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## Emergency Plan of Action update

### El Salvador: Volcanic eruption

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

#### General data

<b>DREF Operation update</b>	<b>MDRSV006</b>
<b>Date of issue:</b> 03 April 2014	<b>Glide number:</b> <a href="#">VO-2013-000160-SLV</a>
<b>Date of disaster:</b> 29 December 2013	
<b>Operation start date:</b> 29 December 2013	<b>Expected timeframe:</b> 6 January to 13 April <b>This updates extend the timeframe of implementation an additional week</b>
<b>Host National Society:</b> Salvadoran Red Cross	<b>Operation budget:</b> 149,620 Swiss francs
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 63,079	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b> 5,000
<b>N° of National Societies currently involved in the operation:</b> 1 Headquarter, 60 Branches, 2,400 volunteers, 230 staff members.	
<b>N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation:</b> National Civil Protection and its committees	

#### Summary:

**169,620 Swiss francs were allocated from the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Salvadorian Red Cross (SRC) in delivering immediate assistance for up to 5,000 people.**

On December 29, 2013, the Chaparrastique volcano in El Salvador (Department of San Miguel) erupted. 63,070 people were affected by volcanic ash and sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) gas emissions. Currently, the volcano remains active, presents seismic activity and gas emissions have decreased to moderate to normal levels; however, authorities have not ruled out a possible new eruption. The damage caused by the volcanic eruption has affected the population's health due to the air pollution, and ash has caused damage to homes, limited access to safe water and affected livelihoods involving agriculture and livestock.

The DREF operation implemented by the Salvadoran Red Cross has allowed assisting 400 families in shelters through hygiene kits during the response phase; 270 people were assisted at the first aid station and 925 families were trained in health care, hygiene and sanitation because of the effects of the volcanic eruption. In addition, due to the amount of ash, 1000 families received family clean-up kits and 14 communities received community clean-up kits. 547,800 liters of drinking water and 2000 water reservoirs have been distributed to affected families, and so far, 148 families have received food for their cattle and 51 families have received guidance on agriculture and livestock care. However, the National Society request a one-week extension of the implementation timeframe in order to complete the distribution of animal feed and the lessons learned workshop. This operation is now expected to conclude on 13 April 2014.

The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to the Canadian Red Cross and government, Swiss Red Cross and The Commission's European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) for their generous contributions to replenish the allocation made to this operation. The major donors and partners of DREF include the Australian, American and Belgian governments, the Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and government, Danish Red Cross and government, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), the Irish and the Italian governments, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg government, the Monaco Red Cross and government, the Netherlands Red Cross and government, the Norwegian Red Cross and government, the Spanish Government, the Swedish Red Cross and government, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Z Zurich Foundations, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the national society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions. The Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid (DG ECHO) has replenished the DREF up to 50 per cent for the allocation made to this operation.

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/disaster-management/responding/disaster-response-system/financial-instruments/disaster-relief-emergency-fund-dref/>

## A. Situation Analysis

### Description of the Disaster

Since December 29, 2013, the Salvadoran Red Cross has been addressing humanitarian needs after the eruption of the Chaparrastique volcano, which registered increased seismic activity at 6:30 am on December 29, 2013 and later that day erupted at 10:30 am, spewing a column of ash that rose more than 5 km above the volcano. Local communities and leaders immediately began evacuation actions. A small explosion of gas and ash rising 500 meters above the central crater was registered on February 12. The Chaparrastique volcano is currently active, with fluctuating internal vibrations and sporadic emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) gas. Given this situation, Civil Protection maintains an Orange Alert for the Department of San Miguel, a Yellow Alert for the Department of Usulután and a Green Alert for the rest of the country.



Distribution of animal feed in support of small farmers livelihoods. Source: Salvadoran Red Cross

It is estimated that 420,344 people live in areas around the volcano. However, the municipalities most affected by ash were Chinameca, San Jorge, San Rafael Oriente and El Tránsito, with an estimated population of 63,079 people. During the first days of the emergency, these residents were evacuated to 16 shelters and others were moved with their families to safe areas. Communities are currently on alert to evacuate in the event of a possible new eruption.

According to data from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, as of March 31, the output of sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) continues at moderate to normal levels, ranging from 0.008 to 0.116 parts per million (ppm). In its gaseous form, sulfur dioxide is harmful to people, and especially hazardous to the respiratory system and an irritant to eyes, throat and respiratory tract; it may precipitate as acid rain, causing damage to people's skin, agriculture, vegetation, as well as to aquatic and land animals. Internal vibrations (RSMA) vary day by day from 184 to 234 seismic amplitude units.



