



**UNITED NATIONS IN EL SALVADOR
WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, PAHO, UNFPA, FAO
and OCHA**

**PROJECT PROPOSAL TO SEEK IMMEDIATE SUPPORT
FOR VICTIMS OF THE FLOODING AND VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS**

JOINT UN AGENCY APPEAL IN EL SALVADOR

**OCTOBER 6th, 2005
TOTAL REQUESTED: US\$7,895,913**

1. Overview

At the time of writing, El Salvador is suffering the impacts of two convergent and simultaneous emergency situations, each one of which, alone, would over-tax the country's existing emergency systems. On Saturday, October 1st, one of the country's largest volcanoes, Ilamatepec, located in the populous coffee growing department of Santa Ana, erupted, spewing ash and molten rock 1.5 km in the air. Immediate damage and injuries were reported up to 4 km away, and ash fell in a much wider radius, by some reports reaching into the neighbouring country of Guatemala. An initial 4,850 people were evacuated from the environs of the volcano following this first eruption, and a second eruption which occurred on Monday, October 3rd.

At the same time, heavy rains, in part brought on from residual impacts of Hurricanes Rita and Stan, have created a national disaster, causing President Antonio Saca to declare a state of emergency on Monday, October 3rd. On Tuesday, October 4th the National Assembly approved the declaration of a Public Calamity and Emergency Executive Decree, which will allow the Executive Government to use and mobilise resources to address the national emergency. The government and private sector together created a special commission to receive and distribute assistance for the crisis. In addition, the government has appealed to the international community to support the relief efforts.

In spite of the strong national efforts to address the disaster, international assistance will be needed. The extraordinary levels of rainfall have caused flooding and deadly mud and rock-slides throughout the country. At 12 m local time on Thursday, October 6th, the National Emergency Committee had reported 54,308 persons evacuated into 398 shelters. In addition to those who have relocated to shelters, thousands more have taken temporary refuge in the homes of friends or relatives. Estimates of total at risk population now reach 66,320 (13,543 rural families and 288 urban families) for mudslides and 94,165 (13,438 rural and 5,395 urban families) for flooding. At the same time, official death toll from the two emergencies has reached 65.

2. Situation Analysis

2.1 *Objective of Emergency Response*

The UN system in El Salvador is moving quickly to respond to these needs. The objective of UN joint assistance at the current time – which includes WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO/PAHO, UNFPA, FAO and OCHA in this joint appeal – is to seek contributions to address the immediate needs of the displaced population, ensuring survival and protection of families that have been forced from their homes as a result of the volcanic eruption of Ilamatepec, landslides and flooding. Most affected zones are in 7 of the 14 departments in the country: Santa Ana, Sonsonate, La Libertad, Usulután, San Salvador, San Vicente and La Paz.

After immediate actions in the next weeks to ensure the survival of displaced people, most particularly the more than 50,000 now in shelters throughout the country, the UN response will turn to addressing the wider needs of these families – those which have been sent to shelters and those who have temporarily relocated to the homes of their friends and families – assisting them to return to normalcy with particular concern for the recuperation of their family infrastructure, health and physical welfare, and livelihood recovery. Of highest priority will be the welfare of children and adolescents for whom a trauma of this magnitude can have profound and lasting effects.

Through this appeal, the UN System in El Salvador calls for multinational and bilateral cooperation agencies, government and private, to offer their immediate support to the relief and assistance efforts now being coordinated by the Government of El Salvador.

This call is being put before OCHA at the formal petition of the Government of El Salvador. It has been prepared by the UN Country Team in El Salvador and its Disaster Management Team. It is

based on initial assessments of impacts of the disaster, and projections of on-going impacts of the flooding and landslides which are still taking place – and taking lives – at the time of writing. Because of the continuing nature of the crisis, formal UN situation assessment will not be completed for several days.

Preliminary evaluations indicate the urgent need for equipping of shelters, food, basic hygiene and medical supplies and potable water for the affected population within the next days. These evaluations also indicate damage or total destruction of thousands of homes and other buildings, water and sanitation infrastructure, and livelihoods, which will require significant action in a second phase of response after the rains stop and families must begin to leave the shelters and return to what is left of their homes.

The joint UN response will seek to address both of these urgent levels of need, working in a holistic manner to meet both the necessities of families fleeing for their lives from the dual natural disasters occurring in El Salvador, as well as the equally imperative need for them to return to their homes and re-start their lives.

