

(vi) Budget for the Food Security Sector

Field of action / Component	Implementing Agency	US \$
Basic Commodities	WFP	20,800,000
Maize (17,100 MT)		-
Rice (17,100 MT)		-
Pulses (4,320 MT)		-
Canned fish (178 MT)		-
Vegetable oil (2,160 MT)		-
HEP Biscuits (30 MT)		-
Dried skimmed milk (50 MT)		-
Non-Food Items	WFP	
Kitchen Utensils/ Stoves		320,000
Tools (shovels, machetes, axes)		170,000
Immediate telecom (radios, satphones) and IT hardware	WFP	200,000
Equipment (communications, vehicles, IT, generators)	WFP	277,000
Staff Costs	WFP	
International (emergency/logistics, reports, UNVs)		180,000
Local (food aid monitors, support staff)		50,000
Travel and daily subsistence		22,000
Technical support services (advocacy, audit, security)	WFP	130,000
Office costs (facilities, phone, supplies, maintenance)	WFP	46,000
Total for Food Security (WFP)		22,195,000

3.6 AGRICULTURE

(i) Objective

To provide basic inputs to launch the next cultivation season (primera), to reform basic agricultural infrastructure and to deliver food for work (FFW).

(ii) Damage and resulting needs

Losses were inflicted on the second season cereal crops (estimated at 50% of the actual harvest). Maize losses are estimated at about 18,000 MT out of an anticipated crop of 48,000 MT (about 38 %). Losses to rain-fed and irrigated paddy crops were about 46,000 MT (about 28 %) of some 163,000 MT forecast. Bean crop losses amount to 30,000 tons (about 5 %) of anticipated production. In addition, the country has lost 15,000 cattle and almost all smaller farm animals. Consequently, the affected agricultural population has no means of support until August 1999 (the next harvest).

(iii) Secondary and future threats

- ◇ Lack of food for the population;
- ◇ Lack of work to produce income;
- ◇ Plant and animal disease;

- ◇ Lack of seeds and seedlings
- ◇ Destruction of natural resources;
- ◇ Water pollution.

(iv) Action to be taken to address needs

- ◇ Support to basic grains production;
- ◇ Establishment of tree nurseries (through Food for Work (FFW) schemes);
- ◇ Soil conservation work (through FFW);
- ◇ Repair of affected rural infrastructure (through FFW);
- ◇ Support to best practise in the rural sector and training;
- ◇ Reintroduction of small farm animals (chickens, pigs, goats);
- ◇ Plant and animal disease prevention.

The target population is 35,000 families (175,000 people), farming 25,000 ha.

(v) Responsibility for implementation

The Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry will exert overall control on the activities, whilst FAO will be responsible for the purchase, delivery and monitoring of inputs. WFP will be responsible for FFW.

(vi) Budget for the Agriculture Sector

Item	Implementing Agency	US \$
Seed: 46 MT maize, 315 MT beans, 92 MT sorghum	FAO	1,000,000
Fertilizer: 1,450 MT of NPK, 1,450 MT of Urea	FAO	700,000
Vaccines (septicaemia, anthrax, black quarter) and drugs	FAO	500,000
Animal feed for the dry season	FAO	100,000
Hand tools: 35 kits (machete, file, sprayers, hoes)	FAO	500,000
Pesticides and fungicides	FAO	300,000
General operating expenses and technical assistance	FAO	300,000
Total for Agriculture (FAO)		3,400,000

3.7 EDUCATION

(i) Objectives

- ◆ To restore primary school enrolment and attendance to pre-hurricane levels;
- ◆ To create the conditions and incentives - to students, families and teachers - for improving the quality of primary education.

(ii) Damage and resulting needs

The hurricane caused the abrupt suspension of educational activities, with severe damage to the school infrastructure, not least because schools were often also used to

provide shelter to displaced families. The school year was de-facto terminated some weeks before its official end, and immediate relief operations could not devote any attention to the continuity of education activities.

(iii) Secondary and future threats

A significant decrease in primary education coverage.

(iv) Action to address needs

Promote and coordinate parents' involvement in the repair and remodelling of schools (those not covered by other organizations), and promote the development of "child-friendly schools" including the following components:

- ◊ Provision of primary preventive health care through the primary school network;
- ◊ Promotion and support of school councils;
- ◊ School equipment and didactic material for primary schools and teachers, and supplies for children.

