

El Salvador



2011

**FLASH APPEAL
REVISION**





SAMPLE OF ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

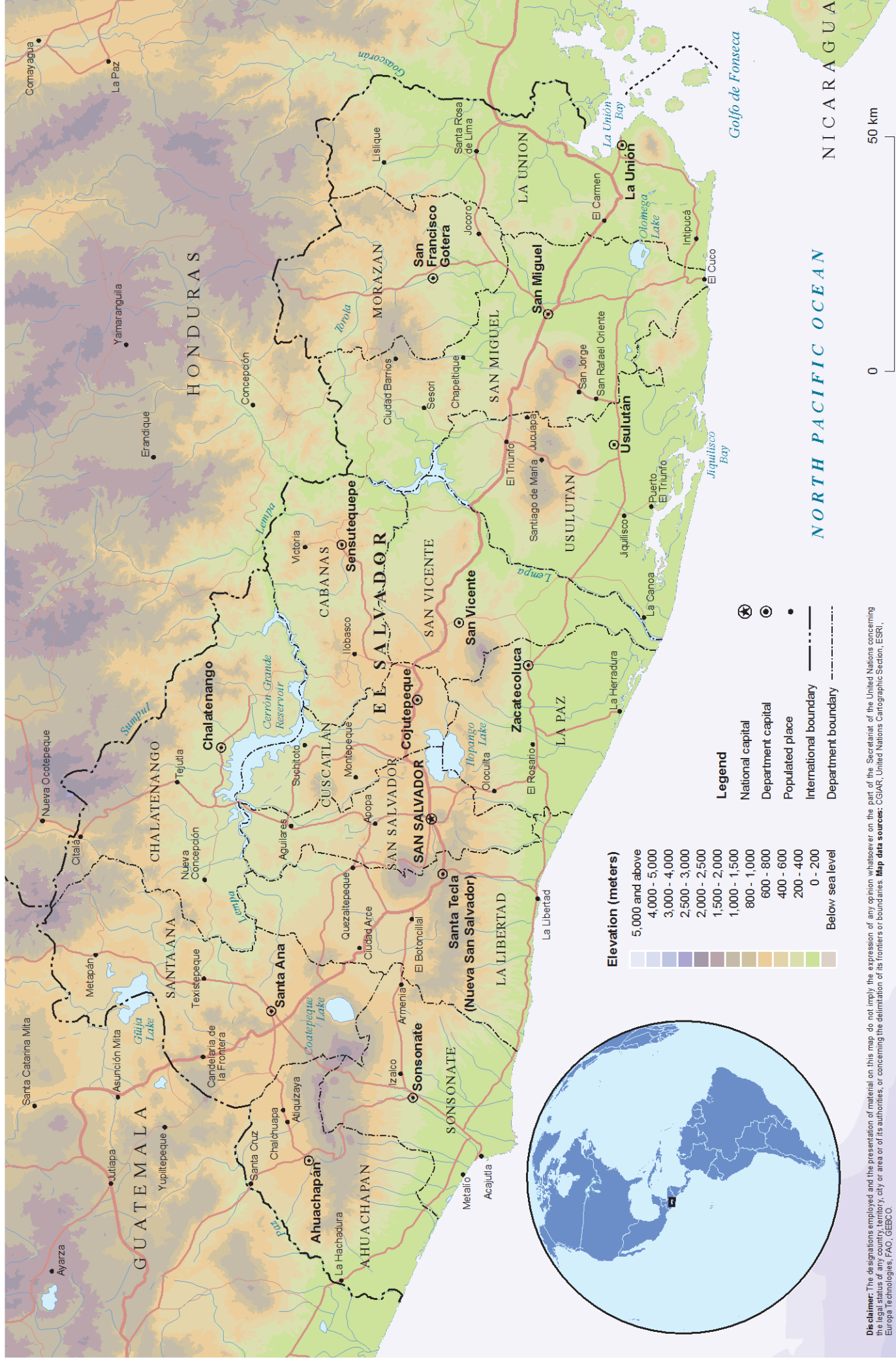
ACF	Fundación Seraphim	MACCA	UNAIDS	ACF
ACTED	Handicap International	Medair	UNDP	ACTED
ADRA	HELP	NPA	UNESCO	ADRA
AVSI	IMC	NRC	UNFPA	AVSI
CARE	INTERSOS	OCHA	UN-HABITAT	CARE
CARITAS	IOM	OHCHR	UNHCR	CARITAS
CRS	IRC	Oxfam America	UNICEF	CRS
CWS	IRIN	Première	WFP	CWS
DRC	Islamic Relief Worldwide	PAHO (WHO)	WHO	DRC
FAO	LWF	Save the Children	World Vision International	FAO
		Solidarités		

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
	TABLE I: REQUIREMENTS PER CLUSTER	3
	TABLE II: REQUIREMENTS PER ORGANIZATION.....	4
2.	CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES	5
2.1	CONTEXT AND RESPONSE TO DATE	5
2.2	HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES AND NEEDS ANALYSIS	12
	1. <i>Collective Centres and Camp Management and Shelters & NFIs</i>	12
	2. <i>Water and Sanitation</i>	13
	3. <i>Food Assistance</i>	14
	4. <i>Health</i>	14
	5. <i>Agriculture</i>	15
	6. <i>Education</i>	16
	7. <i>Protection</i>	16
	8. <i>Early Recovery</i>	17
2.3	SCENARIOS	18
3.	RESPONSE PLANS	19
3.1	STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE.....	19
3.2.	CLUSTER RESPONSE PLAN.....	21
	3.2.1. <i>CCCM and SHELTER & NFI</i>	21
	3.2.2. <i>WATER, SANITATION AND HEALTH (WASH)</i>	23
	3.2.3 <i>FOOD ASSISTANCE</i>	24
	3.2.4 <i>HEALTH</i>	26
	3.2.5 <i>AGRICULTURE</i>	27
	3.2.6 <i>EDUCATION</i>	28
	3.2.7 <i>PROTECTION AND SECURITY</i>	29
	3.2.8 <i>EARLY RECOVERY</i>	31
4.	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.....	32
ANNEX I.	LIST OF PROJECTS	34
	TABLE III: LIST OF APPEAL PROJECTS (GROUPED BY CLUSTER), WITH FUNDING STATUS OF EACH	34
	TABLE IV: TOTAL FUNDING TO DATE PER DONOR TO PROJECTS LISTED IN THE APPEAL.....	38
	TABLE VI: TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO DATE PER DONOR (APPEAL PLUS OTHER)*	39
	TABLE VII: HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO DATE PER DONOR TO PROJECTS NOT LISTED IN THE APPEAL	40
ANNEX II.	IFRC PRELIMINARY EMERGENCY APPEAL.....	41
ANNEX III.	ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	52

Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>.

Full project details can be viewed, downloaded and printed from www.reliefweb.int/fts.



Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. **Map data sources:** CGIAR, United Nations Cartographic Section, ESRU, Europa Technologies, FAO, GEBCO.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The arrival of Tropical Depression 12E in El Salvador on 10 October 2011 brought unprecedented heavy rainfall, accumulating more rain than Hurricane Mitch in 1998, and exceeding rain levels registered in the last 50 years. Due to the persistence of the storm, two low-pressure systems were generated, leading to torrential rains for more than ten days, causing severe flooding and landslides in 181 municipalities of most of the country's 14 departments, affecting more than 500,000 people and flooding 2,000 km², equivalent to 10% of the country.

This record-breaking rainfall levels caused all of the nation's dams to reach their maximum capacity levels, thus triggering a rise in the discharge volume to 9,000 cubic metres per second, further flooding populated zones and crops downstream, similar to what occurred with the devastating Hurricane Mitch in 1998. Data from the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources shows that the levels of rainfall between 10 and 18 October reached 1,500 millimetres. El Salvador's historical annual average rainfalls are 1,800mm. With 2,378 mm due to the DT12E, 2011 in El Salvador is the second highest rainfall year.

Due to the extent and magnitude of the impact, as well as the severe damage caused by rains in agricultural areas and infrastructure, El Salvador now faces one of the greatest disasters in its history.

According to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, damages and losses are estimated at over \$840 million, equivalent to almost 4% of the gross domestic product. This figure takes into account around \$362 million of damages to assets and around \$ 478 million of losses due to the reduction of economic activity, including production losses and higher service costs. Sectors most affected are agriculture, road infrastructure, housing and social infrastructure (health and education).

The consolidated report of damages and losses closed with 35 people dead, 59,854 people evacuated, 54,903 people in emergency shelter, a total of 669 collective centres were open during the emergency, in nine of the 14 departments of the country. Estimated flooded homes total 20,000, as well as 10,186 water wells, which 1,163 were destroyed and 9,082 damaged; at least 165,000 people will require food assistance and over 265,000 small holders who have lost part of their food crops will face serious livelihood challenges in the coming months. A total of 3,592 families require urgent intervention to provide them safer temporary shelter or repairing kits. To date only the families that have nowhere to go are still hosted in eight collective camps.

Although the Government of El Salvador has quickly and effectively responded to the evolving emergency and swift support action has been ensured by national, municipal and community-based authorities, thus averting greater loss of life, there are still significant humanitarian gaps and needs in the response that this appeal seeks to meet. This Flash Appeal aims to solicit and mobilize from the international community additional and complementary support to the Government's effort of maintaining basic standards of humanitarian aid, to effectively targeting the most immediate humanitarian needs and most vulnerable sectors of the affected population.

Since the launch of the Flash Appeal, the appealing agencies have focused on coordinating the response of the humanitarian community through the activation of Clusters (Agriculture, Collective Centres and Shelters & Non-Food Items, Education, Food Assistance, Health, Protection and Water and Sanitation and

Revised Flash Appeal for El Salvador: Key parameters	
Duration	October – April 2011
Affected population	500,000 people affected
Areas targeted by Flash Appeal	Flood-affected regions along the coastline and the volcanic chain, the east and centre of the country
Key sectors for response	Shelter, Food Assistance, WASH, Health, Agriculture, Education, Protection, Early Recovery
Key target beneficiaries (approximate figures)	125,223 for food 250,000 for health 29,355 for agriculture 304,238 for education 24,379 for protection 10,335 for shelter 50,000 for WASH
Total funding requested	Funding requested per beneficiary
\$14,781,209	Approximately \$49

Hygiene). Despite shortage of funding, projects have been successfully implemented and assistance has been provided to the affected population.

Since the beginning of the disaster, a nationwide coordinated effort has been underway. Through the participating humanitarian actors in the country, the support and cooperation of the international community, and the active involvement of communities’ municipal-level, the most effective path from emergency relief to recovery and reconstruction is ensured. All projects presented in this revised Flash Appeal maintain a coordinated approach, ensuring synergies and complementarities as well as economies of scale, with the active participation of all stakeholders.

This Flash Appeal also aims to provide focused and integral support to the affected population in ways that contribute to settling the foundation for sustainable recovery and reconstruction, which government authorities have already started to plan. All actions outlined in this Flash Appeal will be carried out through well-managed coordination between sectors and humanitarian actors, who will assume responsibility for the effective delivery of humanitarian response.

Based on the rapidly evolving context, current priorities and recent assessments by the Government of El Salvador, the UN system, the International Organization for Migration and the international humanitarian community, including non-governmental organizations and International Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement, the revised Flash Appeal seeks \$¹14,781,209 to continue to support El Salvador in addressing emergency relief and early recovery (ER) strategies and responses. The revised appeal continues with its initial “filling the gap” approach so that what is requested of the international community only addresses needs not covered by the Government.

With \$4.8 million in funding for the appeal so far, this still leaves \$9.9 million to be raised. The Humanitarian Country Team has defined the proposed projects which reflect priority interventions to be implemented through the eight Clusters activated: Shelter, Food Assistance, WASH, Health, Education, Protection and Agriculture as well as, the lately activated, ER Cluster.

ER support is targeted at the development of an ER framework to be supportive of the Government of El Salvador rehabilitation and reconstruction strategy and does not entail funding being required through the Flash Appeal, but rather support El Salvador in adopting an ER approach and address immediate recovery requirements, building on emergency relief investments and responses. This revised Flash Appeal has a planning and budgeting horizon ending April 2011.

Basic humanitarian and development indicators for El Salvador

➤ Population	6.2 million
➤ Under-five mortality	19 p/1,000
➤ Life expectancy	72 years
➤ Prevalence of undernourishment in total population	8.6%
➤ Gross national income per capita	\$3,370 (UNICEF MICS 2009)
➤ Percentage age of population living on less than \$1.25 per day	25.8 % (UNDP HDR 2009)
➤ Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	13.0% (WHO/UNICEF JMP 2010)
➤ Proportion of population without access to basic sanitation	13% (WHO/UNICEF JMP 2010)
➤ UNDP HDR 2009 Development Index score	90/162 (middle HDI)

¹ All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. Funding for this plan should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@un.org), which will display its requirements and funding on the current appeals page.

Table I: Requirements per cluster

El Salvador Flash Appeal - October 2011
as of 6 December 2011
<http://fts.unocha.org>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Cluster	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
AGRICULTURE	2,771,400	1,487,740	-	1,487,740	0%	-
EDUCATION	1,256,612	996,161	276,316	719,845	28%	-
FOOD ASSISTANCE	4,617,272	5,054,150	2,598,040	2,456,110	51%	-
HEALTH	1,177,769	1,264,572	535,419	729,153	42%	-
PROTECTION and SECURITY	984,266	825,915	320,300	505,615	39%	-
SHELTER	2,755,000	3,255,028	567,036	2,687,992	17%	-
WATER, SANITATION and HEALTH	2,201,893	1,897,643	576,408	1,321,235	30%	-
Grand Total	15,764,212	14,781,209	4,873,519	9,907,690	33%	-

NOTE: "Funding" means contributions + commitments + carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 6 December 2011. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

Table II: Requirements per organization

El Salvador Flash Appeal - October 2011
as of 6 December 2011
<http://fts.unocha.org>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Appealing organization	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
CARE El Salvador	125,000	125,000	-	125,000	0%	-
CRS	200,000	132,530	-	132,530	0%	-
FAO	915,400	612,400	-	612,400	0%	-
Fundación Seraphim	171,142	171,142	-	171,142	0%	-
IOM	1,700,000	616,674	303,950	312,724	49%	-
LWF	350,000	236,810	-	236,810	0%	-
Oxfam America	1,144,577	472,735	-	472,735	0%	-
PAHO (WHO)	1,556,000	1,656,000	594,195	1,061,805	36%	-
Plan	611,345	591,895	-	591,895	0%	-
SC	352,763	305,174	-	305,174	0%	-
UNDP	1,000,000	863,354	-	863,354	0%	-
UNFPA	226,769	213,572	113,976	99,596	53%	-
UN-HABITAT	-	920,000	-	920,000	0%	-
UNICEF	2,162,606	1,837,400	1,263,358	574,042	69%	-
WFP	3,688,600	4,301,200	2,598,040	1,703,160	60%	-
WVI (El Salvador)	1,560,010	1,725,323	-	1,725,323	0%	-
Grand Total	15,764,212	14,781,209	4,873,519	9,907,690	33%	-

NOTE: "Funding" means contributions + commitments + carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 6 December 2011. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

2.1 CONTEXT AND RESPONSE TO DATE

The arrival of Tropical Depression 12E in El Salvador on 10 October 2011 brought unprecedented heavy rainfall, especially along the coastline and the volcanic chain, in the east and centre of the country. The persistence of the storm generated two low-pressure systems, leading to torrential rains for more than ten days in El Salvador, causing severe flooding and 879 landslides in most of the country's 14 departments. The most affected areas are known to be amongst the most vulnerable in the country to this type of natural phenomenon.