In the following summary table are the requirements of each participating agency in this Joint Appeal:

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Initial Need Estimation in USD</i>
Coordination and administration – RC System	64,000
OCHA	100,000
WFP	200,000
UNDP	2,805,000
UNICEF	2,188,163
WHO/PAHO	2,098,750
UNFPA	400,000
FAO	40,000
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>7,895,913</i>

2.2 Immediate Impacts of the Disaster

El Salvador is a nation with a great number of young people. Of its 6.6 million inhabitants, 40% are under the age of 18 and 65% of women are of childbearing age. Historically vulnerable to natural disasters, El Salvador's fragile economy has been repeatedly battered in recent years by the human and infrastructural toll of hurricanes, earthquakes, droughts, flooding and volcanic eruptions. Environmental destruction – El Salvador has the worst deforestation in the region outside of Haiti – means that the effects of these natural phenomenon are exacerbated.

Much of the population is still reeling from the effects of the two devastating earthquakes that impacted the country in early 2001, causing large scale infrastructural damage and widespread human consequences. Every year since then, epidemics of dengue fever, pneumonia and even cholera have beset the population. As in many scenarios, it is the poor who are most affected by these realities.

Currently, poverty affects four out of ten homes at a national level, and six out of every ten homes in rural areas. The cost of the basic food basket is increasing dramatically, principally food costs, which have risen even more in recent months with the dramatically inflating costs of fuel. Family remittances – 14% of GNP – continue to support the fragile economic stability. Women lead 32% of all homes in the country, and 40% of the total poor – 230,000 homes – have family incomes that do not cover basic needs, as defined in the basic food basket. Of the total population identified as poor, 52% are under 18 years of age. Continuing economic crisis has exacerbated these problems.

2.3.1 Violent Rains, Flooding and Landslides

Into this harsh reality the intense and devastating rains which have beset El Salvador through the past several weeks have caused intense flooding and deadly mudslides, causing to date 65 deaths and the displacement of 54,308 people into 398 temporary shelters (as of 12 m local time on Thursday, October 6th). Three quarters of the deaths have been in the Greater San Salvador and La Libertad. In addition to those who have relocated to shelters, thousands more have taken temporary refuge in the homes of friends or relatives. It has been estimated that before the end of the crisis 66,320 people will have been affected by landslides and another 94,165 by flooding. The Ministry of Education (MINED) has indicated that up to 8,000 children are among those relocated to shelters, and that 83 shelters are in school facilities, impacting the opportunity for children to return to school, once the immediate disaster has passed.

The rains – an effect in part of passing hurricanes and tropical depressions – have hit El Salvador in quick succession, saturating most of the country with more water than normally falls in the entire rainy season in just a few short weeks. The results have been devastating, causing flooding and violent mud and rock slides which continue to take lives at the time of writing. A national calamity has been declared. Schools and universities have been closed until further notice.

On Monday, September 26th, 60 mm of rain fell in only 45 minutes, causing devastation throughout the capital (including the partial destruction of the UNICEF premises). Similar storms have continued through past days, flooding several parts of the country, and leaving large segments of the population – often those living in marginal conditions – vulnerable to dangerous mudslides. On October 5 more than 700 mudslides have been reported. Experts say that with the levels of inundation, up to 65% of the national territory is still susceptible to landslides.

On Monday October 3rd, an additional 100 mm of rainfall was registered, with resultant flooding expected throughout the country. National concerns are high for the sheer volume of water falling without respite. The amount of rain in the first five days of October has already doubled the quantities of rainfall that normally fall in the entire month of October. No abatement in these levels is foreseen for the next 24 – 48 hours. Zones most affected by the most recent rainfalls have been in coastal areas, and in the centre of the country, with accumulations of rainfall between 115 and 250 mm.

During Hurricane Mitch, there was an average rainfall into the main hydro-electric dam in the country “15 de Septiembre” of 2,800 m³ per second. Under current conditions, there has been a nearly constant rainfall of 4,400 – 4,500 m³ per second. Other reservoirs are being emptied up to the rate of 3,800 m³ per second to avoid their collapse – and these released waters are highly affecting people living below the reservoirs.

Flooding of major waterways:

In the last 24 hours accumulations of rain have been registered between 100 and 178 mm, taking the levels of most rivers in the country to critical levels, with anticipated flooding through the next 24 to 48 hours. The rivers which have registered the highest probability of flooding include:

