

Emergency Plan of Action Update

El Salvador: chikungunya and dengue fever outbreak

DREF Operation no. MDRSV007	Glide number: EP-2014-000081-SLV
Date of issue: 24 October 2014	Date of disaster: 18 June 2014
Operation manager: Pabel Angeles	Point of contact in National Society: Dr José Benjamin Ruíz Rodas, President of the Salvadorean Red Cross Society
Operation start date: 2 July 2014	Expected timeframe: 3 months. This update extends the timeframe by one additional month. It will now end on 2 November 2014.
Operation budget: 167,572 Swiss francs	
Number of people affected: 29,704 people.	Number of people to be assisted: 25,000 people.
Host National Society: Salvadorean Red Cross Society One headquarters office, 60 branches, 2,400 volunteers, 230 staff members.	
Other partner organisations actively involved in the operation: El Salvador National Civil Protection and Disaster Prevention and Mitigation System, Civil Protection and its departmental and/or municipal commissions, SIBASI/ Ministry of Health, Community-based Family Health Units: San Salvador, Sonzacate and El Carmen, Ministry of Education (MINED), Town Halls of San Salvador, Sonzacate and El Carmen, Community Boards, Community Development Associations, Swiss Red Cross, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).	

Summary: On 2 July 2014, 167,572 Swiss francs were allocated from the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Salvadorean Red Cross Society (SRCS) in the delivery of immediate assistance for up to 25,000 people. Un-earmarked funds to repay the DREF are encouraged. The operation's implementation timeframe was extended by an additional month in order to continue with response actions and strengthen the affected population's organizing and community-based surveillance.

The SRCS responded by conducting evaluations and coordinating and implementing humanitarian assistance to strengthen the population's capacity to prevent and control the dengue and chikungunya outbreaks. In addition, the SRCS delivered cleaning kits to promote breeding site elimination and fumigation campaigns to 7,099 families in 37 communities, 30 schools and 6 prisons in the municipalities of San Salvador, Ilopango, Sonzacate, Sonsonate and El Carmen in the departments of San Salvador, Sonsonate and Cuscatlán, as well to 57 Salvadorean Red Cross Society branches.



Fumigation campaign in San Antonio, Cuscatlán. Source: SRC

According to current data from the Ministry of Health, the chikungunya and dengue virus has spread quickly. Up until now, there have been 29,704 suspected cases of chikungunya in more than 14 departments and 237 municipalities (90 per cent of the country's municipalities), of which 123 have been confirmed by the Centers for Disease Control

and Prevention in the United States. In addition, 41,532 suspected cases of dengue fever have been reported, which is twice as many cases (20,758 cases) that were reported over the same period in 2013: 12,483 confirmed cases, 153 cases of severe dengue and 4 deaths in 2014.

In view of this significant increase, the National Civil Protection System and the Ministry of Health issued a new nationwide alert on 18 September for the implementation of a targeted plan against mosquitoes that transmit dengue and chikungunya. An orange alert was declared in 27 municipalities, a yellow alert in 76 and a green alert in the 159 remaining municipalities. Every municipality in the country has been under some kind of alert. Alert levels varied according to the level of propagation and the detection of cases.

The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society (NS), would like to thank the Canadian Red Cross, the government of Canada and the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) for their generous contributions to replenish the allocation made to this operation. The major donors and partners of the 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 thank everyone for their generous contributions. The Canadian Red Cross and government as well as AECID have partially replenished this DREF operation.

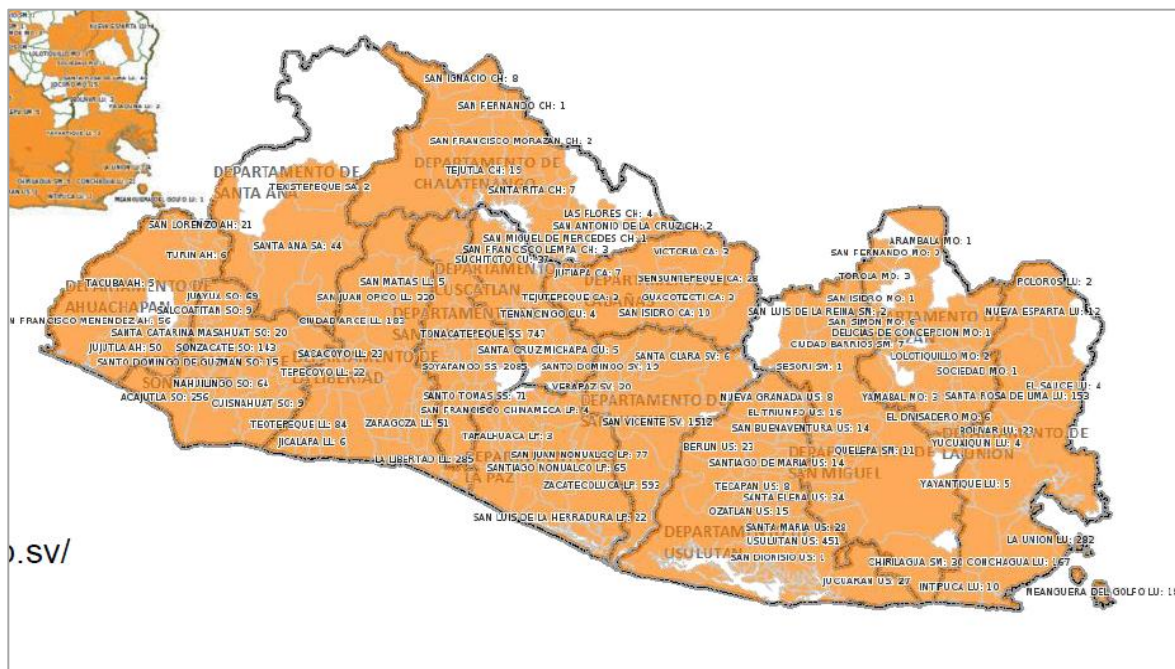
A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

El Salvador is the first country in Central America to experience a chikungunya outbreak. It started in early June 2014, when some people began exhibiting symptoms of the disease in the municipality of Ayutuxtepeque in the department of San Salvador, which were subsequently confirmed as cases of chikungunya by the Ministry of Health.

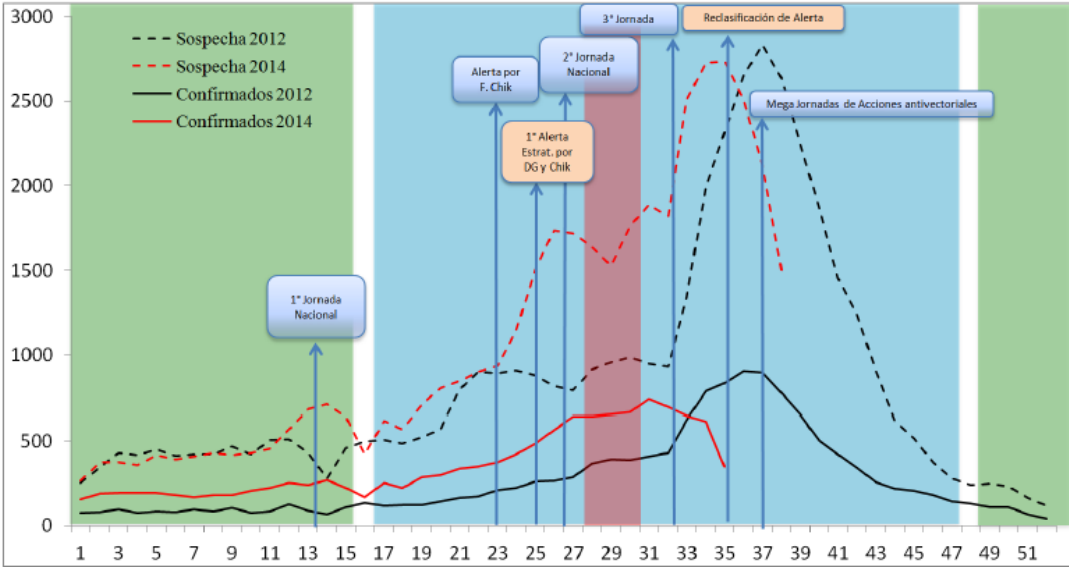
According to the Ministry of Health's epidemiological bulletin number 38, there have been 29,704 suspected cases of chikungunya, of which 123 have been confirmed. The cases of chikungunya are distributed over 237 municipalities in 14 departments. The virus has spread to all of the departments and 90 per cent of the municipalities in the country. This is due to the fact that the population is highly susceptible to the disease because they have not been previously exposed to it, the increased presence of the *Aedes aegypti* vector in the country due to the winter rains, the conditions in natural breeding grounds and containers in use and not in use. The age group most at risk of contracting the disease are adults between the ages of 20 to 29, who account for approximately 25 per cent, followed by 10 to 19 year-olds (20 per cent) and 30 to 39 year-olds (17 per cent).