Notwithstanding this being a tropical depression, the lowest category of storms, TD 12E has created devastation throughout the country and is considered the worst disaster in the history of El Salvador which, incidentally, is the smallest and most densely populated country of Central America. Data from the Ministry of Environment and natural Resources (MARN) indicates that the levels of rainfall between October 10 and 18 reached 1,500 mms, surpassing that of Mitch (861 millimetre/mm) and Stan (766 mm). The record-breaking rainfall levels quickly led to maximum capacity levels in all of the nation's dams. This, in turn, caused a rise in the discharge volume to 9,000 cubic metres per second, further flooding populated zones and crops downstream. The amount of water received in ten days corresponds to the annual average rainfall.

DAMAGES	HURRICANE MITCH 1998	T. STORM IDA 2009	T. STORM AGATHA 2010	T. DEPRESSION 12E October 2011
Dead people	240	198	12	35
Affected people	843,000	122,000	120,000	500,000
Hosted in collective centres	55,000	4,200	14,800	56,000
Maximum average rainfall	861 mm	483 mm	672 mm	1,513 mm
National average rainfall	472 mm	248 mm	274 mm	747 mm
Damages and loses	\$388.1 million 2.3% gross domestic product (GDP)	\$314.8 million 1.4% GDP	\$112.1 million 0.5% GDP	\$840 million 4% GDP
Affected territory	East of the country 40% of territory	Central region	Eastern and coastal zone	Damage in 181 municipalities, 70% of the country
Damaged and risk household	10,372	2,350	8,272	8,118
Road infrastructure	60% of total	132 damaged roads	61 damaged roads	40% of total
Damaged school	405	111	378	947
Damaged health infrastructure	20	28	20	19 hospitals 238 community health centres
Damages in agriculture	112 million	27.5 million	11 million	105.3 million

Source: Assessment of damage and losses in El Salvador, DT12E, Government of El Salvador and Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

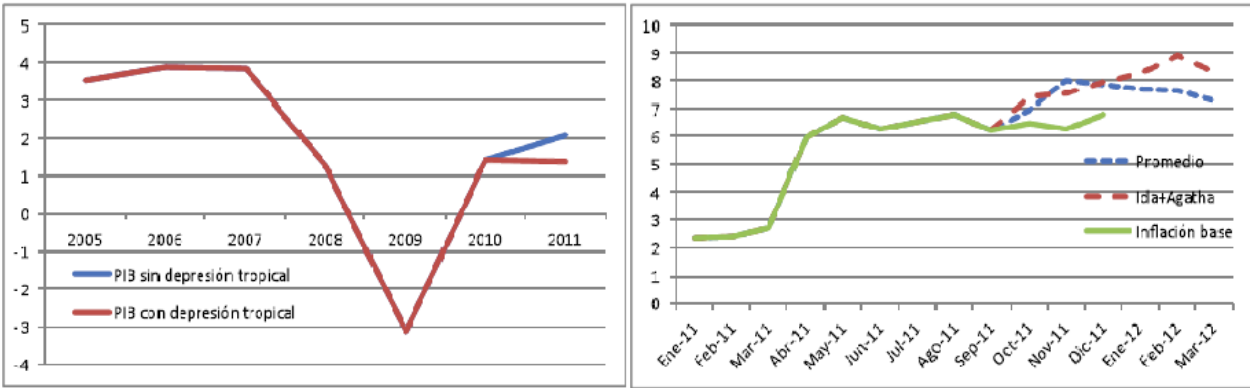
On October 14, the President of the Republic, Mauricio Funes declared a national emergency through Decree No. 153; State of Public Calamity and Disaster through Decree No. 887 and also the National Assembly decreed State of Public Calamity and Disaster for Ahuachapán, La Paz and Usulután departments. On October 19 President Funes and the Permanent Mission of El Salvador to the United Nations (UN) Office in Geneva officially requested international humanitarian assistance.

The Assessment of damages and loses as well as needs carried out by the Government, with support from ECLAC estimate that 500,000 people were adversely affected by DT12. Thirty five people died

and 59,854 people have been evacuated in 669 emergency shelters. The rains affected 181 municipalities - 70% of the total in the country. Flooded homes total some 20,000 at present, although this figure might increase now that access to certain areas has improved with the reduction of rainfall. However, there are still infrastructure damage that hampers the access to affected areas as many roads are blocked by debris or isolated by flooding and landslides. The Government of El Salvador estimates the flooded area at 2,000 km², equivalent to 10% of the country.

According to ECLAC, the sum of direct and indirect damages caused by depression 12E are estimated at over \$840 million, equivalent to almost 4% of the GDP. The sum of direct and indirect damage caused by depression 12E could reach up to 5% of GDP, of which 43% (about \$362 million) corresponds to direct damage and the remaining 54% (about \$478 million) to indirect damage, which will have a significant adverse effect on economic growth due to the reduction of economic activity, including production losses and higher service costs. Sectors most affected are agriculture, road infrastructure, housing and social infrastructure (health and education).

Impact of DT 12 on GDP and Inflation



Source: Assessment of damage and losses in El Salvador, DT12E, Government of El Salvador and

As with Hurricane Mitch, the worst-affected economic sector is Agriculture, with a severe impact on food security, nutrition and the local economy in the affected communities, followed by trade and infrastructure (transport and communications, energy and water and sewerage) and social sectors (Housing, Health and Education). In one of the highest risk countries in Latin America due the socio-economic and physical vulnerability, where 88.7% of the territory is considered at risk of disaster, and 95.4% of the population is at risk, this event comes at a very critical moment for the country. At the time of the disaster, El Salvador was already struggling with budget deficit, high unemployment (especially amongst youth) and epidemic violence levels. Hence in the medium term, it is very likely that the effects of tropical depression 12E will further exacerbate an already precarious social and economic situation.

According to the initial estimates obtained from a community level needs assessment, carried out by the World Food Programme (WFP), in coordination with partner non-governmental organizations (NGOs), 30% of the affected population require emergency food assistance. WFP estimates that 165,000 people, out of the 500,000 people considered as affected by the latest governmental-ECLAC disaster damage evaluation report, will require food assistance over the coming months.

In addition, the monitoring carried out by International Organization for Migration (IOM) in consultation with local government, revealed that after the emergency, in a span of four days approximately 48,000 people returned to their households, most of them in precarious conditions in terms of housing, basic sanitation, food security, health and protection. To date only the families that have nowhere to go are still hosted in eight collective camps, all of them in La Libertad.

In agriculture, the most flood-affected families depend on subsistence agriculture or are agricultural workers in commercial plantations that have been affected. Small subsistence farmers have lost completely or partially their means of production (seeds, basic farming tools, animals etc.), and have

no food reserves to cover their basic food needs. They have no economic means to purchase new equipment and supplies for the next planting season (November-December) so as to immediately restore food production.

In El Salvador, which is one of the Latin American countries most affected by the global economic crisis, the macro-economic indicators show that the global financial crisis is eroding advances in poverty reduction, employment levels, and progress of other Millennium Development Goals and targets. In 2009, real GDP decreased by 3.3%. The slower growth of economic activity affected the productivity of many business and employment. More than 30,000 formal jobs were lost, and despite the fact that the unemployment rate did not change significantly, informal employment, as well as under-employment, have increased considerably, with its attendant insecurity and lack of guarantees regarding minimum wage and social protection. Before the global economic crisis, remittances represented 18% of the GDP and were received by 25% of Salvadoran households, had decreased by 9.9% in 2009. In nominal terms, the reduction of remittances represented a loss of \$323 million to the national economy. Government tax income for 2009 was 11% lower than in 2008. The fiscal deficit for 2009 was 5.4% of 2009 GDP. The impact of this national disaster will most likely obligate the Government to redirect scarce national resources to emergency action, recovery and reconstruction, away from long-term economic development.

33% of the population lacks acceptable housing. This situation is especially common in urban areas, where 36% of urban dwellings are classified as precarious, in part due to the rapid and unplanned urbanization over the last two decades. High levels of deforestation, which have led to the reduction of the nation's natural forest cover to 2%, also contribute to the country's vulnerability. Deforestation has induced progressive desertification, along with increased probability of mudslides and landslides, causing frequent disasters.

The Government created the National Committee of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (CNRR), which is integrated by the Ministers of Public Works, Agriculture and Livestock, Education, Health, Finance, Environment and Natural Resources, State, Tourism, Economy, and the Vice-Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, with the objective of planning resource use in the rehabilitation and reconstruction phase.

UN agencies, IOM, the International Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement and NGOs have been working closely to support and complement the Government's efforts to respond to this emergency.

Key facts and figures of response to date in El Salvador

Sector	Response
Food Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP has distributed 24.32 MTs of fortified biscuits to 4,278 families, approximately 81,000 daily rations. • WFP has distributed 62 MTs of fortified biscuits to 47,000 people (with three to five day family rations).
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) gave support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MoA&L) to carry out the sectorial damages assessment and supporting the affected local farmers. • FAO, in cooperation with stakeholders, are working in projects for the recovery of production capacity of live hoods of small farmers' families. • The emergency grant of FAO (\$500,000) is activated for financing the restore of food production in the coastal zone to benefit 3,200 families. The Government of Brazil is supporting FAO with a \$100,000 project for distribution of basic tools to 1,500 families. • The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) reoriented emergency projects (\$800,000), managed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
Health & Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) has supported national authorities with medical items and medicines. • A team of PAHO and the Ministry of Health (MINSAL) are developing assessments in damaged health centres. • Two United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) mobile health centres are supporting people in shelters.
Logistics & Telecommunications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP has donated telecom equipment to national authorities in order to facilitate civil protection related communication and coordination.
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government installed the Inter-sectoral Protection Board, led by Secretariat of Social Inclusion (SIS) and Salvadoran Institute for Integral Development of Children and Adolescents (ISNA), with the participation of the General Attorney's Office, MINSAL and some NGOs like Intervida, Plan, World Vision International (WVI), Save the Children (SC), with the technical support of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). • By request of the Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women (ISDEMU), the methodology called "carousel" will be implemented in communities with returnee population.
Collective Centres and Camp Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IOM in coordination with the Vice-Ministry of Housing and local NGOs organized a joint coordination plan to care for the population in collective centres and ensure prompt return to their homes. • UNICEF has collected and organized information of schools used as emergency collective centres. • UNFPA has supported camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) coordination structure with technical resource for the process, analysis and systematization of information to the attention of people in collective centres.

Sector	Response
Shelter & NFIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the prompt return of the families from collective centres, the Government requested coordination support in the Shelter Sector. The coordination mechanism in shelter has been integrated under the “Mesa Sectorial” led by Housing Vice-Ministry and co-led by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), as convener of the Shelter Cluster, in collaboration with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN HABITAT). • In view of the rapid decrease of collective centres and increased individual shelter needs, and the fact that most CCCM and Shelter partners are collaborating, it was decided to gradually merge the CCCM and the Shelter Cluster responsibilities into the shelter coordination mechanism under IFRC leadership. • Funds were focused on collective centres serving as base where families can stay until shelter solutions are found. Once the water level went down, population returned unsafely to their houses so allocation of funds was redefined after particular assessments indicated shelter needs, not initially covered. Activities such as non-food item (NFI) distributions, temporary and transitional housing projects as well as house repairing kits within the most vulnerable families will be included. • IFRC allocated 191,129 CHF (\$207,523) from Disaster Emergency Fund (DREF) to Salvadoran Red Cross Society (SRCS) to start operations and launched a preliminary emergency appeal on 21 October revised on 4 November seeking 1,054,611 CHF (\$1,145,072) in cash and in kind or services to support SRCS to assist 2,000 families (10,000 people) for nine months. In addition, the IFRC is soliciting 42,029 CHF (\$45,634) to cover the cost of the Shelter Sector coordination. • IOM has mobilized two assessment teams to collect data in the shelters located in the Department of Usulután. The team also evaluated the housing situation in this department. • Shelter partners, in associations with local governments, plan to attend individual shelter needs for the most vulnerable communities.
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water supply to shelters distribution using tanks, bottled water, chlorination. • Monitoring and evaluation of damage in affected areas. • Distribution of equipment, supplies and biological waste management. • UNFPA has supported ISDEMU with 3,000 hygiene kits and organized women networks with another 2,000. • Government of Canada is financing water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) projects through Oxfam Canada, and Government of Finland is funding UNICEF’s interventions in the Flash Appeal frame. PAHO interventions funding by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

Sector	Response
Early Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government created the CNRR, with the objective of planning resource use in the rehabilitation and reconstruction phase. • UNDP has mobilized support from technical assistance and financing from BCPR-UNDP for an amount of \$100,000. • Early Recovery (ER) Cluster has been activated. • With the technical support from UNDP, political action has been put to focus the leader agency of the government National Committee of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (CNRR), on early recovery. • Assistance is being directed in order to make across the board ER within the clusters. • Strategic framework of ER and transition to development is being formulated with government agencies and clusters network. • The evaluation of necessities for ER with emphasis in governance and livelihoods is being undertaken.
Government actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall leadership of the humanitarian and civil protection response. • Water supply to shelters distribution using tanks, bottled water, chlorination. • Assessment of damage in the affected areas by teams from the MINSAL (health promoters). • Community education and information for prevention of disease by ingesting unsafe water. • Fumigation in shelters and affected areas and animal control. • Solid waste management in shelters. • Debris management in affected areas. • Government's authorities have acted in cases of rights violations when they have been detected in collective centres.