- In Ahuachapan, the Río Paz, Río Cara Sucia, el Rosario, El Chino y El Aguacate and Río Sacramento. In this department, the flooding has isolated communities in coastal areas, including Garita Palmera. Evacuations are possible only by sea.
- In Sonsonate, there remain risks of flooding in the Suncita, San Pedro, Sensunapán, Ceniza, Apancoyo and Ayacachapa rivers.
- In La Libertad: Río Sucio, Río Perla, Río Majahual, Río Colón, and the Comasagua, Chilama, Huiza, Tihuapa and El Sunzal rivers.
- In the department of La Paz, the Comalapa, Comapa rivers, the Jiboa and its subsidiaries, the Tilapa, Sepaquiapa, Jalponga, Amayo, Sapuyo, Gu ayabo, San Antonio and Aguacate rivers.
- In San Vicente and Usulután the Río Lempa – the country’s largest
- In Usulután and San Miguel, the Grande river and subsidiaries that drain from Jucuarán mountain range
- In La Unión: Ríos Sirama, Goascorán, Pasaquina and Santa Rosa.
- In Morazán: the San Francisco, San Carlos and Corola rivers.
- In San Salvador: Las Cañas, Guazapa, and Acelhuate rivers and their offshoots that flow through the greater San Salvador area.

At the time of writing, evacuations of families living in vulnerable areas continue. Though the poor living in marginal areas are the worst affected, middle and upper class neighbourhoods are also being evacuated, and damage is occurring.

Currently, the National Emergency Information Service (Servicio Nacional de Estudios Territoriales – SNET) has advised that the main river of the country, Rio Lempa, has risen 5 meters, threatening surrounding countryside and population, and the Rio Grande in the department of San Miguel has risen 4 meters. Rio Jiboa has also flooded, threatening surrounding communities. Many main roads have been partially blocked by mud and rockslides caused by the rains – including the main highway between the capital and El Salvador’s international airport – and many secondary roads completely blocked, leaving some communities cut off from emergency supplies. Overrun emergency services may not be able to clear them for several days. A main bridge in the capital city of San Salvador, Puente La Lechuza which is located in the zone of the International Fairgrounds, has also collapsed.

2.3.2 Volcanic Eruption

Adding to the devastation caused by the flooding, after warning sighs for the last two months, the largest volcano in El Salvador, Ilamatepec, in the department of Santa Ana erupted on Saturday, October 1st, and again on Monday October 3rd, launching ash, red hot stones and sulphurous water over an area reaching to the border with Guatemala. To date, 2 people have been reported as killed by the volcanic activity, and more than 7,500 evacuated. Relief and recovery efforts are being hampered by the on-going rainfall and flooding.

More than 17 tremors have been registered since Sunday, October 2nd, by SNET, and the Ilamatepec volcano continues emitting gasses, smoke and ash, which combined with the rain, is causing additional landslides.

2.3.3 Situation Forecast

National emergency services – COEN and SNET – are monitoring the changes in both the situation of the Ilamatepec volcano and the on-going rains. At the moment, concerns are highest about the on-going impact of the rainfall, which is forecast to continue over the country for at least the next 24-36 hours. Sodden hillsides and gullies – where many families have located their homes – are increasingly vulnerable. Evacuations continue in several neighbourhoods of San Salvador, which are increasingly vulnerable to rain induced slides.

In the medium to long term the impacts will be even greater. Although it is impossible to estimate as yet, it is clear that the economic impact in the country will be devastating. Large areas under cultivation have been lost, including both subsistence and cash crops such as coffee, and fisheries – another economic mainstay – has also been severely impacted.

In terms of children, not only have thousands lost their homes, but many others will be impacted by loss of or damage to their school facilities. Early estimates from the Ministry of Education indicate that at least 57 schools and 2 major health units have been affected, but these numbers are likely to increase. Other school facilities that have not been damaged will be in use for an indefinite period of time as shelters for displaced families. The children who normally attend these schools will not have a return to normalcy for a long time.

2.3 Strategy and Priorities for Action

The inter-agency strategy to address immediate and on-going needs in the most effective way possible, includes:

- identifying immediate needs as based on direct evaluations of government counterparts and the UN system

- working towards collaboration within UN agencies and government counterparts, under the leadership and coordination of the Government of El Salvador which is ultimately responsible for disaster response actions
- seeking complementary support for a holistic and integrated response to the needs of the affected population – both those in immediate and urgent need currently displaced in shelters throughout the country, and those who will face the devastation of “returning” from these shelters or from temporary refuge with friends or relatives, to homes and livelihoods which may no longer exist, swept away by ash, water, mud or rocks.

The UN team’s response will have both immediate and medium term phases, first responding to the immediate and urgent needs faced by the affected population, and then addressing medium term but not less urgent recovery concerns, for families who have lost homes, family members and livelihoods through the disaster.

Phase I: actions to address initial emergency needs of the families in temporary shelters and displaced from their homes

Phase II: Emergency Rehabilitation and Recovery, aiding families who leave the temporary shelters who have lost home, belongings and livelihoods.