Map of municipalities reporting suspected cases of chikungunya - EW-38, 2014*



Further compounding the situation is the fact that 41,532 suspected cases of dengue fever have also been reported, which is double the amount of cases reported over the same period in 2013 (20,758 cases): 12,483 confirmed cases, 153 cases of severe dengue and 4 deaths in 2014. The age group most at risk of developing this disease is children between the ages of 5 to 9, with an incidence rate of 491 per 100,000 inhabitants, which represents almost three times the national average. Three dengue serotypes are currently circulating in the country (1, 2 and 3). According to a Ministry of Health assessment of larval indicators in the various departments, house larval indices range between 7 and 23, with an average of 13; the department of San Salvador has the highest index at 25. These studies found that vector larvae are present in 70 per cent of containers in use, 24 per cent in those not in use, 5 per cent in tires and 1 per cent in natural breeding grounds.

Trend of suspected and confirmed dengue cases, 2012-2014



On 18 September, the Civil Protection System and the Ministry of Health issued an amendment and an update to the national alert for the implementation of a targeted plan against dengue and chikungunya transmitting vectors. This plan aims to clean up of solid waste in creeks located in San Salvador since these are the breeding grounds of the mosquitoes. This national alert established an orange alert in 27 municipalities, a yellow alert in 76 and a green alert in the remaining 159 municipalities. This alert updated the first one issued on 18 June this year.

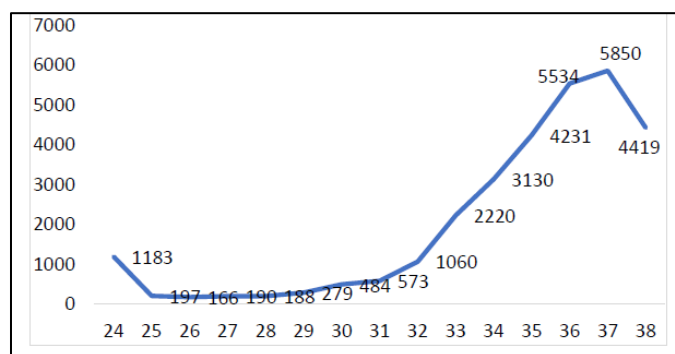
**Suspected Cases of chikungunya in El Salvador 2014
(Consolidated to epidemiological Week 38*)**

Departments	Number of suspected chikungunya cases week 38
San Vicente	2,126
San Salvador	17,860
Sonsonate	2,012
Usulután	1,519
La Paz	1,162
La Libertad	2,249
San Miguel	1,111

La Unión	756
Chalatenango	199
Cuscatlán	220
Ahuachapán	248
Cabañas	84
Morazán	83
Santa Ana	69
Care to foreigners (Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua)	6
Total	29,704

**El Salvador Ministry of Health*

Trend of chikungunya cases - 2014



Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

To date, the National Society has fumigated 7,099 dwellings in municipalities in the departments of San Salvador, El Carmen, Cuscatlán and Sonsonate. It is also conducting door-to-door visits to perform inspections, larvicides, eliminating vector breeding sites, undertaking preventive health sessions and running campaigns to collect and dispose of solid waste and rubbish to support actions by authorities.

Dengue and chikungunya prevention workshops were held, benefiting 660 community leaders, 1,220 students, 330 teachers and 655 prison inmates and staff. Approximately, 181 National Society volunteers received the departmental "Knowing the Chikungunya Virus" and operational safety workshop in order to launch preventive education actions and community fumigation campaigns.

These actions were coordinated across sectors with authorities, which included municipal and/or departmental civil protection commissions, as well as the cross-sector commissions and prison directorates. Response teams from the National Society Headquarters and its 57 branches supported promotion and disease prevention and eradication efforts according to their geographical jurisdictions.

Overview of the Red Cross - Red Crescent Movement in the country



The IFRC, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross all have delegations in El Salvador. They supported projects before this current emergency in the fields of community health, disaster preparedness, organizational development, social inclusion and violence prevention. The Finnish Red Cross and the American Red Cross are funding disaster preparedness, violence prevention and health projects, and there is also support from the Italian Red Cross and the Norwegian Red Cross.

The Swiss Red Cross contributed to the current operation through the procurement of 7 thermal fogging machines, 14 sets of personal protective equipment, preventive education materials and assistance with the dissemination of the national campaign. These were delivered to branches which in turn distributed them to local targeted communities. The Swiss Red Cross will also conduct prevention, training and fumigation activities in areas where they are implementing their projects.

The ICRC carried out activities in prisons by distributing 26 additional cleaning kits to complement the operation's efforts, benefitting six prisons in the departments of San Salvador, Cuscatlán and Sonsonate by conducting vector prevention and eradication actions to prevent possible dengue and chikungunya outbreaks within these premises.

Chikungunya prevention workshop for students in San Bartolo Norte, Ilopango. Source: SRC.

Movement coordination

The Salvadorean Red Cross Society establishes its inter-agency coordination through inter-agency cooperation agreements by executing and implementing actions through respective operational directorates. The Movement's Humanitarian action in El Salvador has been conducted under one single plan of action to achieve greater impact on the communities. The plan's coordination and leadership falls to the Salvadorean Red Cross Society, and actions are in line with its National Response Plan. In September, the SRCS convened a Movement coordination meeting to discuss the emergency's status and the progress achieved by Partner National Societies, the IFRC and the ICRC.

The Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and the country coordinator for the International Federation of the Red Cross Secretariat are in close communication with the Salvadorean Red Cross Society. The regional disaster management coordinator for Central America is in El Salvador supporting the National Society's monitoring, evaluation and coordination actions. The Salvadorean Red Cross Society holds weekly meetings with the technical teams of all national directorates linked to the operation to monitor and coordinate the implemented actions. As part of its support, the IFRC deployed a member of the Regional Intervention Team (RIT) from the Guyana Red Cross who specializes in emergency health for one month to support the National Society in the coordination and implementation of the plan of action.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

A National Alert was declared on 25 June 2014 by the Ministry of Health and the National Civil Protection System, which the Salvadorean Red Cross Society is a part of at the national, departmental and municipal level; the National Civil Protection System coordinates activities with municipalities and organizations to conduct actions to prevent, control and eradicate dengue and chikungunya.

The National Civil Protection System has implemented three national sessions aiming at controlling vector levels in order to prevent a dengue epidemic and to slow the infection and spread of chikungunya fever.

Due to the increase in the incidence of both diseases, the National Alert was amended and updated on 18 September 2014 in order to implement the plan against mosquitoes transmitting dengue and chikungunya fever. This plan is being implemented in three phases. In the first phase, preparatory meetings were held to properly implement strategic measures and actions included in the plan. In the second phase, targeted actions against the vector are being implemented. The third phase consists of developing a fourth national session against dengue and chikungunya that consolidates the results of the plan actions carried out to reduce the vector to the required low levels. This is scheduled to be held in October.

In addition, educational institutions continue to conduct surveillance public and private schools to detect dengue and chikungunya symptoms among students and teachers, particularly in the municipalities that are under orange and yellow alerts.

The Ministry of Health is conducting epidemiological surveillance, case detection and treatment through its network of hospitals and health centres, as well as a communications campaign on dengue and chikungunya prevention. The Ministry of Health has started mass fumigations using its heavy fogging equipment. The progress achieved up to epidemiological week 38 in terms of plan implementation is as follows:

Vector elimination and control activities

- 82,616 dwellings visited and 77,913 inspected (94%), destroying and eliminating breeding sites.
- 47,235 dwellings where larvicide was used
- 100,155 dwellings fumigated

Promotion and health education activities

- 15,020 informational talks given
- 4,436 educational materials distributed (pamphlets, flyers, posters, among others)

Participating human resources: 4,357

- 60% Ministry from Health
- 14% Ministry from Education
- 20% staff from other government institutions
- 5% staff from municipal governments

To date, these activities have benefited approximately **532,579 residents**.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

By epidemiological week 38 (14 September to 20 September 2014), 29,704 suspected cases of chikungunya had been reported, of which 123 were confirmed. These cases are distributed in more than 237 municipalities in 14 departments in the country. An increase in cases of dengue has also been reported this year, with 41,532 suspected cases, of which 12,483 cases have been confirmed. Of those, 153 have been severe and four deaths have been reported; these figures are twice the amount from the previous year.

On 18 September, due to the increase in cases and the spread of both diseases in the country, the civil protection authorities issued an amendment and an update to the National Alert to implement the targeted plan against the mosquito that transmits dengue and the chikungunya fever. This amendment is based on a technical report by the Ministry of Health, which has allowed the reclassifying of alert levels in each municipality as follows: orange alert in 27 municipalities, yellow alert in 76 and green alert in the remaining 159 municipalities.

An orange alert is in place in the following 27 municipalities:

- Department of Sonsonate: San Antonio del Monte and Sonsonate;
- Department of Chalatenango: Chalatenango;
- Department of La Libertad: Colón;
- Department of San Salvador: Apopa, Ayutuxtepeque, Cuscatancingo, Guazapa, Ilopango, Mejicanos, Nejapa, San Marcos, San Martín, San Salvador, Soyapango, Tonacatepeque and Delgado;
- Department of Cuscatlán: Candelaria, Cojutepeque, San Rafael Cedros and San Ramón;
- Department of La Paz: Zacatecoluca;
- Department of San Vicente: San Sebastián, San Vicente and Verapaz;
- Department of Usulután: Jiquilisco;
- Department of San Miguel: San Miguel;

Prisons have very poor hygiene conditions, putting the health condition of inmates at risk. Therefore, the National Society and the IFRC, in partnership with the ICRC, have included mosquito prevention and eradication actions within prisons to prevent dengue and chikungunya outbreaks.

