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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) El Salvador: Drought

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation MDRSV009	Glide no. DR-2015-000114-SLV
Date of issue: 27 August 2015	Date of disaster: January to August 2015
Operation manager (responsible for the EPoA): Felipe del Cid	Point of Contact: Dr. Jose Benjamin Ruíz Rodas – President of the Salvadorean Red Cross Society (SRCS)
Operation start date: 1 July 2015	Expected timeframe: 3 months
Overall Operation budget: 290,386 Swiss francs (CHF)	
Number of people affected: 500,000 people	Number of people to be assisted: 5,000 people (1,000 families)
Host National Society presence: (Central Headquarters # of volunteers, staff branches): 1 Headquarters, 60 branches, 2,400 volunteers, 230 staff members	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the Operation: The Spanish Red Cross has expressed its intention to redirect 25,000 US dollars (USD) from the San Miguel Livelihoods project toward assistance for the drought-affected families. Concrete actions are to be defined in the near future. The Swiss Red Cross has expressed an interest in the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) proposal and will be on the lookout for future possibilities whether via the DREF or bilaterally	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Civil Protection System, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), Ministry of the Interior. The United Nations (UN) system is constantly monitoring the situation, with a special emphasis on water, food security and health issues. Inter-sectorial meetings have been held by the country's humanitarian group in which the Red Cross has participated. For now, the United Nations has not launched an appeal, but they are tracking the evolution and impact on agriculture and the population's health. Another meeting will be held in mid-August to assess the impact and expectations in the coming months.	

<Click [here](#) to view the DREF budget. [Here](#) for contact details. [Here](#) for a map of the affected area>

A. Situation Analysis

Description of the Disaster

El Salvador, like most Central American countries, has experienced long periods of drought for the past three years that have caused large financial losses to the agricultural and livestock sectors, especially among the poorest populations due to crop losses resulting from financial constraints on the acquisition of food and water. This year the drought has had the biggest impact in the eastern part of the country, which includes the departments of La Unión, San Miguel, Morazán, and Usulután; although western departments such as Ahuachapán, Sonsonate, Santa Ana and Chalatenango have also been affected.



The expected mid-year rains never came, and it has been 30 days since it last rained in eastern El Salvador. Climate monitoring data from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources ([Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales](#) –MARN) provides graphical data that make it easier to locate drought-affected areas. According to the Ministry of Health, MARN¹ and the Civil Protection System, the drought will continue until December 2015, causing severe impact on livelihoods and food security in 2016, with rainfall predicted to drop by 41 per cent below historic averages.

This has been the driest historic average since 1997 according to MARN stats (523 millimetres average per trimester from 831 millimetres average). On July 15, it was 50 percent drier than normal. This will result in almost six months of drought conditions, affecting more than 100,000 small subsistence farmers. As of 24 August, the drought has not abated, and MARN data indicates that this situation will continue².

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) believes that up to 50 per cent of corn, beans and coffee crops could be lost if the drought persists; some eastern communities have already lost their corn and bean crops entirely.

The World Food Programme (WFP) estimates that drought could impact the 2.5 million people affected in 2014 for a longer period of time since the drought has continued and the dry corridor is expanding geographically in 2015. To date, the WFP has been monitoring, and it is anticipating that the Salvadorean government will issue an emergency declaration.

On 20 August, the Isthmus Agrarian Council of Ministers declared a regional agrarian alert due to the El Niño phenomenon's impact on thousands of families in the Central American countries and the Caribbean.

The Goascoran River, which runs between communities in Honduras and El Salvador, has diminished water capacity and the wells and rivers in communities in both countries are being threatened by the drought.

Irregularities and poor distribution of rainfall from May to July has caused delay in planting basic grains in the countries of the region. There are reports of partial damage or total loss, which will greatly reduce the availability of first harvests in the homes of subsistence farmers and a possible national deficit during the season. Poor households in the affected areas are without food reserves, have limited local employment opportunities and are experiencing seasonal wild food shortages and a seasonal increase in basic grains prices.

While rainfall in the first half of July favored crop development in many drought-stricken areas; however, the climate forecasts indicate further prolonged drought that could cause losses in August, with the risk of significantly affecting crops in the second harvest of the year.

¹ <http://www.marn.gob.sv>

² For additional information please see the following link: <http://www.elsalvador.com/articulo/negocios/cambio-climatico-una-amenaza-latente-para-sectores-productivos-83521>; <http://www.elsalvador.com/articulo/negocios/centroamerica-golpeada-por-peor-fenomeno-nino-los-ultimos-anos-83834>

The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (Fewsnet) forecasted for continued below-average rainfall through July, together with the very high probability that the ongoing El Niño (ENSO) will continue through at least December, increasing chances of consecutively poor *Primera/Printemps* and *Postrera/Automne* seasons. Urgent food assistance is currently required for households already experiencing acute food insecurity. Close monitoring of the *Postrera/Automne* season is needed, as are preparations for the likelihood of increased assistance needed. Please refer to **Annex 2** of this document for the detailed forecast.

In terms of damage, MAG reported up to July (last report):

- 100,000 producers have been affected
- The price of beans and corn has increased, going from \$0.85 to 0.90 cents/lb. to \$1.10 to \$1.20/lb.; both are staples of the Salvadorean diet
- It is estimated that 75 per cent of the estimated production of 20 million *quintales* (100lbs/*quintal*; QQ) of corn and 150,000 *quintales* of beans will be lost.
- A 40 per cent decrease in the coffee production, i.e. only 500,000 *quintales* out of the 900,000 expected
- The heat has increased the amount of pests affecting bean, corn, fruit and vegetable crops
- There is shortage of pasture for grazing animals, and the water supply is getting low in wells and rivers, which is causing a crisis in the livestock sector.