It is clear that additional needs will arise in both the short and medium term throughout the country. Continuing heavy rainfall has been forecast for the next days, inundating the already saturated country and putting even more people (particularly those living in marginal and deforested areas) at risk of flooding and deadly mud-slides. There is also a probability of further eruptions of the Ilamatepec volcano. Affected families have lost virtually all of their belongings, as well as their homes – many covered in ash which turned to mud in the concurrent and heavy rains, and others set on fire by flying, red-hot rocks. Full estimates of the magnitude of the disaster will not be complete for many days to come.

3. Joint UN Actions and Response

The UN Country Team continues to meet regularly and coordinates with the National Emergency Committee (COEN) the assistance for evacuated populations. The UN Resident Coordinator is serving as UNDMT, with the representative of PMA serving as head of the UN Emergency response Team (UNETE). Agency responsibilities have been divided as follows:

- WFP – logistics and food. Currently WFP has begun provision of rations of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and CSB from the emergency stocks, which are enough to provide food for 50,000 families through the next days.
- UNICEF – responsible for psycho-social rehabilitation of children and families affected by the disaster, provision of non-food items and ensuring that shelters are CCC compliant – UNICEF’s Core Corporate Commitments for children. These include: Assessment and advocacy, Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Child Protection, and Education.
- WHO/PAHO – attention to the sanitation situation in shelters, and provision of medicines to shelters as appropriate.
- FAO – evaluation of the agricultural damage from both the flooding and the volcano (tons of coffee crops have been lost due to ash fall in the volcano affected area) and impact in fisheries.
- UNDP – coordination and information. A common website has been activated by the UNCT where information on requirements and shelter populations will be posted by stakeholders (<http://www.nacionesunidas.org.sv/emergenciaelsalvador/>).

- UNFPA – reproductive health concerns of the displaced population

This separation of responsibility has been planned to meet the wide range of needs that displaced and affected families will face complementary to national relief and rehabilitation efforts. Each UN agency's actions will be coordinated centrally and on the ground to ensure complementarity of support and comprehensiveness of response to the affected families. Agencies not reflected directly in the proposal will continue to work alongside the larger relief efforts, ensuring that a full and adequate response reaches the communities and families in need.

The following pages reflect the immediate action plans coordinated by the Resident Coordinator and executed by OCHA, WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO/PAHO, UNFPA and FAO.

I. INTERAGENCY COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT

Resident Coordinator

Objectives:

- Provide for effective cooperation between Government, donors, United Nations organizations, international NGOs and other agencies involved in relief efforts.
- Coordinate Evaluation efforts of the disaster's overall impact and monitor implementation and the impact of emergency response and recovery actions.
- Monitor humanitarian contributions channeled through OCHA.
- Ensure the preparation of complete, timely reports for the donations received in response to the UN appeal.

Estimated Budget:

Items	US\$
Damage Assessment Mission	45,000
Preparation of Joint Monitoring and Recovery Project	10,000
Technical Assistance to Integrate Risk Management	5,000
Communications	4,000
TOTAL	64,000

Contact:

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II. DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, MITIGATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

OCHA

Objectives:

- Assist key institutions (local governments, community based organizations, regional and national institutions) in developing local disaster preparedness and mitigation plans;
- Analyze current disaster decision making and management information systems;
- Formulate a strategy to establish an integrated disaster management information system;
- Capacity development for emergency relief workers and frontline managers to foster emergency coordination.

Strategy:

An ad hoc task force composed of additional staff from OCHA and UNDP El Salvador, will be set up for a duration of two months to assist the UN Disaster Management Team, to design and implement specific activities in order to ensure the above specified objectives.

OCHA will assist the UN Resident Coordinator in coordinating and monitoring of emergency relief and immediate rehabilitation phase for the same period, through the provision of disaster management expert(s).

Estimated Budget:

Items	US\$
Disaster Management Expert(s)	50,000
Support Personnel	10,000
Workshops	30,000
Mission Cost	10,000
TOTAL	100,000

Contact:

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Mr. Gerard Gomez, OCHA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, email gomezg@un.org, Tel: (507) 317 1748 – 49, Fax: (507) 317 1744

III. FOOD ASSISTANCE

WFP

WFP has already begun relief assistance with existing resources, providing nutritional support to families in shelters through the National Secretariat for the Family (SNF). WFP also provides logistic support to all UN agency relief interventions.

Funds requested will be used mainly to increase transport capacity and help SNF with a full caseload of rations to be delivered to people in shelters.

