



## Rapid Response Fund

### ACT Secretariat Approval

**Project Code** 17/2022

**Project Name** Emergency response to the population affected by Hurricane Julia in El Salvador

The ACT Secretariat has approved the use of **USD150,000** from its Global Rapid Response Fund (GRRF22) and would be grateful to receive contributions to wholly or partially replenish this payment.

**For further information please contact:**

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Cyra'.

**Cyra Michelle Bullecer**  
Global Humanitarian Operations Manager  
ACT Alliance Secretariat

# actalliance

## Rapid Response Fund

### Project Proposal

Emergency Prepared and Response Plan	
Do you have an EPRP	Yes
When was the last update?	July 2022
Do you have a Contingency Plan for this response?	No
EPRP link on the online platform	Yes

Please submit this form to the Regional Humanitarian Programme Officer of your region with a copy to the Regional Representative

Date submitted to ACT Secretariat

30-Oct-22

## Section 1 Project Data

### Project Information

Project Name	Emergency response to the population affected by Hurricane Julia in El Salvador
Project Code	17/2022
Country Forum	El Salvador
ACT Requesting Member (if there are more than one member, please use ALT+<Enter> to add another member)	Salvadoran Lutheran Synod (SLS) Asociación Cristiana de Educación y Desarrollo (ALFALIT)
Name of person leading the project	Rvd. Guadalupe Cortez
Job Title	ACT Forum El Salvador Coordinator
Email	<a href="mailto:g.cortez@sls.org.sv">g.cortez@sls.org.sv</a>
Whatsapp/Signal/Telegram/Skype	(503) 7398 8391
Location(s) of project (city / province)	ALFALIT: Department of La Paz: Santiago Nonualco, San Pedro Masahuat; Department of San Salvador: Rosario de Mora; Department of Ahuachapán: Jujutla; Department of Usulután: Usulután SLS: Department of La Unión: Pasaquina; Department of San Salvador: Soyapango, Mejicanos; Santa Ana: Santa Ana; Sonsonate: Sonsonate; Usulután: Usulután; Ahuachapán: Guaymango; Chalatenango: Nueva Concepción.
Project start date (dd/mm/yyyy)	15-Nov-22
Project end date (dd/mm/yyyy)	15-Mar-23

Which sectors your response activities most relate to  
(please indicate number of planned beneficiaries per organisation in each sector where you plan to give assistance)

Sectors	SLS		ALFALIT	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cash/ Vouchers	395	780	714	966
Camp Management				
Education				
Food/Nutrition				
Health				
Household items				
Livelihood				
Psychosocial	61	139	25	125
Shelter				
Wash				

## Section 2 Project Description

### 2.1 Context

1. CHS Commitment 1. Summarize the crisis event and how it is likely to develop over the duration of the project (maximum 5 bullet points)

