efforts have made it possible to assist 375 families, which were selected to receive agricultural supplies and are currently receiving technical assistance for soil conservation and production of organic fertilizers and pesticides.

In addition, the National Society was strengthened with first response equipment, communications system improvements and procurement of 2 vehicles for the operation. This included the installation of a new central communications system, which was identified as a key need to properly respond to future emergencies. In addition, as a process to analyze and assess the operation, a mid-term lessons learned workshop was held as well as an external evaluation of the operation.

### Lessons Learned

The National Society held a mid-term lessons learned workshop with support from the appeal, which had the participation of various chapter representatives at the national level. While analyzing the process, timely response to affected populations, participation and commitment of volunteers, good media and donor management, the National Society's good image, and external inter-institutional coordination were highlighted as strengths.

On the other hand, the need to strengthen administrative processes in the event of a disaster, greater dissemination of the National Response Plan, strengthening the capacity of volunteers in terms of training and equipment, and improving radio communication coverage were seen as aspects that needed to be improved. These issues were addressed during the continuation of the operation.

At the end of the Emergency Appeal for Tropical Depression 12-E, an evaluation of the operation was conducted by a consultant external to the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement. This process included a lessons learned workshop to supplement the assessment information. Within the main conclusions we find the following:

- The appeal intervention was highly relevant given how severely Tropical Depression 12-E affected El Salvador - one million people affected according to official data from Salvadoran authorities.
- The Action Plan was completed, fulfilling all activities contained therein.
- In general terms, the quantity and quality of services provided and goods delivered is satisfactory and have had great acceptance among the beneficiary population, who are appreciative and recognize the humanitarian work of the institution.
- SRC properly managed information to media and donors, positioning institutional efforts at the national level and the emergency at the global level, which made it possible for the IFRC appeal to raise funds.
- SRC's level of coordination with external actors was assessed as very positive.
- SRC has had a good level of inter-institutional coordination, not only within the Red Cross movement and with Civil Protection and municipal authorities, but with many other institutions, such as the United Nations.

**Financial situation:** At the publication of the interim final report, the appeal coverage stands at 92 per cent, with contributions totalling 1,076,053 Swiss francs. The IFRC is thankful to the following Partner National Societies and governments for their kind support to the Appeal: the American Red Cross, the Australian Red Cross, the British Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong branch, the Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Monaco Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, OPEC fund for International Development, the Swedish Red Cross and Swedish government, Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates, as well as private donors.

## The situation

On October 14, 2011, the Government of El Salvador declared a State of Emergency due to the impact caused by Tropical Depression 12-E. The weather system dropped approximately 1,500 mm of rain in less than a week, surpassing levels experienced during Hurricane Mitch. These heavy rains, which started in September, caused

132 rivers to overflow, 1,303 landslides, 11 floods, 18 cases of subsidence and 29 erosion gullies. This emergency situation forced 59,854 people in more than 160 communities to evacuate their homes, many seeking refuge in 640 collective centers. According to the National Directorate of Civil Protection, 35 people were confirmed dead and 21 people injured.



According to final reports by the National Directorate of Civil Protection, vital lifelines were affected and damaged: 94 streets were affected and 1 destroyed; 44 highways and 49 roads suffered damage; and 27 bridges were damaged and 8 destroyed. On the other hand, 113 communities were left isolated, 41 communities were left without drinking water and 45 communities were left without electric power. In terms of housing, 328 homes were destroyed, 1,209 were damaged and 18,562 were flooded; 690 schools and 201 health centers also suffered damages. The Secretariat for Vulnerability Issues reported that in terms of population, the most affected departments were La Libertad, San Vicente, La Paz, Sonsonate and Usulután.

Depression 12-E also caused losses at the production level, damaging 3,802 "manzanas"<sup>1</sup> of basic grain plantations (mainly maize, beans, sorghum and rice), 207 "manzanas" of orchards, 179 "manzanas" of coffee, 130 "manzanas" of vegetables; 75 "manzanas" of sugar cane; and 78 "manzanas" of poultry production.

The study conducted by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) on the impact of Tropical Depression 12-E found that El Salvador was the most affected country in Central America, with estimated damages of around US\$ 902,300,127, representing 46% of economic losses in the region. The most affected sectors were agriculture, housing, trade, health, education, transport, communications, water and sanitation. According to ECLAC, Tropical Depression 12-E affected around 2 million and a half people in Central America, of which 54.79% corresponds to El Salvador, with an affected population of 1,424,091 people.

## Coordination and partnerships

<sup>1</sup> Translator's note: 1 "manzana" = 1.74 acres

Since the beginning of the disaster, the General Directorate for Civil Protection, along with government agencies, led response and coordination efforts at the Emergency Operations Center, activating Sectoral Technical Committees for Logistics, Shelter, Health, Water and Sanitation, which worked to plan and implement response actions. In view of the national emergency declared, the Government created a National Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Committee to design the strategy to repair the damage.

International cooperation, in coordination with the Civil Protection System and international agencies specializing in the field, provided technical support to the sectoral committees - FAO for agriculture; UNICEF for education and protection; WFP for food and logistics; PAHO for water, sanitation and health; and the IFRC for housing. The United Nations activated its Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and made an international appeal (FLASH APPEAL), raising \$7,287,129.00.

The National Society participated actively in permanent coordination with the Civil Protection System and its sectoral committees, as well as with humanitarian agencies in the country.

Technical assistance and support was provided to National Society activities from the IFRC's Americas Zone Office, including the Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU). A Disaster Management delegate from PADRU was deployed during the response phase to support the National Society in its Action Plan. Also, with support from the Canadian Red Cross, two members of the Regional Intervention Team (RIT) were deployed to support the implementation of the appeal and support the National Society for 4 months.