According to the current context and analysis by the Civil Protection System's technical committee, the main actions and needs to alleviate the situation will continue to focus on:

- Early identification of fevers and medical assistance to prevent deaths
- Vector records and control in each community to observe trends.

- Public education and awareness-raising campaign.
- Preventive and active participation by community members, developing positive habits and behaviours to achieve a reduction in cases.
- Preventive education in schools. School children are a responsive population and can amplify the distribution of prevention messages by retransmitting them to their households.
- Destruction of mosquito breeding sites in schools and surrounding areas.
- Larvae breeding site elimination campaign, with participation from families at home and at work
- Fumigation in places reporting suspected and confirmed cases, larvicides.
- Eliminating rubbish, cleaning streams and collecting solid waste.

Urban Areas: Half of the more than 6 million people in the country live in urban areas, mainly in departmental capitals; the San Salvador metropolitan area is particularly densely populated. The country has 262 densely populated municipalities, making it easy for people to travel to other communities in a short time.

The plan of action is intended to provide aid to communities at greater risk using the following vulnerability criteria:

- located within the municipalities under an orange alert
- high population density
- high house larval indices
- incidence of suspected chikungunya cases
- high incidence of dengue cases
- low socioeconomic level
- populations with greater distribution of older adults and children
- deficit in potable water and solid waste collection services

In addition, the Salvadorean Red Cross Society is supporting the authorities that are responsible for the prisons as well as the Ministry of Health on prevention, waste collection and fumigation actions in accordance with the needs.

Risk Assessment

The increase in dengue cases in 2014 exceeds trends in recent years. All 14 departments in the country have reported cases of dengue, which means the vector (the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito) is circulating in different parts of the country. The chikungunya outbreak has a high risk of propagation given that the chikungunya and dengue vectors are one and the same. This is further exacerbated by the fact that the Salvadorean population lacks defences against this disease since it did not exist in the country prior to this, which has been evidenced by its rapid spread over these last few weeks. El Salvador's territorial space is small and it is the most densely populated country in Central America, with climate conditions that are typically tropical. Therefore, measures to address prevention and eradication must be the same for both viruses. Additionally, The country is suffering from widespread violence due to the proliferation of gangs (*maras*) in urban and rural areas. These groups exert control over communities wherever they have a presence, which complicates and hinders access to vulnerable populations living in these areas. This is why the Salvadorean Red Cross Society has established strategies to enter communities and provide humanitarian aid through close coordination with community leaders, MINSAL promoters and the dissemination of the Red Cross's role. Lastly, the increase in thunderstorms and scattered rain showers hampers fumigation campaigns, which will be carried out in one phase.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

Reducing the risk of spread of the chikungunya virus for at least 25,000 people in the most affected municipalities in the departments of San Salvador, Sonsonate and Cuscatlán, in conjunction with actions to combat dengue.

Proposed strategy

The Salvadorean Red Cross Society's strategy was based on working directly with communities and in coordination with local authorities, the Ministry of Health, and Civil Protection. The strategy involved comprehensive work,

starting with actions to train Red Cross volunteers, health promoters and community leaders to perform actions to prevent and eradicate the vector by awareness-raising to vulnerable populations and community-based campaigns.

As per the Orange Alert issued in June, the Salvadorean Red Cross Society prioritized its actions within this plan of action based on its branches' municipal coverage. Families were selected according to the above-mentioned vulnerability criteria in the municipalities of San Salvador, Ilopango and Soyapango in the department of San Salvador and in the municipalities of Sonzacate and El Carmen in the departments of Sonsonate and Cuscatlán respectively. As of now, the intervention's coverage has exceeded the target population proposed in the plan of action.

POPULATION TARGETED BY THE OPERATION

DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	PEOPLE	FAMILIES
San Salvador	San Salvador	7,500	1,500
	Ilopango	7,500	1,500
	Soyapango	5,000	1,000
Sonsonate	Sonzacate	2,500	500
Cuscatlán	El Carmen	2,500	500
TOTAL		25,000	5,000

In addition, the National Society promoted and coordinated implementation actions in other parts of the country through the local capacities of its branches and other collaborative initiatives.

The following actions are being carried out within the plan of action's strategic lines:

- Community-based Epidemiological Surveillance
- Promotion of prevention and vector eradication
- Mass communications campaign
- Waste disposal campaign
- Fumigations

Operational support services

Through its response plan, the Salvadorean Red Cross Society organizes its disaster response at three levels: Political, Managerial and Operational. The 2014 version has been approved and is organized according to the following work sectors:

- Planning and appeal.
- Public and institutional information
- Support services to volunteers and branches
- Logistic/Administrative support services
- Operations. Areas targeted by the first-response operations sector:
- Response to emergency and rescue services
- Health area
- Monitoring and evaluation area
- Security in operations area
- Humanitarian assistance

Human Resources

For planned actions, the Salvadorean Red Cross Society mobilized its National Intervention Teams specializing in emergency health and its branch volunteers to support the implementation of the plan of action.

Taking into account DREF activities, the following human resources were needed:

- 1 operations coordinator
- 1 field coordinator
- 35 volunteers from the 3 targeted departments

As part of IFRC's guidance and technical support, a member of the Regional Intervention Team specializing in Emergency Health from the Guyana Red Cross was deployed for one month to support coordination and implementation actions in the plan of action.

Logistics and supply chain

The National Society has a structure for the procurement of goods and services, with defined procedures that are generally compatible with the International Federation of the Red Cross system.

The national warehouse has enabled the receipt, storing and distribution of items and materials purchased by the operation, which were distributed to the vulnerable population and communities. All purchases planned by the National Society in the plan of action are transacted locally. Due to the volunteers' participation, the plan of action includes the rental of one vehicle to transport staff during community activities.

Information Technology (IT)

The National Society has a computerized system and regular basic internet access. The Ministry of Health's VIGEPES (National Epidemiological Surveillance System) was used to gather information for the detailed assessment and community-based epidemiological surveillance. To ensure communications in the field and the teams' safety, an alternate system of communication was established using VHF radios in vehicles in the field.

Communications

The National Society has a Public Relations and Press Department which is covering project actions and providing information so that the media can disseminate Red Cross actions.

As per the communications strategy proposed for the operation, press conferences were held and educational messages regarding prevention and eradication of these diseases were disseminated through print, radio, television and digital media. Likewise, information was provided on actions taken by the Salvadorean Red Cross Society, thereby expanding dissemination and coverage, promoting prevention, community awareness, positioning the Red Cross's humanitarian work and providing incentives or motivation to engage in clean-up activities and vector elimination.

Coordination was established between the communications team and the International Federation of the Red Cross, which resulted in the publication of various articles regarding the emergency on IFRC's web site. Information concerning the operation is updated on the Salvadorean Red Cross Society's website and social networks as alternative means of disseminating information bulletins. In regard to operation communications, the scope and achievements are addressed in detail in sector activities outlined in the plan of action.

Security

According to El Salvador's Ministry of Justice and Security, the situation of violence in the country has increased in recent months due to gang- or *mara*-related criminal activity. This is why the Salvadorean Red Cross Society, in coordination with the International Federation of the Red Cross and the International Committee, decided to revise its security protocols in order to provide protection and security to its volunteers.

With this in mind, the Salvadorean Red Cross Society analyzed security conditions with authorities and community leaders beforehand and conducted its operations in daytime hours. All personnel and equipment were properly identified and insured.

The National Society has insured 2,000 volunteers through the International Federation of the Red Cross insurance in the event of an emergency.

A Security Plan was drawn up based on Stay Safe and Secure Access tools. Three operational safety workshops were held for 181 volunteers in order to build their capacity and reduce security risks during field operations, as well as to familiarize them with the Security Plan and its procedures.

In addition, refraining from conducting activities during periods of increased risk of mosquito bites was considered, and protection equipment and repellent was used. Twenty sets of personal protective equipment for fumigation personnel was procured, as well as 60 sets of protective equipment for volunteers conducting community actions..

The ICRC in El Salvador supported the National Society by providing access and security to National Society personnel carrying out prevention and fumigation actions in prisons. The ICRC is promoting the importance of respecting the Red Cross's humanitarian work and that of its relief and ambulance teams with various actors in order to promote safe access to communities.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

The General Directorate and Health Services Directorate ensured the fulfillment of the plan of action by the coordination team and made sure that narrative and financial reports were submitted. In addition, the IFRC regional disaster management coordinator provided support during the corresponding process.

, Coordination meetings were held with the presidents and/or point people from the Salvadorean Red Cross Society branches involved in San Salvador, Cuscatlán and Sonsonate. A beneficiary satisfaction survey is scheduled as part of the operation in an effort to improve humanitarian interventions for the affected population.