- The state of emergency in El Salvador has been caused by Hurricane Julia, a climatic phenomenon that began its impact in Nicaragua and transcended to Honduras and El Salvador.
- On October 9, the Government of El Salvador declared a State of Emergency in the 14 departments of the country in order to have the human and financial resources to respond to the emergency.
- The heavy storms caused rivers to overflow, landslides, floods, destruction of houses, loss of crops, material damage, and deaths.
- According to authorities, at least **23,500** families were affected, 5,172 people evacuated, people in temporary shelters, 11 people died and around 469 houses were damaged.
- Damages and loss in 14 departments of the country with greater emphasis on the following 62 municipalities: In the department of San Salvador: Nejapa, Rosario de Mora, San Marcos, Panchimalco, Soyapango, Mejicanos and San Salvador; In Ahuachapán: Ahuachapán, Guaymango, Ataco, Jujutla, San Francisco Menéndez and Tacuba; In Usulután: Alegria, Belén, El Triunfo, Jucuarán, Puerto El Triunfo and Santiago de María; In Chalatenango: San Isidro Labrador, San Ignacio, Nueva Concepción; La Paz: Olocuilta, San Francisco Chinameca, San Miguel Tepezontes, Tapalhuaca, San Pedro Masahuat, Santiago Nonualco; In San Vicente: San Vicente, Apastepeque, Santa Clara, Santo Domingo, San Ildefonso, Tecoluca and Verapaz; In La Unión: La Unión, Conchagua, El Carmen, Pasaquina, San Alejo and Santa Rosa de Lima; In Cabañas: Sensuntepeque, Ciudad Dolores, Ilobasco, San Isidro, Villa Victoria; In Morazán: San Francisco Gotera, Guatajiagua and Meanguera; In La Libertad: Zaragoza, Comasagua, Colón, Jayaque, San Juan Opico; In Cuscatlán: Candelaria, Monte San Juan and Oratorio de Concepción; In San Miguel: San Miguel, Chirilagua, Lolotique and Moncagua.
- People living in poverty who were affected by Storm Julia are at increased risk of violence, exploitation, or abuse and require responses that directly address their needs, especially children and women. These vulnerable groups may be at risk of unsafe means of transport and threats of exploitation by traffickers, migrant smugglers or unscrupulous officials, or people who want to take advantage of the complex situation families are living in.
- According to a report by CPA, more than 50% of the communities that participated in the joint exercise experience protection risks and have been affected by disasters. For context, it was reported that more than 80% of the population that participated in the pilot had a decrease in their incomes due COVID-19 Pandemic, and about 75% lost their job during this time. In that sense, hurricane Julia has increased the vulnerability of those communities even more, mostly in their livelihood.

Sources:  
<https://reliefweb.int/report/el-salvador/cpa-central-america-childfund-alliance-guatemala-el-salvador-honduras-and>, 2021.  
 Report within the framework of the state of national emergency due to Hurricane Julia, Ministerio de Gobernación, October 2022.  
 EHP Situation Report, October 12, 2022.  
 Assessment of Affectations and Evaluation of Needs, October 18, 2022.

## 2. CHS Commitment 1,2,3,4. Explain the impact of the crisis specific to the people you want to help (maximum 5 bullet points)

According to preliminary reports from Civil Protection, Red Cross EDAN, EHP Situation Reports, and the needs assessment conducted by ACT Forum El Salvador, humanitarian needs have been identified in food, temporary shelters, psychosocial support, WASH, and restoration of livelihoods for affected families:

- Food Security: According to the Emergency Food Security Assessment, WFP estimates that 180 thousand people (45 thousand families) who were already in a situation of acute food insecurity (IPC 3 and 4), were affected by the rains. Out of these people, 23,500 families have received food kits provided by different NGOs and Government. The greatest impact has been felt by people in conditions of poverty and vulnerability, especially farmers of basic grains, poultry, livestock, and others.
- Protection: 872 women and 550 girls and adolescents in situations of gender-based violence were identified in the shelters, in addition to the rest of the people who are experiencing mental health issues due to the loss of family members, livelihoods, and households, among others.
- According to a ChildFound Alliance report, Central American countries show high protection risks in sectors such as “demographics and location”, “livelihoods”, “health”, “housing and energy” and “water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)”. In addition, it was found that 1 in 5 households is considered vulnerable; and most of them are headed by an older woman or a single mother.
- Shelters: 5,172 people (1,705 families) sheltered in different areas of the country, who upon returning to their homes require differentiated assistance in the following areas: food security, WASH, livelihood rehabilitation, reconstruction, and psychosocial care. As of October 26, there were 4 active shelters with a total of 84 families, 239 people, in Cuscatlán, Morazán, San Salvador, and Usulután. A total of 158 temporary shelters with a total of 5,172 people (1,705 families) were registered during the emergency.
- WASH: Conditions conducive to the spread of waterborne and foodborne diseases have been identified: acute respiratory infections; respiratory allergies, and rhinitis, among others; approximately 1,500 families have been served in shelters with hygiene kits; however, the need for attention to this sector is greater, since the needs analysis did not consider the self-evacuees who are refugees in other localities.
- Livelihoods: After an evaluation carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the National Center for Agricultural and Forestry Technology, 21,739 mz. of crops were reported affected, especially beans, corn, rice, and vegetables. Initially, the government has invested more than US\$2 million in recovery.
- Government authorities are coordinating and articulating the response with organizations and institutions of the humanitarian sector and at the moment there is no final damage report, although the Humanitarian Response Plan is currently being implemented in the recovery stage. As of October 25, 23,500 food packages were reported distributed in the affected areas of the country.