Participating National Societies (PNS), such as the American Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, Korean Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross and the Finnish Red Cross, provided support to the Salvadoran Red Cross' Action Plan. In addition, private companies like Hyundai and KIA helped fund operations and provided food parcels, respectively.

### **Shelter Cluster**

By request of the United Nations system, IFRC activated coordination of the Shelter Cluster, deploying 2 delegates to coordinate and manage information in the country. A delegate from UN Habitat joined the team. The organizations who worked in the emergency phase were the Salvadoran Red Cross, the Civil Protection Office, Habitat for Humanity - El Salvador, IOM, Save the Children, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and World Vision. During recovery, the coordination team worked with the Vice Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, CHF International, Habitat for Humanity - El Salvador, IOM, Plan International, World Vision and the United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat).

Efforts were conducted from the Shelter Cluster through 5 working groups to address the following lines of action: advice on repair and reconstruction methods ("better reconstruction"), traditional construction techniques, capacity building, livelihoods and income generation, legal assistance for land ownership, financial advice for micro-credits and loans, and construction.

IFRC support, in collaboration with UN HABITAT, started on October 28 for a period of one month; however, the Vice Ministry of Housing requested an extension to December 2011. Information on the assessment, technical documents and final report can be found at the Shelter Cluster web site at: <https://www.sheltercluster.org/Americas/ElSalvador/ElSalvadorFloods2011/Pages/default.aspx> .

Support for Shelter Cluster coordination was provided through funding with a budget separate from the emergency appeal. Financing for the mission is supported by Shelter Cluster partners.

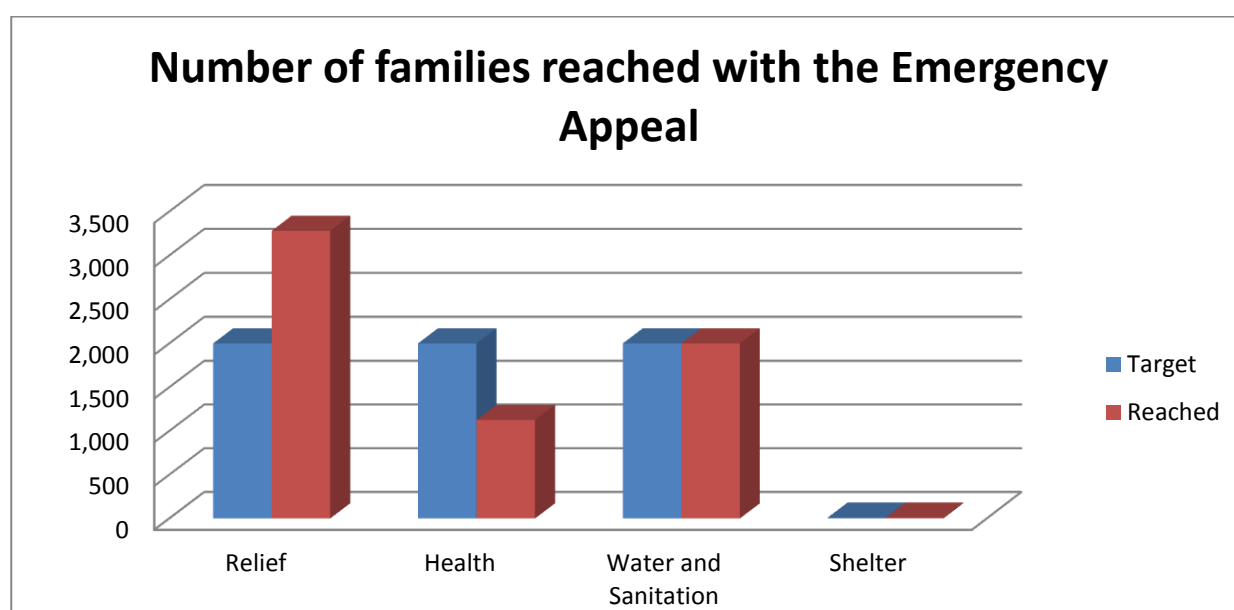
## **Red Cross and Red Crescent action**

### **Overview**

During the emergency phase of the operation conducted by the National Society, 10,995 affected families were assisted (46,490 people), receiving 14,313 blankets, 4,417 mattresses, 4,543 food parcels, 4,200 jerrycans, 3,225 water filters, 3,233 hygiene kits and 1,600 mosquito nets. Another priority of the National Society has been providing psychosocial support to affected families and to Red Cross members involved in emergency response operations, reaching a total of 950 people. In addition, 200 water wells affected by the emergency were cleaned and rehabilitated through a micro-project,

In close coordination with the Ministry of Education, the National Society renovated 8 educational centers that are used as temporary shelters during emergency situations. Livelihood recovery efforts have made it possible to provide assistance to 375 families, which were selected to receive agricultural supplies and are currently receiving technical assistance for soil conservation and production of organic fertilizers and pesticides.

In addition, the National Society was strengthened with first response equipment, improvements in their communications system and with the procurement of 2 vehicles for the operation. As a process to analyze and assess the operation, a mid-term lessons learned workshop was held as well as an external evaluation of the operation.



