

# Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

## El Salvador: Tropical storm Julia

<b>DREF Operation n°</b>	MDRSV015	<b>Glide n°:</b>	n/a
<b>Date of issue:</b>	25 October 2022	<b>Expected timeframe:</b>	3 months
		<b>Expected end date:</b>	31 January 2023
<b>IFRC Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis:</b> Yellow			
<b>DREF allocated:</b> CHF 329,086			
<b>Total number of people affected:</b>	9,273	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b>	3,500
<b>Departments affected:</b>	San Salvador, La Libertad, La Paz, San Vicente, Usulután, San Miguel, La Unión and Sonsonate.	<b>Departments targeted:</b>	La Unión, San Miguel, Usulután, La Paz, San Vicente.
<b>Host National Society presence:</b> The Salvadorean Red Cross Society (SRCS) has 1,700 volunteers, 325 contracted staff, and 64 branches.			
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), American Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, and German Red Cross.			
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> National Civil Protection System (Departmental and National Civil Protection Offices, Municipalities, Ministry of Health - community promoters), Humanitarian Country Team, Qatari embassy, and the Private sector.			

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Tropical Storm Julia formed in the Caribbean Sea, near the coast of Colombia, on 7 October 2022. Julia then strengthened into a category 1 hurricane as it tracked westward in the evening of 8 October in the southwestern Caribbean before making landfall in Nicaragua, on the morning of 9 October. Tropical Storm Julia lost wind intensity while over the rugged terrain of Nicaragua and was downgraded to a tropical storm late in the morning of 9 October. It continued to lose strength on 10 October and eventually became a tropical depression near the coasts of El Salvador and Guatemala.

As Tropical Storm Julia moved westward, Nicaragua and surrounding nations in Central America were slammed by torrential rainfall and wind gusts on 9 October. El Salvador received the impact of tropical storm Julia, which entered the national territory in the early morning of 10 October with winds between 40 to 70 km/h.

The rainfall record indicates that in the department of La Libertad there were 182.4 mm<sup>3</sup>; in Panchimalco 203.8 mm<sup>3</sup>; in Guatajiagua, Morazán 166 mm<sup>3</sup> and in the municipalities of Caluco, Izalco and Armenia in the department of Sonsonate 112.4 mm<sup>3</sup> of precipitation in 24 hours.

## EL SALVADOR : Tropical Storm Julia

DREF | Data as of October 18, 2022



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Data source: NOAA Hurricane Center, RCRC Movement.

Produced by IM Team, DCCPRR, IFRC Americas.

El Salvador, with 6.6 million inhabitants in just 20,742 km<sup>2</sup> of territory, is vulnerable to hydro-meteorological phenomena; a situation that is compounded by the fact that 87% of the population has limited economic resources. This scenario is further complicated by the clogging of drains and sewers caused by littering and the deforestation that results in less water absorption from the soil, which saturates the roads.

According to need assessment reports from the Salvadorean Red Cross Society, there are currently 10 reported deaths, all male, and more than 9,000 people affected. There have been at least 53 large-scale floods in various parts of the country, affecting residential areas such as Colonia Santa Lucía de Ilopango, Santa Tecla, Villa Lourdes, in the municipality of Colón, among other places. Colonia Milagro de la Paz, La Canoa community, sector of Laguna de Jocotal in San Miguel.

The Ministry of Public Works (MOP, by its Spanish acronym) reported that they have deployed 50 crews, who are working to clear 34 roads due to landslides, the most affected being the Santa Ana and Los Chorros roads. In addition, work is being done to clear streets due to fallen trees.



SRCS personnel rescue people trapped by the overflow of the Rio Grande River in San Miguel, 10 October 2022.

The main impact<sup>1</sup> due to the accumulated rains of the last few days include:

- Livelihoods: 10,000 manzanas (7,000 hectares) of basic grain and vegetable crops have been lost nationwide<sup>2</sup>, as well as poultry farming, fishing, livestock, and community enterprises, among others. Through a preliminary Emergency Food Security Assessment conducted within 72 hours of the storm's impact, WFP estimates that 180,000 people who were already acutely food insecure were affected by the rains in areas with rainfall above 150 millimetres.
- Infrastructure: 440 homes were affected<sup>3</sup> at national level, of which 162 were affected in the municipality of San Miguel alone, with partial damage to infrastructure and, to a lesser extent, total damage to housing. In addition, 162 access roads are obstructed by flooding and landslides<sup>4</sup>. Some schools have also been damaged by the effect of flooding in low-lying areas of the country (seacoasts), and 1.1 million students have stopped classes between 10 and 11 October.