Interventions will concentrate on the 55 most affected municipalities

(v) Responsibility for implementation:

- a. Overall: Ministry of Education.
- b. Implementation: Ministries of Education and Health, NGOs and municipalities.
- c. UN Agencies: UNICEF will be responsible for purchases, contracting of technical staff, technical assistance, monitoring and evaluation of activities.

(vi) Budget for the Education Sector

Item	Implementing Agency	US \$
Promotion and support of school councils	UNICEF	30,000
School equipment and material	UNICEF	500,000
Coordination of parents' involvement in the repair and remodelling of schools	UNICEF	300,000
Total for Education (UNICEF)		830,000

3.8 COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT

(i) Objective

The UN System in Nicaragua will support the coordination and management of the assistance mobilised through the UN Appeal, to ensure a smooth transition from emergency relief to rehabilitation and development.

(ii) Identified needs

Given the extensive geographical and sectoral extent of the disaster, and the multiplicity of governmental, multilateral and non-governmental sources of aid, there is a strong need for coordination and management of the humanitarian assistance rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts. The UN System is committed to supporting the sectoral authorities in this role through existing channels, and has also proposed establishing a system for coordination, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the international relief assistance, within the Secretary for External Cooperation (SEC) of the Nicaraguan Government.

(iii) Action to be taken to address needs

The core needs of the SEC to fulfil the coordination role will be in equipment, software, training and temporary personnel for a period of nine months, to assist the Government in setting up the necessary databases, and in the initial operation of coordination mechanisms (including sectoral round tables and various means of communication with the donor community).

The Office of the UN Resident Coordinator will have the responsibility to inform donors on the status of the emergency relief assistance channelled through the UN System. For this purpose it seeks to establish a database linked with, and feeding into that of the SEC, mentioned above.

(iv) Responsibility for implementation

- a. National responsibility: The Secretary for External Cooperation (SEC)
- b. Overall responsibility: Office of the UN Resident Coordinator
- c. Executing UN Agency: UNDP

(v) Budget for Coordination and Management

The costs of the support to the SEC will be met by UNDP, partly through its institutional strengthening programme (US \$200,000), which will need to be supplemented by a further US \$200,000 to permit the SEC and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, to set up the necessary systems and databases.

Overall Total for Coordination and Management (UNDP)	200,000
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4. Summary of relief and immediate rehabilitation needs for Nicaragua

The total budget, broken down by sector, for the UN Inter-Agency Transitional Appeal on behalf of Nicaragua, is as follows:

1	Health	US \$	4,090,000
2	Special Protection	US \$	1,040,000
3	Water and Sanitation	US \$	3,096,000
4	Shelter	US \$	3,355,200
5	Food Security	US \$	22,195,000
6	Agriculture	US \$	3,400,000
7	Education	US \$	830,000
8	Coordination and Management	US \$	200,000
	Total requirement:	US \$	38,206,200

1. The impact of Hurricane Mitch on El Salvador

Hurricane Mitch struck El Salvador on the night of 30 October 1998, bringing high winds and torrential rains which caused extensive flooding and landslides particularly in the lowlands and eastern part of the country. Flooding worsened in some areas because of continuing heavy rains through 1 November.

On 13 November the National Emergency Committee (COEN) reported that 240 persons had been killed: 157 in the department of San Miguel, 10 in La Union and 23 in Usulután. 84,000 persons were affected: 31,000 in Usulután, 11,000 in Sonsonate and Cuscatlán and 9,400 in San Miguel.

In the agricultural sector, COEN reported that 23,009 animals were killed: 1,697 head of cattle, 71 horses, 1,161 pigs and 20,080 poultry. On 16 November the Ministry of Agriculture reported that the total losses to subsistence crops (basic grains, maize) and cash crops (coffee, sugar cane, cotton) amounted to US \$ 86.7 million.

The estimated costs of the damage to infrastructure have been reported as follows:

Infrastructure	Quantity	Cost (US \$)
Crops (basic subsistence and cash)	N/A	86,700,000
Aqueducts and sanitation systems	N/A	900,000
Agricultural infrastructure	N/A	54,200,000
Houses and buildings	10,372	11,100,000
Health centres	15	1,600,000
Schools	326	28,100,000
Bridges	10	not broken down
Paved roads (km)	1,308	not broken down
Unpaved roads (km)	2,665	not broken down
Subtotal for roads and bridges		28,900,000
Total		211,500,000

The Ministry of Public Health stated that from 31 October to 13 November, there were 88,961 medical consultations, including 17,052 cases of respiratory disease, 9,271 skin complaints, and 3,652 cases of diarrhoea. By 18 November, 202,000 cases of diarrhoea were reported to the Ministry. Although the immediate emergency phase is ending, epidemic diseases such as malaria, dengue fever and cholera may be spreading, especially in the coastal area where contaminated water remains in the close vicinity of residences.