## Achievements against outcomes

### Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

**Outcome: The immediate needs of 2,000 families living in collective centers are met through the distribution of relief items.**

Outputs	Activities planned
<b>2,000 families living in collective centers will receive blankets, mats/mattresses, food parcels.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance in the collective centers.</li> <li>• Identify priority families.</li> <li>• Develop a distribution plan.</li> <li>• Procure and distribute relief items (blankets and mats) and food parcels in collective centers.</li> <li>• Replenish relief items distributed.</li> <li>• Monitor the relief activities and provide reporting on distributions.</li> </ul>

**Impact:** The Salvadoran Red Cross provided humanitarian aid - first response items - to 10,995 families (46,490 people) affected by Tropical Depression 12-E, with contributions and support from IFRC, Participating National Societies and private businesses. Through the efficient use of resources by the National Society, the IFRC's emergency appeal contributed directly to assisting 3,280 families (14,986 people) with their immediate needs, 164% of the original target.

Partners	No. of families	No. of people	Blankets	Mattresses	Food parcels	Mosquito nets
Salvadorian Red Cross	1,477	5,706	4,686	653	25	-
Spanish Red Cross	3,263	13,260	2,500	1,000	1,802	-

American Red Cross	800	3,777	-	-	-	1,600
KIA	291	1,231	-	-	291	-
IFRC	3,280	14,986	5,497 <sup>2</sup>	1,446	2,000	-
Swiss Red Cross	1,318	5,146	1,630	1,318	-	-
Luxemburg Red Cross	566	2,384	-	-	425	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,995</b>	<b>46,490</b>	<b>14,313</b>	<b>4,417</b>	<b>4,543</b>	<b>1,600</b>

Volunteers supported the process for selecting beneficiary families by conducting field work and surveys with Community Development Associations (Asociaciones de Desarrollo Comunitario, ADESCO), Municipal Civil Protection Committees and community leaders. The following selection criteria were established:

- Families affected during Tropical Depression 12-E.
- Families that had lost crops due to flooding
- Elderly people
- Pregnant women
- Families with disabled members
- Single mothers



Food being distributed to families who lost their agricultural production. **Source: Salvadoran Red Cross**

At the end of the operation the total distribution of mattresses and blankets varied from what was initially expected. The rationale behind this is that during the first weeks after the emergency families in collective centres were targeted to receive both mattresses and blankets, however in the next phase of the operation assessments identified a need for blankets only, and the National Society proceeded accordingly.

The National Society distributed 1,200 food parcels in seven municipalities in the departments of San Vicente, La Paz, Usulután, Ahuachapán and La Libertad; this amount is included in the 2,000 food parcels reported in the table above. These parcels were received by 1,200 families (5,660 people) that lost their crops during the storm and were finding it difficult to recover their agricultural production. It is worth mentioning that part of the country experienced a drought during the months of June and July, so for many families, this meant having to lose - once again - the crops that they were trying to recover. This is why most of the families receiving this additional food aid came from drought-affected regions, mainly from the Department of Usulután.

Department	Municipality	Canton	Community	No. of food parcels
<b>San Vicente</b>	San Vicente	Obrajuelo Lempa	La Quesera	30
			El Guarumo	23
			Casas Viejas	37
		San Francisco Chamoco	San Francisco Chamoco	48
		El Rebelde	Los Jobsos	59
<b>La Paz</b>	Zacatecoluca	San Marcos de La Cruz	San Marcos de la Cruz	162
<b>Usulután</b>	Puerto El Triunfo	Isla El Espiritu Santo	El Jobal	246
		El Tular	El Tular	48
		Madresal	Madresal	154
		El Tercio	El Tercio	159
		Puesto El Triunfo	Los Gutierrez	85
	San Dionisio	Playa Hermosa	Playa Hermosa	44

<sup>2</sup> This figure is pending final verification, which will be included in the final report.

<b>Ahuachapán</b>	San Francisco Menendez	Cara Sucia, Génesis	Cara Sucia, Génesis	68
	Jujutla	Barra Santiago, El Cajete, La Chacra, El Embarcaderos	Barra Santiago, El Cajete, La Chacra, El Embarcaderos	28
<b>La Libertad</b>	San José Villanueva	Santa María	Santa María	9
<b>Total:</b>				<b>1,200</b>

The remaining 800 food parcels were distributed on the period between 12 December 2011 to 25 January 2012, as described in the [Operations Update n° 2](#), reaching families in the departments of Sonsonate, San Salvador, La Libertad that were severely affected during the first months after the disaster.

The contents of the food parcels are as follows:

<b>Food Parcels</b>	
<b>Item</b>	<b>Quantity (in pounds)</b>
Rice	30
Sugar	10
Corn flour	30
Incaparina <sup>3</sup>	22
Salt	2
Beans	30
Oil	1 gallon

### Emergency health and care

**Outcome: the health risks in the emergency affected population are reduced in the medium and long term through a strategy based on community health promotion**

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<p><b>Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to 2,000 families (10,000 people)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure the development and maintenance of inter-institutional coordination.</li> <li>• Assess the health situation within the affected population in coordination with the established national mechanism.</li> <li>• Train health National Intervention Teams through the Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) tool kit.</li> <li>• Implement educational activities to prevent health risks at the community level.</li> <li>• Conduct vector control activities to targeted affected groups in communities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Affected population have access to first aid services.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide first aid care to the affected population</li> <li>• Review and update inventories of equipment and medical supplies.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Selected affected groups and communities receive psychosocial support to increase their resilience and coping mechanisms.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train SRCS volunteers in community based psychosocial support and psychological first aid.</li> <li>• Provide psychosocial support to targeted affected groups in communities, collective centers and to SRCS volunteers.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct community-based health first aid training for volunteers</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> A protein-rich dietary supplement