In the third week of July, the Salvadorean Red Cross Society in eastern El Salvador reported that:

- There are no pastures and many wells have run dry, which threatens the livestock sector
- The Goascoran River basin levels are very low
- In many project areas, the crops have been lost entirely
- Many small farmers use loans and lease land to grow crops, so their capacity to buy food and repay loans will be severely affected.
- So far communities have not received humanitarian aid from either the government or any non-government organizations (NGOs). The delivery of 200,000 seed packets is expected in an attempt to achieve a second harvest (provided that rain levels are adequate in the coming months).
- Much of the harvest of small farmers goes towards feeding their families and sustaining future harvests
- There is very little water in wells, if any. In areas close to the sea, well water is expected to be contaminated by the salt water very soon
- It is estimated that of the agricultural packages provided by the government, more than 85 per cent 100 per cent in some places have been lost to drought.
- The livestock sector has been extremely affected as there is no water or pasture to graze on for cattle. Livestock breeders with greater resources are able to buy inputs, which is not the case for medium and small breeders

After a meeting between the SRCS monitoring team, San Miguel authorities, MAG and Ministry of Health representatives, it was concluded that the impact on the health of farming families who are poor and have children and/or elderly people living with them is a cause for concern as their daily intake of food and water is decreasing. According to statements made by the governor, the department is in the midst of a critical drought that has affected the livelihoods of families, who need to be assisted in the short term in terms of (a) access to food for consumption until the next harvest; b) access to safe water for family consumption and hygiene; and c) the provision of seed so that families can plant in August.

Overall recommendations for future actions from the technical group from the National Society and the Civil Protection include:

In the short term:

1. Distribution of drinking water in communities that lack community-based water systems or wells (for 1 to 3 months or while the drought lasts)
2. Distribution of food packages to extremely poor farming families
3. Distribution of basic agricultural packages for the following agricultural period

In the medium term:

1. Rehabilitation and diversification of water systems for human consumption, irrigation systems and livestock
2. Promote crop diversification, including drought-resistant varieties
3. Education in soil use and water retention

In the long term:

1. Implementation of reforestation programmes
2. Promotion of new livelihoods models, other types of agriculture, tourism and industry.

Summary of current response

The government started distributing 200,000 seed packets to the most affected areas. Studies have been conducted to assess the damage to the corn and bean crops, and the results can be seen in the "Report on the Results of the Survey to Estimate Losses and Damages to the Basic Grain Production (bean and corn) in the Areas with Rain Deficits caused by Drought in June/July 2015"; this report was prepared with support from the MAG, the General Directorate for Agricultural Economics (DGEA), the Agricultural Statistics Division (DEA), technicians from the National Agricultural and Forestry Technology Centre (CENTA), and the students from the Roberto Quiñonez National School of Agriculture (ENA). A total of 4,435 producers located in 454 cartographic segments and distributed across 109 municipalities in areas with rain deficits in eastern, central, paracentral and western regions were interviewed during this study. The sample was calculated according to the stratification of areas with less available moisture in the soil from 21 to 30 June 2015. The results are neither exhaustive for all farmers nor do they include the entire period of drought, but it does provide a clear trend as well as the types of damage, which are reflected in the following tables:

Estimated losses and damages in the production of basic grains (maize and beans) in areas affected by drought June-July 2015

Total area of maize in affected areas (Mz)		126,669
Areas with total loss (Mz)	81,080	
Areas with damages (Mz)	41,574	
Areas not affected (Mz)	4,015	
Total production lost (QQ)		4,702,540
Production area with loss (QQ)	3,263,413	
Production loss in areas with damages (QQ)	1,439,127	
Total producers affected		143,440
Producers with total loss	102,609	
Producers with partial loss	40,831	

Total area of beans in affected areas (Mz)		
Areas with total loss (Mz)	3,514	4,276
Areas with damages (Mz)	675	
Areas not affected (Mz)	87	
Total production lost (QQ)		60,264
Production area with loss (QQ)	52,158	
Production loss in areas with damages (QQ)	8,107	
Total producers affected		17,741
Producers with total loss	15,805	
Producers with partial loss	1,936	

Source: Survey of damages in agriculture in areas affected by drought (maize and beans), June / July 2015, MAG / DGEA / DEA .

Summary of current response by the Salvadorean Red Cross Society

- Monitoring of official data on drought impact
- Monitoring of media on drought impact
- Participation in Civil Protection System follow-up meetings on the drought's evolution.
- Participation in meetings with UN agencies present in El Salvador.
- Meetings to analyse impact conducted by SRCS technical staff with expertise in agronomy and health.
- Visits to affected areas to verify damage and field interviews with affected families



Photos above: SRCS staff verifies damage to crops and water shortages in affected eastern regions / July 2015. Source: SRCS

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

In El Salvador, there are delegations from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), as well as delegations from the Spanish Red Cross and the Swiss Red Cross, which supported previous projects in community health, disaster preparedness, organizational development, social inclusion and youth violence prevention.

Likewise, the Finnish Red Cross and the American Red Cross are funding disaster preparedness projects, and there is support from the Italian Red Cross and the Norwegian Red Cross on social inclusion and health projects.

Movement Coordination

Any humanitarian action by the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in El Salvador will be conducted under a single plan of action and under the leadership and coordination of the Salvadorean Red Cross Society. All this is in line with the National Response Plan, so close communication has been maintained with all Movement representatives with both a direct and an indirect presence in the country.

Initial actions would begin under the DREF while the larger regional strategy is being developed, and future actions and contributions will be channelled either through the IFRC or bilaterally. This would take place under one single operational management to optimize resources.

The Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and the country coordinator for the IFRC are in close communication with the Salvadorean Red Cross Society. The regional disaster management coordinator is in contact with the National Society and provides guidance to the disaster director and the general director.

The Spanish Red Cross has announced that it will redirect USD 25,000 from projects funded by them to help families affected by the drought and that fall within the disaster preparedness project. They will define specific and complementary actions depending on any actions that the SRCS conducts with the IFRC. They have also supported agricultural technical staff on the field assessments. The Swiss Red Cross will keep abreast of damages and any potential specific requests that the Salvadorean Red Cross may submit. Both the American Red Cross and the Norwegian Red Cross have information and are aware of the drought situation in El Salvador, and they will be in communication.

Due to the fact that several countries in the region are affected by the drought, PADRU held a regional meeting with the Disasters Management Department and IFRC staff in order to share information about the affectation and needs in each country. Part of the commitment at regional level is to develop a regional communication strategy in order to inform and show the impact of the drought in Central America. Due the serious food insecurity in the region international support and response plans may be in the pipeline for Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panamá. The current

DREF for El Salvador may evolve into an Emergency Appeal if the situation continues to deteriorate and the government declares a state of emergency.

In Panama, PADRU is a member of the DM Network of international organizations and several meetings have been held in order to share the regional activities and coordinate actions regarding to the drought in Central America.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

At the national level, the emergency is being coordinated by the Civil Protection System, which the Salvadorean Red Cross Society is part of at the national, departmental and municipal levels. The Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Health, MARN, MAG and others are involved as well.

In general, all sectors of the country, both military and civilian, are ready to provide support. Various NGOs have also been participating in coordination meetings, and the UN sector has been constantly monitoring actions at the national level through the Humanitarian Country Team, in which the Salvadorean Red Cross Society participates and contributes to exchanges of information and humanitarian assistance.

The government has announced and is in the process of distributing 100,000 seed packets in order to attempt a second planting in August 2015.

So far, Plan International, Oxfam and World Vision have expressed interest in providing support, but national emergency needs to be declared before they are able to request international collaboration.

The World Food Program (WFP) submitted a report with projections of the damage to livelihoods for 2015 based on the effects caused by the drought that affected poor Salvadorean families in 2014. *Please see Annex 1.*

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection and risk assessment and scenario planning

Food Security and Livelihoods:

According to data from MAG, MARN, the Civil Protection System and the National Society's own assessments, the most affected departments are San Miguel, La Unión and Morazán Usulután, which are all in the eastern part of El Salvador that is known as the "dry corridor".

For 100,000 families, short-term effects include:

- Crop loss.
- Inability to repay loans to banks or lenders
- Loss of job sources
- No resources to buy food
- Reduction or elimination of expenditures for non-emergency health, children's education and recreation.
- No resources to pay for transport, whether public or private
- No resources to pay for transporting water for human or animal consumption or irrigation
- Separation of families and migration of at least one adult in search of employment far from home

There will be food available in marketplaces, but families will have little to no purchasing power since they have lost their crops and source of agricultural jobs.

Given the above and considering that a new harvest would take approximately 12 weeks to come in, it will be necessary to provide food assistance for 2 months, which falls within the IFRC's policy that DREF operations should not exceed three months. If the drought continues and the second harvest is lost, then the government of El Salvador could declare a state of emergency that could lead to an IFRC request for an international appeal. Through this state of emergency, the government could temporarily redirect funds from various public entities to meet the population's basic needs.

For this reason, local authorities and SRCS technicians believe that it is urgent to support families with food packages for at least two months (September and October).

Recommended basic foods according to the country's diet:

Food item	Quantity
White corn flour	30 pounds
Rice	20 pounds
Red beans	30 pounds
Iodized salt	2 pounds
Sugar with vitamin A	10 pounds
Vegetable oil	1 gallon
Incaparina	10 kilos

Actions in livelihoods are necessary, but their implementation requires time in the medium and long term. The actions suggested in the medium and long term include:

In the medium term:

1. Rehabilitation and diversification of water systems for both human consumption and for irrigation systems and livestock
2. Promoting crop diversification, including drought-resistant varieties
3. Education in soil use and water retention

In the long term:

1. Implementation of reforestation programmes
2. Promotion of new livelihoods models and other types of agriculture, tourism and industry.

Water and Sanitation:

The departments of San Miguel, La Unión, Morazán and Usulután in eastern El Salvador include departments in Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala. There have been lower levels of rainfall over the last three years, which is a situation widely acknowledged by state and regional authorities and cooperation agencies. In 2015 in particular, the little to no rainfall has led to crop loss and decreased river and well levels, so much so that some of them have run completely dry. The water shortage has had a two-fold effect on the population: Firstly, families have lost resources for purchasing food due to the extensive crop losses. Secondly, many families who get their water from wells and rivers now have limited access to it for personal consumption and the irrigation of their crops. Some communities have piping systems, but they are cannot be used since water sources have dried up.

Due to the fact that climate change and drought are long-term issues, it is necessary to introduce new water collection systems at the family and community level, such as harvest systems to collect drinking water, drip irrigation and to search for new deep water sources, among others. However, in the meantime, it is necessary to deliver water for the families' consumption until the expected rains arrive in the next two or three months.

There are private companies that sell food and bottled water, but for the families this would represents an additional cost, which would difficult to bear for low income families that have lost their crops to drought and have no money to procure food, water and non-emergency medical care.

Even if they did have the resources to buy water, they would have to rent trucks to travel to the place that is supplying the water; they would then have to pay for the water itself and to transport it back. Water prices vary and depend on how far the truck must travel and the amount of water being purchased.

The traditional way of collecting water is in wells and in 4-gallon buckets; therefore, in view of the short-term needs, it will be necessary to provide 50-gallon drums to families to increase their storage capacity and provide access to water. The three SRCS water trucks would make weekly deliveries for two months to distribute water to affected communities and thus provide them with access to drinking water.