Administration and Finance

The Salvadoran Red Cross has a permanent administrative and financial system, which ensures the proper use of financial resources in accordance with the conditions established in the Memorandum of Understanding between the National Society and the donor. A bank account was opened exclusively for this operation. Financial resource management was in accordance with National Society regulations and DREF guidelines. In addition, the National Society's own procedures were applied to the justification of expenses process and used IFRC formats.

According to DREF procedures, the operation will not support permanent structural costs, only the expenses incurred during the three-month operation. The National Society has support from an accountant, who is in charge of monitoring and managing the budget and guiding the project's technical team.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming/ Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed evaluation, monitoring and analysis to inform the operation's design and implementation.	Outputs		% Achieved
	Output 1.1. An initial needs assessment is conducted in consultation with beneficiaries		100%
	Output 1.2. Promote and facilitate safe access to communities		100%
	Output 1.3 Contribute to Community Epidemiological Surveillance actions		142%
	Output 1.4 The operation's management is implemented through a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system		100%
Activities	Implementation on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Conducting an emergency rapid assessment	X		100%

Coordination with community leaders and authorities to facilitate and ensure access to communities	X		100%
Detailed assessment of effects on communities	X		100%
Development of an operational and institutional safety plan to implement the plan of action	X		100%
Operational Safety Workshops	X		100%
Community Epidemiological Surveillance	X		142%
Support and monitoring from IFRC	X		100%
Hiring of NS staff	X		100%
Beneficiary surveys	X		25%

Progress towards Outcomes

Conducting an emergency rapid assessment

Through the declaration of the stratified alert, the SRCS established coordination meetings with civil protection, the Ministry of Health and municipal authorities. It also mobilized its field assessment teams to conduct a rapid assessment of prioritized areas, and branches at the national level reported the status of the situation in the areas under their jurisdiction. The NS conducted the selection of communities, with IFRC's support, through technical analysis of the situation, evaluations, needs and epidemiological variables.

Coordination with community leaders and authorities to facilitate and ensure access to communities

The IFRC coordinated with municipal authorities, health centres and community leaders to facilitate the Salvadorean Red Cross Society response teams' access to affected communities. Dengue fever and chikungunya prevention workshops to the community explained how the Red Cross works and shared the schedule of visits to communities. The Red Cross had the unconditional support of community leaders during interventions in the community, especially during home visits, fumigating campaigns and during health promotion and community clean-up activities.

Intervention actions in schools were coordinated with the Ministry of Health, and coordination with prison directors was facilitated by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Detailed assessment of effects to communities

The National Society response teams evaluated 37 communities in the municipalities of San Salvador, Ilopango and Soyapango in the Department of San Salvador and the municipalities of Sonzacate and El Carmen in the department of Sonsonate and Cuscatlán respectively. Field assessments were conducted through surveillance indicators, disease outbreaks, potential risks and geographic scope in terms of the level of alert established.

Municipalities and communities assessed

Department	Municipality	Number of communities	Population
San Salvador	San Salvador	15	9,176
	Ilopango	3	5,485
	Soyapango	7	8,765
Sonsonate	Sonzacate	8	4,292
Cuscatlán	El Carmen	4	3,405
Total		37	31,123

Development of an operational and institutional safety plan to implement the Plan of Action

A Security Plan was prepared for the operation based on the Staying Safe and Safer Access tools. Field managers were designated to conduct daily implementation actions for the operation and to handle the coordination of the response teams' deployment to communities, schools and prisons.

Operational Safety Workshops

Three operational safety workshops were held for 181 volunteers in 17 branches in the departments of San Salvador, Sonsonate and Cuscatlán in order to build their capacity and reduce security risks during field operations, as well as to familiarize the volunteers with the Security Plan and its procedures.

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONAL SAFETY WORKSHOPS FOR VOLUNTEER STAFF

DEPARTMENT	BRANCHES	NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS
San Salvador	San Salvador	45
	Agua Caliente	5
	Guazapa	5
	San José las Flores	5
	Apopa	4
	Sensuntepeque	4
	Santa Tecla	3
Sonsonate	Sonsonate	28
	Izalco	4
	Puesto de Socorro de Acajutla	6
	Puesto de Socorro de San Isidro	1
	Armenia	2
	Juayua	5
	Nahuizalco	4
Cuscatlán	Cojutepeque	52
	Ilobasco	4
	Sensuntepeque	4
TOTAL		181



Community Epidemiological Surveillance

For community-based epidemiological surveillance actions, the Ministry of Health trained volunteers and nursing students to perform actions to identify vector larvae in water-holding containers in dwellings and their surrounding areas. These activities took place during home visits, where they interviewed families regarding their health and reinforced dengue and chikungunya prevention messages. Thanks to the actions implemented by this operation, a significant reduction in larval indices has been detected in communities in the municipalities of Sonzacate, Ilopango, Soyapango and El Carmen in the departments of San Salvador, Sonsonate and Cuscatlán (see Annexes Table 1). However, larval index values in communities in the municipality of San Salvador showed fluctuations in periodical measurements. The primary reason for this is that San Salvador is the largest and most urbanized municipality. Moreover, it has variable weather conditions (increased rainfall), high population density and weak community organizing, which affects the communities' ability to reduce the municipality's larval index through the prevention, cleaning and elimination of mosquito breeding sites. Based on this analysis, the Salvadorean Red Cross Society, along with the Ministry of Health and the authorities will reinforce these types of actions in communities in San Salvador.

Support and monitoring from IFRC

As part of the operation's support and technical monitoring, the IFRC has placed PADRU's regional disaster management coordinator in El Salvador; the regional disaster management coordinator regularly participates in the National Society's coordination and progress meetings. A RIT specializing in Health from the Guyana Red Cross, who provided support to the operation for one month, was also deployed.

Hiring of NS staff

Project technical personnel were hired through the NS's human resources management office. The operation coordinator and the field coordinator have been working on the project since its first month of implementation

Beneficiary Surveys

The National Society's technical team is using the Open Data Kit (ODK) to prepare beneficiary satisfaction survey, which will allow the team to conduct the surveys on mobile devices or by hand, depending upon each community's security conditions..

Challenges:

- Security risks while accessing targeted communities
- Different work schedules of Ministry of Health staff for community-based epidemiological surveillance.

Measures

- Strengthening communication channels and coordination with community leaders and health centres to facilitate Salvadoran Red Cross intervention teams' access
- Weekly meeting with the departmental point person after each level of community intervention

Health & Care

Needs Analysis:

Given that the number of Chikungunya cases has risen to 29,704 and the presence of Dengue in the country, the following measures have been established to reduce the spread:

- Information disseminated to the population regarding the signs and symptoms of the disease and the need to access quick and effective health care services to reduce morbidity and mortality.
- Monitoring and keeping records of vectors in each community in order to observe trends.

- Public awareness-raising campaign to raise the population's involvement and support to prevent and reduce cases.
- Preventive education in schools. School children are a responsive population and can broaden the reach of prevention messages by delivering them to their households.

Population assisted:

The plan of action's goal is to treat at least 25,000 people (5,000 families) to prevent and reduce the risk of spread of the chikungunya virus by eradicating the vector, which also causes Dengue, in the 5 most affected municipalities under an Orange alert in the departments of San Salvador, Sonsonate and Cuscatlán. Currently, 33,628 people (7,099 families) have been covered, which is a 142 per cent from the original target of 5,000 families.

Prevention actions took place in 30 schools, 6 prisons and 4 public centres in the abovementioned departments.

Outcome 1: The risk of chikungunya has been reduced by implementing hygiene practices that prevent mosquito breeding grounds and controlling vectors in at least 5 municipalities in San Salvador, Sonsonate and Cuscatlán over a three-month period.	Outputs		% Achieved
	Output 1.1. At least 5,000 families have information about prevention and early detection of signs of chikungunya and dengue		142%
	Output 1.2. 30 schools are reached with information on chikungunya prevention		100%
	Output 1.3 6 prisons have information about prevention and early detection of signs of chikungunya and dengue		100%
	Output 1.4 Mass media campaigns reach more than 25,000 people with information on chikungunya prevention.		95%
	Output 1.5 The International Federation of the Red Cross promotes a chikungunya prevention campaign, incorporating elements to prevent dengue		33%
Activities	Implementation on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Community chikungunya prevention workshops are held for volunteers and health promoters	X		100%
Home visits for information, prevention and early detection of the disease.	X		142%
Training workshops for Ambulance Service Responder staff on the clinical picture of the chikungunya virus	X		100%
Chikungunya prevention lectures to students	X		100%
Workshops for teachers on prevention and early detection of the disease	X		100%
Lectures for inmates and authorities on prevention and	X		100%

early detection of the diseases			
Reproduction of information materials (brochures, banners, posters)	X		100%
Production and airing of radio spots	X		100%
Mass outdoor dissemination campaign (roadside billboards, advertising panels in cities)	X		100%
Publication of informative press releases in print media	X		100%
Designs for materials for the IFRC's chikungunya prevention campaign	X		33%
Reproduction and distribution of materials from the IFRC's chikungunya prevention campaign	X		33%
Promotion of the IFRC's and National Society's chikungunya prevention campaign	X		33%

Progress towards Outcomes

Community Chikungunya prevention workshops to volunteers and health promoters

Seven community-based chikungunya prevention workshops were conducted for 660 community leaders and health promoters in 37 communities in the municipalities of San Salvador, Soyapango, Ilopango, Sonzacate and El Carmen in the departments of San Salvador, Sonsonate and Cuscatlán. (See Annex Table 2).