<b>The capacity of the volunteers to respond to health needs is strengthened.</b>	(CBHFA). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement educational activities at the community level to promote behavioural change related to health care.</li> <li>• Monitor, evaluate and provide reporting on activities.</li> </ul>
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**Impact:**

The Salvadoran Red Cross built the capacity of 1,013 families in health and hygiene promotion and disease prevention through training and community information campaigns. During the implementation of the Emergency Appeal, the intervention objective was revised based on assessments and needs, adjusting the goal to 1,000 families.<sup>4</sup> To develop these activities, 25 volunteers from 12 National Society chapters were trained with support from two Honduran Red Cross facilitators. This training helped bring the intervention to the following communities:

Community	Municipality	No. of families reached
Hacienda Astoria	San Pedro Masahuat	58
Santa María el Coyol		64
San Carlos I		17
EL Castaño		77
LA Tequera		36
Las Moras		71
El Porvenir		65
San Felipe		68
El Achiotal		88
Triunfos de la Paz		51
El Buen Samaritano 1		105
San José de Luna		San Pedro Masahuat/San Luis Talpa
El Bordillo/El Llano	San Luis la Herradura	114
El Cementerio/El Llano		123
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,013</b>

During the first response phase, the National Society provided first aid care to 201 people injured by landslides, traffic accidents and hypothermia resulting from Tropical Depression 12-E. Health care campaigns were then conducted with mobile clinics with support from private businesses. Clinic staff assisted and provided medication for respiratory, gastrointestinal and skin diseases; 3,045 people have received assistance in the departments of La Libertad, Usulután, San Miguel, La Unión, Morazán and San Ana.

To ensure the communities' capacity to respond to disasters, the National Society trained 300 families in first aid in San Jose and Chilam in the Department of La Libertad, through activities within the Latin American Risk Reduction Activities project of the American Red Cross. In addition, 54 volunteers distributed first-aid kits and visited households to provide information on their use.

During the first weeks of the emergency, the National Society provided psychosocial support to 437 volunteers involved in the response and provided recreational activities to 513 children living in shelters with their families in order to reduce the risk of stress.

Collective Centre	No. of children reached
Centro Escolar Católico San Antonio Atheos La Libertad	220
El Polvorín (from communities of Minerva, Nicaragua 2 and 3)	61
Centro Escolar República Federal Centroamericana, Jiquilisco, Usulután.	65

<sup>4</sup> As a result to this target adjustment, the National Society expended less than what was originally planned for workshops and trainings.

Iglesia de Dios Mundial, Col. Parada # 2 Jiquilisco, Usulután.	59
Iglesia Remanente, Jiquilisco, Usulután	53
Auditórium Ricardo Chávez, Cantón San Nicolás Lempa, Tecoluca	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>513</b>

The National Society trained community leaders, members of affected families, community civil protection system members and ADESCOS in psychological first aid, crisis management, and stress management. The intervention made it possible to assist 1,126 families through this strategy. This action, facilitated by the Salvadoran Red Cross, also served to strengthen civil protection community councils and build their capacities for future emergencies.

Community	Municipality	Families reached
Hacienda Astoria	San Pedro Masahuat	30
Santa María el Coyol		96
EL Castaño		29
LA Tequera		43
Las Moras		91
El Porvenir		155
San Felipe		68
El Achiotal		78
Triunfos de la Paz		60
El Buen Samaritano 1		106
Villa Palestina		17
Las Hojas		17
San José de Luna		San Pedro Masahuat/San Luis Talpa
El Bordillo/El Llano	San Luis la Herradura	119
El Cementerio/El Llano		97
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,126</b>

#### Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

**Outcome: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases is reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion within the population affected by Tropical Depression E-12.**

Outputs	Activities planned
<p><b>Access to safe water is provided to 2,000 families as damaged systems are restored.</b></p> <p><b>2,000 families receive hygiene kits.</b></p> <p><b>2,000 families are reached through hygiene promotion and sanitation activities.</b></p> <p><b>5 communities are benefited with micro-projects to rehabilitate water and sanitation infrastructures.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess the existing coverage of water supply and select the most vulnerable families in coordination with the established national mechanism.</li> <li>Distribute safe water to families in collective centers (through water trucking and/or water filters).</li> <li>Clean 200 wells and establish community water well committees.</li> <li>Support well management activities and training at the community level.</li> <li>Distribute hygiene kits and water filters.</li> <li>Review and update educational materials on safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.</li> <li>Complete micro-projects to repair community water and sanitation infrastructures.</li> <li>Conduct sanitation and hygiene promotion campaigns.</li> <li>Print and distribute educational materials.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the cleaning of living spaces.</li> <li>• Conduct monitoring and evaluation of activities.</li> </ul>
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**Impact:** Contamination of water sources was a major concern in the wake of Tropical Depression 12-E, as well as reducing the risk of water-borne diseases. In response, the National Society, along with other agencies, installed safe water tanks in the departments of Ahuachapán, Usulután and La Paz. These tanks made it possible to provide 10,000 litres of safe water per day, reaching 2,000 families (10,000 people). The distribution was conducted through two water trucks that operated for 15 days during October 2011.

The strategy of distribution of safe water through treatment plants and tanks was complemented with the distribution of water filters that could have a longer-term humanitarian impact with lower environmental impact<sup>5</sup>. This activity benefited 2,000 families who were getting their water from artisan wells that were affected by the Tropical Depression 12-E. The selection of communities was conducted in coordination with each Mayor's staff and local Communal Civil Protection Committees and ADESCOs.

The following criteria were taken into account when selecting the families:

- Community affected by TD 12-E.
- Wells are less than 3 meters from latrines or downhill from latrines.
- Well water had pH levels over 7.5.
- The degree of water contamination.