Estimated Budget:

Items	US\$
Internal transport and food handling	150,000
Support Personnel	50,000
TOTAL	200,000

Contact:

Mr. Jaime Vallaura, WFP, email jaime.vallaura@wfp.org, Tel: (503) 2263-6144, Fax: (503) 2263-1317

IV. HOUSING AND RECOVERY OF THE BASIC ECONOMY FOR RURAL FAMILIES

UNDP

Objectives:

Respond to urgent needs for shelter and recovery of production activities for a total of 5,000 rural families, in the period covering the immediate emergency and the initiation of medium and long-term response.

In order to ensure the integration of these initial efforts with medium and long-term efforts, the proposed intervention strategy is based on the criteria and technical components described below.

Intervention Strategy:

Criteria:

1. **Simultaneous Nature.** UNDP is preparing this proposal as part of an institutional strategy that combines, simultaneously: i) actions to immediately respond to humanitarian needs, ii) actions that address medium-term needs, and iii) support for the formulation of a national strategy to reduce vulnerability, from a human development perspective.
2. **Complementarity.** The programmatic content of the institutional strategy is determined in such a way as to ensure complementarity with the Operational System of the United Nations in El Salvador. Thus, UNDP has identified, as specific intervention areas, meeting the basic needs for shelter and recovery of the subsistence economy of the rural family. This criterion is being applied in order to ensure comprehensive aid.
3. **Coordination.** Planning and execution of the activities provided for in this proposal shall be done in coordination with the structure that the Government of El Salvador has established for these effects. To support this coordination, OCHA-UNDP have installed and initiated the International Cooperation Information Management System (SIGCO for its acronym in Spanish).
4. **Association.** Using the above-mentioned coordination structure, UNDP shall strengthen a network associating different public and private agencies, using the comparative advantages of each one. This membership network includes local governments, churches and service associations, community organizations, and NGOs with experience, capacity and a presence in the regions chosen for the intervention.
5. **Geographic Targeting / Concentration.** Consistent with criteria 2, 3 and 4, described above, UNDP proposes to intervene in those geographic areas in which it will complement the services provided by United Nations System Agencies and which are not being covered-- in the same intervention area-- by other donor agencies; in this case the use of the SIGCO is particularly important.

Methodology:

The proposal includes the following components:

1. Technical Assistance, aimed at assessing the risks in the areas of the human settlements to be served. This component will include organizing and training the existing community, municipal and regional organizations, strengthening their response capacity in a local development framework. The specific topics for training and technical assistance will be related to progressive housing and recovery of the family economy, using gender equity criteria
2. Rubble and mud removal, with locally hired labor;

3. Distribution of a basic family-size package of goods for emergency shelter, blankets and cooking articles; taking into consideration basic needs by gender and age (in coordination with PAHO and UNICEF).
4. Distribution of a basic package of goods to enable recovery of the basic peasant family economy (silos, rubber boots, tools, small animals) (in coordination with FAO).

The Technical Assistance component will concentrate on a rapid risk appraisal. Given the rainy season conditions and the numerous landslides, the priority will be to determine the risks to communities located on slopes.

Small-scale rubble and mud removal will cover clearing access points to the community, in coordination with the Ministry of Public Works, and in the community itself, paying particular attention to their disposal (to prevent obstruction of streams and runoff).

The basic package of goods for emergency shelter has been designed in accordance with the technical specifications required for the later construction of progressive housing. UNDP has validated a work methodology in this area through the successful experience with progressive housing in previous projects. This methodology enabled effectively aiding 8,000 rural families in previous disasters, in association with a network of NGOs and with active community participation.

The specific items in the package of goods to aid recovery of the rural family's productive cycle will be designed according to the agricultural characteristics of the community and in coordination with FAO interventions.

Estimated Budget (to aid 5,000 families):

Items	Unit Cost in US\$	Item Cost in US\$
Technical Assistance (Strategy and Initial Operational Recovery Plan, including organizing and training)		25,000
Clearing of 25 m3 of small-scale rubble and mud of 5,000 family units, access points and surroundings	5.50	687,500
2500 basic packages of materials for shelter and cooking	537.00	1,342,500
Basic complementary package for the rural family economy for 5,000 families	150	750,000
TOTAL		2,805,000

Contact:

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V. ASSISTANCE TO CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

UNICEF

Objectives

UNICEF's assigned areas of responsibility within its interagency mandate: (a) provision of non-food items and support to children and families impacted by the disasters, (b) psychosocial rehabilitation of children and families affected by the disaster, and (c) ensuring CCC compliance – UNICEF's Core Corporate Commitments for children. As indicated above, these include: Assessment and advocacy, Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Child Protection, and Education

Phase 1: Immediate Response:

At the time of writing, UNICEF, in collaboration with complementary actions in UN sister agencies and government counterparts, is putting together family hygiene kits to serve up to 10,000 people, 2000 recreation kits for individual children in shelters, and 70 larger psycho-social rehabilitation-recreation kits for use in 70 of the now 167 temporary shelters that have been set up throughout the country. Details of each kit can be seen in the lists below.