Source: Ministry of Environment and Human Resources

The National Civil Protection System's Technical Scientific Commission indicates that there was a magmatic component to the volcano's eruption and considers that in the event of a new eruptive episode, the most likely scenario is an eruption involving flying incandescent rocks in the crater's vicinity. However, activity in lateral fissures has not been ruled out.

## Summary of current response

### Overview of Host National Society

Early during the eruption of the Chaparrastique volcano, Salvadoran Red Cross delegations in San Miguel, Usulután, and others nearby, responded by deploying their response teams to provide immediate support to evacuation, rescue and pre hospital care actions to assist the affected population. This response involved the mobilization of 200 volunteers, 6 ambulances, vans and trucks.

The evacuees at the San Jorge shelters received pre-hospital care and hygiene kits from the Salvadoran Red Cross. After returning to their homes, they were provided with drinking water from water trucks, ash clean-up kits to support clean-up actions and water reservoirs and face masks. At the community level, community clean-up kits were provided, as well as stretchers and first-aid kits. During this process, training was provided to communities on health care, hygiene and sanitation.

The Salvadoran Red Cross supported the installation of a Civil Protection Operations Center in San Jorge from which operational actions are being coordinated, which has a permanent Red Cross delegate during the operation. The National Society has been supporting authorities in evacuation drills and alerts.

Within the Salvadoran Red Cross there is extensive experience in providing care during emergencies and disasters, volcanoes, earthquakes and floods. There is a 60-chapter network distributed across the national territory, as well as the support of more than 2,400 volunteers, many of them with training in emergency and disaster preparedness and response. There is a large-capacity central warehouse as well as a vehicle fleet which, although limited, allows responding quickly to emergencies and disasters anywhere in the country. There is also humanitarian assistance stock to provide immediate response to emergencies, which has been made available to families affected by the event.

The Salvadoran Red Cross also developed a community disaster preparedness project with emphasis on community self-evacuation and early warning in the area of the Chaparrastique volcano, which was submitted to the American Red Cross and the US Agency for International Development (USAID) to undergo its review and financial viability process.

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

The National Society has IFRC, ICRC, and Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross delegations present in the country which, prior to this emergency, had been supporting projects in fields of community health, disaster preparedness, organizational development, social inclusion and youth violence prevention.

Likewise, the Finnish Red Cross and the American Red Cross are funding disaster preparedness, violence prevention and health projects, and there is support from the Italian Red Cross and the Norwegian Red Cross as well.

The Swiss Red Cross delegation in El Salvador has channeled its support through contribution of DREF funds, and the Spanish Red Cross provided support through vehicles for the first evacuation actions conducted in communities at risk.

The Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and the Country Coordinator of the Secretariat of the International Federation of the Red Cross are in close communication with the Salvadoran Red Cross. The Regional Disaster Management Coordinator for Central America, accompanied by the Director of Disaster Operations and the Director-General, came to the disaster site to support evaluation and coordination actions on the ground in support of the National Society. In addition, a member of the Regional Intervention Team (ERI/RIT) of the Uruguayan Red Cross was deployed for a month to support the National Society in the implementation of the Mega V System and ODK.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Civil Protection is responsible for coordinating response to the eruption of the Chaparrastique volcano at the national, departmental and municipal level; the Salvadoran Red Cross is also part of the national response system. The Ministry of Agriculture conducted assessments on the impact to livestock (cattle, poultry, pigs) and agriculture. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources continues to monitor gas output (sulfur dioxide), seismic activity, winds and rain forecasts in the area.

The Army's Humanitarian Aid and Rescue Unit has deployed to the area to support evacuation actions where needed and to provide security.

The Humanitarian Network constantly monitors the volcano's status as well as actions at the national level through the Country Humanitarian Team, where the Salvadoran Red Cross is involved and provides information on the operation.

Private businesses have donated food and mattresses to deliver and provide support to affected communities.

Another important sector is the show of coordination and support by some private businesses which have contributed their resources through the Salvadoran Red Cross, as a benchmark entity in Humanitarian Assistance.

### Needs analysis and scenario planning

According to Civil Protection System data and the National Society's own assessment, it is estimated that Chinameca, San Jorge, San Rafael Oriente and El Tránsito are the municipalities most affected - 63,079 people - due to their proximity to the volcano and the amount of ash in their territories. The main impact has been to agriculture, livestock and access to drinking water.