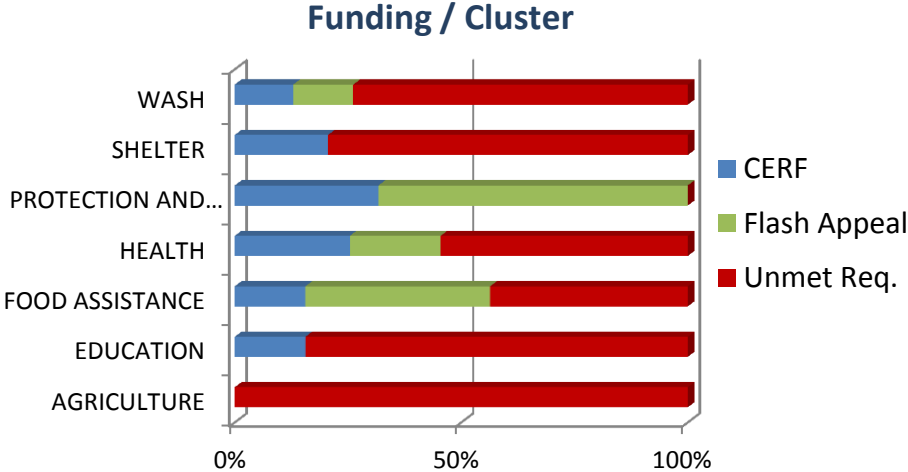
The initial Flash Appeal, launched in October 2011, requested \$15,764,212. This revision reduces the requirements to \$14,781,209. As of 6 December 2011, the Flash Appeal is 33% funded (\$4,873,519). The CERF contributed \$2,193,402 and \$2,680,117 has been donated to appealing organizations that jointly developed the Flash Appeal.

CLUSTER	Requirements/Commitments and Pledges per Cluster			Revised Requirements (\$)	Unmet Requirements (\$)
	CERF (\$)	Flash Appeal (\$)	Funding (\$)		
Agriculture	0	0	0	1,487,740	1,487,740
Education	196,110	80,206	276,316	996,161	719,845
Food	719,896	1,878,144	2,598,040	5,054,150	2,456,110
Health	299,217	236,202	535,419	1,264,572	729,153
Protection	127,105	193,195	320,300	825,915	505,615
Shelter	567,036	0	567,036	3,255,028	2,687,992
WASH	284,038	292,370	576,408	1,897,643	1,321,235
Total	2,193,402	2,680,117	4,873,519	14,781,209	9,907,690

In addition to the necessary humanitarian actions presented in this revised Flash Appeal, according to the Government of El Salvador, \$1,800 million is needed to recover the country from the impact left by tropical depression 12E. As part of its response, the National Commission of Civil Protection has allocated \$6,364,477 of Government funds to secure immediate and short-term response at national and local level.

Other on-going humanitarian responses to the crisis

So far the total amount of donations (in cash and in kind) to the emergency in El Salvador reaches \$4,823,084 from Japan, Luxembourg, the United States of America, Sweden, Germany, France, Canada, European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) and the IFRC-DREF. For ease of reference refer to the Financial Tracking System/FTS (<http://fts.unocha.org>)



2.2 HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

1. Collective Centres and Camp Management and Shelters & NFIs

Collective Centres and Camp Management

After the emergency 59,854 people from 160 communities were evacuated, at least 55,000 were moved from their homes to the collective centres, and an uncertain number were hosted by families and friends (3,873 people were evacuated but were not hosted in collective centres). In line with the humanitarian response priorities, an integrated package of assistance was provided to support the Government in meeting all the requirements traditionally associated with collective centres.

Due to normalization of the weather, influenced by a cold front, the situation evolved into an intense return process for the majority. According to monitoring carried out by IOM in consultation with local government, in a span of four days approximately 48,000 people returned to their households, and only the families that have nowhere to go are still hosted in eight collective camps.

As part of the attention for this latter group, IOM has implemented a weekly monitoring system which allows monitoring the humanitarian needs of the population (WASH, humanitarian assistance, health, protection and education), generating statistics according to age group, physical condition and infrastructure of the collective centres while seeking viable options for a safe return. Humanitarian assistance provided by the central and municipal authorities, in many cases supplemented by NGOs and other organizations, is being provided with efficiency, a situation that gives security and stability to the families. Also, the presence of the MoH in the collective centres is noteworthy.

Shelters & NFIs

Returning families are facing hazardous living conditions, such as structural damages, contaminated water, and where children are mainly vulnerable. Actions to cover proper shelter needs have therefore been recently enhanced to ensure safer living conditions.

According to a detailed technical assessment conducted by the Vice-Ministry of Housing regarding the impact of the floods and landslides, the rehabilitation and/or risks analysis for 8,003 and its subsequent relocation or adaptation, and shelter provision for near 653 families will be required.

Nevertheless, this assessment is based on preliminary figures provided by local authorities that unfortunately misunderstood basic criteria to classify affected, partially damaged and at risk households. In that sense, the Government is reviewing this information at the field level through technical teams in order to corroborate and verify damages reported by cluster partners in the shelter coordination framework. Adding this assessment figures, the community-level needs assessment carried out by WFP and Shelter partners reveals that 1,193 houses has been reported destroyed and 9,082 damaged.

The lack of specialized assessments related to risks, damages, tenure and property constrains the design and implementation of actions focused on the particular family needs, and becomes one of the major gaps for an appropriate shelter response. Some considerations in this respect, suggest that damages and losses could be under-estimated, and that final figures may change once the detailed technical assessment is finished:

- 1- A preliminary analysis conducted to identify housing vulnerabilities, developed with the technical support of the shelter coordination team, reveals that more than 50% of households within the country are vulnerable to extreme weather conditions.
- 2- Ongoing evaluations indicate the absence of information in some affected areas. Cuscatlán, for example, has been highlighted by the shelter partners.

-
- 3- Shelter organizations have identified and assessed 3,592 families that require urgent intervention to provide them safer temporary shelter solutions or repairing kits. More assessments have been conducted but the process is not fast enough due to the lack of funding.
 - 4- At least 3,000 people are housed with friends or relatives. These families are excluded from the register kept by the National Civil Protection. As a result families are unable to obtain humanitarian or other types of support through the Government. This increased burden on the hosting families also results in unsanitary conditions.

Based on the above, the Shelter Cluster in coordination with the Vice-Ministry of Housing is planning a series of activities to fill the gaps with regard to missing information. In addition, the cluster partners are working to cover the most vulnerable families, focusing on families hosted in collective camps, but furthermore ensuring the safe return and upholding minimum standards for a decent life during the post-emergency. Interventions to cover the needs of an additional 2,594 families are pending due to lack of funds. Distributions of 998 repairing kits are or will be done in the upcoming days.

NFIs were distributed in collective centres and 3,000 families are going to be covered by UNICEF IOM, WV, National Coordinating Committee of Salvadoran Women (CONAMUS), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Plan International (PLAN) and Red Cross programmes. UNICEF will be supported by shelter partners at field level in identifying extremely vulnerable families. Additional distributions are needed. At least 1,000 families have been identified in El Balsamo micro-region and distributions are pending for funding.

The Vice-Ministry has requested the extension of the coordination support until at least the end of the year. While IFRC coordination is funded through the emergency appeal, additional funds are still needed to extend the coordination activities. Based on an agreement at global level between IFRC and UN HABITAT, the latter is submitting a project seeking \$60,000 for this purpose.

2. Water and Sanitation

Since the beginning of the emergency, many reports emerged regarding the contamination of water sources, thus prompting the General Director of Civil Protection to announce the implementation of a contingency plan for water pollution, through the provision of water purifiers and potabilization plants in the zones most affected by floods. The MINSAL Sub-Commission on Health and Sanitation has organized evaluation missions in the most affected departments to evaluate the water and sanitation situation. The result indicates 10,186 water wells affected, of which 1,163 were destroyed and 9,023 damaged; in addition to 28,862 latrines affected and 6,689 destroyed. Most of the wells, which have been checked by the national water authority, show high levels of contamination.

The shelter conditions are not ideal with shared sleeping and hygiene facilities that are generally in poor condition. Children under five have been mainly vulnerable due to inability to wash cloth diapers and poor nutrition. Deficient hygiene and high levels of humidity have also incremented the risk of Dengue and Leptospirosis. Safe water provision in flooded rural communities, kits for purification of water and waste-disposal for the population are still important requirements in many of the affected areas.

According to the damages assessment available at the time of finalizing this Flash Appeal, it is imperative to establish minimum sanitary conditions to prevent epidemics and outbreaks of diseases related to lack of safe water and adequate sanitation. The main humanitarian needs are to supply safe water, cleaning wells, promote hygiene behaviour, and provide sanitation facilities, and WASH in learning/child friendly spaces (CFS).

3. Food Assistance

According to initial estimates obtained from a community-level needs assessment carried out by WFP in coordination with NGO partners, 30% of affected people (mostly subsistence level farmers that have lost more than 50% of their harvest, or extremely poor households that have lost essential assets such as homes, or their main income source) will require emergency food assistance. Similarly the latest Comprehensive Vulnerability and Food Security study carried out by WFP in 2010-2011, confirms that a third of the population in affected departments and municipalities were already consuming a poor and insufficient diet, making these populations particularly vulnerable to the high levels of food insecurity that follow from this type of disaster. As a result WFP estimates that 165,000 people, out of the 500,000 people considered as affected by the latest governmental-ECLAC disaster damage evaluation report, will require food assistance over the coming months.

During the initial stage of the immediate response phase national authorities concentrated their food assistance efforts on the 55,000 people that were sheltered in collective centres (so called “albergues”) and requested the international community to provide assistance to isolated communities in flooded areas. As a result, WFP provided immediate relief through the distribution of 60 metric tons (MTs) of fortified biscuits (for a period of three to five days) to 47,000 people in these communities where affected populations were either unable or unwilling to evacuate to safer environments. The second stage of the immediate response phase, following the closure of most shelters, and the return of sheltered people to their affected communities, involves the distribution of a one month family food ration to 100,000 people. WFP also estimates that at least 50% of people attended under the previous immediate response phase will continue to require food assistance for an extra period of three months, under the immediate recovery phase. The government and NGOs are expected to complement WFP’s intervention, distributing their own emergency food assistance, in areas where WFP has no coverage.

4. Health

At the national level 201 health facilities have been affected, including 100 health units and 16 hospitals. Even if affected communities are able to access health services, flooding in clinics and hospitals have destroyed drug supplies and equipment and severely hampered the health network’s ability to provide adequate services during this emergency.

The Bajo Lempa lost connectivity to the health service network for 10 days, disrupting its ability to refer patients to hospitals. In total, 70% of the health network was affected. Medicines, medical records, bio-medical equipment and furniture were destroyed in five establishments, including a specialized health unit that serves high numbers of chronic renal patients in the area (meaning that around 250 critically-ill patients lost the continuity of their treatment). Structural damage at Jiquilisco Referral Hospital meant that surgical operations had to be suspended. MINSAL will be responsible for distributing medicines and medical supplies to patients suffering from chronic renal failure.

The hospital in Sonsonate is most affected, as are several major health units in flooded areas. The floods have disrupted sanitation and sterilization services in health centres. Furthermore, cases of Leptospirosis have also appeared in central coastal areas of the country. Food safety and pesticide toxicity are other areas where surveillance and control need to be urgently strengthened.

The Health Sector during the emergency is led by the national health inter-sectoral technical commission, comprising representatives from the public and private sector, civil organizations and international cooperation agencies, under the leadership of the MINSAL. Four sub-commissions have been organized with specific objectives and responsibilities including surveillance, medical care, mental health, communications, health promotion, and water and sanitation. These commissions are responsible for evaluating, planning and implementing interventions in the affected areas. The national health inter-sectoral technical commission has identified priority areas for action as well as gaps that need to be filled. Health actors include MINSAL, PAHO/WHO, WVI, UNFPA, PLAN, among others.

The criteria considered for prioritization of selecting projects are:

1. Saving lives.
2. Damage caused by the floods and mud slides to the health facilities and services.
3. Coverage of population affected.

The Health Sector has been able to provide health care attention in relation to the identified needs. Moreover, surveillance of food quality, vector control and zoonosis were organized. All of these efforts were made in parallel of the routine health care delivery, like outpatient attention and programmes toward sexual and reproductive health, as well as for the health of children. The health personnel also provide general health promotion, psycho-social attentions and counseling to both the local communities and to the people (including children and elderly) living in the affected areas.

Special information, prevention messages and activities with the aim of limiting the risk of Leptospirosis outbreak (due to contact with water contaminated by urine of infected rats) and vector-borne diseases (in relation with proliferation of mosquito breeding sites as water recedes) have been elaborated.

5. Agriculture

El Salvador is the most affected country of the region, both at local and national levels. Initial indications are that around 265,000 small farmers, in 188 municipalities, have lost part of their food crops and will face serious livelihoods challenges in the coming months. The damages caused to agriculture crops at national level are estimated to at least \$200 million and 30% to 100% of the harvest lost.

The main risks are increased food insecurity and malnutrition of the most impoverished of affected vulnerable households. Local authorities and civil society expressed urgent needs for productive assets (seeds, tools, silos) but also to improve access to rural finance services.

The effects of the flood and landslides have aggravated the level of food insecurity, already worsened by the effects of the current international financial and economic crisis. The destruction of essential assets during this emergency, such as homes, rural infrastructures, livestock and the loss of harvests and stock will hamper the livelihood of the affected households.

Preliminary assessments of 73 municipalities suggest direct losses are concentrated in the production of basic grains. The greatest losses are corn production with 23%, 18% of rice production and beans with 10%. The production of milk and vegetables has also been heavily affected. In Zapotitan, in the Department of La Libertad, a region principally dedicated to producing vegetables, the losses are estimated at 80%.