Home visits for information, prevention and early detection of the disease

Community-based teams consisting of Red Cross volunteers, Ministry of Health staff and nursing students to conduct home visits with support from community leaders were formed; the teams made 7,099 home visits in 37 communities in municipalities in San Salvador, Soyapango, Ilopango, Sonzacate and El Carmen in the departments of San Salvador, Sonsonate and Cuscatlán, exceeding the target set by more than 40 per cent (see Annex Table 1).



Training workshops to Ambulance Service Responder staff on the clinical picture of the chikungunya virus

Six training workshops were offered on the clinical picture and care of suspected chikungunya cases. This training was provided to 403 responders in 40 branches in the departments of San Salvador, Cuscatlán, Cabañas, Sonsonate, San Miguel, Santa Ana, Ahuachapán, Usulután, San Vicente and La Paz (see Annex 3).

Workshops to teachers on prevention and early detection of the disease and chikungunya prevention lectures for students

Five municipal prevention and early detection of chikungunya workshops were held for 330 teachers and 1,220 students that make up the health brigades in 30 schools in the municipalities of San Salvador, Soyapango, Ilopango, Sonzacate and El Carmen in the departments of San Salvador, Sonsonate and Cuscatlán respectively.

Teachers and students trained in “Chikungunya Prevention”

Department	Municipality	No. of schools	No. of teachers	No. of students
San Salvador	San Salvador	15	165	600
	Soyapango	2	22	80
	Ilopango	2	22	80
Cuscatlán	El Carmen	2	22	100
Sonsonate	Sonzacate	9	99	360
TOTAL		30	330	1,220

Educational lecture for students in a school in San Bartolo del Norte. Source: SRCS



Educational workshop for teachers in the department of San Salvador. Source: SRCS



Lectures for inmates and authorities on prevention and early detection of the disease

Six chikungunya prevention and early detection workshops were provided for 655 people, including health personnel and inmates in 6 prisons in the municipalities of Ilopango and San Salvador in the department of San Salvador and in the municipalities of Sonsonate and Cojutepeque in the departments of Sonsonate and Cuscatlán respectively. Coordination with authorities and the support provided by the International Committee of the Red Cross was crucial for the performance of this activity.

Prison personnel trained in “Chikungunya Prevention”

DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	PRISON	NO. OF PEOPLE TRAINED
SAN SALVADOR	ILOPANGO	Prison in Ilopango	96
	SAN SALVADOR	Prison in la Esperanza	250
SONSONATE	SONSONATE	Prison in Sonsonate	81
		Prison in Izalco	146
		Prison in La Granja	36
CUSCATLAN	COJUTEPEQUE	Prison in Cojutepeque	46
TOTAL			655

Reproduction of information materials (brochures, banners, posters)

For the communications campaign, the Public Relations and Press Department worked jointly with the operation's technical team to design communications materials, which were reproduced as follows: a total of 75,000 brochures, 50,000 posters, 30,000 leaflets, 64 banners and 64 roller banners, which were distributed to the 57 Red Cross branches, 30 schools, 37 communities, 6 prisons and 6 dissemination campaigns in shopping centres or public parks (see Annex 4). The Swiss Red Cross contributed to the reproduction of 55,000 brochures, 60,000 posters and 311,150 leaflets.

Dissemination of chikungunya prevention campaigns in shopping malls and/or public parks

A total of 70,000 people were sensitized on chikungunya prevention in the busiest shopping centres in the affected municipalities. These campaigns were carried out with support from 60 branch volunteers.

Population assisted through the sensitization campaign in shopping centres

Department	Municipality	Location	Activity	Population Sensitized	Volunteers Involved
San Salvador	San Salvador	Don Rúa Municipal Fair	Dissemination Campaign	40,000	15
	Soyapango	Plaza Mundo Shopping Centre	Dissemination Campaign	21,000	5
Sonsonate	Sonsonate	Metrocentro Shopping Centre	Dissemination Campaign	5,500	20
Cuscatlán	Cojutepeque	Rafael Cabrera Central Park	Dissemination Campaign	3,500	20
TOTAL				70,000	60



Production and airing of radio spots

Two radio spots were produced to strengthen the communications campaign. The first one, which was aimed at the general population, had key messages on awareness-raising actions on chikungunya, and the second one promoted prevention within families. These messages were prepared by the Public Relations and Press Department jointly with the operation's technical team, and they were produced and broadcast over the stations with the greatest coverage and reach in the targeted municipalities. The radio stations have continued to air 30-second spots Monday through Friday, and on weekends these are complemented by live radio interviews, resulting in a combined reach of 1,838,027 people.

Mass outdoor dissemination campaign (roadside billboards, advertising panels in cities)

Fourteen billboards were put up as per the communications strategy for the general population. Billboards containing messages are located in high public and private transportation traffic areas in 12 municipalities in the departments of San Salvador, La Libertad, La Pay, Santa Ana, Cuscatlán, Sonsonate and Usulután, with an estimated communicational reach of 2,320,000 people. Also, a rotating LED screen was utilized, as well as 20 advertising panels in the 3 municipalities in San Salvador and La Libertad; these notices reached 2,360,000 people..

Billboard Campaign

Department	Municipality	Zones	Number of Publications	Impact
San Salvador	San Salvador	Constitución	14 billboards	2,320,000 people
		25 Av. Sur		
	Soyapango	Boulevard del Ejercito		
	San Martin	Calle Panamericana		
La Libertad	Santa Tecla	Pasarela Mejicanos (2)		
		Calle Panamericana		
La Paz	San Luis Talpa	San Luis Talpa		
Santa Ana	Santa Ana	Santa Ana		
	Coatepeque	Coatepeque		
Cuscatlán	Suchitoto	Suchitoto		
Sonsonate	Sonsonate	Sonsonate		
	Izalco	Izalco		
Usulután	Jiquilisco	Jiquilisco		

Publicity panel campaign

Department	Municipality	Zones	Number of Publications	Impact
San Salvador	San Salvador	San Salvador	20 panels	2,360,000 people
	Soyapango	Boulevard del Ejercito		
La Libertad	Santa Tecla	Puerto de la Libertad.		



Advertising panel



Billboard

Publication of informative press releases in print media

The Salvadorean Red Cross Society held a press conference to launch the operation, which was attended by the national president and authorities representing the National Society. The IFRC was represented by the regional disaster management Coordinator for Central America and the country coordinator, and 17 television and radio stations attended the conference as well. Another press conference was held following the second month of the operation to share the progress that had been achieved.



Two outlines related to both prevention campaigns were also published (general public and families) in newspapers with nationwide circulations, reaching 101,145 readers.

The Salvadorean Red Cross Society drafted articles regarding the operation aimed at the national media, institutions, and Movement and National Society members. This information was disseminated through electronic media and National Society web sites and the following communication activities were performed:

- The Red Cross carries out actions with the Dengue-Chikungunya Plan
- The Red Cross holds a press conference on the dengue and chikungunya campaign.
- In view of the alarming number of cases in El Salvador, the Red Cross implements actions against dengue and chikungunya.
- The Salvadorean Red Cross Society delivered community clean-up packages to San Antonio Abad.

The communications campaign and the operation have had television, radio, virtual and print media coverage in the form of interviews with project technicians (see Annex 5)

IFRC's communications campaign on chikungunya prevention

The Communications Department developed a communications strategy to provide information regarding chikungunya prevention measures to conduct these campaigns. An institution specializing in communications has been hired to produce a prevention video, as well preventive dissemination materials. The emergency health officer is providing technical support to the National Society, which is establishing preparedness and response actions.

Challenges:

Meetings with directors from the Department of Education were held to establish work guidelines and to iron out some complications in the coordination and planning of the DREF activities.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Needs Analysis:

The rainy season has abetted the reproduction and proliferation of the chikungunya- and dengue-transmitting mosquito, facilitating the growth of *Aedes aegypti* larvae in unused water-holding containers or natural breeding grounds. The latest assessments reveal that both the number of cases and larval indices are higher in urban areas, which makes it necessary to continue with measures to eliminate the vector throughout its various stages.

Below are the main needs to eliminate and eradicate the vector:

- Eliminating larvae breeding sites, with participation of families at home and in workplaces
- Eliminating mosquitoes by fumigating risk areas

- Monitoring and keeping records of vectors in each community and dwelling to observe trends
- Strengthening of community organizing for community-based surveillance

Population assisted:

Breeding site cleaning, elimination and fumigation campaigns were conducted in 7,099 dwellings in the 5 most affected municipalities under orange alert in the departments of San Salvador, Sonsonate and Cuscatlán.