Sources:

Progress Report No. 1 EHP - October 12, 2022

Sectoral Progress Report No. 2 - October 21, 2022

## 3. CHS Commitment 9. Explain the availability of funding each of your organisation can access for this crisis. (maximum 3 bullet points)

SLS and ALFALIT, as members of the ACT Forum El Salvador, do not have available funds to provide a response to the populations identified in the intervention zones that have been affected by Hurricane Julia. In view of the above, and taking into consideration the need to provide an emergency response, requesting members are presenting the RRF proposal to be able to cover the needs of the population that is in a vulnerable condition and in need of humanitarian aid.

## 2.2 Activity Summary

**1. CHS Commitment 1, 2, 4. Explain your proposed project and why you have selected this particular response to the crisis.** *If multiple members are responding, please explain the role of each member in the coordinated response as indicated in your EPRP Contingency Plan.*

- The project aims at assisting 2,855 people affected by Tropical Storm Julia, through actions that were previously consulted at the community level as follows:
- Cash: Cash will be delivered to the most affected families, in order to cover their needs. Based on the needs assessment, food security is one of the priorities, people lost crops and livelihoods, in addition to speculation due to the shortage of basic grains has had an increase in the prices of basic food basket products, in this crisis the families are forced to ration the 2 times a day. The amount of \$70.00 for each family of 4 is calculated based on an estimate of the amount of money needed to partially cover the survival basket for approximately one month, according to CAE (Emergency Food Baskets) considerations.
- Protection: Protection mechanisms related to the identification of cases of gender-based violence will be implemented, referring these cases to state protection institutions and other NGOs specializing in GBV issues. (These cases will be referred to state protection institutions and other NGO's specialized in GBV issues gender-based violence, care routes and prevention measures).
- Community Based Psychosocial Support: The project will be implemented over a period of 4 months in which the communities in the APBC sector will be strengthened with group workshops on the management of adverse situations, emotion management, stress management, self-care, and personal and community strengthening.
- The organizations implementing the initiative are SLS and, ALFALIT. Both organizations will be supported by LWF and CREDHO in terms of coordination, quality programming, and implementation.
- SLS will have the role of project lead and will be responsible for coordinating with the rest of the organizations, ensuring the programmatic and financial implementation and accountability processes, integrating international standards of the ACT Alliance (CHS, Sphere Handbook, Code of Conduct, Complaints Mechanism, Gender Justice policy, etc).

**2. CHS Commitment 2. Explain how you will start your activities promptly.** *Project implementation should start within two weeks. The project should be a maximum of 6 months.*

- Meetings will be held with leaders, volunteers and other stakeholders to review all logistics and organization of the project.
- The personnel of the participating institutions will sign the acceptance of the code of conduct and will be made aware of the complaints mechanism.
- A meeting will be held with the representatives of the families that were most affected in the communities by storm Julia, taking into account the loss of their livelihoods (crops, material goods, housing, among others).
- Information will be provided on the project, the delivery process, dates and the complaint mechanism.
- The schedules of the psychosocial support days will also be announced.
- An agreement will be established with the Banco de Fomento Agropecuario (BFA) for the delivery of cash. This delivery mechanism has been used in the past and has been effective, since the BFA has branches nationwide, facilitating cash delivery. On delivery days, project technicians will travel to the localities to monitor the entire process.

**3. CHS Commitment 6. How are you co-ordinating and with whom?** *Coordination ensures complementarity of interventions within forum members and other humanitarian actors to maximise the use of our resources and will address all unmet needs*

Coordination has been done at the community level with religious, municipal, community leaders, local governments and local rights committees. In-person and virtual meetings are planned to ensure the proper identification and selection of beneficiary families.