According to the sectoral situation report 1 of the Humanitarian Country Group, published on 17 October, as of 12 October, some 2,837 people were housed in 120 active shelters in different areas of the country, comprising approximately 950 families. These shelters have been set up with the minimum conditions necessary for the care of the affected families<sup>5</sup>.

It is a priority to support the shelters to have all the resources to maintain the minimum conditions of comfort and hygiene, but with the proper protection, mainly because there are still risks due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the protection and biosecurity measures for the staff supporting the action and the sheltered people must still be taken care of. Although the storm has weakened, a situation of persistent rain continues due to the remnants of the recent storm in some areas. Also of concern in the health sector is the increase in respiratory infections, diarrhoea, dengue, chikungunya and zika, among others, with the limitations that the national health system is working to prevent and combat.

## Summary of the current response

### Overview of Host National Society Response Action

As detailed in the figure below, the Salvadorean Red Cross Society, in its auxiliary role to the public authorities, has been collaborating with the Civil Protection System in the preventive response to the situation that is affecting the country, including:

- Removal of debris and fallen trees.
- Evacuation of affected people.
- Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis.
- Coordination meetings with the National Civil Protection System.
- Monitoring of river flows.
- Support and monitoring of shelters.
- Distribution of humanitarian assistance (mattresses, blankets, hygiene kits).
- Psychosocial support to sheltered persons.
- Search and rescue; and first aid.

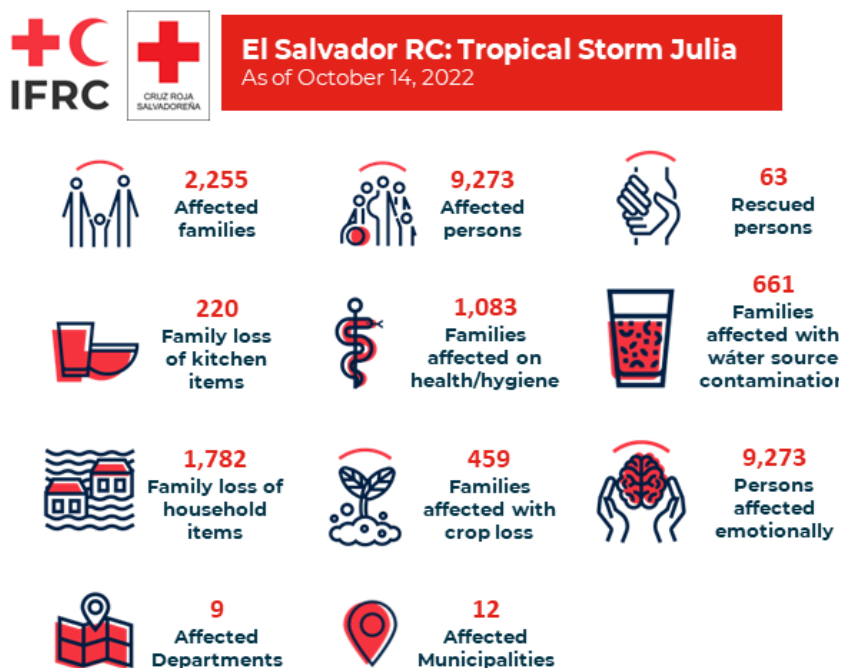
<sup>1</sup> The information shared in this section has been obtained from primary sources mainly.

<sup>2</sup> [LaNacion.com.sv, 17 October 2022](https://lanacion.com.sv/17-October-2022)

<sup>3</sup> [Diario.ElMundo.sv](https://diario.elmundo.sv), 15 October 2022

<sup>4</sup> DGPC consolidated damage report.

<sup>5</sup> [Reliefweb.int](https://reliefweb.int), 17 October 2022



*Summary of actions carried out by the Salvadorean Red Cross Society in response to Tropical Storm Julia as of 14 October. Source: SRCS.*

In addition, lessons learned from previous operations have been considered by the National Society for the development of this Plan of Action. Some of the key lessons learned include:

- Definition and implementation of the cash transfer mechanism: The experience gained in previous interventions has allowed the National Society to act faster in the framework of cash transfer interventions. Lessons learned from previous operations have allowed the National Society to reduce the time taken to implement cash assistance for families affected and ensure a higher impact intervention thanks to the identification of needs in the early stages of an emergency.
- Coordination with branches and local actors to carry out Damage Assessments and Needs Analysis.