#### Population affected by exposure to ash emissions from the Chaparrastique volcano

Department	Municipality	People
San Miguel	Chinameca	22,311
	San Jorge	9,115
	El Tránsito	18,363
	San Rafael de Oriente	13,290
Total		63,079

Assessments conducted in the field show the following impact and the ones that need priority care:

- 1- Risk of contamination to water sources due to the continuous gas and ash emissions
- 2- Impact to and loss of livelihoods (mainly livestock and farm animals).
- 3- Damage to homes, which have been affected by the amount of accumulated ash.
- 4- Increased eye, skin and respiratory problems due to the presence of airborne heavy metals emitted by the eruption.



The Action Plan executed by the National Society provided humanitarian assistance to families that fulfill the following vulnerability criteria:

- Residing in communities in areas affected by volcanic ash and/or in high risk areas.
- Owner of or tenant on no more than one hectare of land.
- Low poverty level.
- Families composed of seniors, children, people with disabilities, pregnant women and mothers heads of household.
- At high risk of contracting a respiratory disease.

- Limited access to safe water.
- Families with fewer than 5 head of dual-purpose (milk and meat) cattle\*.

*\*Specific criteria for livelihood*

## **Risk Analysis**

The Chaparrastique Volcano is still in activity and there is still the latent risk of a possible eruption, since seismicity and gas emissions persist. The population living on the slopes of the volcano continues to be at risk, and there is also concern regarding the rainy season, which starts now and may cause sliding of material on the volcano's slopes.

The damage to agriculture, livestock and drinking water sources are affecting livelihoods, and these factors may generate a more long-term problem.

## **B. Operational strategy and plan**

### **Overall Objective**

Provide timely assistance to 1,000 affected families in the municipalities of San Jorge and Chinameca, department of San Miguel, providing immediate assistance and an integral humanitarian response.

### **Proposed strategy**

The operation gives priority to covering the immediate needs of those affected in support to emergency evacuations, pre hospital care and provision of non-food items to families in shelters. It will also cover the needs arising from eruption-related damage by providing health care, drinking water, food for livestock and farm animals to protect their livelihoods, distributing water reservoirs, family and community clean-up kits, community first aid kits and training in health, water and sanitation .

The action plan's target population prioritized to receive care are 1000 families that are most at risk and that have been affected due to their proximity to the Chaparrastique volcano and located in the municipalities of San Jorge and Chinameca in the Department of San Miguel.

The initial evaluations conducted by the Salvadoran Red Cross were done by deploying EDAN teams to identify primary needs, especially in shelters. However, assessments continued after the first response phase to determine the extent of the impact to the population's health and access to safe water, and impact to their homes and livelihoods.

Because of the type of event and potential risk involved, the Red Cross maintains a permanent team at the Civil Protection Operations Center in San Miguel to coordinate response efforts and monitor the status of the volcano, in order to seek synergies and avoid duplicating efforts.

Strategic lines in the Action Plan implemented include the assistance of 1,000 families in the most affected municipalities in the department of San Miguel: San Jorge and Chinameca. The following was addressed:

- Health care and emergency evacuation
- Distribution of safe water
- Community and family sanitation and hygiene
- Protection of livelihoods, especially livestock.

Actions conducted by the Salvadoran Red Cross are in accordance with minimum humanitarian standards recommended in Sphere standards. In addition, a satisfaction surveys to beneficiaries through ODK is currently being organized.

### **Operational support services**

The Salvadoran Red Cross, through its National Response Plan (which is in the process of being updated) is organized according to the following work sectors:

- Planning and appeal
- Public and institutional information
- Support services to volunteers and chapters
- Administrative-logistics support services.

- Operations. Areas targeted by the first-response operations sector:
  - Emergency response and rescue services area
  - Health area
  - Monitoring and evaluation area
  - Security in operations area
  - Humanitarian Assistance.

## Human resources

The National Society mobilized 200 volunteers to provide first response during the eruption of the Chaparrastique volcano. The current DREF operation provided support with transport, food and travel expenses during first response and during the evaluations of needs and monitoring and educational visits.

Taking into account DREF operational needs, the National Society has its Operation Center Coordinator and its Health, Water and Sanitation Programs Coordinator managing the operation. These positions are funded directly by the Salvadoran Red Cross. The DREF have supported the hiring of the following human resources for the duration of the operation :

1 field coordinator  
 1 livelihoods coordinator  
 1 reports coordinator  
 1 logistics assistant  
 1 driver

In addition, 80 volunteers supported the rest of the operation's implementation, which are mobilized with travel allowances and personal protection equipment.