Volunteers providing talks on how to assemble, use and maintain water filters; Source: Salvadoran Red Cross.

Department	Municipality	Canton	Community	No. of families
<b>San Vicente</b>	San Vicente	Obrajuelo Lempa	La Quesera	125
			El Guarumo	23
			Casas Viejas	37
		San Francisco Chamoco	San Francisco Chamoco	48
		El Rebelde	Los Jobos	59
<b>Sub Total:</b>				<b>292</b>
<b>La Paz</b>	Zacatecoluca	San Marcos de La Cruz	San Marcos de la Cruz	162
			<b>Sub Total:</b>	
<b>Usulután</b>	Puerto El Triunfo	Isla El Espíritu Santo	El Jobal	311
		El Tular	El Tular	51
		Los Gutiérrez	Los Gutiérrez	85
		Madresal	Madresal	154
		El Tercio	El Tercio	162
		Lot. El Sitio	Lot. El Sitio	44
	San Dionisio	Playa Hermosa	Playa Hermosa	128
<b>Sub Total:</b>				<b>935</b>
<b>Ahuachapán</b>	San Francisco Menéndez	Garita Palmera	Brisas del Mar	98
		La Hachadura	El Guayabo	39
			Rancho San Marcos	86

<sup>5</sup> This operation was selected as one of two case studies on the environmental impact (carbon footprint) of Red Cross humanitarian response.

		Las Salinas	45
		Santa Teresa	28
		El Palmo	71
		San Marcos	66
	Cara Sucia	Génesis	68
San Francisco Menéndez	Cara Sucia	Nuevo Amanecer	14
Jujutla	El Tacachol	El Carmen	8
	Barra De Santiago	El Cajete	3
	Ahuachapío	Ahuachapío	10
	La Barra de Santiago	La Barra de Santiago	36
	La Barra de Santiago	La Chácara	11
	Guayapa Abajo	El Embarcadero	6
	Barra De Santiago	El Limón	22
		<b>Sub Total:</b>	<b>611</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,000</b>

During the response phase, the National Society with support from PNS and the IFRC, distributed a total 3,233 hygiene kits, 3,225 water filters and 4,200 Jerrycans. The emergency appeal made it possible to contribute 1,600 hygiene kits, of which 50% were from pre-positioned supplies the IFRC had in stock, and the remaining 800 hygiene kits were donated by the American Red Cross in response to the IFRC appeal. As kits were distributed based on real needs, a lower number was distributed that originally estimated. Distribution was accompanied by hygiene promotion campaigns conducted by volunteers during 30-minute sessions. Trainings included topics such as personal hygiene, safe water storage, and proper use of the delivered hygiene kits.

Partners	Hygiene kits	Water filters	Jerry cans
Salvadorian RC	132	-	-
Spanish RC	500	800	2,600
American RC	-	-	1,600
IFRC	1,600	2,000	-
Swiss RC	1,001	-	-
Luxemburg RC	-	425	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,233</b>	<b>3,225</b>	<b>4,200</b>

In addition, during the first months of the emergency, the Salvadoran Red Cross ensured a comprehensive approach to WASH activities through the implementation of a hygiene and sanitation promotion campaign. In this regard, at the moment of relief distribution, volunteers carried out a 30 minute session providing information on personal hygiene and safe storage of water, using the items included in the hygiene kit and printed educational materials as reference. This activity was completed in coordination with the office of Civil Protection, municipal authorities and community leaders.

Community micro-projects were implemented to clean and rehabilitate wells for 200 families in 8 communities in the municipality of San Pedro Masahuat in the Department of La Paz, surpassing the original target of 5 communities. The selection was based on a joint assessment between municipal authorities, civil protection officials, the local community organization for community development (Community Development Associations, ADESCO) and the National Society. In addition, the appeal allowed building the capacities of community water councils (integrated exclusively by community members) to provide maintenance to water wells.

The following criteria were used to select beneficiaries:

- Degree of damage from TD 12-E.

- Reliance on wells for water supply
- Socio-economic level of affected families.
- Level of water contamination.
- Support received from the government or other humanitarian organizations

Department	Municipality	Community	N° of wells
LA PAZ	SAN PEDRO MASAHUAT	San José Luna	71
		Santa María el Coyol	33
		El Porvenir	10
		Las Moras	6
		San Felipe	50
		Hacienda Astoria	10
		La Tequera	10
		El Castaño	10
<b>Total</b>			<b>200</b>

Further details about well-cleaning activities and community support can be found in the previous operation updates (by clicking in the following links: [Operation Update n° 3](#) and [Operation Update n°4](#)).

### Shelter

**Outcome: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met in the most affected municipalities.**

Outputs	Activities planned
<p><b>Basic rehabilitation of 10 collective centers is carried out</b></p> <p><b>10 community trainings on house rehabilitation are completed.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate with local authorities and community leaders to assess shelter needs and preferred assistance to be provided, as well as to select the beneficiary families and identify priority collective centers to be rehabilitated.</li> <li>• Promote increased awareness and understanding of safe shelter.</li> <li>• Conduct shelter reinforcement trainings.</li> <li>• Identify and enable the provision of means to improve living conditions in collective centers.</li> <li>• Provide technical assistance to most vulnerable households.</li> </ul>

**Impact:** Tropical Depression 12-E caused great damage to road infrastructure: bridges damaged and/or collapsed, homes damaged and at risk, schools and health facilities damaged. Schools were damaged by floods and many of them were used as emergency shelters. It became apparent that not only families would be needing support to repair and return to their homes - the Government would also be facing the enormous task of rehabilitating schools for future use. The National Society, therefore, focused its attention on rehabilitating schools used as collective centers and in training the communities for their management.