2. Response to the disaster in El Salvador

(i) National initiatives

In response to the disaster, the Government of El Salvador mobilised all resources and personnel to mitigate the suffering of the victims. The Government declared a state of emergency and issued an international appeal. Preliminary requirements were for temporary housing, basic medicines and water purification tablets. According to the Ministry of Finance, as of 17 November, the Government had distributed resources totalling US \$ 1,724,300 to meet emergency needs in food, medicines, fuel, communication, road repair, and police/military operation costs. It had also distributed nearly 1,000 MT of foodstuffs (rice, maize, vegetable oil, canned meat, fish, and fortified beverage for children under 5 years) donated by WFP from its in-country stocks for regular projects. NGOs have also been delivering basic foodstuffs and medicines in their areas of work.

(ii) United Nations initiatives

The UN Resident Coordinator is coordinating the UN System response to the disaster through the UN-DMT, and is in close contact with the Government, to help coordinate assistance from the wider donor community. UN-DMT meetings have been convened frequently with the representatives of FAO, UNEP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO/PAHO, UNOPS, UNFPA and UNDP, to discuss the needs of the country across the socio-economical spectrum. USAID and the World Bank have also joined the meetings. The Government through representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Emergency Committee (COEN) were also invited to these meetings.

3. Sectors to be addressed by the Appeal in El Salvador

3.1 HEALTH

(i) Objectives

- ◆ To provide health services to 37,836 people by restoring and strengthening the governmental/non-governmental primary health care (PHC) network;
- ◆ To prevent and control outbreaks of disease after the disaster;
- ◆ To support the psycho-social rehabilitation of children;
- ◆ To provide sexual and reproductive health services (SRHS);
- ◆ To strengthen of national and local capacity for the prevention and mitigation of the effects of disasters.

(ii) Damage and resulting needs

Some 84,000 people who were affected by Hurricane Mitch had to face adverse climatic conditions, lack of food and housing, and decreasing social services. They have been exposed to unsafe environmental and social conditions for their physical and mental health in shelters or back home. The hurricane caused partial or total loss of

health care services, infrastructure, equipment and medical supply. This will result in public health problems, and a reduction in the quality of health services available, including blood safety and an increase in the vulnerability of women and girls to violence, STDs/AIDS.

(iii) Secondary and future threats

- ◇ Increases in secondary epidemic outbreaks of vector-borne diseases (dengue, malaria and leptospirosis);
- ◇ An increase in the rates of morbidity and mortality, mainly of pregnant and child-bearing-age women, and children under 5 years old;
- ◇ An increase in unwanted/high risk pregnancies, STDs/AIDS, and abortions;
- ◇ An increase in the morbidities of conjunctival, dermatological and respiratory diseases.

(iv) Actions to be taken to address needs

- ◇ Restoration and maintenance of basic health services and control of epidemiological risks;
- ◇ Psychological and emotional support services for people in the affected areas, particularly children and women;
- ◇ Study the health risk to which the urban poor faces by living in hazardous areas;
- ◇ Provision of SRHS and access to different family planning methods;
- ◇ Training of human resources both at the institutional and community level.

(v) Responsibility for implementation

Responsibility for execution of the health programme lies with the Government institutions: the Ministry of Health, and National Emergency Committee (COEN); with the NGOs (PROSAMI, ACISAM, CETEFE), Children and Youth Council Defenders, churches, universities and communities. In relation to the prevention/control of epidemics, implementation will be carried out in close coordination with the Ministry of Health, the Social Security Institute (ISSS) and NGOs (international and national).

All implementing UN Agencies will coordinate their activities with each other, with the Ministry of Health and COEN, and with relevant civil society organisations. WHO/PAHO will be responsible for the provision of supplies and coordination of external assistance for the restoration of basic health services and the prevention or control of epidemics. UNICEF will purchase and supervise the distribution of equipment, medical and non-medical supplies, thus guaranteeing quality standards in materials and equipment, as well providing technical assistance for planning, implementation and monitoring of activities for the delivery of health services to the population. UNFPA will be responsible for coordination activities related to SRHS.