Of all producers nationwide, an estimated 31% (122,650) have been affected because they live and have farms located in the 67 municipalities impacted by the phenomenon. Of these, 17% (21,154) are commercial producers and the majority 83% (101,496) are subsistence farmers. Of the total of 122,000 farmers affected, 12% (14,667) are women, 87.7% (107,616) are male and the remaining 367 are legal entities (cooperatives, development associations, NGOs and agricultural association).

The affected families are at risk of being further affected by exacerbated food insecurity, hunger, malnutrition and poverty, as they may likely use all their reserves immediately and not have the resources to buy more food and farming tools used in their plots, which will eventually have a negative impact future harvests season. By losing their source of income and assets, the vast majority will have to rely heavily on food aid. Most families depend on subsistence agriculture for their income, where the majorities are temporary workers.

The projects presented in this Flash Appeal will focus on the provision of basic agriculture inputs for backyard gardens, such as vegetable seeds, fertilizers and hand tools, which can help the affected

people to revitalize production of vegetables at household level, which will in turn increase micro-nutrient intake. Given that one of the main pillars in the Salvadoran family diet is the consumption of beans, and 20% of the bean “seed” production is considered to be lost, it is imperative to reactivate the production by providing bean seeds and fertilizers. Additionally, there is a substantial loss of poultry production in small holdings in which chicken rearing was one of the main activities carried out by women.

6. Education

The impact of the disaster on Salvadoran children is significant. The Ministry of Education’s (MINED) initial findings estimate that a total of 7,846 families were living in shelters located in schools with a total population of 26,551 people. Of these, 7,030 were girls, 6,821 were boys, 7,564 were women and 5,136 were men. Approximately 267 schools were either damaged or destroyed due to the disaster and 257 were used as shelters. In the most critical moments of the emergency, this amount reached a number of 308 school shelters.

As of today the situation has changed in terms of the reduction of shelters (in schools), there is only one left with 23 families, yet new challenges have emerged from the crisis. According to the damage and needs assessment by ECLAC and data collected by the MINED, there are 947 schools damaged (505 slightly damaged, 408 moderately damaged, 30 severely damage, and four relocated), having an impact on the enrolment of 304,238 children and adolescents; also there are a significant loss of school supplies: 1,681 study programmes, 27,562 textbooks and 18,901 workbooks; 247 schools are in urgent need of mitigation works. The damage and economic losses of the Sector are estimated at \$22,149,323.00.

MINED has highlighted the need for temporary educational facilities, basic school supplies and educational materials, as well as training for teachers affected by the tropical depression to address and cope with emergencies. There is a critical need for psycho-social care to teachers, school-aged children, and their families, assisted by other teachers, previously trained and health promoters.

Studies and experience from previous emergencies illustrates that ensuring the prompt return of children to schools is one of the most valuable emergency interventions that can take place. Normalization of the situation after the emergency is crucial in order to guarantee the psychological wellbeing of children and their families. In this aspect, schools play an important role, and a maximum effort should be made to make schools operational and friendly as soon as possible, ensuring return with efficiency and quality. This requires not only measures related to learning, but also adequate repairs to schools including water and sanitation facilities that have been damaged by the disaster or that have been used as shelters. If schools cannot be operational soon enough, temporary learning spaces should be established and learning should continue with the necessary supporting school and WASH materials.

7. Protection

The population has been under severe stress during and after this disaster. Psychological problems have to be immediately treated to stabilize the emotional health and well-being of children and families. Monitoring of collective centres reported six cases of disrespect for human rights of children, including sexual abuse, abandonment, separation of parents and children and aggression.

Affected population has lost its ability to provide for their own basic needs due to severe damage to property as well as risk of returnee residents. Recreation facilities are often lacking, incrementing the level of psycho-social distress in affected communities.

Preparation and response to safety and security issues in communities affected by the emergency and the preparation of plans for the effective response to future natural disasters caused by climate change is needed, also establishing mechanism for the protection of children, adolescents, women and disabled people in affected communities based on the principles of best interest and absolute priority

at all local and national levels. Response plans also include ensuring safety and comprehensive protection for women in emergency state, by giving emotional support and implementing self-care techniques.

8. Early Recovery

Damage and losses, resulting from the impact of DT 12E, amount to a total of \$ 840.24 million. This has a noticeable impact on the productive, social and environmental sectors.

The Government of El Salvador has activated the CNRR led by the Technical Secretariat of the President's Office that is responsible for the overall coordination of the emergency, rehabilitation and reconstruction response, including assessments, and planning. A Presidential decree embodies these functions for the Presidential Secretariat.

The ER Cluster works directly and in coordination with this Secretariat and develops the ER framework in partnership with national institutions, to ensure that this framework is embodied into and is supportive of the national rehabilitation and reconstruction strategy, which the latter is expected to incorporate an ER and transitional development dimension.

2.3 SCENARIOS

The initial scenarios presented in the original Flash Appeal had a favourable progression, since after the initial emergence phase; in hydro-meteorological terms and consequences. This notwithstanding, the DT12E is one of the worst emergencies among the climatic phenomena of the last 50 years, due to its negative impact on the economic sectors, where about 500,000 people suffered direct or indirect consequences due to the sustained rains, especially the destruction and deterioration of their livelihoods.

The health concern that was generated by a large number of sheltered people has quickly been replaced by the return of those sheltered people and families to risky living environments, exacerbated by food insecurity, poor sanitation and health, and loss of crops and animals.

Best-case Scenario

That the humanitarian situation of the affected population evolve favourably over the next five months, restoring livelihoods and conditions enabling them to address the challenges of survival in the national context and moving from a dependence to a self-reliant mode of life.

Worst-case Scenario

Increased deterioration of health conditions, sanitation, livelihoods, food availability, that adversely effect of quality of life for people affected by DT 12E; so as to increase their vulnerability of impact from socio-economic shocks and natural disasters in the short, medium and long term.

3. RESPONSE PLANS

3.1 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Although the affect was less compared to previous climatic events, this has severely affected the overall macro-economic context. Social protection and basic services are being strained, thereby placing in precarious conditions more than 500,000 people directly affected by the emergency.

In preparation for the revision of the Flash Appeal, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in El Salvador conducted prioritization of their projects taking into account the evolving nature of the emergency and the evolving context, thus ensuring through this revision that attention and resources are directed, at the right time, to where the needs are greatest. This revision focuses in enhancing the national efforts to maintain basic standards of humanitarian aid, saving and sustaining lives, protecting the rights of the most vulnerable and meeting assistance gaps. Moreover, articulating an ER framework that allows for optimal addressing of ER needs and interfacing between emergency relief, ER and rehabilitation and reconstruction.

The revision maintains a focused and holistic approach in supporting communities to ensure they are able to return to normality, with dignity. Restoring their livelihoods and recovering their productive assets, preserving adequate education, physical and mental health, and in many ways, restarting their lives in their old or new places of choice, in safety. All these actions will require a coordinated and collaborative approach of engagement among sectors and humanitarian actors that are responsible to advance the humanitarian response swiftly and effectively by ensuring transparency and accountability.

The main areas of interventions are:

i) Humanitarian aid to people in affected communities by TD 12E

- Improve basic living conditions through the provision and distribution of NFIs. Families who require assistance will receive hygiene kits, comfort kits, kitchen kits to make sure that they have necessary items during the period of displacement.
- To meet the immediate needs of food-insecure in a timely manner to protect their livelihoods and avoid a deterioration of their nutritional status.
- Provide immediate and life-saving food assistance to 125,000 food-insecure people in the most affected municipalities, in a way that is complimentary and aligned with the government's own emergency response strategy.
- Ensure access for all humanitarian aid (NFIs) and support return through the management and provision of temporary shelter to displaced families including those living with friends and relatives.
- Ensure the delivery of WASH services to save lives, providing clean water, adequate sanitation and hygiene promotion for 300,000 affected people, with special emphasis on women and children, contributing to reduce the incidence of diseases caused by lack of adequate water conditions and sanitation in shelters and areas.
- Provide medical attention and mental health assistance specially targeted to vulnerable populations such as women, infants and elderly.

ii) Reducing the impact on people affected by the emergency and re-establishing destroyed livelihoods

- Assist in the sustainable recovery of livelihoods, the rehabilitation of agricultural assets and basic community infrastructures, and the re-establishment of food and nutritional security in the most affected communities.
- Repair of water and sanitation systems in highly affected areas. Distribution of hygiene kits or other means to ensure personal hygiene, ensuring specific needs for women and children are addressed.
- Provide and warranty of medicines and medical supplies.

iii) Ensure the rights of the people affected by the TD 12E

- Ensure access to life-saving primary and secondary health care services for the people affected by the floods and landslides, including for psycho-social support, and detect and prevent occurrence of outbreaks of communicable diseases.
- Direct support to educational and psycho-social needs of children that are in schools located in in communities that were affected by TD 12E, including one school shelter.
- Education and information to the town is home to reduce the appearance of diseases caused by unsafe water intake, lack of sanitation and hygiene and vector.
- Disseminate information on safe water treatment and storage at household level, adequate excreta disposal and personal hygiene measures.
- Strengthen the surveillance, especially for Dengue fever, diarrhoeal, AH1N1, acute respiratory disease, acute complications of chronic diseases among others.
- Special attention will also focus on sexual and reproductive matters.
- Support the government in the identification of gaps between emergency attention and reconstruction.

3.2. CLUSTER RESPONSE PLAN

3.2.1. CCCM and SHELTER & NFI

3.2.1.1. *Collective Centres and Camp Management*

Sectorial objectives

- Ensure better management of collective centres (*albergues*). This will be achieved through the presence of NGO partners who can identify needs and gaps, and can take remedial action. In five departments, eight collective centres (*albergues*) will be visited on a routine basis by partner NGOs and IOM field team. Needs will be identified and where assistance is lacking, appropriate clusters and partners will be contacted.

Strategy and proposed activities

- CCCM objectives will be achieved through partnerships with the “*Comisión Técnica de Albergues*”, NGOs, administrators and IOM. Local authorities will play an important role in decision-making regarding apportioning humanitarian aid. The established coordination mechanism will ensure a proper flow of information and will be a forum to exchange ideas and share good practices. Coordination will ensure a better use of resources and maximum coverage. Also, criteria will be set and standards harmonized.
- In each of the targeted municipalities, contracted NGOs will routinely visit the selected collective centres (*albergues*) to review the situation, inspect infrastructure, meet and speak with beneficiaries to learn from them. Advice will be shared with collective centres administrators and the NGOs will report to IOM. Referrals will be made as necessary to other clusters and agencies.

Expected outcomes

- Residents in collective centres (*albergues*) will benefit from improved protection and specific consideration, in a greater security environment, and reduced gender based violence (GBV).
- Beneficiary families in collective centres (*albergues*) will receive better attention and quality of life will improve; management capacities and a better understanding of what services are available to them.

3.2.1.2 *Shelters & NFIs*

Sectorial objectives

- Improve basic living conditions through the provision and distribution of NFIs. Families who require assistance will receive hygiene kits, comfort kits, kitchen kits to make sure that they have necessary items during the period of displacement.
- Ensure access for all humanitarian aid (NFIs) and support return through the management and provision of temporary shelter to displaced families including those living with friends and relatives.
- Ensure rapid and integrated response, attached to cultural patterns and risk management through the participation of humanitarian partners.

Strategy and proposed activities

- Coordination team activation will enhance coordination mechanisms for the humanitarian response and rehabilitation. Actions that would be intensified and promoted are oriented to: (a) support the Housing Vice Ministry for adequate information management; (b) improve fund allocations according to the specific needs; (c) prioritize the response within the most vulnerable population; and (d) define technical criteria for the solutions.
- Specifically, shelter partners will work on identification and correct assignation of NHI and shelter solutions on families who may require assistance. Also, the coordination team will constantly review the infrastructure to ensure that it properly meets the shelter needs of the most vulnerable families. Improvement will be made as necessary.
- Conduct detailed technical assessment including mitigation.
- Repair damaged households by repairing kits distributions and provides technical assistance. Livelihoods components will be added when needed.
- Provide temporal shelter when repairing is not possible on coordination with local authorities and Vice-Ministry of Housing. Livelihoods components will be added when needed.

Expected outcomes

- Families will have necessary items for personal hygiene; have the necessary items to cook and eat food and to sleep comfortably.
- Beneficiary families received technical assistance to properly use housing kit.
- Selected families for temporary shelter will be incorporated from the start to the return process, receiving information about the location of sites, conditions and access to basic services, workplaces, transportation, mutual support in the construction and others.
- Beneficiaries will take part of projects that respond to the emergency from integrated approaches, which include basic protection principles such as land management and security of tenure.

Projects

Note: revised flash appeals do not contain project summary boxes. This is because all detailed project information is submitted to the Online Project System ([insert link](#)). Projects may be viewed either by using the links in [Table III](#) in this document, or from [Table E](#) on the Financial Tracking Service page devoted to the El Salvador Flash Appeal .

3.2.2. WATER, SANITATION AND HEALTH (WASH)

LEAD AGENCY: PAHO/WHO

Cluster objectives

- Reduce the impact on people affected by the emergency and re-establishing destroyed livelihoods.
- Restore water and sanitation services in affected communities, providing supplies and material needed to re-establish access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities/services and hygiene network.

Strategy and proposed activities

The Salvadoran Government has established the provision of safe water and basic sanitation as a priority, and will conduct the following activities to this end:

- Support/reinforce national coordination mechanisms, ensuring critical gaps are addressed and all responsible actors (humanitarian and not humanitarian) are included.
- Restore safe WASH services in order to minimize risk of morbidity/mortality in the affected areas.
- Educate the affected population on good hygiene practices to prevent water- and vector-borne diseases.
- Disseminate information on safe water treatment and storage at household level, adequate excreta disposal and personal hygiene measures.

The criteria used for projects identified in the Flash Appeal are

- Provide basic inputs for the population to have access to safe water and sanitation at the household level in the affected areas, especially rural areas.
- Restore the minimum standards of sanitation, management of solid waste and sewage and educate the affected population on household and personal hygiene.

Expected outcomes

1. Flood-affected communities have access to sufficient safe water and adequate sanitation facilities.
2. Flood-affected populations are provided with information and education to prevent childhood illnesses, especially diarrhoea.
3. Children have access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their learning environments and other temporary care spaces.

Projects

Note: revised flash appeals do not contain project summary boxes. This is because all detailed project information is submitted to the Online Project System (insert link). Projects may be viewed either by using the links in [Table III](#) in this document, or from [Table E](#) on the Financial Tracking Service page devoted to the El Salvador Flash Appeal .