**4. CHS Commitment 3, 9. Where are you planning to procure your goods or services? Please tick boxes that apply.** *Goods and services procured locally supports and revitalises economic activity either as livelihood for people or income for small businesses.*

Locally or within the affected areas	X	Nationally	X	Regionally or neighbouring countries		Internationally	
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Do you have a procurement policy? What factors did you consider when you made this decision?

Requesting members will apply and adapt the LWF Procurement Manual (ACT Alliance member), which will be reported at the end of the project and will be available for future projects. Purchases will be made from local and national suppliers from the LWF database. The Forum's Purchasing Committee will be responsible for analyzing the quotations and determining from which supplier the products will be purchased, taking into account the following criteria: price, quality, quantity, packaging, delivery time, and transportation.

## 2.3 Description of Target Population

**1. CHS Commitment 1, 9. How do you calculate the beneficiary numbers for this project?** *For example, food and hygiene kits given to 2500 families, and 1 family = x beneficiaries.*

730 HH will be served with a total of 2,855 people:

50 HH de Santiago Nonualco, La Paz.

110 HH de San Pedro Masahuat, La Paz.

50 HH de Rosario de Mora, San Salvador.

110 HH de Jujutla, Ahuachapán.

140 HH de Usulután, Usulután.

80 HH de Pasaquina, La Unión.

18 HH de Soyapango, San Salvador.

25 HH Nueva Concepción, Chalatenango.

40 HH Guaymango, Ahuachapán.

67 HH Sonsonate, Sonsonate.

30 HH Santa Ana, Santa Ana.

20 HH Mejicanos, San Salvador.

The selection of these beneficiaries will be prioritized under the following criteria:

1. Persons suffering from chronic diseases
2. Women heads of household who are primarily responsible for family income and household care.
3. People who have lost their income due to flood losses as agricultural producers.
4. Elderly people and groups marginalized by disability issues.
5. Families with intermittent access or no access at all to basic services such as water and health care.
6. People in migration processes such as returnees or displaced persons with high vulnerability.
7. People still suffering the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic (loss of livelihoods, loss of employment, and deaths in households).

**2. CHS Commitment 1, 2, 3, 4. Which vulnerable groups are you specifically targeting? What makes them vulnerable? Please explain.**

The most vulnerable groups to be addressed are those who have had little or no access to humanitarian assistance, among them:

1. women who during the emergency saw their workload increase due to their roles of household care, income generation and community work, in addition to those who due to their role as heads of household feel greater pressure to respond, deteriorating their mental health due to post-disaster stress.
2. Elderly people and people with disabilities, as they have greater difficulty in resuming their lives to the potential challenges of recovery and/or rehabilitation.
4. Subsistence farmers who lost all or part of their crops.
5. Sheltered families who, upon returning to their homes, have lost access to the food they were receiving from the authorities and humanitarian organizations.
6. Families who lost their main livelihoods such as informal trading or people with small business in their homes (e.g., stores, etc.).

**3. CHS Commitment 4. Explain how the target population has been/is involved in your proposed intervention (maximum 5 bullet points)**

The ACT Forum El Salvador is constantly preparing and updating the processes to operationalize ACT Alliances policies with community leaders where the organization member has a presence through their diakonia and the implementation of development projects. Community leaders also receive training on the mechanisms of the code of conduct, accountability, and elaboration of needs assessment for the data gathering from the affected population during emergencies due to climatological events, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, or socio-political conflicts.

A need assesment was done with families and communities prioritizing those most affected to provide humanitarian response, establishing coordination mechanisms with local actors for the delivery of humanitarian aid and not duplicate efforts.