These actions will also be conducted in 30 schools and 6 prisons in the departments of San Salvador, Sonsonate and Cuscatlán and in at least 60 Red Cross branches.

Outcome 1: The risk of chikungunya and dengue has been reduced for 25,000 people living in municipalities in San Salvador, Sonsonate and Cuscatlán for three months through information and awareness-raising prevention measures	Outputs		% Achieved
	Output 1.1. At least 5,000 homes participate in breeding site elimination and fumigation campaigns		100%
	Output 1.2. 30 schools participate in breeding site elimination and fumigation campaigns.		100%
	Output 1.3 6 prisons participate in breeding site elimination and fumigation campaigns.		100%
	Output 1.4 60 Red Cross branches participate in breeding site elimination and fumigation campaigns.		100%
Activities	Implemented on time		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Purchase of chemical supplies for fumigations	x		100%
Purchase of fuel for fumigation foggers	x		100%
Procurement and distribution of community cleaning kits	x		100%
Community clean-up and waste disposal campaigns	x		100%
Home fumigation campaign	x		142%
Procurement and distribution of cleaning kits to schools	x		100%
School clean-up and waste disposal campaigns	x		100%
School fumigation campaign	x		100%
Procurement and distribution of cleaning kits for prisons	x		157%
Prison clean-up and waste disposal campaigns	x		100%
Prison fumigation campaign	x		100%
Procurement and distribution of cleaning kits to Red Cross branches	x		100%
Red Cross branch clean-up and waste disposal campaigns	x		100%

Red Cross branch fumigation campaign	x		95%
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Progress towards Outcomes

Purchase of chemical supplies for fumigations:

The insecticide Deltamethrin was purchased through the procurement process as the chemical agent to be used in fumigation campaigns in 37 communities, 30 schools, 6 prisons and 57 branches.

Purchase of fuel for fumigation foggers.

Likewise, fuel was purchased for the fumigation equipment (thermal sprayers) to be used in fumigation campaigns in 37 communities, 30 schools, 6 prisons and 57 branches.

Procurement and distribution of community cleaning kits

These cleaning supplies and tools were purchased through the National Society's procurement unit. Thirty-seven cleaning kits were delivered (1 kit per community) in coordination with the communities, benefiting 31,123 people through the promotion cleaning actions and campaigns to eliminate sites that could potentially become vector larvae breeding grounds (see Annex N° 6).

Community Cleaning Kits

20	Gallons of bleach
4	Rakes
1	15-meter hose
2	Flashlights
2	Pairs of batteries
10	Garden size bags (dozen)
4	Brooms
4	10-liter plastic bucket
4	Sponges
4	Pairs of rubber gloves
2	Wheelbarrows
2	Square-tipped shovels

Community clean-up and waste disposal campaigns

With support from and in coordination with various community development boards/associations, at least one clean-up and trash disposal campaign was conducted in the 37 targeted communities, managing to dispose of approximately 35,275 kg of trash (see Annex 6).

Home fumigation campaign

Fumigation campaigns took place following inspections, which included cleaning and larviciding during the home visits. Dwellings were then fumigated one by one, after which areas surrounding the community were also sprayed. In total, 7,099 houses in 37 communities in the municipalities of San Salvador, Soyapango, Sonzacate, Ilopango and El Carmen were fumigated (see Annex 6).

Procurement and distribution of cleaning kits to schools

These cleaning supplies and tools were purchased through the National Society's procurement unit. In coordination with the schools, 30 cleaning kits were delivered (1 kit per school) benefiting 21,893 students through the promotion of cleaning actions to eliminate potential breeding grounds (see Annex 7).

School Cleaning Kits

10	Gallons of bleach
4	Rakes
1	15-meter hose
2	Waste baskets
4	Garden size bags (dozen)
4	Brooms
4	10-liter plastic bucket
4	Sponges
4	Pairs of rubber gloves
1	Wheelbarrows
4	Shovel with handle for trash

School clean-up and waste disposal campaigns

With support from and in coordination with the school directors, a mosquito breeding site elimination and cleaning campaign was conducted in 30 targeted schools, disposing of 7,777 kg of trash (see Annex 7).

School fumigation campaign

After having inspected, cleaned and eliminated mosquito breeding sites, every classroom was fumigated in each of the 30 schools in the municipalities of San Salvador, Soyapango, Sonzacate, Ileopango and El Carmen (see Annex 7)

Procurement and distribution of cleaning kits for prisons

These cleaning supplies and tools were purchased through the National Society's procurement unit. Six cleaning kits were delivered to 6 prisons (1 kit per prison) through prison authorities, benefiting 11,019 people through the promotion of cleaning actions and campaigns to eliminate potential breeding grounds (see Annex 8). The International Committee of the Red Cross purchased 26 more cleaning kits to expand the scope of the prison cleaning campaign.

Prison Cleaning Kits

5	Gallons of bleach
4	Rakes
2	15-meter hose
5	Waste baskets
10	Garden size bags (dozen)
4	Brooms
4	10-liter plastic bucket
4	Sponges
4	Pairs of rubber gloves
1	Wheelbarrows
4	Shovel with handle for trash

Prison clean-up and waste disposal campaigns

With support from and in coordination with the prison directors, health personnel and inmates, at least one mosquito breeding site elimination and cleaning campaign was conducted in the 6 targeted prisons, disposing of approximately 3,910 kg of trash (see Annex 8). These campaigns were coordinated and carried out by the authorities themselves.

Prison fumigation campaign

Similarly, after having inspected, cleaned and eliminated mosquito breeding sites and coordinated with the respective authorities, every cell and every cell block on the premises of all 6 targeted prisons were fumigated (see Annex 8).

Procurement and distribution of cleaning kits to Red Cross branches

These cleaning supplies and tools were purchased through the National Society's procurement unit. Through Salvadorean Red Cross Society delegations, 47 cleaning kits were distributed to 47 Red Cross branches in the departments of Santa Ana, Ahuachapán, Sonsonate, Chalatenango, La Libertad, Cuscatlán, San Vicente, La Paz, San Salvador, Cabañas, Usulután, La Unión, Morazán and San Miguel in order to promote cleaning actions and campaigns to eliminate potential vector larvae breeding grounds (see Annex 9).

Red Cross Branch Cleaning Kits

10	Gallons of bleach
1	Rakes
1	15-meter hose
1	Flashlights
1	Pairs of batteries
2	Garden size bags (dozen)
1	Brooms
1	10-liter plastic bucket
2	Sponges
2	Pairs of rubber gloves
1	Wheelbarrows

Red Cross branch clean-up and waste disposal campaigns

Through, Mosquito breeding ground elimination and cleaning campaigns were conducted in 47 branches in the departments of Santa Ana, Ahuachapán, Sonsonate, Chalatenango, La Libertad, Cuscatlán, San Vicente, La Paz, San Salvador, Cabañas, Usulután, La Unión, Morazán and San Miguel with the coordination of branch directors and volunteers. The information on the amount of trash collected is still being gathered and will be included in the final report.

Red Cross branch fumigation campaign

After actions to clean and eliminate breeding grounds were carried out and coordinated with, departmental boards or delegations, 57 branches at the national level were fumigated (see Annex 10).

Challenges:

1. Entomological indices have increased, which means the transmission of the dengue virus has increased in relation to the previous year.
2. The outbreak of chikungunya fever in El Salvador has reached approximately 100 per cent of the departments in the country. Most cases are found in the San Salvador metropolitan area.

Measures:

1. Identification of beneficiaries through assessment information from health authorities (weekly epidemiological surveillance).
2. Unification of criteria and efforts by health and civil protection authorities

