



Rapid Response Fund

Approval

Project Code **30/2026**
Project Name **Humanitarian response to households affected by droughts in El Salvador related to El Niño**

The ACT Secretariat has approved the use of **USD 149,998** from its Global Rapid Response Fund (GRRF26).

Reporting Deadlines	
SitRep (<i>one month after approval</i>)	21 Nov 2026
Final Reports (narrative and financial)	21 Mar 2027
Audit Report (<i>for projects >USD50,000</i>)	21 Apr 2027

Approved By the RRF review Panel
on **21 October 2026**

actalliance

Rapid Response Fund

Project Proposal

Do you have an EPRP	yes
When was the last update?	july 2026
Assessment for this response?	Sí

Please submit this form to the Humanitarian Coordinators in your region

Date submitted to ACT Secretariat
21 Oct 2026

Section 1 Project Data

Project Information

Project Name	Humanitarian response to households affected by droughts in El Salvador related to El Niño
Project Code	30/2026
Country Forum	ACT El Salvador
ACT Requesting Member <i>(if there are more than one member, please use ALT+<Enter> to add another member)</i>	Asociación Cristiana de Educación y Desarrollo (ALFALIT) Sínodo Luterano Salvadoreño (SLS)
Name of person leading the project	Tomas de Montano
Job Title	Executive Director - ALFALIT (Organización convocante del Foro ACT El Salvador)
Email	alfalit2011@gmail.com - toymoran@hotmail.com
Location(s) of project (city / province)	El Salvador (Santa Ana, Chalatenango, La Paz, San Miguel, Morazán y Usulután)
Project start date (dd/mm/yyyy)	21 Oct 2026
Project end date (dd/mm/yyyy)	21 Jan 2027

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	ALFALIT		SLS		Member 3 <i>(please write the name of your organisation)</i>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cash/ Vouchers	931	1004	506	594		
Food						
Health						
Household items						
Livelihood						
Psychosocial	48	192	24	96		
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 (extend rows 43, 44 and 45 if more space is needed)

El Salvador is facing a slow-onset humanitarian emergency caused by the meteorological and agricultural drought experienced during 2026 in the context of the El Niño phenomenon. The cumulative reduction in rainfall, prolonged dry spells, and high temperatures have affected agricultural production, water availability, and the livelihoods of rural families, particularly those dependent on subsistence farming and agricultural wage labour.

The severity of the adverse climatic conditions is reflected in records from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN). During August 2026, cumulative rainfall nationwide amounted to 134.9 mm, compared with a historical average of 313.6 mm, representing a 57% deficit and making it the driest August since 1971. Prolonged dry spells were also recorded, including one lasting up to 19 consecutive days, beginning on 7 August. In response to the deteriorating conditions, the National Civil Protection System declared a Red Alert for meteorological and agricultural drought on 25 August, while on 7 October, the Legislative Assembly approved a six-month National State of Emergency.

The humanitarian consequences are primarily reflected in crop losses, declining incomes, and increasing difficulties in meeting basic needs. The needs assessment conducted by the ACT El Salvador Forum in October 2026, covering 187 households across 44 communities, found that 55% of respondents who provided information on agricultural losses reported a total loss of their crops, while 77.5% indicated that their ability to obtain food or generate income had been significantly affected. Furthermore, 118 households reported having sufficient staple food reserves for one week or less, highlighting a situation of food vulnerability requiring immediate attention.

Over the three-month project implementation period, there is a risk that these conditions will worsen due to the continuing consequences of agricultural losses, reduced income-generating opportunities, and the progressive depletion of household resources. The approaching dry season and its progression could further increase difficulties in restoring agricultural production and accessing water, while insufficient income could intensify negative coping strategies, such as reducing meals, taking on debt, and selling productive assets.

Economic pressure and uncertainty regarding the recovery of livelihoods could also exacerbate psychosocial impacts and family tensions. In this context, the evolving emergency requires a timely humanitarian response aimed at preventing further deterioration in food security, protecting households' ability to meet their essential needs, and addressing the psychosocial consequences of the crisis.