The Salvadorean Red Cross Society would not be paying for this water; instead, it would be provided free of charge from state wells that supply part of the city of San Miguel. SRCS expenses would involve the transport of water to affected communities. Water purification plants and equipment will not be necessary.

B. Operational strategy and plan

In coordination with the Civil Protection System, the National Society proposes the provision of humanitarian assistance for two months to 1,000 families living in the departments of San Miguel and La Union, which are considered the most harshly affected in the region, through the delivery of drinking water via tanker trucks and the distribution of food packages to families.

Given that the number of affected families exceeds the number of families that the IFRC would be able to cover under a DREF plan of action, establishing a baseline using the Open Data Kit (ODK) is required to determine the families who will be receiving assistance. The Salvadorean Red Cross Society, together with the Civil Protection System, will coordinate efforts to carry out timely and relevant actions in the affected areas.

Also in coordination with the Civil Protection System and active NGOs, areas of action and geographical coverage will be established in order to avoid duplicating efforts and to achieve a focused impact to ensure accountability to beneficiaries, donors and the public in general.

Actions to be conducted by the Salvadorean Red Cross Society will be in accordance with the SPHERE minimum humanitarian standards.

Overall objective

Families in the departments of San Miguel and La Union affected by the drought in terms of agricultural losses and limited water supply are assisted with humanitarian first response supplies to survive an emergency, albeit a slowly evolving one, that has severely impacted health and livelihoods.

Proposed Strategy

Based on the needs analysis, the SRCS proposes the following actions:

Food Security and Livelihoods actions:

Volunteers and technical staff will distribute 2,000 food packages to 1,000 families (1 delivery of 1,000 food packages per month for 2 months) of the following items:

Food Item	Quantity per package	Quantity for 2,000 packages
White corn flour	30 pounds	60,000 pounds
Rice	20 pounds	40,000 pounds
Red beans	30 pounds	60,000 pounds
Iodized salt	2 pounds	4,000 pounds
Sugar with vitamin A	10 pounds	20,000 pounds
Vegetable oil	1 gallon	2,000 gallons
Incaparina	10 kilograms	20,000 kilograms

Water and Sanitation actions

A total of 1,000 50-gallon barrels will be distributed (1 per 5-member family), and water will be delivered every 10 days for 2 months by three tanker trucks owned by the National Society. The proposal is to distribute drinking water to selected communities in September and October, supplemented with information delivered in community workshops on proper water storage and hygiene.

Selection Criteria

The basic selection criteria to receive food packages are:

- No. of farming families with no more than 3 hectares of land.
- No. of families with two or more children
- No. of families with pregnant women and older adults
- No. of families with no access to drinking water
- No. of family members with steady employment
- No. of families not getting monthly remittances

The basic selection criteria to receive water are:

- Families with two or more children
- Families with pregnant women and elderly people
- Families with no access to drinking water, dried up wells and pipes with no water.
- No. of family members with steady employment
- No. of families not getting monthly remittances

Short-term needs:

- Food
- Drinking water
- Health services
- Seed for planting

The Salvadorean Red Cross Society can be highly effective in food and water-related issues, and the government can effectively handle seed and health issues through its various agencies.

Operational Support Services

Human Resources

Operation Management: Emergency Operation Management

Project technical team:

- 1 operation coordinator
- 1 administrative logistics assistant
- 1 accounting assistant
- 30 volunteers to support baseline operations and distributions
- 1 member of the Regional Intervention Team (RIT)

Logistics and supply chain

The Salvadorean Red Cross Society has a specific department for procurement of goods and services, with procedures established and accepted by local authorities and donors in general. The local market allows alternatives in terms of suppliers. Likewise, the IFRC has the support of its Global Logistical Services (GLS).

The National Society also has a large and secure warehouse to protect acquired assets, 3 trucks for the transport of goods to communities, and 3 2,000-gallon tanker trucks to distribute water with support from the 2 branches near the affected area. There are also two pick-ups available to transport personnel conducting the baseline surveys and distributions.

Since procurements for this operation are expected to exceed 50,000 Swiss francs, the SRCS will submit the procurement process to the IFRC GLS in Panama for review and approval in accordance with the IFRC's procedures. Additionally, the GLS will support the National Society in the international procurement of barrels in Guatemala.

Information Technology (IT)

The National Society has a computerized purchasing and warehousing system and regular internet access. For this operation, Mega V and ODK systems will be applied for the identification and selection of beneficiaries and distribution of humanitarian aid.

Communications

The Salvadorean Red Cross public relations and Press Department will periodically inform both the institutional authorities and the general public regarding the progress of the operation, using our own means of communication and the media to facilitate the dissemination of actions and the Salvadorean Red Cross Society's virtual platforms.

At least two beneficiary stories will be published as well as a monthly article that provides information on the beginning, the middle and the end of the operation.

Information published in the media to date is attached as an annex to this document (Annex 2).

Security

In coordination with the IFRC and the ICRC, the SRCS has determined special security measures to facilitate the operation's continuity, as well as constant monitoring and raising awareness on social networks about the Fundamental Principles.

This operation will strengthen the monitoring of current risks in close coordination with the National Society's security focal point. When deemed necessary or in extreme cases where the work schedule may be affected, the appropriate dialogue will be established to change communities.

All operational actions will take place during daytime hours provided that security conditions have been previously analyzed by authorities and community leaders. All of the operation's personnel and equipment will be properly identified, highly visible and insured.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

The General Vice-Directorate for Community Programmes and Resilience and the Emergency Operations Directorate shall ensure that the coordination team fulfils and complies with all actions in the plan of action and submits report after the first month and a final report at the end of the mission. In addition, they will have the support of the IFRC regional disaster management coordinator to supervise the corresponding process.