**2.4 Expected Results**

**1. What will this project's success look like based on your time frame? Please write your activities milestones including dates.**

The project is successful if the families and individuals served are in a safer position in the following terms:

- The population assisted with psychosocial support presents improvements and learning that will allow them to have techniques and knowledge to handle future adverse situations.
- The ACT Forum El Salvador contributes to capacity building in the communities, strengthening the local organization and the advancement of advocacy initiatives for risk management and reduction that would further integral recovery of families and communities through programs and/or projects of governmental and international institutions and local governments.

**2. Describe the risks to a successful project and how you are managing them.**

Some of the risks that may arise are: Social insecurity of the population; exception regime; climatic situations; COVID; increase and speculation in prices of the basic grains.

Regarding the COVID-19 pandemic, appropriate biosecurity measures will be taken to prevent contagion.

Social insecurity management is carried out through coordination at the local level with municipal authorities and boards of directors, in addition to assisting families during daytime hours to avoid risk to the technical team, as well as providing them safe transportation and identification as humanitarian workers of the respective organization in which they work.

**2.5 Monitoring, Accountability & Learning**

**1. CHS Commitment 7. Describe how you will monitor the project. What monitoring tools and process will you use? How will you gather lessons from the project?**

The implementing organizations are responsible for the permanent monitoring and follow-up of the activities to be carried out in the communities through the technical team. The forum's coordinating committee will be responsible for following up on the actions. The ACT Forum El Salvador has in its team expert personnel in PME (Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation), who will design, implement and analyze the information in all phases of the project, as follows: During the implementation, a shared monitoring and evaluation matrix will be applied for the collection of information in the field by each of the institutions. Also, the complaints mechanism will be implemented during the entire project execution. For post-delivery monitoring, we will work with focus groups for intervention evaluation days, in order to measure the effects and contributions of this project to the families served. The instrument to be used is a group interview guide. A tool adapted to the structure of the project will be designed.

The information will be used in a process of systematization of the intervention, documenting the corresponding means of verification (photographs, record of receipt of the kits, videos, and short films) in order to identify lessons learned for knowledge management and implementation of future actions.

**2. CHS Commitment 8. Does your organisation have a Code of Conduct? Have all staff and volunteers signed the Code of Conduct?** *We may ask you to submit copies of the signed Code of Conduct. You can use ACT Alliance's Code of Conduct if your organisation does not have one.*

The ACT Forum El Salvador has a Code of Conduct which is signed by all forum member's staff who will support the implementation of the project.

**3. How do you ensure accountability in this project?**

ACT Forum El Salvador members assume Commitment 9 of the CHS, which states that resources will be used responsibly for their intended purpose, legally and ethically. To ensure adequate accountability processes, the following actions will be carried out: monitoring of expenditures in relation to the budget; the project will be presented to focus groups with their respective budgets and at the end of the project, the final report of expenditures will be presented to them so that they are aware of it. The complaints mechanism will be used based on commitment 5, which establishes that the communities and people served to have access to secure and agile mechanisms for handling complaints. The commitment to provide feedback on the actions to be implemented under the project will be applied, and the results of the evaluation of the lessons learned from both the project and the complaints mechanism will be returned.



## Rapid Response Fund

### Consolidated Financial Report

Project Code 17/2022

Project Name Emergency response to the population affected by Hurricane Julia in El Salvador

Budget Exchange rate (local currency to 1 USD)

*Please use exchange rate from this site:*

		Total Budget	Budget	
			Salvadoran Lutheran Synod	ALFALIT
1	Total Project Staff Costs	15,556	6,667	8,889
2	Project Activities	119,000	50,200	68,800
2.1	Cash/Vouchers	102,200	43,400	58,800
2.8	Psychosocial	16,800	6,800	10,000
3	Project Implementation	444	244	200
3.1.	Forum Coordination	444	244	200
4	Quality and Accountability	4,390	1,900	2,490
5	Logistics	5,403	2,553	2,850
Direct Costs		144,792	61,564	83,229
Staff Salaries		3,556	1,778	1,778
Office Operations		1,652	452	1,200
Indirect Costs		5,208	2,230	2,978
Total Budget		150,000	63,793	86,207