A member of the RIT team has been deployed to the operation for a month to support its implementation and that of the new mobile phone technology for evaluations that uses the ODK app and the Mega V mass distribution program.

## Logistics and supply chain

The Salvadoran Red Cross has a specific department for procurement of goods and services, with procedures established and accepted by local authorities and donors in general. There is also a strategic and secure warehouse to protect assets and 3 trucks to transport goods to communities.

The IFRC's Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU) in Panama has supported the purchase of hygiene kits, water reservoirs, cell phones to implement the ODK, the scanner for the Mega V system and VHF Radio system.

## Information technologies (IT)

The NS has a computerized purchasing and warehousing system and regular internet access. The implementation of new distribution technology was applied in this operation through Mega V and the ODK application on mobile phones.

Due to the risk of a possible volcanic eruption and the lack of cell phone coverage in certain communities, a VHF radio base has been installed by the Red Cross at the San Miguel Operations Center, which in turn is linked to National Society repeaters. Likewise, mobile units have radio bases and volunteer teams are equipped with portable radios. For this operation, two mobile radio bases have been acquired for installation on water trucks.

## Communications

Our Public Relations and Press Department periodically inform both the institutional authorities and the general public regarding the progress of the operation, using our own means of communication and the media to facilitate the dissemination of actions, as well as the Salvadoran Red Cross virtual platforms.

The Salvadoran Red Cross held a press conference on January 8 to inform the public and media about the actions carried out by the National Society and to present the Action Plan funded by IFRC DREF funds.

Information published in the media:

- <http://www.periodicoequilibrium.com/el-amor-por-el-projimo-desde-el-voluntariado/>
- [http://www.elsalvador.com/mwedh/nota/nota\\_completa.asp?idCat=47673&idArt=8446756](http://www.elsalvador.com/mwedh/nota/nota_completa.asp?idCat=47673&idArt=8446756)

- <http://www.lapagina.com.sv/nacionales/91189/2013/12/30/Cientos-de-evacuados-por-erupcion-de-volcan-de-San-Miguel>
- <http://voces.org.sv/2014/03/14/comunidades-del-volcan-chaparrastique-se-benefician-con-paquetes-y-curso-de-primeros-auxilios/>
- <http://www.102nueve.com/noticia/cruz-roja-salvadorena-implementa-novedoso-sistema-para-entrega-de-ayuda/>
- <http://www.elsalvadornoticias.net/2014/03/30/entregan-heno-para-afectados-por-volcan-chaparrastique-en-san-miguel/>

In addition, a video is being prepared, as well as a case study on the implementation of the use of new technologies (ODK and MEGA V) and implementation of livelihood actions in operations. The DREF facilitate the mobilization and transport of specialists and communications technician to cover stories and reports.

## Security

A Security Plan was formulated to implement this operation, which took into consideration the current critical situation involving possible new eruptions. It was coordinated with chapters, key actors and authorities responsible for security in the area.

All operational action takes place during daytime hours, provided that security conditions previously analyzed with authorities and community leaders allow it. All of our personnel and equipment will be properly identified, highly visible, and duly protected with the IFRC's volunteer insurance.

With this operation 80 protective gears were procured for the use of the volunteers, with the following products: helmet, goggles, mask, lantern and gloves of leather.

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

The Executive Secretariat and the Directorate for Emergency Operations ensure the fulfillment of the Action Plan by the coordinating team, as well as regular monitoring meetings and reporting. In addition, they receive support from the IFRC Regional Disaster Management Coordinator during the process.

Coordination meetings were held with Salvadoran Red Cross chapters in San Miguel and Usulután, which are providing direct support during this emergency. A lessons learned workshop has been scheduled for 11 April with national authorities and representatives of volunteers directly involved in the field and movement representatives who have participated in the operation. This process will be facilitated by the Reference Center for Institutional Disaster Preparedness (CREPD).

A beneficiary satisfaction survey is currently being conducted using the ODK app on mobile phones to learn about their perception of the support provided by the Red Cross in order to collect their recommendations to improve institutional impact.