3.2.3 FOOD ASSISTANCE

LEAD AGENCY: WFP

Cluster objectives

- Immediate response to the food needs of the most vulnerable people affected by this emergency.
- Protection of livelihoods and enhance self-reliance and ER of the communities and families affected by this emergency and support the re-establishment of their food and nutrition security.

Strategy and proposed activities

This intervention will implement activities through two main components:

Immediate relief component: Immediate emergency through the distribution of fortified biscuits and general food distribution (GFD) during the initial months of this intervention will help save lives, avoid deterioration of the nutritional status and prevent negative coping mechanisms of the most vulnerable populations, in particular those who have been unable or are unwilling to evacuate to shelters or those which are returning to their devastated communities, once the rains and floods subside. Fortified mixed food will be distributed, as part of the general food distribution ration, in municipalities with high rates of malnutrition, this to prevent further deterioration of the nutritional status of vulnerable groups in these areas.

ER Component: Over the coming weeks as the situation stabilizes, sheltered people return to their ravaged communities, ER activities will be implemented in a set of those communities that have benefited from GFD under the immediate response component. These activities which on average will last three months, will be used to improve household income and rehabilitate community infrastructure and agricultural productive capacities through food-for-work (FFW), food-for training (FFT) and food-for-assets (FFA) interventions.

Expected outcomes

- 1) Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households assisted through GFD.

Indicators:	Household food consumption score
	Coping Strategy Index
Output:	Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions
Indicators:	Number of women, men girls and boys receiving food, by category and as % of planned figures
	Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution
	Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution

-
- 2) Targeted communities assisted through FFW/FFT/FFA activities have increased access to assets.

Indicator: Community Asset Score

Output: Developed, built or restored livelihood assets by targeted affected communities and individuals

Indicators: Number of community assets created or restored by targeted communities and individuals

Number of women and men trained in livelihood-support thematic areas

Projects

Note: revised flash appeals do not contain project summary boxes. This is because all detailed project information is submitted to the Online Project System (insert link). Projects may be viewed either by using the links in [Table III](#) in this document, or from [Table E](#) on the Financial Tracking Service page devoted to the El Salvador Flash Appeal .

3.2.4 HEALTH

LEAD AGENCY: PAHO/WHO

Cluster objective

- Ensure access to life-saving primary and secondary health care services for the people affected by the floods and landslides, including for psycho-social support, and detect and prevent outbreaks of transmittable diseases.

Strategy and proposed activities

Taking into consideration the general increase in demand for medical care, the difficulties accessing the most affected areas, and the need to treat people with chronic diseases whose treatment regimens were disrupted due to the destruction of medical supplies, there is an urgent need to distribute life-saving medicines urgently. It is also important to rapidly normalize health care services (health units and hospitals) in the affected areas. An early warning system for detection, investigation and response to outbreaks will be set up. In coordination with WASH partners, special attention on increasing awareness of, and measures to prevent and respond to, communicable diseases such as measles, H1N1, diarrhoea, Leptospirosis and hepatitis, will be made. Measures will also be taken to prevent tetanus in wounded patients. Mental health and psycho-social support needs will also be assessed and addressed. In a second phase, actions will be taken to re-establish the primary health care (PHC) network as well as some of the hospitals in the affected areas.

Expected Outcomes

1. Continuity of access to PHC and medicines, and response to life-threatening conditions for all affected people.
2. Absence of communicable disease outbreaks, or outbreaks investigated and responded to within 48 hours from detection.
3. Public health impact (morbidity and/or mortality) reduced for vulnerable segments of the population such as women, the elderly, children and patients with chronic disease.
4. Jiquilisco Hospital in Bajo Lempa rehabilitated and made functional.
5. Mental health needs identified and addressed.
6. Effective Health Sector coordination.

Projects

Note: revised flash appeals do not contain project summary boxes. This is because all detailed project information is submitted to the Online Project System (insert link). Projects may be viewed either by using the links in [Table III](#) in this document, or from [Table E](#) on the Financial Tracking Service page devoted to the El Salvador Flash Appeal .

3.2.5 AGRICULTURE

Cluster objectives

Ensuring the immediate and longer-term food security of vulnerable flood-affected households in rural areas will require a combination of vital life-saving food assistance and urgent support to ensure the rapid and community-driven restoration of vital agricultural production.

Previous experience has demonstrated that ensuring an effective humanitarian response to the food security needs of flood-affected households requires an immediate combination of food assistance, rapid agricultural input supplies (seeds, fertilizer, tools, poultry and small ruminants etc.) and urgent restoration of critical production infrastructure. Strong and effective Agriculture Cluster coordination and evidence-based assessments are also essential.

Activities

The implementation of the project will take place in areas affected by the TD 12E (La Paz, San Vicente, La Libertad, Usulután).

- Distribution of poultry, poultry feed and animal-housing material to poor households with limited access to land for cultivation.
- Distribution of bean seeds.
- Restore vegetables production.

Outcomes

- Benefited families will have restored their poultry production.
- Benefited families have re-established the production of short-cycle food crops improving:
 - The availability of bean seed for re-establishing bean production.
 - The availability of proteins through to the production of beans.
- Provision of basic agriculture inputs for backyard gardens, such as vegetable seeds, fertilizers and hand tools.

Projects

Note: revised flash appeals do not contain project summary boxes. This is because all detailed project information is submitted to the Online Project System (insert link). Projects may be viewed either by using the links in [Table III](#) in this document, or from [Table E](#) on the Financial Tracking Service page devoted to the El Salvador Flash Appeal .

3.2.6 EDUCATION

LEAD AGENCY: UNICEF

Cluster Objective

- Ensure the right to education of children affected by the TD 12E.

Activities

- Direct support to educational and psycho-social needs of children that are in schools located in communities that were affected by TD 12E, including one school shelter.
- Facilitate the access and continuity of education for children, whose school were damaged, through the provision of basic school supplies, recreational and educational equipment, including WASH facilities.
- Ensure training of personnel of institutions involved in the education emergency management, including teachers and caregivers.
- Psycho-social support activities to teachers, families and children that are related to schools or alternative learning facilities from affected communities.
- Advocacy and sensibilization activities for adequate incorporation of psycho-social, gender recreational, school nutrition, education, health and hygiene needs during emergencies.

Expected Outcomes

- Psycho-social care, education, and recreation activities are carried in selected schools from communities that were affected by TD 12E.
- Education conditions are improved and/or generated in order to fulfil school year and to initiate on time and successfully the school period in year 2012.
- Teachers trained with Training of Trainers/peer education strategies, in order for them to have a greater awareness about the educational, psycho-social and recreational needs of children in the context of emergency and are able to adjust and implement education curricula in schools and other learning facilities.
- Girls and women aware of gender issues in emergency situations.

Projects

Note: revised flash appeals do not contain project summary boxes. This is because all detailed project information is submitted to the Online Project System (insert link). Projects may be viewed either by using the links in [Table III](#) in this document, or from [Table E](#) on the Financial Tracking Service page devoted to the El Salvador Flash Appeal .

3.2.7 PROTECTION AND SECURITY

LEAD AGENCY: UNICEF

Cluster objectives

- The attention, prevention and referral of cases of violence, mistreatment, and exploitation of children, women, adolescents and handicapped populations, and guarantee the right to survival and a life of dignity.
- To promote the active participation of women and adolescents in the prevention and attention of GBV against children, adolescents and women that may occur in shelters and in affected areas.
- Ensure safety and comprehensive protection for women in emergency state, by giving emotional support and implementing self-care techniques.
- Preparation and response to safety and security issues in communities affected by the emergency and the preparation of plans for the effective response to future natural disasters caused by climate change.
- Establish mechanism for the protection of children, adolescents, women and disabled people in affected communities based on the principles of best interest and absolute priority at all local and national levels.

Activities

Prevention

- Raise awareness amongst parents, children and community leaders at temporary shelters, as well as those who have been affected but are not in the shelters, about protection risks for children and vulnerable people, and means of preventing them (e.g. organization of shelters, lighting and preservation of family unity).
- Strengthen existing child protection mechanisms for prevention, detection and response to GBV, child sexual abuse and trafficking (protection protocols based on a human rights and children's rights framework and based on the principle of best interest and absolute priority. Manuals of co-existence and administration of shelters).
- Promotion of family unity, and appropriate interim care and family tracing for children separated from their families.
- Identification of safe spaces for children and women and support to community-based child protection mechanisms (protection committees and CFS, psycho-social response using inventories and methods for children and adolescents: protection commission, youth groups for the protection of the rights of the child, psycho-social kits, active and coordinated monitoring and documentation of protection concerns, with referral of cases to appropriate services as required).

Psycho-social attention with a holistic approach:

- Providing psycho-social services to children and women the primary caregivers with a methodology that combines three types of interventions: CFS or safe spaces, child to child and crisis intervention.
- Providing psycho-social support to adolescents, including training on non-violence communication, conflict resolution and support community mobilization activities with and by

the population living in the temporary shelters. Emphasis will be made on children's primary caregivers to prepare them to return to their communities and lives. Another proven methodology will be used with the participants: this is the "Life project" that SC developed, and that has proven to help people to not only react but also to be proactive in several areas in their lives (provide attention to children, adolescents, women and handicapped populations affected by the TD 12E and who have returned to their place of origin and find themselves in vulnerable situations; capacitate families to adopt resilience practices).

- Engaging adolescents and young people in emergency response (Creative response to conflicts between children and adolescents).

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

- A plan for monitoring and evaluation of the Project indicators will be made before the implementation.
- Strategies to promote active and real participation of the beneficiaries and other community key players in M&E processes will be put into place.
- Pre- and post-evaluations as well as the monitoring process will be conducted on a timely manner.
- Monitor, evaluate and disseminate contingency plan implementation results and the material assistance provided for the protection and security of children, adolescents, women and disabled people and affected by the TD as well as the response of civil society, national and international cooperation agencies and institutions of the state.

Expected outcomes

Children, women, adolescents and disabled people in the shelters and communities affected by the emergency situation are protected from violence, abuse, mistreatment, and exploitation.

- Children, women and adolescents applying pro-active actions for their security and protection and articulate effort with volunteer organizations, NGOs, local and national authorities responsible to protect their rights.
- Improve the respect of the rights of adolescents (particularly girls) and women, as well as their participation in decision-making processes.
- The affected people have their own contingency plans to respond to the present and future emergencies to protect their rights to a dignified life, with a particular focus on children, adolescents, women and disabled people.
- The affected people have their own protocols for the prevention, attention and referral of cases of abuse, exploitation and mistreatment of children adolescents, women and disabled people.
- Have a monitoring and evaluation plan prepared that reflects the complement of contingency plans and the material support given.

Projects

Note: revised flash appeals do not contain project summary boxes. This is because all detailed project information is submitted to the Online Project System (insert link). Projects may be viewed either by using the links in [Table III](#) in this document, or from [Table E](#) on the Financial Tracking Service page devoted to the El Salvador Flash Appeal .

3.2.8 EARLY RECOVERY

LEAD AGENCY: UNDP

ER actions have been integrated for almost all clusters in their response plans and projects previously referenced. As a Cluster, ER is ensuring that the specific actions of this phase are incorporated into Salvadoran Government's strategy and the *Plan Quinquenal de Desarrollo*, both to guide actions and for establishing responsibilities on its implementation.

The HCT, through the clusters, is contributing to the formulation of the Strategic Framework for ER, which will be given to the Technical Secretariat of the Presidency, to facilitate recovery initiatives and fill the gaps between the emergency attention and reconstruction phases.

Cluster objectives

- Support and reinforce the government's capacity at the national and local level to stimulate ER and to plan for full recovery, with support and reinforce national policy and planning processes, and reinforce local level implementation capacity.
- Facilitate ER initiatives at the local level, founded on local government coordination and management.

Activities

- Support national authorities, led by the Technical Secretariat of the Presidency in the process of formulating the Strategic Framework for ER.
- Support the government in identifying gaps between emergency attention and reconstruction.
- Identify the approach of alignment and coordination between the ER process and the National Development Plan, *Plan Quinquenal de Desarrollo*.
- Support the Technical Secretariat of the Presidency with the inter-sectorial coordination of planning with an approach of risk reduction and climate adaptation, and livelihoods recovery.

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

National lead

The national response is led by the General Direction of Civil Protection which coordinates the National System for Civil Protection, Prevention and Mitigation of Disasters. The system articulates the state sectors and specialized institutions, supported during emergencies by the Operation Department in charge of the emergency operation centre (EOC). At sub-national level, there are civil protection commissions in all departments, and most of the municipalities.

The Government response is organized by the Technical Commissions where state sectors coordinate with national and INGOs, social organizations and UN agencies. The EOC has the responsibility to keep the inter- sectorial focus.

National Technical Commission	Lead
Shelter (collective centres included)	Home Office (<i>Ministerio de Gobernación</i>)
Health (including water and sanitation)	Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance
Security	Ministry of Security
Logistics (distributing food and NFIs)	Ministry of National Defense
Infrastructure	Ministry of Public Works
Technical and scientific	National Service of Territorial Studies (SNET)
Emergency services	Home Office (Ministerio de Gobernación)

Clusters supporting national structures

Since not all the traditional humanitarian sectors were present within the National Technical Commissions, the Government and the humanitarian partners decided in November 2009 following hurricane Ida to define sectorial coordination arrangements as follows:

Cluster	Cluster/sector lead	Governmental responsible institution	Other humanitarian stakeholders
Food Assistance	WFP	SIS and Home Office (<i>Ministerio de Gobernación</i>)	Oxfam, WVI, PLAN, CRS, LWF, ADRA, FUSAL
Collective Centres	IOM	Deputy Home Office (" <i>Vice-Ministerio de Gobernación</i> ")	CARE, SC, PLAN, WVI, WLF, CONAMUS
Shelter	IFRC	Ministry of Public Works- Vice Ministry of Housing	CARE, SC, PLAN, WVI, WLF, CONAMUS, UN-HABITAT, UNDP, etc.
Protection	UNICEF	Deputy Home Office (" <i>Vice-Ministerio de Gobernación</i> ") SIS	National and INGOs, other UN agencies
Health	PAHO/WHO	Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance	National and INGOs, other UN agencies
WASH	PAHO/WHO	Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance	National and INGOs, other UN agencies
Education	UNICEF	MINED	WVI, PLAN, Fundación Intervida, SC, Oxfam, <i>Ayuda en Acción</i> , CARE, OIKOS, PROOMES; Glasswing, CEPRODE; Caritas, Madre Cria, AOS, FUNAES, FUNDEMAC, CIDEP
Agriculture	FAO	MoA&L	SC, CARE, WVI, Fundación Intervida
ER	UNDP	Presidential Technical Secretariat (President's Office)	Cluster Leads, ILO, UN-HABITAT, etc.