Coordination meetings will be held with SRCS branches in San Miguel and La Union, which will be directly supporting the operation. A lessons learned workshop will be conducted at the end of the operation, involving national authorities, representatives of the volunteers directly involved in field operations and Movement representatives who also participated in the operation.

A beneficiary satisfaction survey will be conducted as part of the operation in order to improve the humanitarian assistance provided to the affected population.

Administration and Finance

The Salvadorean Red Cross Society has a permanent administration and finance system that guarantees the proper use of financial resources in accordance with the conditions laid down in the memorandum of understanding between the National Society and the donor. Financial resource management will be according to National Society regulations and Emergency DREF Fund guidelines. In addition, the National Society's own procedures will be applied to the expenditure justification process and use IFRC formats.

In accordance with DREF procedures, the operation will not cover permanent structural costs, only costs incurred during the three-month operation.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS
Outcome 1 Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis are used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.	No. of assessments conducted (<i>general and/or sectorial</i>)
Output 1.1 Initial needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries.	No. of assessment reports which show beneficiaries are consulted (<i>assessment reports, plan of action</i>). No. of assessment reports which provide data on affected population disaggregated by sex, age and vulnerabilities (<i>assessment reports</i>)
Output 1.2 The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system	Plan of action and sectorial plans for which a monitoring and evaluation plan has been developed Planned evaluations which take place with

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

Needs analysis: Forecasts indicate that the drought will continue for some time. The next harvest will be at the end of October, so the families' cash flow will be reduced until then; therefore, the SRCS is considering a food package for families of two deliveries per month for two months.

The sites will be determined after assessing conditions and water limitations, ensuring that beneficiaries are involved in the proposal of activities

Population to be assisted: A total 1,000 families living in drought-affected communities with limited access to food. The sites will be determined after assessing conditions and limitations, ensuring that beneficiaries are involved in the proposal of activities.

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS												
Outcome 1: Drought-affected families have basic foods to prevent acute malnutrition for at least two months until the harvest comes in or further assistance is arranged.	1,000 families receive food packages, which are sufficient for a family of 5.												
Output 1.1 Delivery of food to 1,000 families for 2 months	1,000 packages of food are distributed to 1,000 families, monthly deliveries for 2 months												
Activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Identification and selection of beneficiaries using ODK													
Identification and selection of suppliers													
Procurement and distribution of 2,000 food packages													
Beneficiary satisfaction survey													

Contact information

For more information specifically related to this operation, please contact:

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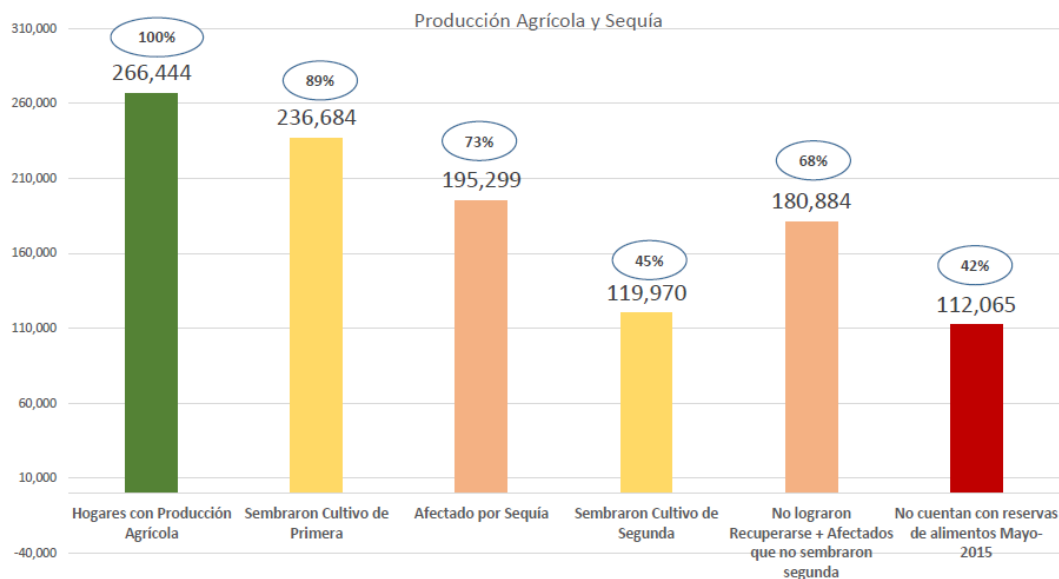
Click here.

- Click **here** to view the DREF budget
- Click **here** to return to the title page

ANNEX 1



La sequía impactó en 2014 a la mayoría de los hogares con producción agrícola, en 2015 muchos de los productores se verán afectados por segundo año consecutivo