## Administration and Finance

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

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

### Health & care

#### Needs analysis:

The Chaparrastique volcano is still active. Its first eruption emitted 637 tons of ash and sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) gas, increasing in the following days to 2,200 tons. These outputs have decreased, but their levels fluctuate between moderate to normal and are carried by the wind to communities, causing the following health hazards:

- Lung problems that may lead to bronchospasm, changes in lung function and chronic respiratory diseases presenting symptoms such as coughs, bronchial secretions and difficulty breathing.
- Eye damage, which can cause the sensation of having foreign objects in the eyes, pain, itching or bleeding, sticky discharge or tearing, corneal abrasions, acute conjunctivitis or inflammation due to redness, burning, and sensitivity to light.

- Likewise, skin irritations present with reddening of the skin and secondary infections that result from scratching.
- Communities, especially in rural areas and in the municipalities of San Jorge, San Rafael Oriente and Chinameca, have had their access to health care restricted due to the remoteness of their communities, and have limited prevention information on coping with the effects produced by gas emissions and exposure to ash.

### Population to be assisted:

In terms of health care, this will consist in assisting 1,000 families in the municipalities of San Jorge and Chinameca in San Miguel by setting up a first aid station and an ambulance to provide support to urgent and emergency medical cases in the area. These activities are conducted in coordination with local health authorities. 6,000 respiratory protection masks were distributed to the population and school most exposed to the volcano, who also received prior information from volunteers and technical health staff on how to protect their health from the effects of the gases emitted by the volcanic eruption.

<b>Health and Care</b>
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<p>Outcome: The risk of contracting diseases caused by volcanic ash has been reduced in at least 1,000 families in the municipalities of San Jorge and Chinameca, department of San Miguel.</p>
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<p>Output 1.1: 1,000 families have assistance in terms of first aid and emergency evacuation for people affected by volcanic ash.</p>
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<p>Activities:</p>
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Specialized first aid care and emergency evacuation.</li> <li>b) Prepositioning of first aid kits and stretchers for six communities.</li> </ul> |
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<p>Output 1.2: 1,000 Families have face masks and preventive health care information</p>
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<p>Activities planned</p>
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c) Distribution of respiratory protection masks.</li> <li>d) Health care promotion campaign</li> </ul> |
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<b>Progress towards Outcomes</b>
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The first aid station with 2 ambulances set up by the Salvadoran Red Cross to take care of urgent and emergency medical cases provided care to 270 people for 62 days in the municipalities of San Jorge, Chinameca y San Rafael Oriente in the Department of San Miguel. The implementation of the stations were extended from 15 days to 62 days due to the need of having an ambulance present in the area since there were none available.</li> <li>b) Given the potential risk of a new volcanic eruption, 129 people from 12 communities received first aid training in the municipalities of San Jorge, Chinameca, San Rafael Oriente y San Miguel in the Department of San Miguel (see Table 1 in annex for details on people reached); 12 communities received a first-aid kit and a stretcher (see Table 2 in the annex). The community first aid kits contain one stretcher, one first aid kit, 1 buckle system, 1 megaphone (with batteries) and one flashlight (with batteries).</li> <li>c) 6,000 respiratory protection masks were distributed to the population and in the schools most exposed to the volcano in the municipalities of San Jorge, Moncagua, Chinameca, San Miguel and San Rafael.</li> <li>d) To date, health care promotion campaigns have been conducted with 925 families in 20 communities in the municipalities of San Jorge, Chinameca and San Rafael de Oriente, addressing issues such as: the effect of volcanic emissions on people's health and recommendations on how to prevent health problems due to a volcanic eruption. These were carried out together with water- and sanitation-related trainings. (see Table 3 in the annex).</li> </ul> |
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<p>Challenges</p>
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited availability of preventive information to communities on health care during a volcanic eruption</li> <li>• Communities are dispersed in difficult to reach areas.</li> </ul> |
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<p>Measures to overcome challenges</p>
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Readjust and redirect the training process so as to achieve a more direct approach, through participatory discussions in which the population can describe the physical effects they are experiencing and how to deal with them using simple prevention measures.</li> <li>• Distribution of educational material with tips on how to address health problems caused by gas emissions from a volcanic eruption.</li> <li>• Organizing brigades and vehicles to reach communities.</li> </ul> |
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## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

### Needs analysis:

- Due to the emergency evacuation in the early days of the eruption, the population affected was relocated in collective centres, which had to be prepared to tend to the needs of affected families. Authorities constantly evaluated water sources to determine any variation in contamination from volcanic ash: Civil Protection recommended not consuming water from exposed sources (wells and rivers). This action lasted around 21 days.
- Nearly 70% of the population affected has access to water networks. However, the water supply from the delivered through these networks is limited and sporadic (some communities get service just 1 day a week or less). As a result, some communities did not have this service for up to 21 days after the event. The remaining 30% made direct use of wells or buys water, putting them at greater risk. This makes it necessary to distribute safe water.