(vi) Budget for the Health Sector

Field of action / Component	Implementing Agency	US \$
<u>Prevention and Control of Epidemics</u>	WHO/PAHO	
Vector control (larvacides, rodenticides, equipment)		145,000
Surveillance laboratory services (equipt., reagents)		65,000
Health education and mass media communication		65,000
Control of vaccine preventable diseases		125,000
<u>Restoration of Basic Health Services</u>	WHO/PAHO	
Pharmaceuticals for immediate care of the sick		80,000
Rehabilitation/replacement of infrastructure/equipt.		150,000
<u>Disease Prevention/Damage Mitigation Training</u>	WHO/PAHO	50,000
Training in disease prevention		-
Community training of health authorities		-
Subtotal for WHO/PAHO activities		680,000

<u>Psycho-Social Rehabilitation</u>	UNICEF	200,000
Technical assistance and training		-
Information, education, communication		-
<u>Infant-Maternal Health Services</u>	UNICEF	800,000
Technical assistance and training		-
Essential medicines, equipment and supplies		-
Information, education, communication		-
<u>Assessment/Planning an Integrated Health Approach</u>	UNICEF	100,000
<u>Project Support</u>	UNICEF	60,000
Subtotal for UNICEF activities		1,160,000

<u>Sexual and Reproductive Health</u>	UNFPA	
Equipment		400,000
Inputs (including contraceptives)		400,000
Training/IEC		150,000
Maternal homes		100,000
Rehabilitation		150,000
Subtotal for UNFPA activities		1,200,000

Overall Total for Health		3,040,000
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3.2 WATER AND SANITATION

(i) Objectives

- ◆ To provide access to safe drinking water for 18,651 people through rehabilitation of 10 water systems and improvement and equipment of 800 shallow wells.
- ◆ To support sanitation facilities combined with hygiene awareness;
- ◆ To prevent and control outbreaks of epidemics in the post-disaster phase.

(ii) Damage and resulting needs

Water services were interrupted on account of damage in the system network, pumping stations and springs intakes. Water from shallow wells was contaminated due to flooding and lack of proper protection.

The resulting needs are:

- ◇ Provision of equipment and supplies to disinfect water for human consumption and surveillance of its quality;
- ◇ Construction and repair of damaged latrines;
- ◇ Restoration of the water supply systems.

(iii) Secondary and future threats

Only 19 days after the disaster the Ministry of Health had reported six cases of cholera. If immediate actions are not taken in the affected areas, there is a risk of secondary epidemic outbreaks of faecal/oral and waterborne transmitted diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea and typhoid fever as well as malaria and dengue fever.

(iv) Actions to be taken to address needs

- ◇ Improved water supplies through well cleaning, disinfection of water supplies;
- ◇ Strengthening of water quality monitoring laboratories;
- ◇ Reconstruction and replacement of latrines;
- ◇ Construction of sanitation facilities, supported by self-building training;
- ◇ Hygiene promotion and awareness activities.

(v) Responsibility for implementation

Overall responsibility for implementation belongs to the Government, represented by the Ministry of Health, the Department of Rural Water Supply from the National Administration for Aqueducts and Sewerage (ANDA) and the communities.

WHO/PAHO will implement its programmes and projects in this area mainly through the Ministry of Health and ANDA. UNICEF will provide technical assistance, building materials, and hygiene education materials. Input from beneficiaries will be around 20% of project cost in the form of non-skilled labour, local materials and, if necessary, land where water sources and other installations are located. UNICEF will provide services in the water and sanitation services to the following population in three affected departments:

Area	Beneficiaries
La Libertad	5,371
Usulután	7,980
San Miguel	5,300
Total	18,651

(vi) **Budget for the Water and Sanitation Sector**

Field of action / Component	Implementing Agency	US \$
<u>Restoration of Damaged Wat/San Infrastructure</u>	WHO/PAHO	
Well cleaning (equipment, labour, materials)		50,000
Repair and replacement of hand pumps		96,000
Provision of safe water (HTH, chlorinating equipt.)		70,000
Provision of latrines (approx. 4000)		200,000
Water quality surveillance laboratory		20,000
Subtotal for WHO/PAHO activities		436,000
<u>Vector Control (malaria)</u>	UNICEF	216,000
Insecticide		-
Equipment		-
Information, education, communication		-
<u>Water Systems: materials / technical assistance</u>	UNICEF	932,550
<u>Sanitation and Hygiene Education</u>	UNICEF	
Building materials		96,000
Printing educational materials / training		50,000
Project Support	UNICEF	70,000
Subtotal for UNICEF activities		1,364,550
Overall Total for Water and Sanitation		1,800,550

3.3 FOOD SECURITY

(i) **Objective**

To provide basic grains to the affected population.