Schools were selected - based on a prior diagnosis of schools that were severely damaged as a result of the Tropical Depression 12-E depression - with support from the Ministry of Education. Using field evaluations and surveys with municipal and civil protection authorities, eight schools (scaled down from ten after the budget revision) were selected based on the following criteria:

- School damaged by Tropical Depression 12-E.
- School used as a collective center during Tropical Depression 12-E.
- School located in most vulnerable communities (coastal areas) and frequently used as a collective center.
- School does not meet minimum standards for future use as a collective center.

Contributions from the international appeal were used to improve conditions so once used as collective centers again, they will have improved security conditions in kitchens, canteens and bathrooms, as well as more ventilated, leak-free areas. They will also have a better supply of drinking water, aiming to improve conditions for

communities seeking shelter during disasters. In addition, rehabilitation and construction generated employment for 5 to 7 people per community and 745 parents had their capacity built in first aid and were given basic induction in shelter management according to Sphere Project standards.

Department	Municipality	Name of school	Rehabilitated and Reconstructed Structures	Student Population
Sonsonate	Santa Isabel Ishuatán	Centro escolar Caserío buena vista, cantón Las Piedras	Construction of eating area, kitchen and showers	230
Ahuachapán	San Francisco Menéndez	Centro escolar José Antonio Salaverría	School renovation and repair	947
La Libertad	Tamanique	Centro escolar El Izcanal	Construction of eating area, kitchen, showers and two retaining walls	101
La Paz	San Luis La Herradura	Centro escolar Caserío El Salamar, cantón San Sebastián el Chingo.	School perimeter fence	81
	San Pedro Masahuat	Centro escolar "Profesora María Olimpia Escobar De Sibrián"	Construction of eating area, kitchen, showers and bathrooms	535
		Centro escolar Caserío Divina Providencia	Construction of eating area, wash area roof and perimeter fence	353
Usulután	Jiquilisco	Centro Escolar Caserío Hacienda Chaguantique, Cantón Cabos Negros	Renovation of auditorium and roof; construction of perimeter fence and showers	108
	Concepción Batres	Centro escolar Caserío El Centro, cantón La Anchila	Construction of food storage area, perimeter fence and bathrooms for children	309
TOTAL				2,664

### Livelihoods

**Outcome: Contribute to the early recovery of 250 families who have lost their livelihoods as a result of the floods.**

Outputs	Activities planned
<b>250 families receive technical and material support to recover their agricultural production and/or fishing activities.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research and develop a technical assessment and intervention strategy.</li> <li>• Establish mutual collaboration agreements with national institutions (agricultural associations, cooperatives and/or NGOs).</li> <li>• Provide technical support.</li> <li>• Distribute kits or cash-transfer / vouchers for agricultural and/or fishing endeavours.</li> <li>• Conduct monitoring and evaluation activities.</li> </ul>

### Impact:

Tropical Depression 12-E had a severe impact on agricultural crops, affecting families that had depended on them for their daily dietary needs, situation that worsened poverty in the area. In order to contribute to the affected families' recovery, the National Society, in coordination with community leaders, municipal authorities, health promoters and local civil protection representatives, led evaluation and selection of 275 families during the first stage; 50 more families from the Department of Usulután were selected who had been affected by drought, for a total of 325 families assisted with the recovery of their livelihoods.

The following criteria were used to select families:

- Families affected by TD-12 E
- Households headed by single mothers
- Families with pregnant women
- Families with disabled children
- Families living in conditions of extreme poverty and that need to lease land to plant their crops.
- Households headed by older adults and living in conditions of extreme poverty

Department	Municipality	Community	No. of families	
Ahuachapán	San Francisco Menéndez	El Chino	11	
		Agua Fría	25	
		El Guayabo	10	
		La Veranera	7	
		El Amatal	22	
		Las Salinas	10	
		Tamasha	19	
		El Golondrino	21	
		Brisas De La Ceiba	24	
		19 de Septiembre	1	
Usulután	El Triunfo	Chaguantique	38	
		El Sitio	13	
		El Chile	3	
		Ceiba Doblada	25	
		Corral De Mulas I	13	
		Corral De Mulas II	6	
		El Icaco	13	
		El Tular	14	
		Jiquilisco	El Ángel	9
			El Marrillo 2	7
	Montemar		6	
	San Martin		1	
	Zamorano		3	
	Los Calix		3	
	Presidio Liberado		4	
	Nuevo Amanece		5	
	Limonera		1	
	Cedro		3	
	Sisiguayo		2	
	Ciudad Romero		1	
	El Convento		3	
	La Casona	2		
	<b>Total</b>		<b>325</b>	

The National Society distributed agricultural kits containing the following:

N°	Item	Quantity
1	Corn seed HB83	22 kg
2	Red bean seed	80 lbs
3	Fertilizer 3/15	200 lbs
4	Fertilizer 16/20/0	200 lbs
5	Herbicide	1 l
6	Insecticide (Cogollero worm control)	250 ml
7	Bean seed inoculants	84 g
8	Rubber boots	1 pair
9	Round point shovel	1
10	Pickaxe 4.5 lbs	1
11	Curved machete	1
12	Mattock 2 lbs.	1
13	Digging stick	1

In addition, the National Society conducted workshops in 9 communities on the following topics:

- Production of organic pesticides
- Production of organic fertilizer
- Soil conservation techniques

Representatives from 150 families (97 men and 74 women) benefited from this technical support. During training, community leaders were involved in planning and organizing field visits to their communities. During the training, the National Society volunteers and municipal technicians established three "stations" each covering one of the learning topics (pesticides, fertilizers and soil conservation) and with participants moving from one station to the other.