On the other hand, due to the volcano's eruption, the column of ash covered roofs, streets, pastures, water reservoirs, etc., which made it essential to rehabilitate and clean them up to prevent health hazards and damage to family and collective infrastructure.

### Population to be assisted:

- Drinking water needs will be covered for 1000 families in the sectors most affected by the volcanic eruption.
- 1000 family clean-up kits and 14 community clean-up kits will be delivered.
- Hygiene kits for 400 families in shelters
- Training in hygiene habits promotion to 1000 families in selected communities

### Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

**Outcome: The population affected by the volcanic eruption has access safe water, as well as information and tools to properly care for their family and community hygiene**

**Output 1.1:** At least 1000 affected families have access to safe water.

#### Activities:

- a) Evaluation and selection of beneficiaries
- b) Distribution of safe water by 2 water trucks for 15 days
- c) Purchase and use of 2 water pumps
- d) 5-liter water reservoirs, 2 per family
- e) Distribution

**Output 1.2 :** 400 families housed in collective centres have hygiene kits

#### Activities

- f) Delivery of Hygiene Kit

**Output 1.3:** 1000 families in 7 communities in the municipalities of San Jorge and Chinameca improve household hygiene conditions.

#### Activities

- g) Delivery of Ash Clean-up Kit per family
- h) Delivery of Community Clean-up Kits
- i) Hygiene and sanitation promotion campaign

### Progress towards Outcomes

- a) Evaluation and selection of 1000 families. These families were selected from a total of 20 communities belonging to the municipalities of San Miguel, Chinameca and San Rafael Oriente. The number of communities was increased according to the house-to-house evaluation conducted in the field.
- b) 547,800 liters of drinking water were distributed by water trucks to 1,283 families and two schools with 565 people for 66 days. The distribution period was extended because of the existing need and because communities and authorities requested it due to the risk of pollution of natural sources from ash and the decreased water

supply (see Table 4 in annex).

- c) 2 water pumps and hoses were installed to improve and facilitate water distribution.
- d) 2,000 10-liter water reservoirs were distributed to 1,000 families in 12 communities in the municipalities of San Jorge Chinameca and San Rafael de Oriente. (see Table 5 in annex)
- e) The distribution was carried out with Red Cross volunteers and with support from Civil Protection representatives and community leaders; Mega V was applied.
- f) 400 hygiene kits were distributed in 20 shelters and communities evacuated in the municipalities of San Jorge, San Miguel, Usulután, Jiquilisco, San Rafael Oriente, and Chinameca. (see Table 6 in annex).
- g) 1,000 Ash Clean-up Kits were distributed to 1,000 families in 12 communities in the municipalities of San Jorge, Chinameca and San Rafael de Oriente. These were delivered together with the water reservoirs (see Table 7).
- h) 14 Community Clean-up Kits were distributed to 14 municipalities in the districts of San Jorge, Chinameca and San Rafael de Oriente, covering approximately 2,033 families (see Table 8).
- i) So far, education and training in household hygiene has been provided to 925 families in 20 communities in San Jorge, Chinameca and San Rafael Oriente. This training was carried out jointly with health sessions, and dealt with water collection, purification and storage and personal and household hygiene (see Table 3).

### Challenges

The challenges were the same mentioned in the health sector:

- Limited availability of preventive information in communities on good hygiene practices
- Dispersion of communities in difficult to reach areas.

### Measures

1. Training process to achieve a more direct approach, through participatory discussions in which the population can describe how they cope with sanitation problems and to deal with them using simple prevention measures
2. Delivery of educational materials with tips for health problems caused by bad hygiene practices and recommendations for good practices.

#### Elements in Family Ash Clean-up Kit

- 1 Square-tipped shovel
- 1 Broom
- 2 Protection goggles
- 2 Neoprene gloves
- 2 Face masks
- 10 34 x 50 cm trash bags

#### Elements in Community Ash Clean-up Kit

- 5 Wheelbarrows.
- 2 Megaphones with batteries
- 2 Flashlights with batteries

## Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods

### Needs analysis:

The ash spewed has significantly affected pastures, impacting livelihoods involving agriculture and livestock. To date, we have identified families that have cattle and families who lost their poultry. These animals have been feeding on the little, ash-caked grass still to be found and drinking from exposed water sources in the area. This has affected the animals' health, and some deaths have already been reported. Field evaluations have also identified poultry deaths.