(ii) **Damage and resulting needs**

Of all economic sectors, agriculture and fisheries was the most affected by the hurricane. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock has put the official preliminary estimate of losses to agricultural infrastructure at US \$54 million. This figure represents only the physical losses of crops estimated at their average production cost, without taking into consideration the damage to irrigation, fences, the costs of re-ploughing and re-planting, or the loss of nutrients and structure of the topsoil. Damage to productive infrastructure is more difficult to assess: including the costs of soil destruction, damage to terraces and irrigation systems, to farm storage and rural roads, to small bridges and local drainage facilities. Equally important, but even more difficult to calculate, are the total losses to production and income, and of lost opportunities and possible contracts.

For the next six months, basic food supply must be secured, and agricultural fishery production must be supported so that small-scale farmers/fishermen may continue their occupations.

(iii) Secondary and future threats

For about 15,000 rural families the next half year will be extremely difficult, as they lost the major part of their cash and food crops, causing income and food security problems. Food supplies seem to be guaranteed through the actions of WFP and bilateral donors, and the Government declared that food stocks are available for the next half year. However, after this period, basic foodstuffs will have to be imported.

(iv) Action to be taken to address needs

WFP will purchase and coordinate the distribution of 5,500 MT of food aid to the most affected population, i.e. 60,000 beneficiaries that are located in rural areas, and families that have lost their crops. The project will contribute to the environment and to increase the agricultural outputs through selected Food for Work (FFW) activities, such as water tanks, soil conservation, fiddle roads, tree planting and community works. These rehabilitation activities will create assets for families and communities.

(v) Responsibility for implementation

WFP, through its representation in El Salvador, its counterpart, the Secretariat of the Family, and international/local NGOs (CRS, Caritas, FREES, Prosami, CORDES, Visión Mundial and Lutheran Church) will implement FFW oriented towards food security and agriculture and environment.

(vi) Budget for the Food Security Sector

Field of action / Component	Implementing Agency	US \$
Basic Commodities	WFP	
Maize and rice (3,420 MT)		684,000
Pulses (432 MT)		184,900
Canned fish (432 MT)		648,000
Vegetable oil (216 MT)		181,440
CSB (1,000 MT)		355,000
External transport (5,500 MT)		605,000
Internal transport storage and handling (ITSH)		385,000
Direct support costs (staff, travel, non-food items)		455,000
Indirect support costs (6%)		209,900
Overall Total for Food Security (WFP)		3,708,240

3.4 AGRICULTURE

(i) Objectives

- ◆ To supply agricultural instruments and inputs for the affected farmers;
- ◆ To repair damaged irrigation systems;
- ◆ To control the diseases and vectors;
- ◆ To support small-scale fishery.

(ii) Damage and resulting needs

The losses across the country of second season crops vary from 20 % for maize to 100 % for beans and horticulture, but in the most affected areas losses of as much as 80 % of expected maize crop are reported. Damage is also reported to what was left to harvest of the first season crop. Most maize and beans are grown for subsistence. Generally the most significant losses were suffered by small holders and peasant farmers, both in the Rio Lempa, Rio Grande de San Miguel and Rio Paz basins due to flooding, and in the hill areas due to rainfall. Relatively limited damage to housing meant that fewer people were evacuated from the hill areas, and enabled an earlier start on agricultural rehabilitation.

(iii) Secondary and future threats

Since the vast majority of the affected people are poor small holders and peasant farmers, the major concern regards their income and purchasing power over the next six months to a year. For about 15,000 rural families the next half year will be extremely difficult, as they lost the major part of their cash and food crops, causing income and food security problems. Food supplies seem to be guaranteed through the actions of WFP and bilateral donors, and the Government declared that food stocks are available for the next half year. However, after this period, basic foodstuffs will have to be imported.