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions

Response actions have been carried out according to the "National Response Plan", in which projects provide support with human resources, relief items and vehicles to respond to the emergency. Partner National Societies have provided the following support:

- Quick Action Funds (QAF) funds from the American Red Cross (\$100,000) for the procurement and distribution of hygiene kits, water filters and water storage containers, with national coverage.
- Hygiene kits have been distributed through the branches (pre-positioned). The Spanish Red Cross is contributing to the replenishment of 300 hygiene kits.
- Swiss Red Cross will support the reconstruction and repair of the infrastructure of the Salvadorean Red Cross Society branches.
- WASH and PTM programmatic actions are planned by the ECHO-PPP project (with geographic areas coinciding with the DREF); however, they are not planned to coincide in time and do not respond directly to the emergency generated by tropical storm Julia.
- Technical assistance has been provided by the IFRC in the formulation and review of the DREF request.

Through this DREF operation, the Salvadorean Red Cross Society aims to fill the gaps that have not been covered and complement the actions that have been carried out with other Movement actors to assist families affected by Tropical Storm Julia.

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors' actions**

The Government of El Salvador, as well as public and private institutions, make available all the resources necessary to respond to the emergency, with the aim of safeguarding the lives of people.

The Commissions that make up the National Civil Protection System, of which the Salvadorean Red Cross Society is a member, coordinate and guarantee the execution of search, rescue, and evacuation operations, as well as guaranteeing adequate attention in active shelters while maintaining the biosecurity measures established by MINSAL and supporting the Shelter Directorate.

The Sectoral Technical Commissions of the National Civil Protection System maintain communication and coordination with each of the member institutions and at different levels and immediately activate the necessary Incident Command Systems (ICS).

All Municipal Civil Protection Commissions will carry out Damage Assessments and Needs Analysis.

Meetings and bilateral communication have been held with the Humanitarian Country Team. It is worth highlighting the meeting on 10 October with the participation of partners, the National Directorate of Shelters, and Civil Protection. This meeting was an opportunity to report on the current situation of the shelters set up and the response so far by the government. The main needs identified to date are food for infants, pampers of all sizes, and inputs for new spaces for temporary shelters. The National Society shared the actions taken and ways for coordination and channelling of support.

## **Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment**

### **Needs analysis**

People affected by the floods generated by tropical storm Julia in El Salvador have a variety of needs. They lost their domestic animals, livestock, work implements, crops, working capital and goods in general, including clothing, food, furniture, among others. People face many deprivations and challenges in resuming their daily lives, as they do not have the resources to access the material goods needed to return home, such as food, clothing, access to physical and mental health care, access to menstrual hygiene supplies, and housing.

The resources to respond to the effects caused by Storm Julia are limited due to the strong impact generated. Therefore, providing humanitarian assistance in the short and medium term is essential to reduce the risk of illness, mental health problems and the risk of becoming victims of violence due to the vulnerability in which they find themselves after the event.

Humanitarian assistance will be provided to those in need, without discrimination on the basis of age, race, colour, sex, language, religion, birth, political ideology, or other status; priority will be given to people at greater risk such as children, pregnant women, persons with disabilities, older persons, or persons at risk of violence.

With this intervention, the immediate needs and services that are activated are access to cash to meet basic food needs and over-the-counter medicines, access to water (distribution of safe water, water storage tanks and water filters), delivery of various kits: family hygiene kits, psychosocial support kits, menstrual hygiene kits, baby kits (hygiene and shelter), cooking kits, mosquito nets, insect repellent, mats, and blankets.

Key messages are also provided and distributed in communities for the re-establishment of family links, self-care messages and prevention of gender-based violence.



## Shelter

The infrastructure of homes in the communities has been affected. Families' personal property has suffered total losses. As of 12 October, 2,837 people were evacuated from their homes and moved to shelters set up by the government in coordination with the institutions that make up the National Civil Protection System.



## Livelihoods and basic needs

Due to the total or partial loss of people's livelihoods (crops, livestock, fishing, and other activities), it is necessary to promote the economic reactivation of the most affected families. It is also necessary to meet the basic needs of families, including food and clothing, for which priority has been given to children.



## Health

The conditions generated by flooding and overcrowding in shelters present different needs.