2. CHS Commitment 1,2,3,4. Explain the impact of the crisis specific to the people you want to help. Why did you choose to give aid to them and what makes them vulnerable?

The intervention will target rural households affected by the 2026 drought in prioritised communities in San Miguel, Chalatenango, Usulután, La Paz, Morazán, and Santa Ana, primarily families dependent on subsistence farming, staple crop production, and agricultural wage labour. Their vulnerability is linked to agricultural losses, reduced incomes, limited economic alternatives, and a declining ability to purchase food and other essential goods. This dependence on agricultural activities and seasonal income limits the recovery prospects of affected households, particularly those lacking sufficient savings, productive assets, or support networks to cope with the emergency.

The needs assessment conducted by the ACT El Salvador Forum revealed that 25.8% of respondents reported reducing the quantity or frequency of their meals, 24.2% resorted to using savings or taking on debt, and 14.0% sold assets to cope with the situation. These findings demonstrate the deterioration of the coping capacities of the households assessed.

The rapid market and access assessment conducted by the ACT El Salvador Forum complements these findings by highlighting economic and geographical constraints that hinder households' ability to meet basic needs. Of the 47 responses analysed, 76.6% identified lack of money as the main obstacle to purchasing food, while 23.4% cited high prices. Furthermore, 63.8% reported difficulties reaching commercial establishments, mainly due to distance, poor road conditions, and limited transportation options. These conditions increase the vulnerability of affected households, even in communities where goods remain available in local markets and shops.

The crisis disproportionately affects female-headed households, families with children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and pregnant or lactating women. In addition, 40.5% of respondents reported persistent worry, anxiety, or stress, highlighting the need for psychosocial support.

The beneficiary population will be prioritised based on the impact of the drought, food insecurity, loss of income, and limited recovery capacity, with particular attention given to households facing additional vulnerabilities. Where the number of eligible households exceeds the available assistance places, priority will be given to households with older persons, children, single mothers, persons with disabilities or chronic illnesses, as well as households whose sole source of income depends on agricultural activities. Identifying these conditions will help ensure that the selection process targets families facing the greatest difficulties in coping with the effects of the emergency. The assistance will aim to address immediate essential needs and reduce the risk of families resorting to harmful coping strategies.

3. CHS Commitment 9. Explain the availability of funding each of your organisation can access for this crisis.

ALFALIT and SLS, members of the ACT El Salvador Forum, have experience in humanitarian response and territorial coordination with affected communities. However, both organisations face financial resource constraints in addressing the needs arising from the 2026 drought.

ALFALIT is currently seeking support from PDA for the distribution of food kits, valued at USD 75.00 each, to 105 families during November 2026. This initiative does not yet constitute confirmed funding and, if secured, would have limited coverage relative to the needs identified. For its part, SLS currently has no dedicated funding available and is not pursuing any funding opportunities to respond to this emergency.

In this context, the request to the ACT Alliance Rapid Response Fund aims to mobilise resources to enable the implementation of an immediate and coordinated humanitarian response, complementing the institutional capacities and local presence of the requesting organisations. The proposed assistance will address the essential needs of affected households through complementary modalities, while seeking to avoid duplication with other humanitarian interventions.

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 and the length of time needed to respond. *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 proposes a coordinated three-month humanitarian response targeting households affected by the 2026 drought in the areas prioritised by the ACT El Salvador Forum. The intervention will be implemented through three complementary components: multipurpose cash transfers, community-based psychosocial support, and prevention of gender-based violence (PGBV), while mainstreaming protection, gender, safeguarding, and accountability to affected populations throughout the intervention.

Multipurpose cash transfers. These will constitute the main component of the intervention. A one-off transfer of USD 150 is planned for each of the 738 households (from this amount, the transaction fee established by the banking institution responsible for processing the transfers will be deducted), with a total allocation of USD 110,700. This assistance will contribute to partially covering essential needs, primarily food, healthcare, water, hygiene, and other priority expenses, according to each family's decisions.