Family hygiene kit	Recreation Kit – ages 6 to 12	Recreation Kit for shelters
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 body soap ▪ 1 toothpaste ▪ 4 toothbrushes ▪ 2 towels ▪ 1 comb ▪ 4 toilet paper rolls ▪ 2 yards of plastic ▪ 1 plastic bag ▪ 1 blanket ▪ 1 water jug ▪ 4 mugs ▪ 4 plastic plates ▪ 1 mattress ▪ sanitary towels ▪ disposable diapers ▪ powdered soap (laundry) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 colouring book ▪ 1 box of crayons (6 colours) ▪ 1 box of watercolours (6 colours) ▪ 1 package play dough (4 bars) ▪ 1 plastic ball (10 cm.) ▪ 1 story book ▪ 1 puzzle/plastic blocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 reams of paper, office size ▪ 50 sheets of large parking paper, 1x 1 m. ▪ 4 rolls masking tape (1/2 inch) ▪ 10 boxes of graphite pencils ▪ 5 pencil sharpeners ▪ 10 round-nosed scissors (child safe) ▪ 10 tubes/bottles of glue (child safe) ▪ 1 plastic box 40 x 40 x 40 cm. ▪ Training manual on disaster management ▪ Training manual on psycho-social rehabilitation

As well, UNICEF is preparing the distribution water purification tablets which will provide 50,000 litres of potable water, and 50,000 packages of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS). These efforts have been planned to complement not only the actions of sister UN agencies, but also on-going efforts of government counterparts already at work in emergency assessment and assistance.

UNICEF's first assistance will be sent to the National Secretariat for the Family (SNF) the national child and family oriented institution leading support to children and their families in the shelters, for distribution where needs are greatest. Formal hand-over of the prepared kits – which are now in process of assembly with the participation of the entire UNICEF team and family members – is scheduled for Thursday, October 6th at 9 am. Exceptionally, two smaller distributions of immediate aid will be directed towards families in shelters in the municipalities of Santa Tecla and San Salvador.

Finally, in collaboration with WHO/PAHO, UNICEF is committed to the immediate development and production of clean water and sanitation materials for distribution to families in the shelters, to ensure the maximisation of facilities available.

Phase 2: Rehabilitation and Recovery

Provision of non-food items and assistance

- UNICEF will collaborate with other organisations to provide basic for return to houses such as blankets, buckets, mattresses, kitchen equipment, etc. Many families have lost not only their homes, but all their household goods.
- Supply and distribution (through local networks) of basic health and hygiene materials for the prevention and control of infectious diseases. These supplies include ORS, water purification tablets, essential drugs for child emergency care, and iron and vitamin A supplements for children and lactating women.

Psycho-social rehabilitation

- Technical assistance to train community leaders in psycho-social rehabilitation
- Re-printing of community-level training materials in psycho-social rehabilitation
- Development of psycho-social rehabilitation kits

Ensuring CCC compliance

Assessment and advocacy

In depth assessment of emergency needs, disaggregated by age and gender, development of monitoring and evaluation plan for emergency response, and development of a risk assessment framework for current and future emergencies

Health, Nutrition,

In co-ordination with WFP, nutritional support will be given as required to families still in shelters after the first four weeks of the emergency, and to families returning to their homes. At the same time, parents will be trained in adequate nutrition for young children – with a particular emphasis on breastfeeding practices – in early child development and psycho-cognitive stimulation in efforts to strengthen longer-term child care skills in affected families.

Support will also be given to activities in information provision and training for the prevention of diarrhoeal disease and acute respiratory infections (ARIs) in children, adolescents and women in the affected emergency zones, and technical and logistical assistance will be provided to local health teams for the dissemination of key messages on prevention practices, promotion of exclusive and continued breastfeeding, adequate hygiene, and supplementary feeding.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene,

In situations of flooding and landslides, one of the most precious commodities becomes clean water. Contamination of water sources happens rapidly, and sanitation conditions – from lack of adequate latrines to environmental hazards – become a primordial concern. While this reality must be addressed immediately, in Phase I of operations, needs continue well into the rehabilitation phase, unless damaged water and sanitation infrastructure is replaced.

UNICEF will collaborate with affected families and communities in the provision of clean water receptacles and purification materials as they return to their homes, and then, later, in efforts at rehabilitation of water and sanitation infrastructure in the most affected areas. At the same time, a series of printed materials will also be produced to support water and sanitation activities, ensuring family level awareness about the importance of clean water and sanitation. Mass and local media, will support aforementioned interventions, by disseminating key messages.