Community	No. of people reached	
	Men	Women
Leaders from all communities Ahuachapán	13	10
Leaders from all communities in Usulután	8	6
El Golondrino	4	15
Agua Fría	21	5
Brisas de la Ceiba	14	6
Tamasha	12	3
La Veranera	8	4
Las Salinas	13	6
El Chino	4	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>74</b>

## Logistics

**Outcome: The local logistics capacity of the Salvadoran Red Cross Society to respond is strengthened with technical support for procurement and distribution.**

Outputs	Activities planned
<b>Enhanced logistics capacity is achieved and technical support facilitates the procurement and distribution of relief items.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purchase of non-food items by the Regional Logistics Unit (RLU).</li> <li>• Technical approval for local procurements as per rules and regulations.</li> <li>• Procure transport services (light vehicle) through the RLU transport network.</li> <li>• Deploy a logistics IFRC staff member to support warehouse management.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain the level of stock in El Salvador sub-regional warehouse to meet required demand from the National Society.</li> <li>• Replenishment of IFRC stock to sub-regional warehouse to support regional requirements from the Salvadoran Red Cross Society and Partner National Societies.</li> </ul>
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### Impact

Through the regional system, the RLU has strengthened the capacity of the National Society to procure and distribute relief items by mobilizing resources through its Regional Warehouse in Panama and Sub Regional Warehouse in El Salvador, also providing logistics services to PNS. Technical staff from the RLU was deployed to El Salvador to provide support to the Sub-regional Warehouse. The RLU mobilized relief items to support the international appeal as well as PNS projects for Salvadoran Red Cross TD 12-E operations. These items are described in the table below:

Item Description	Quantity
Blankets Light Thermal	7,000
Hygiene Kit	4,000
Jerrycan foldable, 10 Ltr, food grade plastic, screw cap	1,600
Kitchen Set (Family of 5 persons, type A)	3,550
Mosquito Net (Rectangular ,160x180x150cm)	400
Tarpaulins, woven plastic, 4 x 6 m, white/white, piece	3,000
water filters	2,000

### Capacity of the National Society

<b>Outcome: The capacity of the SRCS to support search, rescue, first aid care, and relief activities as well as evacuations in flooded and at-risk areas is strengthened.</b>	
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<p><b>At least 100 volunteers have the equipment necessary to safely support evacuations.</b></p> <p><b>People living in high-risk areas are evacuated to safer locations by the SRCS in coordination with different humanitarian actors.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide equipment (20 first aid kits and 100 personal protection kits) to volunteers.</li> <li>• Mobilize SRCS volunteers, rescue workers and lifeguards to the affected areas.</li> <li>• Conduct search and rescue activities in coordination with the Civil Protection System authorities.</li> <li>• Monitor the population at risk at the national level focusing on possible landslides and rising river levels.</li> <li>• Mobilize evacuees to collective centers.</li> <li>• Provide logistic support to field activities (vehicles, motor boats, radio equipment and rescue material).</li> <li>• Provide SPHERE training.</li> <li>• Carry out a participatory evaluation at the end of the operation.</li> <li>• Monitoring and reporting of activities.</li> </ul>

For the first response, support was provided in terms of maintenance and fuel to implement activities for search, rescue and evacuation of victims of Tropical Depression 12-E. These actions were carried out in coordination with and by request of the Civil Protection System. The Salvadoran Red Cross assisted with relief actions, preventively evacuating 15,100 people in La Libertad, Usulután, San Vicente, Ahuachapán, Sonsonate, La Paz, San Salvador and Cuscatlán. In addition, volunteers specializing in water rescue assisted about 3,000 people.

The National Society distributed 20 first aid kits and 100 protection kits among the most affected chapters and procured pneumatic rescue tools. In addition, the operation contributed to procuring two 4x4 trucks to carry out relief operations, made it possible to renew water and sanitation equipment, and contributed to strengthening the radio communications systems by procuring a repeater, portable radio batteries and telephone switchboard.

The National Society held a National Intervention Team (NIT) workshop supported by the Latin America Risk Reduction Activity (LARRA) project funded by the American Red Cross and International Appeal operations. The course was supported by the Disaster Preparedness Reference Center and included sessions on Sphere standards aimed at staff and volunteers in the following branches: San Salvador, Sonsonate, Chalatenango, La Libertad, San Vicente, Usulután and Cuscatlán.

## Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The Salvadoran Red Cross Society acquired photographic and video equipment to record activities. This made it easier for the National Society to have greater impact through the media; interviews and reports were broadcast on channel 21, channel 12, National Television, and newspapers such as El Mas. The Salvadoran Red Cross produced a sample of photos and humanitarian stories on TD 12-E. The equipment procured has further served the National Society in developing communication materials for its projects and operations such as the latest DREF operation for Dengue.