People affected by Tropical Storm Julia also have an impact on their mental well-being. These may include:

- In children aged 4 to 8 years: behavioural problems, risk of develop stress and/or anxiety lack of appetite or increased appetite are mostly reflected in children in care.
- In children from 8 to 12 years of age: Increase in defiant or aggressive behaviour, anger, irritability, complaints of boredom, sleep disturbances, worry due to fear of being harmed by violence situation that can increase the risk of suffering anxiety or depression.
- In adolescents (12-17 years): Increased defiant and aggressive behaviour, thoughts of hopelessness, recurrent fear, and worry.
- In adults and families: It is observed a prevalence of generalised symptoms of anxiety and depression and, the risk of people suffering post-traumatic stress. In more extreme cases, suicidal ideation and attempts persist as a way of "solving" their problems in the absence of more adapted coping mechanisms.

In the affected communities, psychosocial support days will be held for adults and children, with the aim of reducing the emotional effects generated by the event they have just experienced, which has entailed the loss of property and loss of family members. Likewise, volunteer staff participating in the implementation of the DREF will be trained in Code of Conduct, child protection and safe referrals, and will participate in self-care sessions.

Psychosocial care services for women and adolescents need to be strengthened to enable them to receive accompaniment and follow-up in the event of identifying situations of gender-based violence and to make safe referrals to care services.

There are physical and mental health needs within the affected families; flooding makes it easy for gastrointestinal and skin diseases to spread. The evacuation process, overcrowding in shelters, loss of people's livelihoods and personal property also affect their mental health.

First aid needs have also been identified in the affected communities, to which a timely response has been provided during the first response actions. This assistance has been provided through the different branches present in the field. Services such as search and rescue and first aid have been provided throughout the emergency, which has resulted in a shortage of disposable health care supplies, which are vital to continue providing these services.



## WASH

According to the initial needs assessments carried out by the National Society, as of 14 October, 661 families are affected by the contamination of water sources. Therefore, distribution of hygiene supplies, water filters and menstrual hygiene supplies are a priority for the affected people.



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)

People living in poverty who were affected by Storm Julia are at greater risk of violence, exploitation or abuse or who have experienced these phenomena require responses that directly address their immediate needs and address the risk factors that contributed or continue to contribute to their vulnerability, especially children and women. For this reason, the team of volunteers participating in the implementation of DREF will be trained in the Code of Conduct, child protection and safe referral routes, with the purpose of identifying cases and knowing the protocol of care and services that the Red Cross offers in the Psychosocial Care Unit for victims of violence, in order to provide timely follow-up.

Vulnerabilities may also result from circumstances related to being without a place to live or the minimum resources to live, in which case they include threats to physical security due to difficult living conditions. They also include unsafe means of transport, and threats of exploitation by traffickers, migrant smugglers or unscrupulous officials, or people who want to take advantage of the complex situation families are living in.

Exposure and feelings of vulnerability have a profound psychological effect that may even impede the decision to seek assistance and protection. Children and adolescents considered to be vulnerable have particular needs according to their physical, mental, and social development, in which they experience psychological distress from seeing and witnessing material and human losses. Therefore, providing psychosocial support is relevant to generate positive thinking and resilience in people.

Restoring Family Link (RFL) services are being provided and continue to be promoted in collective centres. Capacity building and promoting an understanding of the services provided has been identified as a priority, volunteers and staff engaged in field operation will be sensitized to promote these services. A feedback and complaints mechanism will be promoted transversally in all activities.

## Targeting

Provide humanitarian assistance to **3,500 people** (700 families) affected by tropical storm Julia in the Departments of San Miguel, Usulután, La Paz, San Vicente, and La Unión.

The following populations are targeted for these actions:

- 1,800 people in shelters and communities reached with shelter supplies.

- 1,500 people affected with total or partial loss of their homes due to floods and landslides in the municipalities of San Miguel, Usulután, La Paz, San Vicente, La Unión reached with a cash transfer assistance program.
- 1,200 people in five communities supported with the delivery of jerricans, filters, educational material, and water distribution.
- 1,350 people to be reached with health actions, such as: delivery of disease prevention kits and psychosocial support days.
- 1,000 people to be reached with education and orientation messages about RFL services, as well as the RFL services themselves.

The families to be reached within the target populations will be prioritised according to different criteria, such as:

- Degree of affectation (housing, livelihoods, health, etc.)
- Absence of aid received by other entities.
- Particularly vulnerable population (children, pregnant women, older adults, people with disabilities, or who suffer from some type of exclusion).