The amount of the one-off transfer of USD 150 per household has been determined as a partial contribution towards meeting immediate essential needs, taking into account the economic access constraints identified in the ACT El Salvador Forum's rapid market assessment and the resources available for the response. As a precedent for humanitarian assistance in the country, the World Food Programme implemented transfers of USD 120 per family during the June 2024 emergency. The proposed amount recognises the multipurpose nature of the assistance and enables households to prioritise their expenditures according to their specific needs, without intending to cover all their basic requirements.

This modality is based on the findings of the rapid market and access assessment conducted by the ACT El Salvador Forum in October 2026, in response to the need for specific local information to guide the humanitarian response. The assessment collected 47 records from communities in five of the six prioritised departments and found that the main obstacle to purchasing food was lack of money (76.6%), followed by high prices (23.4%). Food was also identified as a priority need in all records, alongside other needs related to healthcare, hygiene, and livelihoods.

The assessment identified the availability of various essential food items in the businesses surveyed, as well as potential restocking capacity: 89.4% indicated that they could obtain additional products within one week in response to increased demand. These findings support the appropriateness of a cash-based response, enabling families to purchase goods and services according to their needs, preserving their decision-making autonomy, and supporting local commercial activity.

However, the assessment also identified supply difficulties in 59.6% of businesses, recent price increases in 89.4% of records, and physical access barriers to commercial establishments in 63.8%. These conditions will need to be considered in the operational planning of the assistance, particularly to facilitate participating households' access to cash transfers and address any difficulties identified during implementation. In locations where travel to markets is difficult, transportation services will be contracted to enable beneficiary families to make their purchases. In addition, the establishment of committees among beneficiary families themselves will be encouraged to organise voluntary joint purchases, facilitating access to the products they

need. This modality may also help reduce transportation costs and secure better prices through bulk purchasing.

Community-based psychosocial support (CBPSS): A total of 12 group sessions will be conducted to provide emotional support, active listening, and strengthen coping capacities, with an expected participation of 240 people (160 supported by ALFALIT and 80 by the Salvadoran Lutheran Synod). These sessions will be adapted to the characteristics of the communities and the differentiated needs of women, men, girls, boys, adolescents, and older persons. They will address the recognition and management of stress, anxiety, and other emotional reactions associated with the emergency; individual and collective self-care strategies; managing uncertainty arising from crop and income losses; family communication and relationships during crises; and strengthening community networks of support and solidarity.

Practical tools will also be promoted to help participants cope with emotional distress, identify warning signs, and recognise when specialised assistance is needed. Provision will be made to identify individuals requiring individual or specialised care, facilitating their guidance and safe and confidential referral to the Trauma Care Centre of the Salvadoran Lutheran Synod (SLS), according to identified needs and existing service capacities.

Prevention of gender-based violence (PGBV): A total of 6 community awareness-raising and training sessions will be conducted, with an expected participation of 120 people (80 supported by ALFALIT and 40 by the Salvadoran Lutheran Synod). These sessions will primarily target adult women and young women from the prioritised communities, with the aim of strengthening their knowledge and capacities to identify and prevent situations of gender-based violence, particularly those that may be exacerbated in emergency contexts.

The sessions will address topics related to the types and manifestations of gender-based violence, risk factors and warning signs, the rights of women and girls, family relationships based on respect and shared responsibility, violence prevention, and protection mechanisms. Information will also be provided on available services and pathways for safe and confidential guidance and referral for individuals experiencing violence.

These activities will promote community participation and the strengthening of support and protection networks, while being coordinated with the psychosocial support component but maintaining distinct objectives and activities.

Implementation and coordination. ALFALIT and SLS will be responsible for implementation in their respective areas. ALFALIT will operate in the prioritised districts of La Paz, Morazán, and Santa Ana, while SLS will operate in San Miguel, Chalatenango, and Usulután.