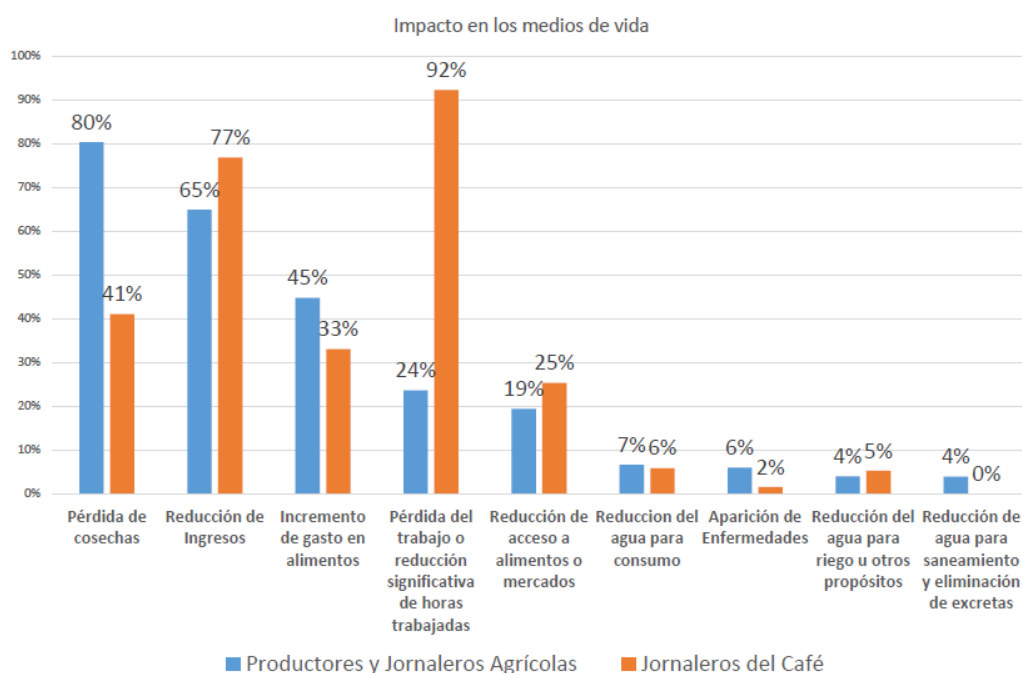


*En la investigación se estima que existen adicionalmente 35,340 que ya no participan de la agricultura o el jornal, las familias habían abandonado la vivienda o se encontró a otra familia que no participaba de estas actividades.

**Según la cobertura del marco de línea base, se estima que podrían existir hasta 152,006 hogares productores y jornaleros en las áreas no cubiertas por la investigación (Al norte de los departamentos de zona paracentral y Chalatenango). Estos hogares no se incluyeron al no encontrarse en zonas afectadas por la sequía en 2014 y/o no ubicarse en una zona susceptible al impacto de la sequía. Debido a que las áreas afectadas en 2015 por la sequía son más amplias es posible que los datos presentados en esta investigación puedan estar subestimando el impacto a nivel nacional.

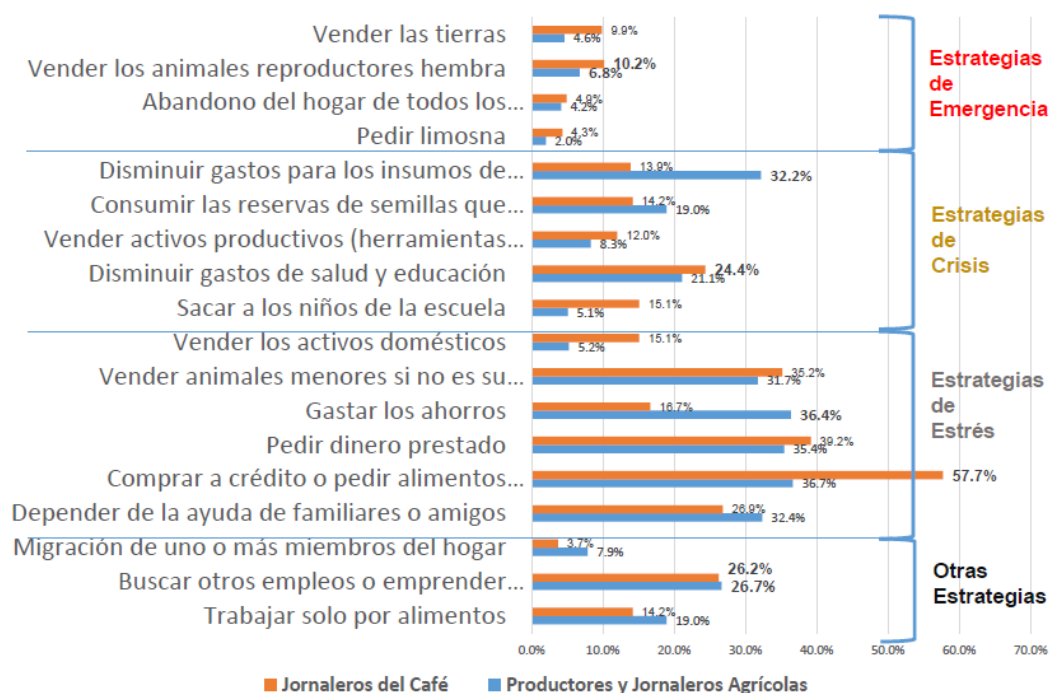


La pérdida de las cosechas y la reducción en las horas trabajadas son los impactos más sentidos por los hogares productores y jornaleros





Los hogares siguen recurriendo a estrategias de supervivencia Para contrarrestar la falta de alimentos



ANNEX 2

Fewsnet forecast, condensed:

Rainfall performance has been poor across much of Central America and Haiti during the *Primera/Printemps* season, raising concerns about current and future food security. Forecasts for continued below-average rainfall through July, together with the very high probability that the ongoing El Niño (ENSO) will continue through at least December, increase chances of consecutively poor *Primera/Printemps* and *Postrera/Automne* seasons. Urgent food assistance is currently required for households already experiencing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) acute food insecurity. Close monitoring of the *Postrera/Automne* season is needed, as are preparations for the likelihood of increased assistance needs.