CVA selection criteria

- Meet the criteria of vulnerability.
- Reside in the affected target area.
- Direct impact on livelihoods due to flooding due to increased rainfall.

Affected families in the department of San Miguel are projected to be reached with cash assistance in addition to Shelter and/or WASH as they report the highest impact due to Tropical Storm Julia. However, in the other four geographical areas of intervention, families will be reached with only one of the services.

The National Society will identify and register beneficiaries in their homes, in shelters or in places where they sought refuge on their own, based on information provided by community leaders on the conditions of these families. Instruments such as the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards for Response are reference tools used to select beneficiaries to protect the human dignity of the people affected.

### **Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted.**

Due to the current situation and the preliminary priority needs, volunteers from SRCS's delegations would be mobilized to assist the population, which is estimated to be grouped as follows:

<b>Category</b>	<b>Estimated % of target group<sup>6</sup></b>
<b>Young Children (under 5 years)</b>	7.33%
<b>Children (5-17yrs)</b>	25.90%
<b>Adults (18-49 yrs)</b>	38.05%
<b>Elderly (&gt;50 yrs)</b>	28.72%
<b>People with disabilities</b>	13%*

<sup>6</sup> Data according to DANA carried out in 32 communities. Based on 1,476 families - 6,011 people: 3,306 (55.23%) women, 2,705 (44.77%) men.



## Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
The current situation improves and is not expected to see any further effects of any kind.	The situation is controlled through the operation, families return to their homes and there is an early recovery of their livelihoods and living conditions.	Follow-up of the evolution of the family situation through the branches and projects being implemented in the area.
The current situation improves, but frequent hydro-meteorological events are expected in the next 3 months.	The humanitarian assistance provided in response is not sufficient for the needs of affected families, leading to complications in the areas of health, mainly gastrointestinal diseases, and livelihoods.	The institutional response capacity will respond to the needs. Depending on the evolution of events, the scope of this action plan will be considered for extension.
The current situation worsens and there are hydro-meteorological events causing a major negative impact in the short term.	Total loss of livelihoods, severe health impacts and unstable social conditions.	Events will be responded to with existing institutional capacity. An emergency appeal could be requested to the IFRC to respond to an extreme event.

## Operation Risk Assessment

Identified Risk	Potential impact	Mitigation
Increase in social violence	Restriction of access to communities to be intervened. Lack of security guarantees for Salvadorean Red Cross Society staff. Loss of institutional reputation.	Contact with local leaders prior to operations, security briefing to volunteers, reinforce knowledge of Safer Access. Constant contact with communities
Risk of landslides due to soil saturation	Soil saturation above 90%, which can trigger landslides and rockfalls at the slightest vibration. Blockades of access routes to communities.	National weather service monitoring, monitoring reports of landslide susceptibility. Follow-up to the activation of the national institutional response plan.
Increase of waterborne, infectious and/or vectorial diseases due to polluted conditions.	Presence of animal carcasses, contamination of wells, flooding of communities, damage to water systems and impaired sanitation facilities can lead to an increase in diseases such as diarrhoea, respiratory infections, and skin diseases.	Distribution of personal protective equipment to volunteers who will carry out the operation. Talks to the community on biosecurity measures. Community monitoring of the implementation of proposed measures.
Widespread market price increases	Scope of the operation limited (by resources). Local economy affected. Reduced impact on livelihood restoration.	Definition of intervention and purchasing strategies to mitigate price increases such as: volume purchases, intensive search for suppliers, price/quality ratio analysis, modifications to the scope of operation while maintaining quality, among others.

Loss of institutional response capacity (material resources, transport, personnel, etc.)	Reduction in institutional response capacity. Reduction in the scope of the operation.	Increased internal co-ordination with the different organisational support units. Acceleration of recruitment processes for vacancies. Self-care and staff motivation days.
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## B. Operational strategy

### Overall Operational objective:

Provide humanitarian aid to **3,500 people (700 families)** affected by tropical storm Julia in the Departments of San Miguel, Usulután, La Paz, San Vicente, La Unión.