To ensure coordination between the two organisations, an overall project coordination function will be established, responsible for overseeing activity planning and implementation, supervising adherence to the implementation schedule, coordinating monitoring and accountability processes, and ensuring the unified management of beneficiary registration records. For implementation at the local level, each organisation will have technical support to facilitate the operational and logistical coordination of activities in the prioritised communities. These staff members will serve as institutional focal points for community leaders and beneficiary families, support the organisation and implementation of assistance distributions and community sessions, and contribute to activity documentation through the preparation of activity reports and the collection of information and inputs for the project's progress and results reports.

Both organisations will draw on their experience in previous humanitarian responses and their relationships with community leaders and local stakeholders to carry out coordinated processes for household identification and selection, assistance delivery, and follow-up. Furthermore, the other member organisations of the ACT El Salvador Forum have expressed their willingness to provide support during the implementation period of the initiative, contributing to the coordination of the response according to their institutional capacities. The intervention will be implemented in alignment with the ACT El Salvador Forum's Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan and the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans (EPRPs) of ALFALIT and the Salvadoran Lutheran Synod, which guide institutional capacities, operational coordination, and emergency response procedures.

The three-month implementation period will allow for the targeting and validation of households during the first two weeks, the disbursement of the one-off cash transfer during the third week following approval, the implementation of community-based psychosocial support and gender-based violence prevention activities, and the completion of follow-up activities, the participatory evaluation and learning session, and project closure. This duration reflects the immediate nature of the emergency and the need to concentrate resources on a timely intervention, without replacing longer-term economic and productive recovery processes.

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.*

ALFALIT and SLS will ensure the timely commencement of the intervention through the immediate activation of their responsible teams and the coordination mechanisms established in their Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans (EPRPs). Both organisations have experience in previous humanitarian responses, a presence in the prioritised areas, and established relationships with community leaders and local stakeholders, which will facilitate the commencement of activities from the first week following approval.

During the first week, the responsible teams and local coordination mechanisms will be activated, and the identification, verification, and selection of participating households will begin. In the second week, the validation of households and the consolidation of their data will be completed using a unified information registration and systematisation tool, specifically developed for this humanitarian response, which will be used by both organisations to avoid duplication and facilitate the monitoring of assistance. Joint coordination arrangements will also be established to oversee implementation and strengthen control and accountability mechanisms.

In parallel, during the first two weeks, administrative arrangements and coordination with financial institutions will be undertaken to prepare the cash transfers, drawing on previous experience with the Agricultural Development Bank (Banco de Fomento Agropecuario – BFA). The scheduling of community-based psychosocial support and gender-based violence prevention sessions will also be organised.

The one-off cash transfer will be disbursed during the third week following approval. In this way, implementation will commence within the timeframe established by the RRF and will have a total duration of three months, during which assistance activities, follow-up with the population reached, the participatory evaluation and learning session, and the project's accountability and closure processes will be carried out.

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*

The response will be coordinated through the ACT El Salvador Forum's coordination mechanisms. ALFALIT and SLS will have an overall coordination structure to facilitate information sharing, joint monitoring, and the application of common targeting criteria, supported by a unified beneficiary registry to prevent duplication. In the prioritised areas, both organisations will draw on their established relationships with Community Development Associations (ADESCOs), churches, community leaders, municipal governments, Civil Protection structures, and institutions such as the National Centre for Agricultural and Forestry Technology (CENTA) to validate needs, identify vulnerable households, and gather information on other assistance activities. The other Forum member organisations have expressed their willingness to support the initiative according to their capacities.

A monitoring exercise of the humanitarian response to the 2026 drought, conducted by the ACT El Salvador Forum, identifies interventions by United Nations agencies, the Salvadoran Red Cross, and government programmes, with varying coverage and assistance modalities. Notable interventions include resources from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), amounting to USD 2.5 million and targeting Ahuachapán and Santa Ana, as well as anticipatory actions by the Red Cross in Morazán and La Unión. However, the available information does not allow for a comprehensive assessment of their coverage at the community level or a determination of whether the needs of affected households have been sufficiently addressed.