The start of the *Primera/Printemps* rainy season was late by 20 to 40 days in many areas, delaying planting in much of the region. In addition, extended dry spells and below-average rainfall in May and late June significantly disrupted the development of crops (maize and beans) planted on time. While rainfall increased in some areas in June, this is unlikely to significantly improve the outlook for *Primera/Printemps* harvests. The seasonal decline in rainfall in July (the *canícula*) is likely to be drier than normal and occur before crops have matured. Additional rainfall in July could prevent extreme crop losses, but forecasts suggest continued dryness. Worst-affected areas include dry zones of western and eastern Guatemala, southern Honduras, western and eastern El Salvador, central and western Nicaragua, and northern and southern Haiti (see Figure 1). This poor seasonal performance follows a below-average *Primera/Printemps* season in 2014. FEWS NET estimates that at least one million people in affected areas of Central America and Haiti are currently in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

For the *Postrera/Automne* season, September to November rainfall is likely to be below average. The Forecast indicates a 98 percent chance that the ongoing El Niño event, which is broadly associated with below-average rainfall in Central America and the Caribbean, will continue through December. NMME, ECMWF, and IRI forecasts covering September to November also suggest rainfall in eastern Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Honduras will be below average. In addition, household access to seeds and inputs will likely be constrained by below-average income and production from the ongoing *Primera/Printemps* season. As a result, many areas are likely to have below-average production for a second consecutive season. Overall, annual crop production among small-scale producers could be up to 75 percent less than usual.

Although harvests in late 2015 may temporarily improve food security outcomes, an early exhaustion of food stocks, below-average labour income, increased market dependence, and earlier than usual increases in staple food prices are likely to reduce poor households' purchasing power and lead to an early and more severe 2016 lean season. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is likely during the 2015/16 consumption year in the dry area in western and eastern Guatemala, southern and western Honduras, eastern and western El Salvador, northern and central Nicaragua, and northern and southern Haiti. If both the *Primera* and *Postrera* seasons perform poorly, the number of people in need of emergency

food assistance in 2016 is likely to be greater than current estimates, particularly as planned food assistance programming ends in Guatemala after August and September.

Current Crisis (IPC Phase 3) populations require urgent assistance to mitigate food consumption gaps. Continued monitoring will be required in order to evaluate *Postrema/ Autumn* seasonal progress, and preparation should be made for assistance delivery in anticipation of deteriorating food security outcomes. This scenario would likely change if *Postrema/Autumn* seasonal performance prospects improve. Source: <http://www.fews.net/central-america-and-caribbean/alert/july-2015>

ANNEX 3

Links to media reports available to date:

http://www.marn.gob.sv/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=3341%fenomeno-de-el-nino-seguira-impactando&catid=1%noticias-ciudadano&Itemid=77

<http://www.laprensagrafica.com/2015/07/23/marn-espera-deficit-de-lluvia-de-agosto-a-octubre-por-el-nio>

<http://www.elsalvador.com/articulo/nacional/ambiente-preve-que-continuara-sequia-pais-82480>

http://www.elsalvador.com/mwedh/nota/nota_completa.asp?idCat=47654&idArt=9810466

<http://www.laprensagrafica.com/2015/07/16/sequia-reduce-las-perspectivas-de-crecimiento>

<http://www.laprensagrafica.com/2015/07/16/ganaderos-sufren-impacto-de-la-sequia>

http://www.elsalvador.com/mwedh/nota/nota_completa.asp?idCat=47861&idArt=9806833

http://www.elsalvador.com/mwedh/nota/nota_completa.asp?idCat=47861&idArt=9806889

<http://www.laprensagrafica.com/2015/07/15/preven-un-nuevo-periodo-sin-lluvias-a-partir-del-25-de-julio>

<http://www.laprensagrafica.com/2015/07/15/ganaderos-de-morazan-estan-desesperados-por-la-sequia>

<http://www.laprensagrafica.com/2015/07/15/descenso-del-rio-san-lucas-afecta-cultivos-de-maiz>

http://www.elsalvador.com/mwedh/nota/nota_completa.asp?idCat=47861&idArt=9804209

http://www.elsalvador.com/mwedh/nota/nota_completa.asp?idCat=47862&idArt=9803668

<http://www.laprensagrafica.com/2015/07/14/piden-restringir-uso-de-agua-por-sequia>

<http://www.laprensagrafica.com/2015/07/14/cambian-cultivos-de-cafe-para-sembrar-maiz>

http://www.elsalvador.com/mwedh/nota/nota_completa.asp?idCat=47862&idArt=9801135

<http://www.laprensagrafica.com/2015/07/13/el-84-del-parque-cafetalero-esta-en-riesgo>

http://www.elsalvador.com/mwedh/nota/nota_completa.asp?idCat=47861&idArt=9793908

<http://www.laprensagrafica.com/2015/07/10/sequia-llevaria-a-una-declaratoria-de-emergencia>

<http://www.laprensagrafica.com/2015/07/10/falta-de-lluvias-ya-provoco-dao-irreversible-al-cafe-1>

<http://www.laprensagrafica.com/2015/07/09/riesgo-de-mas-dengue-y-chik-por-calor>

http://www.elsalvador.com/mwedh/nota/nota_completa.asp?idCat=47861&idArt=9790163

http://www.elsalvador.com/mwedh/nota/nota_completa.asp?idCat=47673&idArt=9789900

http://www.elsalvador.com/mwedh/nota/nota_completa.asp?idCat=47862&idArt=9787496

http://www.elsalvador.com/mwedh/nota/nota_completa.asp?idCat=47861&idArt=9788336

<http://www.laprensagrafica.com/2015/07/08/se-agudiza-impacto-de-sequia-en-el-pais>