(iv) Action to be taken to address needs

FAO will support five immediate priority activities, including grain harvest rescue, provision of seeds and fertilizers, repairing of irrigation system, animal diseases control and provision of fishery equipment. There are seven other activities of medium priorities to be followed up, including an strategic survey, demarcation of lands, and reforestation.

(v) Responsibility for implementation

FAO, through its representation in El Salvador, and through its Trust Fund Project "Sustainable Agricultural Development in Hillside Areas" (GCP/ELS/007/NET), jointly executed with the National Centre for Agricultural and Forestry Technology (CENTA), and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, will be responsible for programme monitoring and implementation.

(vi) Budget for the Agriculture Sector

Agriculture - Immediate Priorities		
Field of action / Component	Implementing Agency	US \$
Grain Harvest Rescue (10,000 families)	FAO	686,000
Seeds, Fertilizers and Sowing of Beans (35,000 ha)	FAO	1,400,000
<u>Repair and Replacement of Irrigation Systems</u> 45 km drains in Zapotitán, Atiocoyo, Lempa-Acuahuapa	FAO	217,000
Repair of 85 km of rural roads in above areas		175,000
Rehabilitation of small scale irrigation systems		1,400,000
Cleaning of sewage irrigation systems		75,000
Reconstruction of 550m of dikes and irrigation canals		-
Small-scale Fishery Equipment	FAO	195,000
Subtotal for FAO immediate priority activities		4,148,000

Agriculture - Medium-term Priorities		
<u>Strategic Agricultural Information Survey</u> Agricultural census of losses to agricultural sector Crop monitoring at national level (8 reports)	FAO	234,285 11,500
<u>Fencing of Agricultural Plots</u> (350 ha/10,000 families) Demarcation and fencing of plots, materials	FAO	115,000
<u>Reforestation</u> Stabilisation of river beds to improve drainage in Rio Paz, El Rosario, Lower Lempa and San Miguel Repair/reconstruction of soil conservation works Mitigation of agricultural disasters	FAO	- 572,000 343,000
Epidemiological Vigilance and Plant Health Training (for 15,000 farmers)	FAO	143,000
Animal Breeding, Plague & Disease(10,000 families)	FAO	103,000
Subtotal for FAO medium-term priority activities		1,521,785

Overall Total for Agriculture (FAO)		5,669,785
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3.5 EDUCATION

(i) Objective

- ◆ To provide access to basic education for 39,120 children by re-equipping 326 rural schools;
- ◆ To provide basic information and training on epidemic disease, water, sanitation and nutrition;
- ◆ To provide in population and sex education materials and textbooks for primary and secondary education.

(ii) Damage and resulting needs

The above facilities, teaching materials and school furniture were destroyed or damaged by flooding, and there is an urgent need to inform/train inhabitants of the affected areas on epidemic disease, water, sanitation and nutrition.

(iii) Secondary and future threats

The affected areas are considered to be amongst the poorest. In a country with limited area and high population density, the poor who constitute 50% of the population have no other option but to settle in the most marginal/hazardous areas.

The damage to school infrastructure may deprive the children of their chance to continue studying, thus reducing their opportunity for development and perpetuating the cycle of poverty. As one of the most urgent priorities is to prevent epidemic diseases, non-formal education through radio programmes is also urgently needed; radio being the most popular mass media communication means.

(iv) Action to be taken to address needs

Through the provision of basic school furniture and textbooks, including those in population and sex education, students will be able to start the regular school year without major delays, even if infrastructure repairs are not completed. 326 selected schools will provide services to 39,120 children nation-wide.

Non-formal education through radio programmes and training activities, on the following areas will be implemented: epidemic diseases, water, sanitation and nutrition, jointly with a network of ten NGOs and five GOs in the Lempa river area.

(v) Responsibility for implementation

UNICEF will be responsible for the purchase of teaching materials, textbooks, school furniture, either nationally or internationally. Distribution will be conducted through the Ministry of Education in coordination with the municipalities.

UNESCO will be responsible for the production of the radio programmes, educational material and training on the above mentioned themes, through a network of NGOs and GOs working in the affected areas.