Following the passage of TD 12E, sectorial arrangements defined by the Emergency Response Plan were reconfirmed by the HCT.

The sectors/clusters are designed to support the national commission, particularly in coordinating the international humanitarian partners' response.

Some commission groups are completely integrated (Shelter, Health and WASH). Other groups are led by international partners (Education, Protection and Agriculture). The above-mentioned sectors of technical-scientific, emergency services, security, infrastructure and logistics encompass functions covered only by the government.

In reference to Shelter; due to the prompt return to the families from collective centres, the Government requested coordination support in the Shelter Sector. The coordination mechanism has been integrated under the “*Mesa Sectorial*” led by Housing Vice-Ministry and supported by IFRC, as convener of the Shelter Cluster, and supported by UN HABITAT.

In view of the rapid decrease of collective centres and increased needs for shelter, and the fact that most CCCM and Shelter partners are identical, it was decided to gradually merge the CCCM and the Shelter Cluster responsibilities into the Shelter Coordination mechanism.

The HCT and subsidiaries bodies

Upon declaration of emergency, most humanitarian partners gathered as the HCT coordinating their response in line with the strategic national orientation. It is the main forum for strategic and policy discussions among international actors on how to support and complement the Government’s efforts to respond to the emergency. An inter-agency technical group coordinated by the UN Emergency Technical Team (UNETE) is also gathering sectorial information, planning joint inter-agency assessment missions and responding to the emergency. UNETE has managed inter-cluster functions by the above-mentioned cluster leads. The HCT ensures that cross-cutting issues are fully incorporated into its strategic response planning and activities. All national technical sectorial commissions have met and discussed priorities with humanitarian partners in order to elaborate funding proposal and operational response.

For this emergency, the HCT has not requested any additional global support from the clusters leads since regional partners immediately deployed in support to the coordination of national technical commissions. This included an Regional Coordinator Team for Shelter (IFRC with support from UN HABITAT and IOM), Agriculture (FAO) and Health (PAHO). In addition, several emergency officers were deployed to support the national response. Hence, the sectorial response is being supported from the regional clusters. All cluster/coordination arrangements put in place in the aftermath of the emergency were shared with relevant partners through the Flash Appeal as of 22 October. A letter confirming all coordination arrangements was sent late November to the Emergency Relief Coordinator, in her capacity of Chair of the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC).

In order to ensure a smooth transition to early rehabilitation, the Presidential Technical Secretary of the Government and the UN Resident Coordinator decided on 19 October to set up a committee to follow-up the Flash Appeal implementation including the UN and its partners, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Civil Protection and the Technical Secretary of the Presidency, coordinating the NCR.

ANNEX I. LIST OF PROJECTS

Table III: List of appeal projects (grouped by cluster), with funding status of each

El Salvador Flash Appeal - October 2011 as of 6 December 2011 http://fts.unocha.org							
Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.							
Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered
AGRICULTURE							
SLV-11/A/46419/R/5146	Agricultural Livelihood Recovery for Flood Affected Communities in El Salvador	CRS	200,000	132,530	-	132,530	0%
SLV-11/A/46421/R/5502	Rehabilitation of living conditions of people affected by Tropical Depression 12 E in the Municipalities of Nahuizalco, Santa Catarina Masahuat, Santo Domingo de Guzman and Acajutla in the Department of Sonsonate, El Salvador	LWF	350,000	236,810	-	236,810	0%
SLV-11/A/46445/R/123	Emergency assistance to small livestock farmers affected by the disaster in La Paz, San Vicente, La Libertad, Usulután	FAO	278,600	278,600	-	278,600	0%
SLV-11/A/46449/R/123	Emergency assistance to restore bean production for vulnerable farmers affected by the disaster, in the affect areas of San Vicente, La Paz, La Libertad, and Usulután	FAO	333,800	333,800	-	333,800	0%
SLV-11/A/46450/R/123	(WITHDRAWN) Emergency assistance to restore vegetables' production for vulnerable families in affected areas in the departments of San Vicente, La Paz, La Libertad, and Usulután	FAO	303,000	-	-	-	0%
SLV-11/A/46451/R/5490	Facilitating entrepreneur processes for the implementation of alternatives means of living to generate income.	WVI (El Salvador)	306,000	306,000	-	306,000	0%
SLV-11/A/46452/R/776	Emergency Support to farmers and fishermen (families and persons) affected by the Tropical Depression	UNDP	1,000,000	200,000	-	200,000	0%
Sub total for AGRICULTURE			2,771,400	1,487,740	-	1,487,740	0%
EDUCATION							

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered
SLV-11/E/46453/R/124	Coming Back To School	UNICEF	480,000	295,000	-	295,000	0%
SLV-11/E/46454/R/124	Friendly Education Rights Emergency	UNICEF	360,000	300,000	276,316	23,684	92%
SLV-11/E/46455/R/5524	The Right to Education during Emergencies in El Salvador / San Salvador Sur, La Libertad, and Sonsonate	Plan	229,274	229,274	-	229,274	0%
SLV-11/E/46456/R/6079	Resilient and protective schools	SC	187,338	171,887	-	171,887	0%
Sub total for EDUCATION			1,256,612	996,161	276,316	719,845	28%
FOOD ASSISTANCE							
SLV-11/F/46409/R/561	Food And Early Recovery Assistance To Populations Affected By Tropical Depression 12e And Ensuing Rains (under Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) – Central America 200043 Title: “Assistance to Vulnerable Groups Affected by Natural Disasters and Other Shocks in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua”	WFP	3,688,600	4,301,200	2,598,040	1,703,160	60%
SLV-11/F/46413/R/7152	Cash for Work with affected populations in El Salvador	Oxfam America	570,926	203,334	-	203,334	0%
SLV-11/F/46414/R/5524	Food Assistance and Livelihood early recovery to the population of La Libertad and Chalatenango departments affected by 12E storm	Plan	132,746	150,700	-	150,700	0%
SLV-11/F/46416/R/5490	Food Aid to People affected by Depression Tropical 12-E, in San Francisco Menendez and Acajutla Municipalities, from the departments of Ahuachapan and Sonsonate	WVI (El Salvador)	100,000	273,916	-	273,916	0%
SLV-11/F/46430/R/15050	Food assistance for families affected by 12 E in EL Salvador	CARE El Salvador	125,000	125,000	-	125,000	0%
Sub total for FOOD ASSISTANCE			4,617,272	5,054,150	2,598,040	2,456,110	51%
HEALTH							
SLV-11/H/46433/R/5497	Re-establishment of health services and facilities and reinforcement of Epidemiological Surveillance and Disease Control	PAHO (WHO)	121,000	320,000	98,159	221,841	31%
SLV-11/H/46438/R/5497	Drugs and Medical Supplies Availability and Distribution	PAHO (WHO)	605,000	506,000	323,284	182,716	64%
SLV-11/H/46441/R/1171	Restore and strengthen the capacity of the local primary health system to provide emergency reproductive health services and mental health	UNFPA	226,769	213,572	113,976	99,596	53%

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered
SLV-11/H/46443/R/5497	Mental Health	PAHO (WHO)	150,000	150,000	-	150,000	0%
SLV-11/H/46444/R/5490	Mental Health Care	WVI (El Salvador)	75,000	75,000	-	75,000	0%
Sub total for HEALTH			1,177,769	1,264,572	535,419	729,153	42%
PROTECTION and SECURITY							
SLV-11/P-HR-RL/46457/R/124	Protection of women and children's rights in state of emergency	UNICEF	400,506	320,300	320,300	-	100%
SLV-11/P-HR-RL/46458/R/5524	Emergency protection for children	Plan	249,325	211,921	-	211,921	0%
SLV-11/P-HR-RL/46459/R/6079	Integrated protection for children and women in emergency situation	SC	165,425	133,287	-	133,287	0%
SLV-11/P-HR-RL/46461/R/5490	Children and women, advocates for their protection and safety in the Municipalities: San Francisco Menéndez, Jujutla, Guaymango, department of Ahuachapán. Municipalities: Caluco, San Julián, Santa Isabel Ishuatán and Cuisnahuat Armenia Canton Metalio department of Sonsonate	WVI (El Salvador)	169,010	160,407	-	160,407	0%
Sub total for PROTECTION and SECURITY			984,266	825,915	320,300	505,615	39%
SHELTER							
SLV-11/S-NF/46310/R/298	WITHDRAWN Continued assistance to families residing in Collective Centers (NFIs) Hygiene Kits, Comfort Kits / Departments of Usulután, Sonsonate, Ahuachapán, La Paz, La Libertad.	IOM	400,000	71,518	71,518	-	100%
SLV-11/S-NF/46340/R/298	WITHDRAWN Collective Center Management: ensuring proper accommodation and attending to cross-cutting issues in 75 shelters / Usulután, Sonsonate, Ahuachapán, La Paz, La Libertad	IOM	700,000	125,156	125,156	-	100%
SLV-11/S-NF/46351/R/298	Support reintegration for 300 families whose houses have suffered minimal damage: Shelter Kits and Cleaning Kits / Usulután, Sonsonate, Ahuachapán, La Paz, La Libertad	IOM	600,000	120,000	107,276	12,724	89%
SLV-11/S-NF/46358/R/124	Provision of NFIs and assistance	UNICEF	355,000	355,000	263,086	91,914	74%
SLV-11/S-NF/46365/R/5490	Housing for affected families due to Tropical Depression E12	WVI (El Salvador)	700,000	700,000	-	700,000	0%

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered
SLV-11/S-NF/48837/R/776	Address emergency shelter needs of the 1085 families affected by Tropical Depression 12-E	UNDP	-	663,354	-	663,354	0%
SLV-11/S-NF/48838/R/298	Support reintegration for 100 families whose houses have suffered total damage	IOM	-	300,000	-	300,000	0%
SLV-11/S-NF/48841/R/7039	Shelter response - construction and rehabilitation to ensure the safe return of 500 families in San Vicente, Usulután, La Libertad y la Paz	UN-HABITAT	-	860,000	-	860,000	0%
SLV-11/S-NF/48899/R/7039	Shelter response - Shelter Sector/Cluster Coordination	UN-HABITAT	-	60,000	-	60,000	0%
Sub total for SHELTER			2,755,000	3,255,028	567,036	2,687,992	17%
WATER, SANITATION and HEALTH							
SLV-11/WS/46368/R/5497	Improve safe drinking water and sanitation conditions	PAHO (WHO)	680,000	680,000	172,752	507,248	25%
SLV-11/WS/46382/R/124	WASH Interventions for rains and floods affected population in El Salvador	UNICEF	567,100	567,100	403,656	163,444	71%
SLV-11/WS/46389/R/13206	Re-establish sanitation for families affected by storm in Sonsonate and Usulután El Salvador	Fundación Seraphim	171,142	171,142	-	171,142	0%
SLV-11/WS/46392/R/7152	Water and Sanitation	Oxfam America	573,651	269,401	-	269,401	0%
SLV-11/WS/46393/R/5490	Water and sanitation	WVI (El Salvador)	110,000	110,000	-	110,000	0%
SLV-11/WS/46406/R/5490	Hygiene and Sanitation Promotion	WVI (El Salvador)	100,000	100,000	-	100,000	0%
Sub total for WATER, SANITATION and HEALTH			2,201,893	1,897,643	576,408	1,321,235	30%
Grand Total			15,764,212	14,781,209	4,873,519	9,907,690	33%

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 6 December 2011. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

Table IV: Total funding to date per donor to projects listed in the appeal

El Salvador Flash Appeal - October 2011
as of 6 December 2011
<http://fts.unocha.org>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Donor	Funding (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	2,193,402	45%	-
Brazil	643,596	13%	-
Finland	565,771	12%	-
Spain	464,104	10%	-
Australia	451,671	9%	-
Canada	386,525	8%	-
Italy	94,467	2%	-
Luxembourg	73,983	2%	-
Grand Total	4,873,519	100%	-

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 6 December 2011. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

Table VI: Total humanitarian funding to date per donor (appeal plus other)*

Central America Floods – October 2011 **
as of 6 December 2011
<http://fts.unocha.org>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Donor	Funding** (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	6,811,413	30%	-
European Commission	5,657,708	25%	-
Spain	2,166,899	9%	-
Canada	1,760,419	8%	-
Brazil	1,250,555	5%	-
Australia	903,342	4%	-
United States	824,231	4%	-
Luxembourg	654,014	3%	-
Finland	565,771	2%	-
Japan	468,831	2%	-
Allocation of funds from Red Cross / Red Crescent	438,000	2%	-
Korea, Republic of	400,000	2%	100,000
Italy	360,117	2%	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	251,256	1%	-
France	145,219	1%	-
Sweden	138,365	1%	-
Germany	122,783	1%	-
Nicaragua	1,171	0%	-
Grand Total	22,920,094	100%	100,000

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

* Includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc.)

** This table includes regional funding, specific contributions outside the framework of the Flash Appeal for El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Costa Rica, and funding for the Nicaragua Flash Appeal.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 6 December 2011. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

Table VII: Humanitarian funding to date per donor to projects not listed in the appeal

Other Humanitarian Funding to Central America Floods – October 2011 *
as of 6 December 2011
<http://fts.unocha.org>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Donor	Funding (\$)	% of Grand Total	<i>Uncommitted pledges</i> (\$)
European Commission	5,657,708	41%	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	2,587,414	19%	-
Spain	1,334,189	10%	-
Canada	1,152,788	8%	-
United States	824,231	6%	-
Japan	468,831	3%	-
Luxembourg	456,726	3%	-
Allocation of funds from Red Cross / Red Crescent	438,000	3%	-
Korea, Republic of	400,000	3%	100,000
France	145,219	1%	-
Sweden	138,365	1%	-
Italy	136,426	1%	-
Germany	122,783	1%	-
Grand Total	13,862,680	100%	100,000

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over
This table also includes funding to Appeal projects but in surplus to these projects' requirements as stated in the Appeal.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

* This table includes regional funding, as well as specific contributions outside the framework of the Flash Appeal for El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 6 December 2011. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

ANNEX II. IFRC PRELIMINARY EMERGENCY APPEAL

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency appeal El Salvador: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRSV004
GLIDE n° [TC-2011-000157-SLV](#)
4 November 2011

This Emergency Appeal seeks 1,054,611 Swiss francs in cash, kind, or services to support the Salvadoran Red Cross Society (SRCS) to assist 2,000 families (10,000 persons) for 9 months; the operation will be completed by the end of June 2012. A Final Report will be made available by the end of September 2012.