The Salvadorean Red Cross Society's website is: <http://www.cruzrojasal.org.sv/>

DREF OPERATION

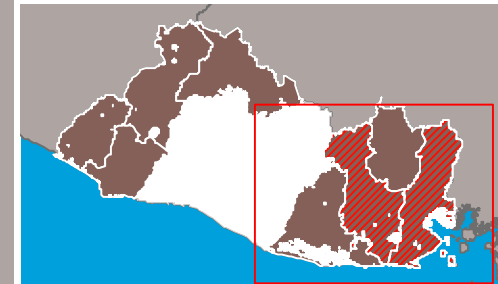
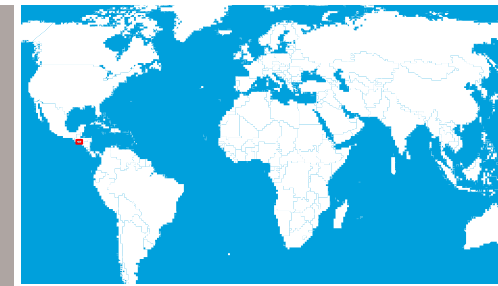
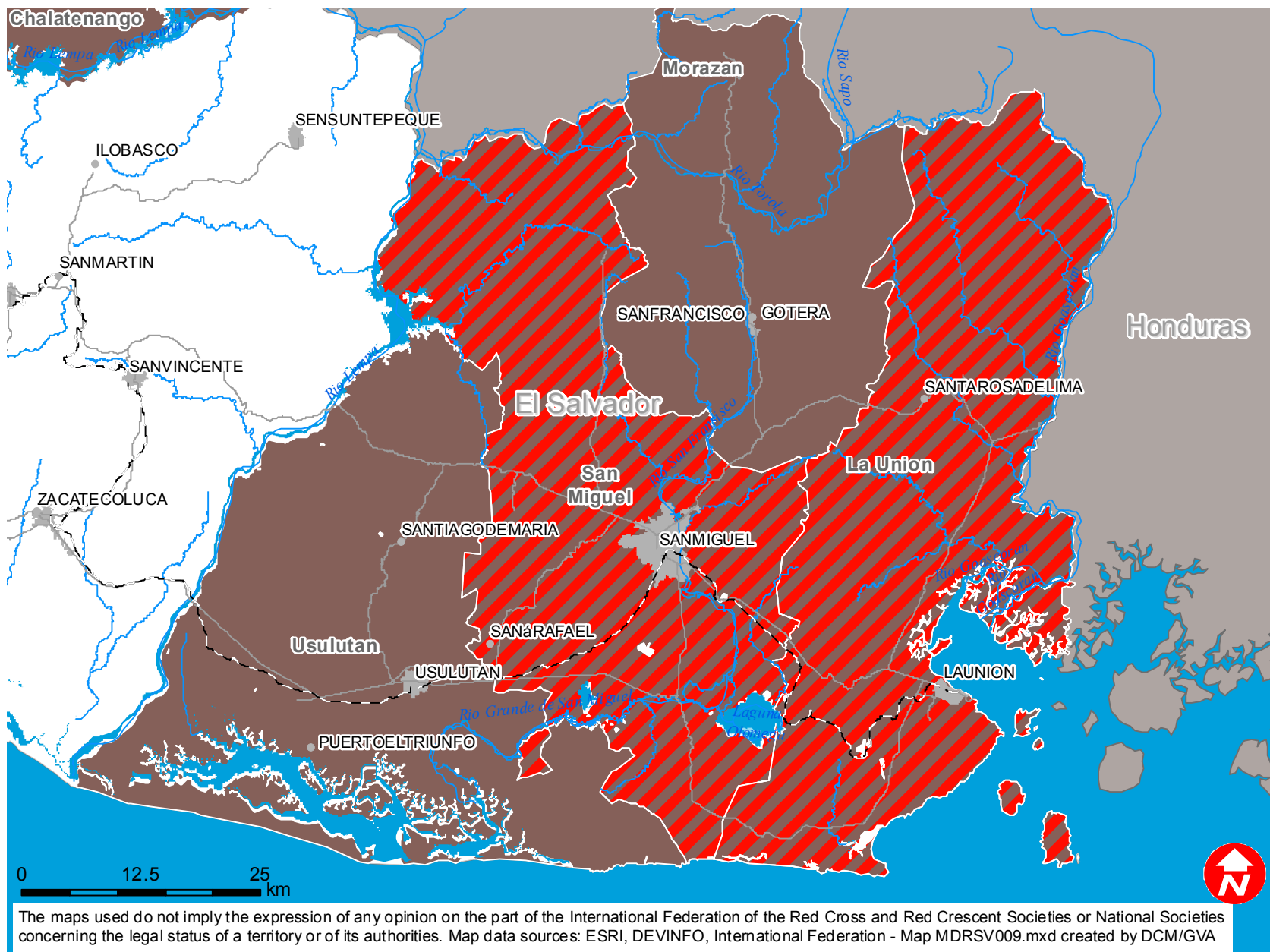
MDRSV009 - El Salvador Drought

27/08/2015

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	0
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	0
Food	164,043
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	39,136
Medical & First Aid	0
Teaching Materials	4,248
Ustensils & Tools	0
Other Supplies & Services	0
Cash Disbursements	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	207,427
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0
Storage, Warehousing	488
Distribution & Monitoring	0
Transport & Vehicle Costs	9,325
Logistics Services	4,999
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	14,813
International Staff	14,647
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	10,839
Volunteers	12,108
Other Staff Benefits	0
Total PERSONNEL	37,593
Consultants	2,929
Professional Fees	0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	2,929
Workshops & Training	1,172
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	1,172
Travel	3,808
Information & Public Relations	1,269
Office Costs	976
Communications	2,090
Financial Charges	586
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	8,729
Partner National Societies	0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0
Programme and Services Support Recovery	17,723
Total INDIRECT COSTS	17,723
TOTAL BUDGET	290,386



El Salvador: Droughts



- Affected departments
- Targeted departments
- Urban area
- Main roads
- Railroad