Some of the mechanisms established to best achieve the stated objective are as follows:

- Share the results of previous lessons learned with the implementing team to replicate good practices and avoid actions that did not work during implementation.
- Maintain coordination of actions with community leaders and involve the community.
- Conduct regular programmatic and financial monitoring, as well as perception studies of target groups.
- Identify local actors to inform and coordinate actions, to optimize the operation without duplicating efforts and to seek as far as possible the sustainability of actions.
- Holding accountability days for the community and stakeholders. As well as the development of lessons learned workshops to generate learning.
- Conduct ongoing needs assessment, considering gender and diversity aspects, and analysis; (refer to minimum standards for PGI).

Strategies in support of the operation include:

- 35 needs assessments have been conducted in the areas most impacted by Tropical Storm Julia. Damage assessments are a primary source of information collected by volunteers and staff of the Salvadorean Red Cross Society. This process is supported by entities such as: Civil Protection, Associations for Community Development (ADESCO), Ministries of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, NGOs, among others.
- They are being complemented by water and sanitation assessments.
- The intervention is being carried out with the participation of stakeholders involved in the response.
- Close coordination will be made with local authorities such as the mayor's office, ADESCOS, municipal civil protection commissions, among others. In the areas identified for intervention, the Salvadorean Red Cross Society has been and currently is involved in projects, which facilitates the relationship.
- The intervention is carried out with an integrated Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach, seeking the participation and feedback of the community and local actors through the joint formulation of activities, continuous consultation and the development of accountability and lessons learned workshops.
- Within the intervention, assistance has been considered through the delivery of multipurpose cash for a total of CHF 400 to each family to promote the reactivation of their livelihoods and local economic recovery. When calculating the transfer value for the Multipurpose Cash Transfers (MPC) both the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)<sup>7</sup> and minimum monthly salary<sup>8</sup> in El Salvador were taken as reference. The value calculated is an estimate of the amount of money required to cover, fully or partially, a household's basic and/or recovery needs and is taken as a reference according to previous cash transfer programs carried out. Needs in other areas such as clothing, housing and livelihoods are also taken into consideration.

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.digestyc.gob.sv/index.php/servicios/en-linea/canasta-basica-alimentaria.html>

<sup>8</sup> <https://elcontadorsv.com/salario-minimo-2022-el-salvador/>

- This information will be shared in the presentation of the intervention, accountability and lessons learned to the communities and interns of the Salvadoran Red Cross.
- Actions that are already part of the Crisis and Disaster, Social Inclusion and Institutional Health programs have been included in the formulation of this plan.

### **Human Resources**

For the operation, there are 1,700 active volunteers who respond through the 64 Salvadorean Red Cross Society branches throughout the country. For the successful implementation of this DREF operation, 120 volunteers will be supporting this operation and the following positions will be hired:

- An Operations Coordinator, who will have the main function of carrying out management tasks with the civil authorities and will direct the logistical actions, monitoring and follow up of the operation.
- A Field Technician, who will oversee executing the actions in the field in conjunction with the project coordinator.
- A Procurement Technician, who will be responsible for channeling procurement management in compliance with the procurement processes established for the operation.
- A Financial Technician, who will oversee the control, registration, and accountability process, and will be responsible for the accounting and financial monitoring of the operation.

### **Logistics and Supply Chain**

The SRCS is working with the Institutional Procurement and Contracting Unit, the General Warehouse and Transport to guarantee the logistics of the intervention. The National Society is working with institutional policies and manuals on procurement and resource management.

It is important to mention that the operation has considered actions to strengthen three specific areas:

- Maintenance of three logistical support units for assessments in difficult to access locations.
- Supply of materials and structures for the distribution of aid in an adequate and safe manner, such as: wooden pallets, manual stretch film, and maintenance of the forklift that allows the handling of loads in an agile and effective manner.
- Equipment such as aquatic rescue suits and waistcoats, necessary in aquatic rescue actions.

The Americas Global Humanitarian Service and Supply chain management's objective is to support the management of the supply chain within the Salvadorean Red Cross Society. The headquarter of the National Society in San Salvador City have storage capacity from where humanitarian relief items have been mobilized for distribution to affected families.

All procurement related to this operation will follow the IFRC's standards procurement procedures and Sphere standards for household items purchases.

### **Communication**

SRCS has a Communication Department, which will provide coverage of the operation's actions and facilitate information so that the media can disseminate the emergency and the actions of the Red Cross, through the following actions:

#### **Internal Communication**

- Bulletins and reports of the operation (printed and digital).
- Production of information material (brochures, posters, flyers, etc.).

#### **External communication**

- Publication of press releases.
- Human interest stories.
- Videos of the operation.
- Production of information material (brochures, posters, flyers, etc.).