The ACT Forum's assessments highlight persistent needs related to access to food and income, psychosocial well-being, and protection. Comparing these findings with the monitoring of ongoing interventions makes it possible to identify opportunities for geographical and sectoral complementarity. As an additional source of information for identifying potential coverage gaps, the ACT El Salvador Forum's rapid market and access assessment found that 45 of the 47 households surveyed (95.7%) had not received drought-related assistance during the previous three months. This finding reinforces the need to cross-check community-level information against the mapping of interventions by other humanitarian actors and available assistance records, in order to target households whose essential needs remain insufficiently addressed and reduce the risk of duplication.

Based on this information, ALFALIT and SLS will prioritise households with the greatest unmet needs, taking into account any assistance previously received and its adequacy, without automatically excluding those who have benefited from earlier support. In Santa Ana and Morazán, where other interventions have been identified, coverage verification will be strengthened to avoid unjustified duplication, with a view to optimising the use of available resources.

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?

The project will prioritise the procurement of goods and services available in the areas of intervention and, where necessary, will engage national suppliers, taking into account criteria such as availability, quality, cost, timeliness, and compliance with institutional procurement procedures.

Given that multipurpose cash transfers constitute the main component of the response, the direct procurement of food or other basic goods for distribution is not envisaged. This modality will enable participating households to make purchases at establishments of their choice, supporting local commercial activity. The appropriateness of this modality is supported by the rapid market and access assessment conducted by the ACT El Salvador Forum, which identified the availability of essential food items and potential restocking capacity among the businesses surveyed, although it also highlighted supply difficulties and price increases that will need to be considered in the operational planning of the assistance.

For the management of procurement and contracting processes necessary for project implementation, the ACT El Salvador Forum has a Procurement Manual that establishes policies, procedures, and control mechanisms applicable to its member organisations. The manual provides for the establishment of a Procurement Committee responsible for evaluating and awarding contracts, in accordance with the principles of transparency, competition, impartiality, prevention of conflicts of interest, and best value for money. Procurement processes will be conducted in accordance with this manual and ACT Alliance requirements.

2.3 Description of Target Population

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

The beneficiary population has been calculated based on the identification and disaggregation of households affected by the drought, carried out by the participating organisations in the prioritised areas. The project is expected to assist 738 families, comprising a total of 3,035 people, of whom 1,598 are women and 1,437 are men. According to these records, the average household size is 4.11 persons per family, equivalent to approximately four members per household.

The main component of the intervention will consist of a one-off cash transfer of USD 150 per family, amounting to a total of 738 transfers and a budget allocation of USD 110,700, from which the corresponding bank fees for each transaction will be deducted.

The community-based psychosocial support and gender-based violence prevention activities will target members of the same households benefiting from the cash transfers. Participation in these activities will be recorded separately, without increasing the project's total beneficiary population, in order to avoid double counting in the reporting of results.

3. CHS Commitment 4. Explain how the target population is involved in the planning of your proposed intervention? How will they be involved in the implementation and the rest of the project cycle?

The affected population has participated in the planning of the response through community assessments conducted by the ACT El Salvador Forum, which have helped identify priority needs, impacts on livelihoods, and difficulties in accessing food and other essential goods. This information is complemented by the market and access survey conducted in the prioritised areas, which directly captures households' experiences regarding product availability, access barriers, spending priorities, and assistance received.

During implementation, ALFALIT and SLS will promote community participation through information-sharing and consultation sessions, in coordination with community leaders, Community Development Associations (ADESCOs), and other local stakeholders. The project's objectives, selection criteria, and assistance modalities will be communicated, with efforts made to ensure that women, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups can express their needs and provide feedback. Participants will also be able to share their experiences and priorities during community-based psychosocial support and gender-based violence prevention activities.

Throughout the project, existing institutional mechanisms will be used to receive enquiries, suggestions, and complaints, ensuring the confidentiality of information and the appropriate handling of sensitive cases. Feedback from the affected population will be taken into account during monitoring to identify difficulties, introduce adjustments where appropriate, and assess the relevance of the assistance. At project closure, participants' views will be collected regarding the results of the intervention and any needs that may remain unmet.