(vi) Budget for the Education Sector

Field of action / Component	Implementing Agency	US \$
School Materials	UNICEF	
2,000 blackboards		106,000
39,120 school desks		1,075,800
1,500 classroom kits (each: 40 students)		480,000
Textbooks		50,000
Project Support	UNICEF	25,000
Subtotal for UNICEF activities		1,736,800

Field of action / Component	Implementing Agency	US \$
<u>Non Formal Education</u>	UNESCO	
Sub contracts		16,800
Training		50,000
Educational Materials (Production)		25,000
Purchase of 1000 battery powered radios		20,000
Miscellaneous		13,000
Project Support	UNESCO	16,224
Subtotal for UNESCO activities		141,024
Overall Total for Education		1,877,824

3.6 COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT

(i) Objective

The UN System in El Salvador will support the coordination and management of the assistance mobilised through the UN Appeal, to ensure a smooth transition from emergency relief to rehabilitation and development.

(ii) Identified needs and action to be taken

Under the overall leadership of UN Resident Coordinator, coordination and management will be carried out by the UN System in El Salvador, to ensure that international relief and rehabilitation assistance mobilised by the Appeal and channelled through the UN System, is coordinated, monitored, evaluated and reported on to donors. Additional staff and other resources will be needed for this purpose.

(iii) Responsibility for implementation

- a. Overall responsibility: Office of the UN Resident Coordinator
- b. Executing UN Agency: UNDP

(iv) Budget for Coordination and Management

US \$100,000 will be needed to enable UNDP to carry out coordination and monitoring services for the UN System in El Salvador.

Overall Total for Coordination and Management (UNDP)	100,000
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4. Summary of relief and immediate rehabilitation needs for El Salvador

The total budget, broken down by sector, for the UN Inter-Agency Transitional Appeal on behalf of El Salvador, is as follows:

1	Health	US \$	3,040,000
2	Water and Sanitation	US \$	1,800,550
3	Food Security	US \$	3,708,240
4	Agriculture	US \$	5,669,785
5	Education	US \$	1,877,824
6	Coordination and Management	US \$	100,000
	Total requirement:	US \$	16,196,399

D. GUATEMALA

1. The impact of Hurricane Mitch on Guatemala

Hurricane Mitch turned into a tropical storm left Honduras and entered Guatemalan territory on 31 October. As a consequence, torrential rains first affected the northeast part of the country (Departments of Izabal, Peten, Alta Verapaz and Baja Verapaz) as well as Chiquimula, Zacapa, Jutiapa and Jalapa, to the southeast. By 2 November the storm had lost force but continued on a southeastern trajectory joined by a low pressure system which ran parallel to the Pacific Coast, where it had especially severe effects in the coastal departments of Escuintla, Suchitepéquez, Retalhuleu, Quetzaltenango and San Marcos.

Torrential rains, swelling of rivers, storm surge and winds in the coastal area, floods, flash floods and landslides were occurring on a daily basis. On 1 November, 200 mm of rain fell over Guatemala City and 445 mm over Port of San José on the Pacific Coast, where it is estimated that the port floods with only 70 mm of rain.

Early warning was effective especially on the Atlantic Coast, where some 6,000 people were evacuated and brought to safe havens before the storm struck. Search, rescue and transport of relief supplies was hindered by continued adverse weather conditions nation-wide, leaving some communities inaccessible until around 5 November when the weather started to clear. As of 11 November the Government had reported 263 persons killed, 121 missing, 276 injured/sick, and 105,055 evacuated.

The most important economic losses relate to agricultural production, where the Government estimates a total loss to basic foods and cash crops (namely bananas and coffee, the main export items) of around US \$243 million; as well as to infrastructure, where almost the entire road network suffered some degree of damage, including the loss of 114 bridges. Direct and indirect losses in infrastructure have been estimated by ECLAC at US \$101.7 million.

One of the major concerns of the Government is the resettlement of the populations displaced as a consequence of the disaster. Many of the 100,000 evacuees cannot return to their places of origin and special efforts to improve the quality of the destroyed homes and livelihoods will have to be a nation-wide effort. An additional factor is the effect of Mitch on especially vulnerable populations such as repatriates and returnees, where "Mitch" and "Peace Process" variables visibly relate. UNHCR has reported that returnee communities in Alta Verapaz, Petén and (Ixcan) Quiché were severely affected, particularly with regard to water, sanitation, health, agricultural production and above all the lack of food security in the medium and long term. The vulnerability of these communities makes a quick response imperative in order to preserve a minimum of the social and economic gains derived from the Peace Process.