- Information campaigns have been and will continue to be carried out to help affected communities and the population in general.
- Digital material to be disseminated through social networks and radio and television spots.

**Information Technology**

The necessary communication tools are in place to ensure that the operation runs smoothly. Within the information technology segment, the maintenance of two communications towers has been contemplated, which will facilitate communication in humanitarian distribution actions. These towers are both located in San Salvador and were affected and damaged during the tropical storm Julia emergency.

**Security**

The Salvadorean Red Cross Society manages its operational security through its security policy with monitoring by the assigned Security Officer.

**Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting**

Operational and financial progress will be monitored through the Planning and Institutional Development Unit and the Financial Accounting Unit. A lessons learned workshop is planned to be held at the end of the operation.

**Administration and Finance**

Administrative and financial monitoring will be carried out through the structure of the Salvadorean Red Cross Society in its corresponding organizational units. Staff from the accounting and administrative areas will be hired to strengthen the effectiveness of the response.



AP005	Replenishment of shelter or household items that have been distributed to the affected population (mats, blankets, kitchen kits and tarpaulins).															
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## Livelihoods and basic needs

**People targeted: 1,500**

Male: 675

Female: 825

**Requirements (CHF): 133,656**

**Needs analysis:** People's livelihoods have been affected (crops, fishing, businesses, livestock, etc.). 8.43% of the people affected suffered a total loss of their assets<sup>9</sup>. This type of affectation has a negative impact on people's and local economy, limiting their ability to meet their food, clothing, health, housing, and other needs during the recovery stage.

**Risk analysis:** The main risks are malnutrition, disease, shelter, among others. The economic recovery time for families is much longer than their physical and psychological integrity can cope with.

**Population to be assisted:** A total of 1,500 people will be reached in the departments of San Miguel, Usulután, La Paz, San Vicente, La Unión. One cash transfer of CHF 400 will be distributed to 300 families. When calculating the transfer value for the Multipurpose Cash Transfers (MPC) both the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)<sup>10</sup> and minimum monthly salary<sup>11</sup> in El Salvador were taken as reference. The Salvadorean Red Cross Society does not have any signed agreements with Financial Service Providers (FSP) but has experience implementing cash assistance with financial entities they normally work with, including Banco Agrícola and Punto Express.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Assistance provided will consider the Sphere Standards and the sustainable livelihoods framework.

P&B Output Code	<b>Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods</b>	<i>1,500 people reached with cash and voucher assistance actions</i>
	<b>Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic and/or recovery needs</b>	<i>300 families reached with cash and voucher assistance</i>

<sup>9</sup> Figures according to the damage assessments carried out by the National Society

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.digestyc.gob.sv/index.php/servicios/en-linea/canasta-basica-alimentaria.html>

<sup>11</sup> <https://elcontadorsv.com/salario-minimo-2022-el-salvador/>

	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP081	Multipurpose cash assistance for basic household needs.																
AP081	Feasibility analysis for cash and voucher assistance.																
AP081	Monitoring and Satisfaction surveys																
AP081	Awareness raising activities on participation in the process and use of cash assistance (includes feedback).																



## Health

**People targeted: 1,350**

Male: 608

Female: 742

**Requirements (CHF): 42,216**

**Needs analysis:** There are physical and mental health needs within the affected families; flooding makes it easy for gastrointestinal and skin diseases to spread. The evacuation process, overcrowding in shelters, loss of people's livelihoods and personal property also affect their mental health.

The Salvadorean Red Cross Society branches have provided services, such as search and rescue and first aid throughout the emergency, which has resulted in a shortage of disposable health care supplies, which are vital to continue providing these services.

**Risk analysis:** The physical and mental health of families has a direct impact on their quality of life. It influences the development of children, nutrition and psychosocial care, and has short and long-term negative effects on the lives of families. The effects of the conditions described above could generate situations of physical and verbal violence.

**Population to be assisted:** 1,350 people located in the departments of San Miguel, Usulután, La Paz, San Vicente, La Unión.

In addition, 120 volunteers and 60 branches at national level will be reached. The National Society will acquire 60 first aid kits, 5 wetsuits for search and rescue activities, 200 vector control kits and 300 MHPSS kits to assist the population and volunteers.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** For the actions carried out in the health area, the benchmarks used by PAHO (Pan American Health Organisation) and WHO (World Health Organization) as well as IFRC guidelines and Policies (Epidemic Control for Volunteers-ECV, Community Based Health and First Aid-CBHFA, Community Based Surveillance-CBS, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene-WASH, Mental Health and Psychosocial Services-MHPSS, and Protection, Gender and Inclusion-PGI), and Sphere Standards to address these situations will be used as a reference.