ANNEXES

Table 1: Community Epidemiological Surveillance

Departments	Municipalities	Communities	No. Home	No. families	Larval Indices Initial	Larval Indices 1	Larval Indices 2	Larval Indices 3	
San Salvador	San Salvador	San Luis 3	125	125	14 %	25%	20%	23%	
		San José Obrero	80	80	14 %	25%	20%	23%	
		Éxodo 29 De Octubre	69	69	14 %	25%	20%	23%	
		Nueva San Luis	123	123	9 %	25%	20%	23%	
		Reparto Monte Fresco	239	239	18 %	13%	13%	26%	
		Colonia Bernal	300	300	14 %	16%	6.6%	23%	
		15 De Septiembre Nor Pte	150	150	16 %	22%	20%	20%	
		15 De Septiembre Oriente	175	175	16 %	22%	20%	20%	
		María Campos	65	65	16 %	22%	20%	20%	
		Gavidia	65	65	16 %	16%	26.8%	12.5%	
		Calle Al Volcán	210	210	17 %	22.2%	25%	33.0%	
		Monseñor Romero	85	85	15 %	22%	22.2%	13%	
		Mano De León Oriente	250	250	50 %	12.5%	27%	27%	
		Mano De León Poniente	260	260	50 %	12.5%	27%	27%	
	Comunidad Chanmico	116	116	18%	18%	18%	20%		
	Ilopango	Col. Santa Lucia	235	235	28.5 %	16.6%	11.1%	14.4%	
		Jardines De Santa Lucia	126	126	33.3 %	31.5%	28.3	14.4%	
		Residencial Altavista	667	667	38.9 %	46.5%	50%	43.2%	
	Soyapango	Prados De Venecia 3	511	511	76%	56%	42.8 %	40.5%	
		Comunidad Las Brisas	120	120	60 %	13%	13%	13%	
		Comunidad Paraíso 1	200	200	60 %	13%	13%	16%	
		Colonia Sierra Morena 1	600	600	60 %	13%	13%	13%	
		Colonia Brisas Sector Escuela	45	45	60 %	13%	13%	13%	
		Col. Brisas Poniente	250	250	60 %	13%	13%	13%	
		Col. Las Carolinas	70	70	60 %	13%	13%	13%	
	Sonsonate	Sonzacate	Urb. El Sauce	400	400	8%	6%	6%	7%
			San Miguelito	200	200	12%	8%	8%	6%
Montevideo			300	300	10%	6%	6%	6%	
La Escuelita			72	72	6%	4%	4%	4%	
Las Marias			150	150	6%	4%	4%	4%	
Los Tepas			58	58	5%	5%	5%	4%	
El Tempisque			79	79	5%	4%	4%	4%	
Los Aguilares			23	23	5%	4%	4%	4%	
Cuscatlán	El Carmen	Cantón La Paz	131	131	10 %	6.15%	5.38%	5.42%	
		Cantón San Antonio	250	250	8.54%	7.81%	4.39%	10.16%	
		Cantón El Carmen	150	150	13.08 %	8.28%	7.35%	4.42%	
		Cantón Santa Lucia	150	150	6.52%	8.4%	7.8%	5.16%	
TOTAL			7,099	7,099					

Table 2: Community Chikungunya prevention workshops to volunteers and health promoters

Departments	Municipalities	Communities	No. people
San Salvador	San Salvador	San Luis 3	20
		San José Obrero	20
		Éxodo 29 De Octubre	20
		Nueva San Luis	20
		Reparto Monte Fresco	20
		Colonia Bernal	20
		15 De Septiembre Nor Pte	20
		15 De Septiembre Oriente	20
		María Campos	20
		Gavidia	20
		Calle Al Volcán	20
		Monseñor Romero	20
		Mano De León Oriente	20
		Mano De León Poniente	20
		Comunidad Chanmico	20
	Ilopango	Col. Santa Lucia	20
		Jardines De Santa Lucia	20
		Residencial Altavista	20
	Soyapango	Prados De Venecia 3	15
		Comunidad Las Brisas	10
		Comunidad Paraíso 1	10
		Colonia Sierra Morena 1	15
Colonia Brisas Sector Escuela		10	
Col. Brisas Poniente		10	
Col. Las Carolinas		10	
Sonsonate	Sonzacate	Urb. El Sauce	14
		San Miguelito	14
		Montevideo	14
		La Escuelita	13
		Las Marías	14
		Los Tepas	14
		El Tempisque	14
		Los Aguilares	13
Cuscatlán	El Carmen	Cantón La Paz	27
		Cantón San Antonio	29
		Cantón El Carmen	27
		Cantón Santa Lucia	27
TOTAL			640

Table 3: Training workshops for ambulance service responder staff on the clinical picture of the chikungunya virus

Departments	Branches	Volunteers
Sonsonate	Sonsonate	28
	Izalco	4
	San Isidro	1
	Acajutla	6
	Juayua	5
	Armenia	2
	Nahuizalco	4
Ahuachapan	Ahuachapán	7
	Atiquizaya	10
	Concepción De Ataco	8
	Tacuba	9
Santa Ana	Santa Ana	20
	Metapan	8
	Chalchuapa	9
	Coatepeque	11
	Texistepeque	8
La Libertad	Santa Tecla	3
Cuscatlan	Cojutepeque	52
Cabañas	Sensuntepeque	8
	Ilobasco	4
San Salvador	San Salvador	45
	Agua Caliente	5
	Guazapa	5
	San José Las Flores	5
	Apopa	4
La Paz	Zacatecoluca	8
Usulután	Usulután	8
	Jiquilisco	17
	Jucuapa	6
	Mercedes Umaña	5
	Berlin	5
San Vicente	San Vicente	6
	San Lorenzo	5
San Miguel	San Miguel	26
	Chinameca	9
	Ciudad Barrios	4
La Union	La Unión	15
	Santa Rosa De Lima	8
	Intipuca	7
Morazan	San Francisco Gotera	3
TOTAL		403

Table 4 : Reproduction of information materials

Activity	Place	No. of leaflets	No. of brochures	No. of posters
Dissemination campaigns	Shopping center Plaza Mundo, Soyapango	9,200	4,750	2,500
Dissemination campaigns	Shopping centre Metrocentro, Sonsonate	1,000	4,000	1,500
Dissemination campaigns	Campo de la Feria Don Rúa	7,200	5,500	4000
Dissemination campaigns	Public parks Gerardo Barrios, Central San Salvador	1,500	4,780	2,240
Dissemination campaigns	Public parks Rafael Cabrera, Cojutepeque	2,350	4,720	2,000
Dissemination campaigns	Public parks Jiquilisco	500	500	260
Distribution to branches	The entire country	4,400	44,000	29,000
Cantón La Paz and Centro Escolar Rafael Barraza,	El Carmen, Cuscatlán	50	500	471
Educational workshops	San Salvador, Cuscatlán, Sonsonate	1,650	250	197
Dissemination campaigns in UCSF San Antonio Abad	San Salvador	825	2,600	2,940
Communities	Soyapango, Ilopango, Cuscatlán, Sonsonate	1,210	2,400	4312
Schools	San Salvador	115	1,000	580
TOTAL		30,000	75,000	50,000

Table 5: Publication of informative press releases in print media

Print media	Date	Topic
La Prensa Grafica	Sunday, August 24	Training for leaders fighting against dengue
	Thursday, August 7	Red Cross's fight against dengue and chikungunya
	Monday, July 28	Campaign against dengue y chikungunya
	Thursday, July 3	Relief workers join the fight against dengue campaign
	Monday, July 7	Today marks the end of the fight against dengue and chikungunya
	Sunday, June 29	Red Cross workers fumigate in Col. Montreal Mejicanos
El Diario de Hoy	Monday, August 25	Paid publication
Más!	Monday, September 1	Equipment is delivered to fight mosquitoes
	Monday, July 7	Smoking out mosquitoes
Mi Chero	Wednesday, September 17	Neighbourhoods with chikungunya cases are fumigated
	Friday, July 25	Red Cross will implement measures against dengue and chikungunya
Co Latino	Monday, September 1	Red Cross delivers cleaning kits to eradicate mosquito breeding grounds
	Friday, July 25	Red Cross intensifies campaign against dengue and chikungunya
	Tuesday, July 8	Campaign to combat mosquito vector is intensified

Spaces of TV interviews

Date	Media communications
Wednesday, July 30	Channel 33, programa tu día con voz
Wednesday, July 30	Channel 8, buenos días familia
Wednesday, July 30	Channel 10, Frecuencia 12-25
Thursday, July 31	Channel I 10, Programa Tu Mañana
Friday August 01	Canales 2 y 4, Viva la Mañana
Friday August 01	Channel 8, Buenos Días Familia
Friday August 01	Channel 33, Aló
Sunday August 3	Channel 21, El Sótano
Monday August 4	Channel 2, TCS
Wednesday, August 13	Channel 21, El Sótano
Thursday, August 14	Canales 2 y 4, Viva la Mañana
Monday September 1	Channel 10 y 21
Thursday, 25 September	Reuters Agencia Internacional
Thursday, 25 September	TV-UTEC
Friday, September 26	Channel 33 "De mujer a Mujer"

Table 6: Community intervention

Departments	Municipalities	Communities	People	Community cleaning kits	Clean-up and trash disposal campaign (Kg)	Home fumigation
San Salvador	San Salvador	San Luis 3	475	1	916	125
		San José Obrero	304	1	586	80
		Éxodo 29 De Octubre	262	1	505	69
		Nueva San Luis	467	1	901	123
		Reparto Monte Fresco	1,140	1	2,200	239
		Colonia Bernal	1,140	1	2,200	300
		15 De Septiembre Nor Pte	570	1	1,100	150
		15 De Septiembre Oriente	665	1	1,283	175
		María Campos	247	1	477	65
		Gavidia	247	1	477	65
		Calle Al Volcán	798	1	1,540	210
		Monseñor Romero	523	1	1,009	85
		Mano De León Oriente	876	1	1,690	250
		Mano De León Poniente	1,062	1	2,000	260
		Comunidad Chanmico	400	1	772	116
	Ilopango	Col. Santa Lucia	1,645	1	2,187	235
		Jardines De Santa Lucia	505	1	671	126
		Residencial Altavista	3,335	1	4,435	667
	Soyapango	Prados De Venecia 3	2,590	1	1,657	511
		Comunidad Las Brisas	600	1	384	120
		Comunidad Paraíso 1	1,000	1	640	200
		Colonia Sierra Morena 1	3,000	1	1,920	600
		Colonia Brisas Sector	225	1	144	45
Col. Brisas Poniente		1,000	1	640	250	
Col. Las Carolinas		350	1	224	70	
Sonsonate		Sonzacate	Urb. El Sauce	655	1	1,067
	San Miguelito		1,250	1	370	200
	Montevideo		750	1	413	300
	La Escuelita		750	1	254	72
	Las Marías		1,504	1	452	150
	Los Tepas		521	1	175	58
	El Tempisque		582	1	241	79
	Los Aguilares		358	1	75	23
Cuscatlán	El Carmen	Cantón La Paz	637	1	321	131
		Cantón San Antonio	246	1	613	250
		Cantón El Carmen	339	1	368	150
		Cantón Santa Lucia	105	1	368	150
TOTAL			31,123	37	35,275	7,099