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.*

First two weeks following approval: Activation of the responsible teams and local coordination mechanisms; identification, selection, validation, and registration of prioritised households through the unified beneficiary registration system; coordination and preparation of the financial mechanisms required to carry out the cash transfers. In parallel, operational planning will be undertaken for the community-based psychosocial support and gender-based violence prevention sessions.

Third week following approval: Disbursement of the one-off cash transfer to selected households, in accordance with the procedures established by the responsible organisations, and verification of receipt, including the resolution of any issues that may arise during the process.

Remainder of the first month: Continued verification of completed cash transfers, resolution of outstanding issues, and commencement of community-based psychosocial support and gender-based violence prevention sessions.

Second month: Implementation of community-based psychosocial support and gender-based violence prevention activities; post-distribution monitoring to gather families' feedback on the assistance received, handling of enquiries and complaints, and implementation of operational adjustments where appropriate.

Third month: Continuation and completion of the planned community activities, monitoring of results, and resolution of outstanding matters. A participatory evaluation and learning session will be conducted with representatives of the communities assisted to gather their assessments of the relevance of the assistance, the results achieved, the main challenges encountered, and opportunities for improvement. The contributions will be systematically documented to capture lessons learned and inform the project's final report.

Achievement of these milestones will be verified through cash transfer records, attendance lists for community activities, monitoring reports, and records of enquiries, complaints, and feedback from the population assisted.

2. What are the factors that may stop you from achieving the targets of this project? How will you manage them?

The main risks to achieving the project's targets are related to the timeliness of cash transfers, local market conditions, appropriate household targeting, safe participation of the affected population, and operational coordination.

Delays in cash transfers: The time required for household validation, data processing, or arrangements with the financial institution could affect the timely delivery of assistance. To mitigate this risk, the local teams, unified beneficiary registration system, and arrangements with the financial institution will be activated from the outset, with the aim of disbursing the one-off cash transfer during the third week following approval.

Product availability, price increases, and access barriers: The rapid market assessment conducted by the ACT El Salvador Forum identified supply difficulties in 59.6% of the businesses surveyed, recent price increases in 89.4% of records, and difficulties in physically accessing commercial establishments in 63.8%. These conditions could reduce the purchasing power of the cash transfers or make it difficult for certain households to use the assistance. As a mitigation measure, the organisations will take into account the access and supply conditions identified in the assessment when organising the disbursement of cash transfers and will maintain communication with participants to identify significant difficulties that may affect the use of the assistance and consider possible corrective measures within the project's capacities.

Targeting errors and duplication of assistance: The presence of other humanitarian interventions and limited information about their coverage at the community level could lead to overlaps or exclusions. Common selection criteria, a unified beneficiary registry, and information collected on assistance previously received will be used, complemented by local coordination to prioritise households whose essential needs have not been sufficiently addressed.

Participation barriers and protection risks: Mobility difficulties, caregiving responsibilities, discrimination, or fear of disclosing experiences of violence could limit the participation of certain groups. Accessible and safe activities, confidential enquiry and complaint mechanisms, and guidance and referral procedures for cases requiring specialised assistance will be promoted.

Operational coordination: Potential difficulties in coordinating activities and ensuring timely information sharing could affect the monitoring of the intervention. To prevent these difficulties, ALFALIT and SLS will establish an overall coordination structure, joint activity scheduling, and regular communication and monitoring mechanisms to facilitate the identification of challenges and the timely implementation of corrective measures.

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?

Project monitoring will be the responsibility of the overall project coordination structure, working in collaboration with ALFALIT and SLS, through a shared monitoring matrix, periodic progress reports, and coordination meetings with the project's technical and strategic team to verify the implementation of activities, achievement of targets, and budget execution. A unified beneficiary registry will be used to consolidate information, disaggregate it by sex, age, disability, and geographical location, and prevent duplication.