Child Protection

All activities will have a strong social communication and mobilisation component, to ensure that messages for the protection of child and adolescent rights before, during and after emergencies are known and understood. Work will be organised with the Child and Adolescent Rights Defence Centres (“Defensorías”) already existing in the emergency areas.

Education

Education actions in collaboration with the Ministry of Education will centre on integrated interventions to facilitate children's return to school. Means and materials will be provided for reinitiating efficient and good quality education. Educational and complementary recreational activities will be organised in safe places with the help of local youth, to bring a certain degree of normalcy to children's and teachers' lives. Main activities will include:

- Provision of temporary school facilities that include a sanitary module.
- Rehabilitation and re-equipping of school facilities damaged in the double emergency
- Provision of basic and/or complementary classroom supplies and teaching materials to affected children and teachers – including “educational backpacks” with basic school supplies for affected children; and
- Provision of psycho-affective care to teachers, school-aged children, and their families, assisted by previously trained teachers, health personnel and Defence Centre promoters.

Estimated Budget:

<i>Emergency Response Action</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Preliminary Budget</i>
Phase 1: Immediate Assistance – 1- 4 weeks		
a. Provision of non-food items and assistance	Family hygiene and support kits – initial distribution – 2000 kits Cost = \$30/kit	60,000
	Family hygiene and support kits – second distribution – 3000 kits	90,000
b. Psycho-social rehabilitation	Children’s recreation kits – initial distribution – 2000 kits – Cost = \$5/kit	10,000
	Children’s recreation kits – second distribution – 2000 kits – Cost = \$5/kit	10,000
	Materials for psychosocial rehabilitation and activities for use in shelters - – initial distribution – 70 kits – Cost = \$25 per kit	1,750
	Materials for psychosocial rehabilitation and activities for use in shelters – 200 kits – Cost = \$25 per kit	5,000
	Water purification tablets – purchase and transport Cost – 0.99 per package of 100 – 100,000 packages	99,000
	freight	1,000
	Oral rehydration salts – purchase and transport Cost - \$0.06 per envelope – 100,000 envelopes	6,000
	freight	1,000
c. Ensuring CCC compliance	Assessment and advocacy - initial assessments	2,000
	Health, Nutrition/Water, Sanitation and Hygiene – clean water, sanitation and healthy environment flyers	20,000
	Child Protection – information for use in shelters and at the family level drawing attention to child protection issues	10,000
	Education – simple educational materials for distribution within shelters	20,000
Sub-total – Phase I		335,750
Phase 2: Rehabilitation and Recovery		
a. Provision of non-food items and assistance	Supply and distribution of basic supplies such as blankets, buckets, kitchen equipment, mattresses, etc. - \$80/familia = 6000 families (estimated)	480,000
	Supply and distribution of basic health and hygiene materials for the prevention and control of infectious diseases.	150,000
b. Psycho-social rehabilitation	Technical assistance to train community leaders in psycho-social rehabilitation	30,000
	Re-printing of community training materials in psycho-social rehabilitation	50,000
	Development, production and distribution of psycho-social rehabilitation kits and training materials	80,000
c. Ensuring CCC compliance	Assessment and advocacy , In depth assessment and monitoring/evaluation and risk assessment framework	10,000
	Health, Nutrition , Technical support in co-ordination with WFP	25,000
	Training of parents in adequate nutrition (with emphasis on breastfeeding) for early child development	20,000
	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene , Training for the prevention of infectious diseases such as diarrhoeal disease and cholera, and respiratory infections	20,000

<i>Emergency Response Action</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Preliminary Budget</i>
	Technical assistance for the development of training and communications materials	25,000
	Printed materials to support health and nutrition activities as well as the dissemination of early child stimulation and adequate child rearing practices	25,000
	Dissemination of key messages through mass and local media	20,000
	Water containers and basic clean water supplies	50,000
	Rehabilitation of latrines and water sources at the community level	150,000
	Child Protection, Development and dissemination of messages for the protection of child and adolescent rights	22,000
	Education Provision of temporary school facilities	50,000
	Rehabilitation and re-equipping of damaged school facilities	180,000
	Provision of basic classroom supplies to affected children and teachers – including “educational backpacks”	150,000
	Provision of psycho-affective care to teachers, school-aged children, and their families	30,000
<i>Sub-total – Phase II</i>		1,567,000
<i>SUB-TOTAL Phases I and II</i>		1,902,750
Project support, logistics and administration 15 %		285,413
	TOTAL	\$2,188,163

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VI. HEALTH ASSISTANCE

WHO/PAHO

Objective:

To restore immediate and effective health assistance and attention in all the regions affected by rains, flooding and landslides and the eruption of Ilamatepec volcano, developing at the same time and epidemiological information and monitoring system aimed to avoid increases in the morbidity and mortality, by means of coordinated actions in education, vector and rodent control, basic hygiene and sanitation, provision of safe water and actions in the area of mental health, among others.