2. Response to the disaster in Guatemala

(i) National initiatives

The President of the Republic took personal responsibility for the supervision of the relief operations and the assessment. In addition to the National Commission for Disaster Reduction (CONRED), the national entity in charge of rapid response, and its network of Local Emergency Operation Centres, the President designated his Executive Secretariat to oversee operations. Food and relief supply distribution was assigned to the Social Investment Fund (FIS) and the National Peace Fund (FONAPAZ).

A “Public Calamity Decree” was issued on 31 October, ratified by Congress, which centralised coordination in CONRED. This called for the establishment of sanitary confinements to avoid epidemics; restricted unnecessary movement on highways; permitted direct requests to national and private entities by individuals to facilitate cooperation; authorised the immediate, compulsory evacuation of people considered at risk. An appeal for international assistance was launched, and the President personally conducted two to three daily sessions to oversee and coordinate relief efforts of the various ministries and national entities involved.

The Government has launched a “100-day Plan” for rehabilitation and reconstruction. Coordination has been entrusted to the National Planning Secretariat whilst execution will be the responsibility of FIS, FONAPAZ, the National Commission for Displaced Populations (CEAR) and others.

(iii) United Nations initiatives

The UN Resident Coordinator is coordinating the UN System’s response through the UN-DMT, with the support of an in-country UNDAC Team. Coordination continues to be fostered between the Government and the international community via the capture, processing and dissemination of information, contained in daily Situation and Contribution Reports, which have assisted resource mobilisation to address priority needs. The UN also assists in orienting donors, organising field missions and preparing project profiles to concrete donors’ contributions.

Based on the national “100-day Plan” and the preliminary results of the four-country ECLAC assessment, the UN System in Guatemala will design its inter-agency strategy to address rehabilitation and reconstruction, within the agencies’ capabilities and mandates. An Inter-Agency task force comprising donors (the Inter-American Development Bank, USA, Canada, Japan and Sweden) and the UN Agencies has been established for this purpose.

3. Sectors to be addressed by the Appeal in Guatemala

3.1 HEALTH

(i) Objective

To prevent deterioration of the health condition of the 750,000 people directly affected by the hurricane, particularly 120,000 children under five and 37,500 pregnant women.

(ii) Damage and resulting needs

The Ministry of Health does not major report damage to hospitals and health centres, but the loss of medical equipment in some cases, which has not been quantified yet. Health perspectives are not encouraging. According to WHO/PAHO estimates, the risk of cholera and other diarrhoeic diseases already present before Mitch, has now spread to some 45 % of the population. Vector diseases (malaria and dengue fever) are also a threat, as water levels are only slowly receding

Hurricane Mitch had a direct impact on the health conditions of 27 municipalities in 14 departments. In the disaster area 53% of total diseases reported are acute respiratory infections (ARI); 20.3% are diarrhoeic and 16% are respiratory. Almost 30% of all cases reported are in children under four and 62% are under ten years. The epidemiological risk could reach all the affected population.

The total or partial loss of 21,000 houses has created the need for temporary shelter for 100,000 people, where conditions are ripe for widespread outbreaks. 14,000 children living in these shelters will have been mentally affected by the disruption of their traditional environment and the trauma caused by the loss of relatives and friends.

The destruction of plantations and crop fields has resulted in increasing unemployment and reduction in the foodstuffs available for poor families. The population, especially children and pregnant/breast-feeding women, may face severe malnutrition. It is therefore important to monitor nutrition indicators as well as to reinforce the basic diet of children under five and pregnant women with micro-nutrients.

(iii) Secondary and future threats

The increased incidence of water and vector-borne diseases, and of pests, pose a heightened threat to the already precarious health conditions of the urban and rural poor. Since the Government is focusing on the prevention of epidemics and treatment, it is likely that other key public health programmes (women's health and STD, HIV-AIDS and others) will become secondary. Access to obstetric care may be impaired as well, with direct consequences on maternal mortality.

(iv) Action to be taken to address needs

- ◇ An increase in epidemiological control and attention to cholera outbreaks;
- ◇ An increase in preventative measures to mitigate the potential of dengue, malaria and leptospirosis;
- ◇ An increase in awareness of preventive measures among the population, with special emphasis on acute respiratory infections (ARI), diarrhoeic diseases, malaria, dengue and leptospirosis;
- ◇ Establish women's' committees to conduct health promotion, sanitation