In addition, the IFRC is soliciting 42,029 Swiss francs to cover the cost of the Shelter Cluster coordination; funds will be allocated to this component when partners expressly indicate their interest to do so.



Appeal history:

- On 17 October 2011, 191,129 Swiss francs were allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC)'s [Disaster Relief Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) to support the emergency response.
- A [Preliminary Emergency Appeal](#) was initially launched on 21 October 2011 for 1,185,025 Swiss francs for 9 months to assist 2,000 f.
- The current budget revision reflects the need to support shelter cluster coordination in El Salvador. The IFRC is soliciting 42,029 Swiss francs to cover the cost of this additional activity; funds will be allocated to shelter cluster coordination when the partners expressly indicate their interest to do so.

Summary: On 10 October El Salvador, alongside several other countries in Central America, started to experience the effects of Tropical Depression 12-E which brought almost 1,500mm of rain, surpassing the levels reached by Hurricane Mitch in 1998. With some 300,000 persons affected by flooding and landslides, the government of El Salvador has declared a state of emergency and called for international assistance. In response to the situation, the Salvadoran Red Cross Society activated 56 of its branches and 1,200 volunteers, who supported the government with search and rescue, evacuation and first aid care of affected families. The National Society has also reached 2,262 families (10,048 persons) with food and non food relief items, with the support of prepositioned items, national private donations and Red Cross partners.

The current plan of action of the emergency appeal proposed by the SRCS follows the same lines presented in the [Preliminary Emergency Appeal](#) in the sectors of relief distributions, emergency health, water and sanitation, shelter, early recovery, and National Society capacity building. However, as there was a need to activate the shelter cluster for inter-agency coordination, the budget has been revised to address this new activity. Financial and in-kind donations are still required to support the National Society's activities in helping 2,000 of the hardest-hit families in meeting their needs to preserve their physical and mental well-being, particularly to prevent the further deterioration of their livelihoods.

Coordination and partnerships

On 26 October, the General Directorate of the Civil Protection System established new lines of response to the emergency. Although the Emergency Operations Centre remains active, as well as the technical commissions at the departmental and municipal level, most commissions at the national level have been closed. Currently, each government institution will oversee the response in their sectors. However, the national commissions for collective centres, health, logistics and security remain active.

In addition, different clusters have been activated to facilitate inter-agency coordination at the national level:

- Agriculture Cluster, led by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- Health and WASH Clusters, led by the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO)
- Education and Protection Clusters, led by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- Collective Centres and Camp Management Cluster, led by the International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- Shelter Cluster, led by the IFRC and to be handed over to governmental authorities with further technical support from the IFRC.
- Food Aid and Logistics Cluster, led by the World Food Program (WFP)

The Coordination Office also decided to activate an Early Recovery Cluster to manage the early recovery activities as a cross-cutting issue. To support their humanitarian operation, the United Nations system launched a Flash Appeal for \$15 million to support some 300,000 people.

Shelter Cluster Coordination: The IFRC took the lead in Shelter Cluster Coordination through the Americas Zone Office's Shelter Coordinator with support from the Global Shelter Cluster focal points in Geneva and Canada. The Shelter Cluster team will be formed by two dedicated staff to support the in-country coordination in information management, recovery and technical expertise.

El Salvador has significant experience in long-term shelter programming at country level. The Shelter Cluster team members (information manager and technical and recovery coordinator) will support the local authorities throughout the emergency phase, while guaranteeing there is continuity into the recovery phase. During the emergency phase, the shelter cluster will manage information on distribution of non-food items, return kits (items selected to increase the habitability of homes), repair kits (containing tools and construction materials) and family tents with tool kits. The organizations active during this phase will be the Office of Civil Protection, Habitat for Humanity-El Salvador, IOM, the Salvadoran Red Cross Society, Save the Children, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and World Vision.

For the recovery phase, which is slowly starting, the shelter cluster team will support the Vice Ministry of Housing and Urban Development in the creation of a coordination structure and reconstruction strategy. This strategy will involve all agencies and organizations which have been working in the shelter sector within the country for several years. The recovery phase includes temporary housing, as well as the progressive movement from "core" houses to permanent structures in definitive land and relocations when required. There will also be some long-term planning for housing by agencies working at country level. The organizations active during this phase are CHF International, Habitat for Humanity-El Salvador, IOM, PLAN, UN HABITAT, the Vice-Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, and WVI.

Further information can be found on:

<https://www.sheltercluster.org/Americas/ElSalvador/ElSalvadorFloods2011/Pages/default.aspx>

In an effort to increase the quality and impact of the intervention, the agencies working at country level will take the lead in facilitating different working groups, both in the emergency and the recovery phase. These working groups, agreed by all members of the shelter cluster, will be:

- Technical group to provide advice on repair and reconstruction methods (“build back better”), including traditional construction techniques.
- Capacity building group, which will link the technical construction work with livelihoods activities, to provide a source of income generation.
- Legal assistance group, which will address issues such as land tenure and subsidies, providing information and assistance to affected families.
- Financial group to provide advice on the use of different tools such as micro-credit and loans.
- Group of providers of construction materials and services as well as other items that could be required.

Support to shelter cluster coordination will be possible through earmarked funding, with a separate budget and financial code linked to this Emergency Appeal. This additional funding is required to cover the cost of this additional activity; funds will be allocated to shelter cluster coordination when the partners expressly indicate their interest to do so. The IFRC is soliciting 42,029 Swiss francs for the coordination of the Shelter cluster through the project linked to this Emergency Appeal.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The Salvadoran Red Cross Society as part of the Civil Protection System activated its 56 branches and some 1,200 volunteers. As part of the response, the National Society supported evacuation efforts, as well as search and rescue activities, damage and needs assessments, and has started the distribution of relief items to the affected population.

- **Monitoring of the emergency:** since the declaration of a green alert on 7 October, the headquarters of the SRCS has been in constant communication with all branches, gathering information on community affectation and local capacities. The National Society was able to provide preventive notice to 60 communities that were in high-risk areas in Puerto de La Libertad, Santa Ana, La Paz, Cuscatlán and Sonsonate.
- **Evacuation, search and rescue, and first aid care:** the National Society supported preventive evacuations of some 15,100 persons in La Libertad, Usulután, San Vicente, Ahuachapán, Sonsonate, La Paz, San Salvador and Cuscatlán. In coordination with the Civil Protection System, collective centres were selected and established. Additionally, volunteers specialized in aquatic rescue assisted some 3,000 persons. Also, the SRCS supported the recovery of five bodies in Puerto de la Libertad, Ciudad Arce, Usulután, and Bajo Lempa. Finally, SRCS ambulances provided first aid care to 201 persons injured by landslides, road accidents and exposure to cold weather.
- **Distribution of relief items:** the SRCS has distributed relief items to 71 communities and or collective centres in 21 municipalities in the Ahuachapán, Cuscatlán, La Libertad, La Paz, San Salvador, Santa Ana, Sonsonate and Usulután departments. Thus far, 2,262 families (10,048 persons) have been reached with blankets, mattresses, hygiene kits and food parcels.
- **Distribution of safe drinking water:** more than 45,000 litres (12,000 gallons) of drinking water have been distributed in Ahuachapán, La Libertad, Usulután and Zacatecoluca.
- **Preliminary damage and needs assessments:** ten teams have been deployed to carry out assessments in 127 communities in ten departments.



Volunteers of the Salvadoran Red Cross Society (SRCS) have carried out assessments in 127 communities. Source: SRCS

-
- **Coordination with Red Cross partners:** The SRCS is actively involved with the national coordination mechanism and conducts daily meetings with Partner National Societies (PNS) in country, including the Spanish Red Cross and the Swiss Red Cross. Constant coordination is also ongoing with the American Red Cross and the Finnish Red Cross. The Canadian Red Cross is in contact with the IFRC to provide support as required. Acknowledging the need for continuous and effective coordination, the IFRC has deployed a Regional Intervention Team member who will coordinate the operation alongside a counterpart in the National Society.

The needs

As information became available the Salvadoran Red Cross Society has been able to determine the municipalities that will be reached through their emergency operation. Four major criteria have been used in the selection process:

1. Municipalities with low levels in the Human Development Index and high poverty rates before the emergency.
2. Municipalities with high-risk levels and vulnerability to climate change.
3. Municipalities with high rates of food insecurity.
4. Feasibility of coordination with other agencies to avoid duplication of efforts.

Once the qualitative data available for these criteria was analyzed by the National Society (see **Annex 2** for details), it decided to assist 5,000 families from 39 municipalities in the departments of Ahuachapán, La Libertad, La Paz, Santa Ana, San Vicente, Sonsonate and Usulután (refer to **Annex 3**). The current Emergency Appeal will support the assistance of 2,000 of these families.

Immediate needs: At present, the needs identified continue to be the distribution of food and safe water, as well as other non-food relief items such as hygiene kits, cleaning kits and kitchen sets to assist in the immediate recovery of affected families, who are returning to their homes but have lost their personal belongings and home gardens.

Medium and longer-term needs: One of the main concerns for the National Society and other humanitarian agencies as well as the government is the need to recover lost crops and other livelihoods, as thousands of small farmers and fishermen lost their source of income and food. Affected families will also require support to rehabilitate homes or relocate to safer areas. Finally, communities' water and sanitation systems need to be restored and ensure that water-borne and vector-transmitted diseases do not significantly increase.

At the institutional level, the National Society is in need of equipment to conduct search and rescue activities, provide first aid and ensure the safety of their volunteers, as well as telecommunications equipment.

The proposed operation

The current plan of action of the Emergency Appeal proposed by the Salvadoran Red Cross Society maintains the same lines presented in the Preliminary Emergency Appeal. The needs of 2,000 families will be covered with food and non-food items, emergency health, water and sanitation, shelter solutions, and early recovery of livelihoods. Based on the information obtained by the National Society's volunteers in the field and supplemented with the government's data, this operation will focus on these interrelated priority areas which complement and/or further actions by State institutions and other actors in the affected regions.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

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

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

The current Emergency Appeal does not contemplate changes in this sector of the Plan of Action. Thus far the National Society, with the support of the Red Cross partners and private donors, has reached 10,048 persons with relief items as stated in the table below.

Department	Municipality	C. centres or communities	Families	Persons	Blankets	Mattresses	Food parcels
Santa Ana	Coatepeque	1	2	11	10	2	0
	El Congo	1	6	14	24	1	0
Sonsonate	Armenia	1	9	38	0	8	0
	San Julian	4	76	296	365	42	0
	Juayua	1	22	87	101	0	0
	Coatepeque	1	2	11	10	2	0
	El Congo	1	6	14	24	1	0
Ahuachapán	San Francisco Menéndez	5	123	561	123	123	250
San Salvador	San Marcos	4	89	411	316	89	0
La Libertad	La Libertad	4	48	168	201	46	0
	Jicalapa	2	11	45	22	11	0
	Ciudad Arce	1	47	218	235	47	0
	Comasagua	5	169	393	680	0	0
	Socacoyo	1	8	37	0	0	0
La Paz	San Pedro Masahuat	4	153	535	306	152	0
	San Luis Talpa	3	144	566	720	144	0
	San Luis La Herradura	1	82	398	246	82	0
	Zacatecoluca	3	266	822	703	0	440
Cuscatlan	El Carmen	1	39	156	183	39	0
	Santa Cruz Michapa	1	46	133	174	46	0
Usulután	Jiquilisco	26	1,314	5,134	2,628	1,000	0
Total		71	2,662	10,048	7,071	1,835	690

The Emergency Appeal has supported the distribution of 3,740 blankets and 835 mattresses. The Swiss Red Cross supported the distribution of 2,628 blankets and 1,000 mattresses in the municipality of Jiquilisco, department of Usulután. The Spanish Red Cross supported the distribution of 250 food parcels in the municipality of San Francisco Menendez in Ahuachapán.

Shelter

Outcome: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met in the most affected municipalities.	
Outputs	Activities planned
<p>2,000 families are assisted with cleaning kits.</p> <p>250 families are assisted with essential shelter-related items and technical assistance.</p> <p>Basic rehabilitation of 10 collective centres is carried out</p> <p>10 community trainings on house rehabilitation are completed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with local authorities and community leaders to assess shelter needs and preferred assistance to be provided, as well as to select the beneficiary families and identify priority collective centres to be rehabilitated. • Promote increased awareness and understanding of safe shelter. • Conduct shelter reinforcement trainings. • Enable the provision of means for households to recover or reach safe and adequate locally appropriate solutions. • Identify and enable the provision of means to improve living conditions in collective centres. • Provide technical assistance to most vulnerable households.

As mentioned previously, preliminary assessments from the Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Urban Development report some 8,188 homes affected or in high risk due to weakened foundations. The government estimates that reconstruction costs are around 122 million dollars. The SRCS plans to support the national efforts through the provision of technical and material resources as was developed in the Preliminary Emergency Appeal. In addition, the National Society is currently supporting the Shelter Cluster for inter-agency coordination in El Salvador with the assistance of the shelter coordinator of the IFRC's Americas zone office.

As more funds become available, the National Society will commence the purchase of cleaning kits and will provide affected families with technical and material support to safely reach appropriate shelter solutions. The shelter strategy will support preferred local construction materials, which could include adobe, cane, or a mixture of both.

Emergency health and care

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

<p>communities receive psychosocial support to increase their resilience and coping mechanisms.</p> <p>The capacity of the volunteers to respond to health needs is strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct community-based health first aid training for volunteers (CBHFA) • Implement educational activities at the community level to promote behavioural change related to health care. • Monitor, evaluate and provide reporting on activities.
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

SRCS volunteers have been deployed to start more detailed assessments, including assessments of the health situation of affected families. In addition, National Society ambulances provided first aid care to 201 persons injured by landslides, road accidents and exposure to cold weather as consequence of Tropical Depression 12-E. Members of the Red Cross are also present in the meetings carried out under the Pan-American Health Organization's lead.