Table 7: Schools intervention

Departments	Municipalities	Schools	No. students	Cleaning kits	Clean-up and waste disposal campaign (Kg)	School fumigation
San Salvador	San Salvador	Instituto Nacional Albert Camus.	1,069	1	374	1
		C. E. General Francisco Morazán.	1,149	1	402	1
		C.E. San Antonio Abad.	707	1	247	1
		C. E. Juana López.	1,059	1	370	1
		C. E. Col. Bernal, Cton. San Antonio Abad.	218	1	76	1
		C. E. República de Nicaragua.	605	1	212	1
		C. E. Colonia Santa Lucia.	146	1	51	1
		C. E. Miguel Pinto. Col. Libertad	943	1	330	1
		C. E. España.	1,241	1	434	1
		C. E. Fernando Llort.	336	1	235	1
		C. E. Caserío El Guayabo Cton. San Isidro Los Planes.	68	1	24	1
		C. E. General Ramón Belloso.	576	1	201	1
		C. E. El Retiro.	768	1	269	1
		C. E. San Simón.	845	1	296	1
		C. E. San Ramón.	1,456	1	510	1
	Soyapango	C. E. República de Corea.	1,222	1	465	1
		C. E. Colonia Las Brisas.	761	1	365	1
	Ilopango	C. E. San Bartolo Norte.	1,329	1	428	1
		C. E. República de Venezuela.	1,044	1	266	1
	Sonsonate	Sonzacate	C.E. Lic. Alfredo Cristiani.	924	1	154
C. E. Cantón El Almendro			972	1	201	1
C. E. Urb. El Sauce			439	1	269	1
C.E. Dr. Humberto Romero Albergue Primaria a Bachillerato			575	1	270	1
C.E. Francois Mitterrand			769	1	59	1
C.E. Col. La Ponderosa			772	1	163	1
Escuela Parvularia Dr. Humberto Romero Albergue			169	1	88	1
C. E. Maria Lidia de Mendoza			467	1	154	1
INSO			250	1	201	1
Cuscatlán	El Carmen	Centro Escolar "Angelina Ángel Panameño"	439	1	323	1
		Centro Escolar " Rafael Barráza Rodríguez "	575	1	340	1
TOTAL			21,893	30	7,777 kg	30

Table 8: Prison intervention

Departments	Municipalities	Prison	People	Cleaning kits	Clean-up and waste disposal campaign (Kg)	Prison fumigation
San Salvador	Ilopango	Prison of Ilopango	5183	1	660	1
	San Salvador	Prison of Esperanza	1886	1	1814	1
Sonsonate	Sonsonate	Prison of Sonsonate	1099	1	267	1
		Prison of Izalco	764	1	678	1
		Prison of Granja	1936	1	106	1
Cuscatlán	Cojutepeque	Prison of Cojutepeque	151	1	385	1
TOTAL			1,109	6	3,910	6

Table 9: Distribution of cleaning kits to Red Cross branches

Departments	Municipalities	Branches	Kit
Santa Ana	Santa Ana	Santa Ana	1
	Chalchuapa	Chalchuapa	1
	Coatepeque	Coatepeque	1
Ahuachapan	Ahuachapán	Ahuachapán	1
	Apaneca	Apaneca	1
	Atiquizaya	Atiquizaya	1
	Concepción De Ataco	Concepción De Ataco	1
	Tacuba	Tacuba	1
Sonsonate	Sonsonate	Sonsonate	1
	Juayua	Juayua	1
	Armenia	Armenia	1
	Izalco	Izalco	1
	Nahuizalco	Nahuizalco	1
Chalatenango	Chalatenango	Chalatenango	1
	Nueva Concepción	Nueva Concepción	1
La Libertad	La Libertad	La Libertad	1
	Santa Tecla	Santa Tecla	1
	Ciudad Arce	Ciudad Arce	1
	Colón	Lourdes Colon	1
	San Pablo Tacachico	San Pablo Tacachico	1
	Quezaltepeque	Quezaltepeque	1
	Tamanique	Tamanique	1
	Tepecoyo	Tepecoyo	1
San Juan Opico	San Juan Opico	1	
Cuscatlan	Cojutepeque	Cojutepeque	1
San Vivente	San Vicente	San Vicente	1
	San Lorenzo	San Lorenzo	1

	San Sebastián	San Sebastián	1
La Paz	Zacatecoluca	Zacatecoluca	1
San Salvador	San Salvador	San Salvador	1
	Tonacatepeque	Tonacatepeque	1
	Tonacatepeque	San José Las Flores	1
	Guazapa	Guazapa	1
	Apopa	Apopa	1
	Soyapango	Agua Caliente	1
	Soyapango	Santa Lucia	1
	Aguilares	Aguilares	1
Cabañas	Sensuntepeque	Sensuntepeque	1
	Ilobasco	Ilobasco	1
Usulután	Usulután	Usulután	1
	Berlín	Berlín	1
	Mercedes Umaña	Mercedes Umaña	1
	Jucuapa	Jucuapa	1
	Jiquilisco	Jiquilisco	1
	Santiago De María	Santiago De María	1
La Union	La Unión	La Unión	1
Morazan	San Francisco Gotera	Morazán	1
San Miguel	San Miguel	San Miguel	1
Total			8

Table 10: Red Cross branch fumigation campaign

Departments	Municipalities	Branches	Branches fumigation
Santa Ana	Santa Ana	Santa Ana	1
	Metapan	Metapan	1
	Candelaria La Frontera	Candelaria La Frontera	1
	Chalchuapa	Chalchuapa	1
	Coatepeque	Coatepeque	1
	Texistepeque	Texistepeque	1
Ahuachapan	Ahuachapán	Ahuachapán	1
	Apaneca	Apaneca	1
	Atiquizaya	Atiquizaya	1
	Concepción De Ataco	Concepción De Ataco	1
	Tacuba	Tacuba	1
Sonsonate	Sonsonate	Sonsonate	1
	Juayua	Juayua	1
	Armenia	Armenia	1
	Izalco	Izalco	1
	San Isidro	San Isidro	1
	Nahuizalco	Nahuizalco	1
	Acajutla	Acajutla	1
Chalatenango	Chalatenango	Chalatenango	1
	Nueva Concepción	Nueva Concepción	1
La Libertad	La Libertad	La Libertad	1
	Santa Tecla	Santa Tecla	1
	Ciudad Arce	Ciudad Arce	1
	Colon	Lourdes Colon	1
	Quezaltepeque	Quezaltepeque	1
	San Pablo Tacachico	San Pablo Tacachico	1
	Tamanique	Tamanique	1
	Tepecoyo	Tepecoyo	1
	San Juan Opico	San Juan Opico	1
Cuscatlan	Cojutepeque	Cojutepeque	1
San Vicente	San Vicente	San Vicente	1
	San Lorenzo	San Lorenzo	1
	San Sebastian	San Sebastian	1
La Paz	Zacatecoluca	Zacatecoluca	1
San Salvador	San Salvador	San Salvador	1
	Tonacatepeque	Tonacatepeque	1
	Tonacatepeque	San José Las Flores	1
	Guazapa	Guazapa	1
	Apopa	Apopa	1
	Soyapango	Agua Caliente	1
	Soyapango	Santa Lucia	1
	Aguilares	Aguilares	1
Cabañas	Sensuntepeque	Sensuntepeque	1

	Ilobasco	Ilobasco	1
Usulután	Usulután	Usulután	1
	Berlín	Berlín	1
	Mercedes Umaña	Mercedes Umaña	1
	Jucuapa	Jucuapa	1
	Jiquilisco	Jiquilisco	1
	Santiago De María	Santiago De María	1
La Union	La Unión	La Unión	1
	Intipuca	Intipuca	1
	Santa Rosa De Lima	Santa Rosa De Lima	1
Morazan	San Francisco Gotera	Morazán	1
San Miguel	San Miguel	San Miguel	1
	Ciudad Barrios	Ciudad Barrios	1
	Chinameca	Chinameca	1
Total			57

DELIVERY OF CLEAN-UP KITS TO 15 COMMUNITIES AND 15 SCHOOLS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF SAN SALVADOR



FUMIGATION IN SCHOOLS





EDUCATION CAMPAIGN; CHIKUNGUNYA PREVENTION PROMOTION; MOSQUITO BREEDING SITE CLEANING-ELIMINATION AND FUMIGATION IN 57 BRANCHES