For cash transfers, disbursement records and confirmation of receipt of funds will be used, complemented by post-distribution monitoring to assess the timeliness, accessibility, and relevance of the assistance, as well as its contribution to meeting priority needs. This monitoring will include consultations with beneficiary families to understand their experiences in receiving and using the transfers, as well as any difficulties they have faced in accessing markets and purchasing necessary goods. Psychosocial support and gender-based violence prevention activities will be documented through participation records, facilitation reports, and feedback consultations, while respecting the confidentiality of participants.

Findings from monitoring activities, consultations, and complaints mechanisms will be analysed throughout implementation to identify difficulties and adopt corrective measures where appropriate. At project closure, a participatory evaluation and learning session will be conducted with community representatives, whose contributions will be systematically documented to assess the results of the intervention, identify good practices, and formulate recommendations to strengthen future humanitarian responses by the ACT El Salvador Forum. Resources allocated to monitoring and evaluation will be primarily linked to community-level monitoring activities, information collection and systematisation, and the implementation of the participatory evaluation and learning session, ensuring that expenditures are proportionate to the three-month duration and scope of the intervention.

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.*

ALFALIT and SLS, as member organisations of the ACT El Salvador Forum, adopt the ACT Alliance Code of Conduct and the Forum's Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Policy as their reference framework. These establish standards of ethical behaviour and the prevention of abuse of power, sexual exploitation and abuse, fraud, and corruption.

All staff and volunteers involved in project implementation will be required to familiarise themselves with and sign the current Code of Conduct before commencing their duties. To this end, both organisations will conduct an induction covering expected and prohibited behaviours, responsibilities for prevention and reporting, and the established mechanisms for reporting potential violations. Signed acknowledgements will be securely retained by the responsible organisations and made available for verification upon request.

3. How will you ensure you and all stakeholders will be accountable to the affected population? How will you share information? How will you collect and use feedback and complaints? CHS 4 and 5 □

ALFALIT and SLS will ensure accountability to the affected population through information-sharing, participation, feedback, and complaints-handling mechanisms applicable to all organisations and individuals involved in project implementation.

From the outset, communities will be informed, through meetings and direct communication, about the project's objectives, household selection criteria, assistance modalities and conditions, expected timelines, and participants' rights. Information will be provided in a clear and accessible manner, with efforts made to ensure that it also reaches individuals facing participation or communication barriers. It will be explained that assistance is provided free of charge and that no person should request payments, favours, or anything in return in order to access it.

The requesting organisations have established mechanisms for receiving enquiries, comments, and complaints, including institutional email addresses, telephone numbers, and feedback and complaints boxes. These mechanisms will be communicated to families during project information-sharing sessions, ensuring that participants know how to raise concerns or submit complaints throughout the implementation of activities.



Rapid Response Fund

Consolidated Budget and Financial Report

Project Code 30 / 2026

Project Name Humanitarian response to households affected by droughts in El Salvador related

Budget Exchange rate (local currency to 1 USD) 1.000000000

Exchange rate for revised budget (local currency to 1 USD)

Please use exchange rate from this site: <http://www.floatrates.com/historical-exchange->

		Approved Budget				Reported Expenses				Unspent Amount	Burn Rate
		ALFALIT	SLS	Member 3	Total Budget	ALFALIT	SLS	Member 3	Total Expenditure		
1	Total Project Staff Costs	6'336	5'333	-	11'669	-	-	-	-	11'669	0%
2	Project Activities	72'650	43'250	-	115'900	-	-	-	-	115'900	0%
2.1	Cash/Vouchers	69'450	41'250	-	110'700	-	-	-	-	110'700	0%
2.2	Food/Nutrition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2.3	Household items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2.4	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2.5	Shelter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2.6	Disaster Risk Reduction (Max 10% of the budget)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2.7	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	3'200	2'000	-	5'200	-	-	-	-	5'200	0%
2.8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2.9		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2.10		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
3	Project Implementation	225	75	-	300	-	-	-	-	300	0%
4	Quality and Accountability	1'500	1'300	-	2'800	-	-	-	-	2'800	0%
5	Logistics	3'864	1'829	-	5'693	-	-	-	-	5'693	0%
6	Assets and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Direct Costs		84'575	51'787	-	136'362	-	-	-	-	136'362	0%
Overhead Costs		8'457	5'179	-	13'636	-	-	-	-	13'636	0%
Total Budget		93'032	56'966	-	149'998	-	-	-	-	149'998	0%