The current Emergency Appeal does not contemplate changes in this sector. Further activities will be developed as more funds become available to ensure that health risks do not increase as families return to their communities.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	
Outcome: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases is reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion within the population affected by Tropical Depression E-12.	
Outputs	Activities planned
<p>Access to safe water is provided to 2,000 families as damaged systems are restored.</p> <p>2,000 families receive hygiene kits.</p> <p>2,000 families are reached through hygiene promotion and sanitation activities.</p> <p>5 communities are benefited with micro-projects to rehabilitate water and sanitation infrastructures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the existing coverage of water supply and select the most vulnerable families in coordination with the established national mechanism. • Distribute safe water to families in collective centres (through water trucking and/or water filters). • Clean 200 wells and establish community water well committees. • Support well management activities and training at the community level. • Distribute hygiene kits and water filters. • Review and update educational materials on safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. • Complete micro-projects to repair community water and sanitation infrastructures. • Conduct sanitation and hygiene promotion campaigns. • Print and distribute educational materials. • Support the cleaning of living spaces. • Conduct monitoring and evaluation of activities.

In conjunction with the distribution of blankets and mattresses, the SRCS has distributed 677 hygiene kits, of which 527 have been through the support of the Emergency Appeal.

Department	Municipality	C. centres or communities	Hygiene kits	
Santa Ana	Coatepeque	1	11	
	El Congo	1	14	
Sonsonate	Armenia	1	49	
	San Julian	4	129	
	Juayua	1	0	
	Coatepeque	1	11	
	El Congo	1	13	
	Ahuachapán	San Francisco Menéndez	5	123
San Salvador	San Marcos	4	0	
La Libertad	La Libertad	4	13	
	Jicalapa	2	11	
	Ciudad Arce	1	150	
	Comasagua	5	37	
	Socacoyo	1	8	
	La Paz	San Pedro Masahuat	4	108
San Luis Talpa		3	0	
San Luis La Herradura		1	0	
Zacatecoluca		3	0	
Cuscatlan		El Carmen	1	0
		Santa Cruz Michapa	1	0
	Usulután	Jiquilisco	26	0
Total		71	677	

With current national figures reporting 10,123 contaminated wells, 45,000 litres (12,000 gallons) of safe water have been distributed in collective centres and affected communities through trucks. The National Society is currently prioritizing communities as the majority of families have left the collective centres.

The Emergency Appeal maintains the same outcome, outputs and activities presented through the Preliminary Emergency Appeal. As more funds become available, the National Society will start the medium to long-term community-recovery activities such as the cleaning of wells, the rehabilitation of latrines and hygiene promotion campaigns.

Livelihoods	
Outcome: Contribute to the early recovery of 250 families who have lost their livelihoods as a result of the floods.	
Outputs	Activities planned
250 families receive technical and material support to recover their agricultural production and/or fishing activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research and develop a technical assessment and intervention strategy. Establish mutual collaboration agreements with national institutions (agricultural associations, cooperatives and/or NGOs). Provide technical support. Distribute kits or cash-transfer / vouchers for agricultural and/or fishing endeavours. Conduct monitoring and evaluation activities.

Preliminary assessments report that 175,610 hectares of crops have been lost, of which 54 per cent were corn and 33 per cent were beans, the staple food in El Salvador. Other crops, such as rice and vegetables were also affected. Therefore, the National Society continues with its strategy to reach 250 families with material and technical support to recover agricultural production, particularly for those families depending on subsistence agriculture. A cash-transfer method for seeds is still being considered, which could be complemented by the distribution of tool kits. The current Emergency Appeal has reduced the number of families to be reached in an effort to provide a comprehensive approach in the recovery of livelihoods within the capacity of the National Society.

Logistics	
Outcome: The local logistics capacity of the Salvadoran Red Cross Society to respond is strengthened with technical support for procurement and distribution.	
Outputs	Activities planned
<p>Enhanced logistics capacity is achieved and technical support facilitates the procurement and distribution of relief items.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of non-food items by the Regional Logistics Unit (RLU). <p>Technical approval for local procurements as per rules and regulations. Procure transport services (light vehicle) through the RLU transport network. Deploy a logistics IFRC staff member to support warehouse management. Maintain the level of stock in El Salvador sub-regional warehouse to meet required demand from the National Society. Replenishment of IFRC stock to sub-regional warehouse to support regional requirements from the Salvadoran Red Cross Society and Partner National Societies.</p>

In support of the emergency operation, the IFRC's Regional Logistic Unit (RLU) has launched a mobilization table for in-kind donations, and is currently in the process of delivering 2,000 hygiene kits.

Capacity of the National Society	
Outcome: The capacity of the SRCS to support search, rescue, first aid care, and relief activities as well as evacuations in flooded and at-risk areas is strengthened.	
Outputs	Activities planned
<p>At least 100 volunteers have the equipment necessary to safely support evacuations.</p> <p>People living in high-risk areas are evacuated to safer locations by the SRCS in coordination with different humanitarian actors.</p>	<p>Provide equipment (20 first aid kits and 100 personal protection kits) to volunteers.</p> <p>Mobilize SRCS volunteers, rescue workers and lifeguards to the affected areas. Conduct search and rescue activities in coordination with the Civil Protection System authorities. Monitor the population at risk at the national level focusing on possible landslides and rising river levels. Mobilize evacuees to collective centres. Provide logistic support to field activities (vehicles, motor boats, radio equipment and rescue material). Provide SPHERE training. Carry out a participatory evaluation at the end of the operation. Monitoring and reporting of activities.</p>

The National Society activated some 1,200 volunteers who have worked alongside government actors to save the lives of persons living in the coastal fringe and other areas severely affected by flooding. Lifeguards from the SRCS have successfully supported the evacuation of 3,000 persons living in flood-prone areas. In addition, the monitoring system established prior to the emergency enabled the National Society to alert 60 communities that were in high risk areas in Puerto de La Libertad, Santa Ana, La Paz, Cuscatlán and Sonsonate.

As water recedes and families are returning to their communities, the National Society is focusing on the distribution of relief items and the planning of medium-term actions to protect livelihoods and reduce health risks in the affected areas.

Once the operation has been completed, the SRCS will carry out an evaluation which will review the implementation of its national response plan and operational procedures in an effort to identify possible adjustments needed to improve future operations.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

In an effort to maintain a steady flow of timely and accurate information in regards to the emergency situation developing in the country, the National Society’s communications department has undertaken several activities. Firstly, the communications team has developed 20 press releases that have been shared with local and regional media as well as some international media. In order to collaborate with the fundraising carried out by resource mobilization, the department has also coordinated eight press conferences to date. The effort has helped mobilize donations and collaboration with donors from the corporate and public sectors within the country. In addition, Red Cross communications staff has helped coordinate field visits for media to the most affected areas in El Salvador, in many cases providing transportation to journalists via Red Cross vehicles. The SRCS has coordinated closely with the IFRC’s Americas zone office to share information and has also shared this information with the communication departments of the national agencies responding to the disaster. The communications department is also supporting the EOC in reviewing situation reports and has been providing information for their website. Nonetheless, limitations exist as to the effective use of communication in supporting the emergency response, particularly related to outdated equipment that slows down the process of recording, monitoring and sharing the information. In an effort to counteract the challenge of limited personnel and equipment, the National Society has hired professional photographers to accompany field activities. The Emergency Appeal will therefore support the procurement of equipment to strengthen the capacity of the communications department.

Capacity of the IFRC

The IFRC’s Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and the regional representation for Central America and Mexico continue to maintain constant communication with the Salvadoran Red Cross Society. An IFRC delegate is currently in El Salvador supporting the shelter cluster coordination, and staff in the region is ready to provide needed assistance as requested by the National Society.

Additionally, PADRU and the Regional Logistics Unit will continue to provide technical support, including tendering and purchasing processes within country. This support could include human, material and technical support for all of the objectives as needed. Finally, a Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member has been deployed to support the coordination of the operation. The RIT will work alongside the operations coordinator designated by the SRCS for the foreseeable months, as required by the situation.

Mathias Schmale
Under Secretary General
Programme Services Division

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In the Salvadoran Red Cross Society:** Roy Venegas, disaster management and risk reduction national director; phone: +503 778.72238; email: roy.venegas@cruzrojasal.org.sv
- **IFRC regional representation for Central America and Mexico in Costa Rica:** Fabricio Lopez, regional representative for Central America and Mexico; email: fabricio.lopez@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Americas zone office in Panama, phone: +507 317.3050**
 - Jorge Zequeira, PADRU coordinator; email: jorge.zequeira@ifrc.org
 - Douglas Baquero, regional logistics coordinator; email: douglas.baquero@ifrc.org
 - Jane Grimshaw; PMER manager; email: jane.grimshaw@ifrc.org
- **In Geneva:** Pablo Medina, operations quality assurance senior officer; phone: + 41.22.730.4381; fax: + 41.22.733.0395; email: pablo.medina@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **In IFRC Zone:** Zuleyka Maynard, resource mobilization senior officer; email: zuleyka.maynard@ifrc.org; phone: (507) 66 732 026.



2. [Click here](#)

3. Emergency Appeal budget [below](#)

4. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

www.ifrc.org

Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

ANNEX III. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACPP	<i>Asamblea de Cooperación por la Paz</i>
ADESCOS	Communal Development Association
ADP	Area development programs
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AECID	<i>Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional a Desarrollo</i>
AH1N1	Hemagglutinin Type 1 and Neuraminidase Type 1 (aka swine flu)
AMS	<i>Asociación para la Autodeterminación y Desarrollo de la Mujer Salvadoreña</i>
ANDA	<i>Administración Nacional de Acueductos y Alcantarillados</i>
AOS	<i>Ayuda Obrera Suiza</i>
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBHFA	Community-based health first aid training for volunteers
CCCM	camp coordination and camp management
CDA	community development associations
CEPRODE	<i>Centro de Protección para Desastres</i>
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CESAL	<i>Centro de Estudios y Solidaridad con América Latina</i> <i>Cooperación Al Desarrollo</i>
CFS	child friendly space
CFW	cash-for-work
CHF	Common Humanitarian Fund
CIDEP	<i>Centro de Investigación, Desarrollo y Enseñanza de Permacultura</i>
CNRR	National Committee of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
CONAMUS	<i>Coordinadora Nacional de la Mujer Salvadoreña</i> (National Coordinating Committee of Salvadoran Women)
CORDES	<i>Association for Communal Cooperation and Development of El Salvador</i>
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DREF	Disaster Relief Emergency Fund
ECHO	European Commission Directorate for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ec.europa.eu/echo)
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECV	epidemic control for volunteers
EOC	emergency operation centre
ER	early recovery
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	food-for-assets
FFT	food-for-training
FFW	food-for-Work
FOSALUD	<i>Fondo Solidario para la Salud</i>
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
FUNDASAL	<i>Fundación Salvadoreña de Desarrollo y Vivienda Mínima</i>
FUNEMAC	<i>Fundación para el Desarrollo Educativo Morazán en Acción</i>
FUNDESA	<i>Fundación para el desarrollo</i>
FUSAL	<i>Fundación Salvadoreña</i> (Direct Relief International)
GBV	gender-based violence
GDP	gross domestic product
GFD	general food distribution
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team

HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HIV/AIDS	Human immune-deficiency virus / acquired immune deficiency syndrome
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDP/s	internally displaced person/people
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISDEMU	<i>Instituto Salvadoreño para el Desarrollo de la Mujer</i> (Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women)
ISNA	Salvadoran Institute for Integral Development of Children and Adolescents
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
km ²	square kilometres
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MAG/CENTA	<i>Centro Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria y Foresta</i>
MANGLE	<i>Asociacion Manglé</i>
MARN	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MICS	multiple indicator cluster surveys
MINED	Ministry of Education
MINSAL	<i>Ministerio de Salud</i> (Ministry of Health)
mm	millimetre
MoA&L	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
MoH	Ministry of Health (<i>Ministerio de Salud</i>)
MT	metric ton
N1H1	hemagglutinin type 1 and neuraminidase type 1 (influenza virus)
NFI	non-food items
NGO	non-governmental organizations
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OIKOS	<i>Cooperação e Desenvolvimento</i>
Oxfam	Oxfam
PADRU	Pan American Disaster Response Unit
PAHO	Pan-American Health Organization
PDDH	Office of the Ombudsman for Human Rights
PHC	primary health care
PLAN	Plan International
PNS	Partner National Societies
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PROCOMES	<i>Asociacion de Proyectos Comunales de El Salvador</i>
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
REDES	<i>Fundación Salvadoreña para la Reconstrucción y el Desarrollo</i>
RIT	Regional Intervention Team
RLU	Regional Logistics Unit
SGBV	sexual gender based violence
SIS	Secretariat of Social Inclusion
SNET	National Service of Territorial Studies
SPHERE	Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response

SRCS	Salvadoran Red Cross Society
TD	Tropical Depression
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDMT	United Nations Disaster Management Team <i>Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo</i> (United Nations Development Programme)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNETE	United Nations Emergency Technical Team
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordination
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WVI	World Vision International

Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP)

The CAP is a tool for aid organizations to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their response to disasters and emergencies, and to appeal for funds together instead of competitively.

It is the forum for developing a strategic approach to humanitarian action, focusing on close cooperation between host governments, donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations agencies. As such, it presents a snapshot of the situation and response plans, and is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- Strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- Resource mobilization leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal;
- Coordinated programme implementation;
- Joint monitoring and evaluation;
- Revision, if necessary;
- Reporting on results.

The CHAP is the core of the CAP – a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region, including the following elements:

- A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- An assessment of needs;
- Best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Prioritized response plans, including a detailed mapping of projects to cover all needs;
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the core of a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break out or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, and in consultation with host Governments and donors, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Humanitarian Country Team. This team includes IASC members and standing invitees (UN agencies, the International Organization for Migration, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR), but non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can also be included.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal document. The document is launched globally near the end of each year to enhance advocacy and resource mobilization. An update, known as the Mid-Year Review, is presented to donors the following July.

Donors generally fund appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals listed in appeals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of appeal funding needs and worldwide donor contributions, and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts.

In sum, the CAP is how aid agencies join forces to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.

**OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
(OCHA)**

United Nations	Palais des Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017	1211 Geneva 10
USA	Switzerland