## Water, sanitation and hygiene

**People targeted: 1,200 people**

Male: 540

Female: 660

**Requirements (CHF): 68,449**

**Needs analysis:** Water is one of the main needs of the affected population, and there has been contamination of the aquifers and damage to the water supply system. More than 500 families<sup>12</sup> have been affected by the contamination of wells in different communities in the departments of San Miguel and Usulután. It is important to promote different sanitation and hygiene measures to reduce the risk of contracting gastrointestinal and respiratory diseases.

**Risk analysis:** The main risk is to people's health, which can be seriously affected by not having the minimum conditions of safe water and sanitation.

**Population to be assisted:** People located in the departments of San Miguel, Usulután, La Paz, San Vicente, La Unión, will be assisted as follow:

- 300 people reached with water treatment products (also benefited with water delivery).
- 1,200 people reached with water distribution
- 1,000 people reached with hygiene kits
- 200 people reached with baby kits
- 500 people reached with feminine hygiene kits

This support will be provided in addition to the assistance that is being provided by different government agencies, institutions, and Partner National Societies, including the distribution of mattresses, food kits, bottled water, water filters and water storage containers among others.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Provide humanitarian assistance to the affected population, taking into account the Minimum Standards set out in the Sphere Manual; the Fundamental Principles and Values of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's Strategic Framework on Disability Inclusion; IFRC's Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergencies; the Code of Conduct; CRRC's Social Inclusion, Culture of Peace and Non-Violence Policy; and other documents related to the Movement and other organizations that allow providing quality humanitarian assistance with dignity.

<b>P&amp;B Output</b>	<b>WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities</b>	<i>1,200 people reached by water, sanitation and hygiene promotion actions</i>
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<sup>12</sup> DANAs specializing in water carried out in the department of San Miguel by the Salvadorean Red Cross Society.

Code	WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	200 people reached with water treatment products. 1,200 people reached with water distribution																				
		Activities planned Week						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP026	Provide drinking water to 1,200 people in selected communities																					
AP026	Distribute 200 household water treatment products (water filter, 80 litres water container tank)																					
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population	1,000 people reached with hygiene kits																				
		Activities planned Week						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP030	Distribution of hygiene kits to 1,000 people (replenishment of 200 kits)																					
AP030	Distribution of baby kits (50 kits)																					
AP030	Distribution of menstrual hygiene kits (200 kits)																					
AP030	Train the population of the target communities in the use of the hygiene kits distributed.																					



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

**People targeted: 1,000**

Male: 450

Female: 550

**Requirements (CHF): 1,381**

**Needs analysis:** There is a need to strengthen the volunteer staff who will be implementing activities in the operation in terms of child protection and codes of conduct and safe referral actions, and to ensure that the population living in the intervened areas is aware of basic aspects of RFL and gender-based self-care.

**Risk analysis:** A key element of the emergency operation is to ensure that staff on the ground behave in an inclusive manner towards the target population, with a focus on adherence to the movement's codes of conduct. It is also important that the population to be served has basic knowledge of family contacts and gender-based self-care.





## Budget

See Annex.

**For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:**

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

**DREF OPERATION**

MDRSV015 - El Salvador - Tropical Storm Julia

25/10/2022

**Budget by Resource**

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	11,015
Clothing & Textiles	13,588
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	54,641
Medical & First Aid	12,475
Teaching Materials	23,678
Utensils & Tools	8,602
Cash Disbursement	119,760
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>243,758</b>
Storage	4,491
Transport & Vehicles Costs	16,667
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>21,158</b>
National Society Staff	14,595
Volunteers	9,032
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>23,627</b>
Workshops & Training	1,796
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>1,796</b>
Travel	3,992
Information & Public Relations	3,392
Office Costs	1,198
Communications	8,583
Financial Charges	1,497
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>18,662</b>
<b>DIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>309,001</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>20,085</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>329,086</b>

**Budget by Area of Intervention**

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	32,712
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	133,656
AOF4	Health	42,216
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	68,449
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	1,381
AOF7	Migration	
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	44,507
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	6,165
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>329,086</b>