### Population to be assisted:

Families affected by the volcanic eruption and who possess a maximum of 5 heads of cattle have been identified. These animals constitute their only means of subsistence and are at risk of losing them due to lack of food. An on-site assessment has identified 156 families who all together possess a total of 363 heads of cattle, as well as 300 families who lost their poultry during the emergency. While the National Society distributes food for cattle, the Ministry of Agriculture provide support through professionals and resources to vaccinate the cattle belonging to the families identified. The budget for this activity, which was to be used to purchase veterinary supplies, will now be used to acquire new birds to replace those which died during the emergency, as well as feed for them. However, the change delayed the implementation, and the National Society requested a one week extension to conclude this part, as well as to carry the lessons learned workshop as originally planned for the end of the operation.

## Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods

Objective: at least 100 affected families reduce the risk of losing their livelihoods due to the death of their cattle

Output1: At least 500 cattle have safe food and veterinary care

#### Activities

- a) Evaluation and selection of beneficiaries
- b) Food for one month for 500 cattle
- c) Veterinary medical supplies
- d) Workshops to promote animal care
- e) Distribution of food and veterinary products

#### Progress towards Outcomes

- a) House-to-house field assessments have identified 156 affected families which have a total of 363 heads cattle (no more than 5 heads per family); 300 affected families have been identified who lost their poultry during the emergency.
- b) So far, food for animals (hay) has been already distributed to 148 families. Distribution will be completed over the next few days, along with delivery of poultry and feed (see Table 9).
- c) Vaccination campaigns have been coordinated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. They will provide the technical staff and vaccines for 363 heads of cattle. Vaccinations, which will be carried out over the first week of April, include 2 vaccines, 1 dewormer and 1 vitamin.
- d) 6 workshops have been held on promotion of animal care and agriculture for 51 people of the communities in the municipalities of San Jorge, Chinameca, San Rafael, providing advice on agriculture and livestock care .
- e) Distribution is being carried out by the National Society and its volunteers and with support from Civil Protection representatives and community leaders; the Mega V system is being applied.

#### Challenges

- Search for suppliers and availability of food for cattle (hay).

#### Measures

- Coordination with authorities to facilitate the process and develop synergies in the response to livelihoods.
- Coordination with suppliers

## ANNEX

**Table No. 1: Community First Aid Training**

Municipality	Community	N° Families
Chinameca	La cruz	4
	Las piedritas	6
	Las Placitas	9
	Colonia el Carmen	5
San Jorge	Cerio el cerro partido	12
	Caserío el Amate	20
	La chancha quemada	12
	Los chaves	2
	Los marines	18
San Rafael Oriente	Piedra azul centro	12
	La Piedrona	9
San Miguel	El Carreto	20
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>129</b>

**Table 2: Distribution of Community First Aid Kits**

Municipality	Community	N° Families	First Aid Kit
Chinameca	La Cruz	318	1
	Las Piedritas	144	1
	Las Placitas	125	1
	El Carmen	148	1
San Jorge	El Amate	34	1
	La Chancha Quemada	36	1
	Cerio el cerro partido	54	1
	Los Chaves	105	1
	Los Marines	12	1
San Rafael Oriente	Piedra Azul Centro	273	1
	La Piedrona	160	1
San Miguel	El Carreto	480	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1889</b>	<b>12</b>

**Table 3: Training in Community Health, Hygiene and Sanitation**

Municipality	Canton	Community	N° Families
San Jorge	La Morita	El Amate	65
		Cerro Partido	38
		Tiguilote	30
		El Centro	36
		Los Marines	0
	La Ceiba	Los Espinoza	34
		El Centro	21
		Cancha Quemada	30
	San Julian	Nuevo San Jorge	90
		Los Chavez	44
		Los Gonzalez	60
		La Fogata	40
Chinameca	Conacastal	El Carmen	41
		Las Plazitas	0
		Las Piedritas	89
		La Cruz	56
		Hercules	25
San Rafael Oriente	Piedra Azul	Los Giron	25
		Cacerio la Piedrona	72
		Centro	129
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>925</b>

**Table 4: Distribution of Potable Water**

Municipality	N° Families	Liters of water distributed
San Jorge	375	174,300
Chinameca	908	373,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>1283</b>	<b>547,800</b>