Phase I – Immediate Assistance – the first 1 to 4 weeks

- Establishment of an epidemiological monitoring system in the shelters, with trained personnel, including mechanisms for daily information gathering, and spaces for handling health crises which arise.
- Health treatments for the population currently lodged in shelters, including provision of medical treatments, basic hygiene, water quality control, control of distribution and quality of foods, handling of solid refuse, and sanitary disposal of excreta.
- Educational actions in the promotion of positive health practices and the prevention transmittable diseases.
- Attention to the mental health of families in the temporary shelters.
- Evaluation of overall damages and necessities in the health sector in zones affected by the disasters,
- Rehabilitation of health services for the affected population in the vulnerable zones.

- Strengthening of inter- institutional and inter-sectoral co-ordination in emergency response and decision making
- Leadership in handling of provisions and humanitarian assistance by means The Humanitarian Supply management System (SUMA)

Phase II - Rehabilitation and Recovery

- Re-establishment of health and environmental sanitation infrastructure
- Re-establishment of health and environmental health monitoring in affected and at risk areas
- Rehabilitation and strengthening of sanitation activities in affected zones, with particular concern for potential post-disaster emerging concerns and health risks such as dengue fever and diarrhoea.
- Actions of general health monitoring and control in the zones of risk.
- Promotion of information and education in healthy lifestyles and habits, healthy, secure and sanitary environments and safe hospitals.

Estimated Budget

<i>Emergency Response Action</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Preliminary Budget Estimate</i>
Phase 1: Immediate Assistance – 1- 4 weeks		
<i>Attention to basic health needs</i>	Mobilisation of sanitation personnel, medical and surgical needs	65,000
<i>Immediate rehabilitation of sanitation infrastructure and health services</i>	Recuperation and rehabilitation of health equipment and installations to address the immediate health needs in critical and emergency affected zones in 9 health installations	100,000
<i>Basic Equipment and medications</i>	Basic health equipment and medications to address most urgent health needs	500,000
<i>Basic sanitation in shelters</i>	Installation of latrines, water purification materials and equipment, and equipment for monitoring of water quality. Rehabilitation and support to safe water mechanisms and control of rodents and other vectors.	395,000
<i>Education and information for Community and health personnel</i>		275,000
<i>Attention to mental health needs</i>		220,000
	<i>Sub-total – Phase I</i>	1,555,000
Phase 2: Rehabilitation and Recovery		
<i>Rehabilitation of sanitation infrastructure and health services.</i>	Rehabilitation of materials and equipment in health installations to ensure adequate and quality health service provision for the affected population.	270,000
	<i>Sub-total – Phase II</i>	270,000
	SUB-TOTAL Phases I and II	1825,000
Project support, logistics and administration 15 %		273,750
	TOTAL	\$2,098,750

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VII. ASSISTANCE IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

UNFPA

The impact of natural disaster on reproductive health can be devastating, particularly for women, children and adolescents. Rapid response to emergencies includes the immediate shipment of supplies and equipment to enable pregnant women to delivery safely. When the situation stabilizes, UNFPA Humanitarian Response helps lay the groundwork for future human development - by supporting reproductive health services to promote safe motherhood, adolescent reproductive health, and access to condoms. Interventions also address violence against women and the transmission of sexually-transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS. Family planning is especially important when health services have been damaged or destroyed by natural disaster. In an emergency, access to contraceptives can be a major challenge. Transportation routes may be cut off, distribution networks dissolved and health facilities destroyed. UNFPA is requesting funds to make it possible to attend reproductive health needs of 30,000 people living in shelters.

Estimated Budget:

Items	US\$
Attention to shelter population/displaced population	150,000
Equipment and supplies	250,000
TOTAL	400,000

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VIII. ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGE IN AGRICULTURE AND FISHERY

FAO

The flooding and the eruption of the volcano have caused considerable damage to the livelihoods of farmers and fisheries. Tons of coffee crops have been lost due to ash fall in the volcano affected area and in the flooded areas about 25 percent of the harvest has been destroyed. FAO will evaluate the agricultural damage from both the flooding and the volcano and the impact in fisheries.

Estimated Budget:

Items	US\$
Impact assessment	40,000
TOTAL	40,000

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