Some media and institutional articles published about the operation are available at:

- [IFRC Media: El Salvador](#)
- [Periódico Equilibrium – Cruz Roja entrega paquetes agrícolas](#)
- [La Página de El Salvador – Cruz Roja entrega ayuda humanitaria](#)
- [El Salvador Noticias – Cruz Roja entrega paquetes de comida](#)
- [Voces de El Salvador – Cruz Roja entrega paquetes alimenticios](#)

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## Contact information

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**Click here**

1. Final financial report [below](#)
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title 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 \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#) 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](http://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.
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## Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRSV004 - El Salvador - Tropical Depression TD12E

Timeframe: 17 Oct 11 to 31 Jan 13

Appeal Launch Date: 21 Oct 11

Interim Report

### Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2011/10-2013	Programme	MDRSV004
Budget Timeframe	2011/10-2013	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

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
<b>A. Budget</b>		1,174,119				1,174,119	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>		0				0	
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)</i>		425,443				425,443	
<i>British Red Cross</i>		63,000				63,000	
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>		23,646				23,646	
<i>Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund</i>		61,244				61,244	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		34,800				34,800	
<i>OPEC Fund For International Development</i>		138,007				138,007	
<i>Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates</i>		9,262				9,262	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		6,187				6,187	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		6,573				6,573	
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government*)</i>		98,594				98,594	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>		18,338				18,338	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		66,610				66,610	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>		123,548				123,548	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>		800				800	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>1,076,053</b>				<b>1,076,053</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		<b>1,076,053</b>				<b>1,076,053</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>1,076,053</b>				<b>1,076,053</b>	

\* 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>B. Opening Balance</b>		0				0	
<b>C. Income</b>		1,076,053				1,076,053	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-1,067,785				-1,067,785	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		<b>8,269</b>				<b>8,269</b>	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRSV004 - El Salvador - Tropical Depression TD12E

Timeframe: 17 Oct 11 to 31 Jan 13

Appeal Launch Date: 21 Oct 11

Interim Report

### Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2011/10-2013	Programme	MDRSV004
Budget Timeframe	2011/10-2013	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>1,174,119</b>			<b>1,174,119</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Construction - Facilities	94,502		84,310			84,310	10,192	
Clothing & Textiles	41,401		24,090			24,090	17,311	
Food	142,203		138,784			138,784	3,419	
Seeds & Plants	60,751		72,678			72,678	-11,927	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	208,895		118,207			118,207	90,687	
Medical & First Aid	1,800		3,096			3,096	-1,296	
Teaching Materials	18,900		17,587			17,587	1,314	
Utensils & Tools	31,501		8,387			8,387	23,113	
Other Supplies & Services	54,001						54,001	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>653,955</b>		<b>467,139</b>			<b>467,139</b>	<b>186,815</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	45,001		43,929			43,929	1,072	
Computers & Telecom	19,800		31,196			31,196	-11,395	
Others Machinery & Equipment	9,000		5,936			5,936	3,064	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>73,802</b>		<b>81,061</b>			<b>81,061</b>	<b>-7,260</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage			125			125	-125	
Distribution & Monitoring	9,126		3,030			3,030	6,096	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	31,783		33,178			33,178	-1,395	
Logistics Services	4,420		4,864			4,864	-444	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>45,329</b>		<b>41,197</b>			<b>41,197</b>	<b>4,132</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	74,197		109,688			109,688	-35,491	
National Staff	15,930		25,978			25,978	-10,047	
National Society Staff	32,718		70,083			70,083	-37,365	
Volunteers	30,601		28,754			28,754	1,847	
Other Staff Benefits			3,940			3,940	-3,940	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>153,445</b>		<b>238,443</b>			<b>238,443</b>	<b>-84,997</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	58,081		58,705			58,705	-624	
Professional Fees	5,640		1,316			1,316	4,324	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>63,721</b>		<b>60,021</b>			<b>60,021</b>	<b>3,700</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	46,441		21,012			21,012	25,429	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>46,441</b>		<b>21,012</b>			<b>21,012</b>	<b>25,429</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	14,311		14,398			14,398	-87	
Information & Public Relations	2,250		10,807			10,807	-8,557	
Office Costs	11,847		12,641			12,641	-794	
Communications	3,271		3,068			3,068	203	
Financial Charges	13,500		7,094			7,094	6,406	
Other General Expenses	564						564	
Shared Office and Services Costs			22,502			22,502	-22,502	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>45,744</b>		<b>70,511</b>			<b>70,511</b>	<b>-24,767</b>	
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers to 3rd Parties	20,022		20,000			20,000	22	

**Disaster Response Financial Report**

MDRSV004 - El Salvador - Tropical Depression TD12E

Timeframe: 17 Oct 11 to 31 Jan 13

Appeal Launch Date: 21 Oct 11

Interim Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2011/10-2013	Programme	MDRSV004
Budget Timeframe	2011/10-2013	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>1,174,119</b>			<b>1,174,119</b>		
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>	20,022		20,000			20,000	22	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recovr	71,660		64,960			64,960	6,700	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	71,660		64,960			64,960	6,700	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			1,841			1,841	-1,841	
Pledge Reporting Fees			1,600			1,600	-1,600	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>			3,441			3,441	-3,441	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1,174,119</b>		<b>1,067,785</b>			<b>1,067,785</b>	<b>106,334</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>106,334</b>			<b>106,334</b>		

**Disaster Response Financial Report**

MDRSV004 - El Salvador - Tropical Depression TD12E

Timeframe: 17 Oct 11 to 31 Jan 13

Appeal Launch Date: 21 Oct 11

Interim Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2011/10-2013	Programme	MDRSV004
Budget Timeframe	2011/10-2013	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

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
<b>BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</b>							
Disaster response	1,093,674	0	998,112	998,112	989,844	8,269	
Shelter	80,445	0	77,941	77,941	77,941	0	
Subtotal BL2	1,174,119	0	1,076,053	1,076,053	1,067,785	8,269	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,174,119</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,076,053</b>	<b>1,076,053</b>	<b>1,067,785</b>	<b>8,269</b>	