Requesting Member Bank Details

ACT member organisation name	ASOCIACION CRISTIANA DE EDUCACION Y DESARROLLO, ALFALIT
Office Address*	BOULEVARD UNIVERSITARIO, COLONIA EL ROBLE, #2034, DISTRITO DE SAN SALVADOR, MUNICIPIO DE SAN SALVADOR CENTRO,
Finance Contact 1 - name and email	NUVIA ALLISSETT RIVERA DE LOPEZ email: A_narg@hotmail.com
Finance Contact 2 - name and email	
Primary contact name and email	TOMASA GARCIA DE MONTANO email: tomy Moran@hotmail.com
Bank details	
Registered name of the organisation (as registered in the bank account)	ASOCIACION CRISTIANA DE EDUCACION Y DESARROLLO, ALFALIT
Office Address (as registered in the bank account)	BOULEVARD UNIVERSITARIO, COLONIA EL ROBLE, #2034, DISTRITO DE SAN SALVADOR, MUNICIPIO DE SAN SALVADOR CENTRO,
Bank Name	BANCO DE FOMENTO AGROPECUARIO
Bank address*	KILOMETRO 10 1/2, CARRETERA AL PUERTO DE LA LIBERTAD, SANTA TECLA, LA LIBERTAD, EL SALVADOR, C.A.
Account number or IBAN	NUMERO DE CUENTA: 100-150-700245-5
Account name	ASOCIACION CRISTIANA DE EDUCACION Y DESARROLLO, ALFALIT
Account currency	DOLARES DE ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA
Bank BIC/Swift Code	Swift: FOAGSVSS
Intermediary bank (if you have it)	NO APLICA
Correspondent Bank (if you have it)	NO APLICA
Please explain if the organisation name registered in the bank is not the same as the name of your organisation	NO APLICA
Please note : Office Address* and Bank address*, including: Street, Name Building, Number District/Area, City, State/Province (if applicable), Postal Code/ZIP Code and Country	

Requesting Member Bank Details

ACT member organisation name	SINODO LUTERANO SALVADOREÑO,
Office Address*	COL. LUZ CALLE ANTIGUA A MONSERRAT 1 SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR
Finance Contact 1 - name and email	ARACELY VENTURA email: a.ventura@sls.org.sv
Finance Contact 2 - name and email	IVONN JIMENEZ email: i.jimenez@sls.org.sv
Primary contact name and email	GUADALUPE CORTEZ email: g.cortez@sls.org.sv
Bank details	
Registered name of the organisation (as registered in the bank account)	SINODO LUTERANO SALVADOREÑO
Office Address (as registered in the bank account)	COL. LUZ CALLE ANTIGUA A MONSERRAT 1 SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR
Bank Name	BANCO DE FOMENTO AGROPECUARIO
Bank address*	AVENIDA OLIMPICA Y 53 AVENIDA SUR , NO. 2679, SAN SALVADOR
Account number or IBAN	100-150-700334-6
Account name	SINODO LUTERANO SALVADOREÑO,
Account currency	DOLARES DE ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA
Bank BIC/Swift Code	Swift: FOAGSVSS
Intermediary bank (if you have it)	NO APLICA
Correspondent Bank (if you have it)	NO APLICA
Please explain if the organisation name registered in the bank is not the same as the name of your organisation	NO APLICA
Please note : Office Address* and Bank address*, including: Street, Name Building, Number District/Area, City, State/Province (if applicable), Postal Code/ZIP Code and Country	