**Table 5: Distribution of jerrycan**

Municipality	Canton	Community	N° Families	N° Jerrycan
San Jorge	San Julian	Nuevo San Jorge	89	178
		Los Chavez	48	96
		Los Gonzalez	39	78
		La Fogata	25	50
	Ceiba	Los Espinoza	37	74
		El Centro	21	42
		Cancha Quemada	26	52
	Las Moritas	El Amate	54	108
		Cerro Partido	36	72
		Tiguilote	28	56
		El Centro	59	118
		Los Marines	16	32
Chinameca	Conacastal	El Carmen	67	134
		Las Plazitas	52	104
		Las Piedritas	100	200
		Lot. Hercules	34	68
		La Cruz	66	132
San Rafael Oriente	Piedra Azul Centro	Los Giron	31	62
		Cacerio la piedrona	93	186
		Centro	79	158
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>2000</b>

**Table No. 6: Distribution of hygiene kits**

Municipality	Canton	Collective Centre/ Community	N° Families	N° hygiene kits
San Miguel		INDES	7	7
San Jorge	Las Moritas / Nuevo Paris	Centro Escolar San Pablo	10	10
San Miguel		INJUVE	76	76
Usulután	Puerto parada		42	42
San Jorge		Instituto Nacional San Jorgue	14	14
Jiquilisco	Tierra Blanca	Mega Collective Centre / San Rafael /San Jorge	6	6
San Rafael Oriente		Las Moritas/Las Placitas/ Piedra Azul	27	27
San Jorge	Las Moritas	Cerro Partido	27	27
Chinameca		Las placitas/Las Moritas	14	14
Chinameca		La cruz	17	17
Chinameca	Conacastal	Las Placitas Abajo/Col. El Carmen	11	11
San Jorge	Las Moritas	Caserío el Amate	31	31

San Jorge	San Julian		118	118
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>

**Table 7: Distribution of Family Cleaning Kits**

Municipality	Canton	Community	N° Families	N° Family Cleaning Kits
San Jorge	San Julian	Nuevo San Jorge	89	89
		Los Chavez	48	48
		Los Gonzalez	39	39
		La Fogata	25	25
	Ceiba	Los Espinoza	37	37
		El Centro	21	21
		Cancha Quemada	26	26
	Las Moritas	El Amate	54	54
		Cerro Partido	36	36
		Tiguilote	28	28
		El Centro	59	59
Los Marines		16	16	
Chinameca	Conacasta I	El Carmen	67	67
		Las Plazitas	52	52
		Las Piedritas	100	100
		Lot. Hercules	34	34
		La Cruz	66	66
San Rafael Oriente	Piedra Azul Centro	Los Giron	31	31
		Cacerio la piedrona	93	93
		Centro	79	79
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>

**Table 8: Distribution of Community Cleaning Kit**

Municipality	Community	N° families	N° Community Cleaning Kit
Chinameca	La Cruz	318	1
	Las Piedritas	144	1
	Las Placitas	125	1
	El Amate	34	1
	El Carmen	148	1
San Rafael oriente	Los Girón	78	1
	Piedra Azul centro	273	1
	La Piedrona	160	1
San Jorge	La Chancha quemada	36	1
	Cerio el cerro partido	54	1
	Los Claveles	105	1
	Los marines	12	1
	Los Cisneros	66	1
San Miguel	El Carreto	480	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2033</b>	<b>14</b>

**Table 9: Distribution of animal feed for cattle**

Municipality	Canton	Comunity	N° families	N° cattle	Total Hay
San Jorge	San Julian	Nuevo San Jorge	25	51	306
		Los Chavez	15	34	204
		Los Gonzalez	8	17	102
		La Fogata	2	5	30
	La Ceiba	Los Espinoza	5	12	72
		El Centro	7	17	102
		Cancha Quemada	5	10	60
	La Morita	El Amate	11	30	180
		Cerro Partido	1	9	54
		Tiguilote	2	5	30
		El Centro	3	5	30
		Los Marines	2	4	24
Chinameca	Conacastal	Las Plazitas	1	4	24
		Las Piedritas	7	18	108
		Lot. Hercules	1	2	12
		La Cruz	2	3	18
		Cerro Partido	1	4	24
		Los Marines	2	4	24
San Rafael		Cacerio la	29	68	408

Oriente		pedrona			
		Los Giron	10	25	150
		Centro	9	26	156
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>148</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>2118</b>



# El Salvador: Volcano Chaparrastique

