



DREF Operation - Final Report

Ecuador | Floods

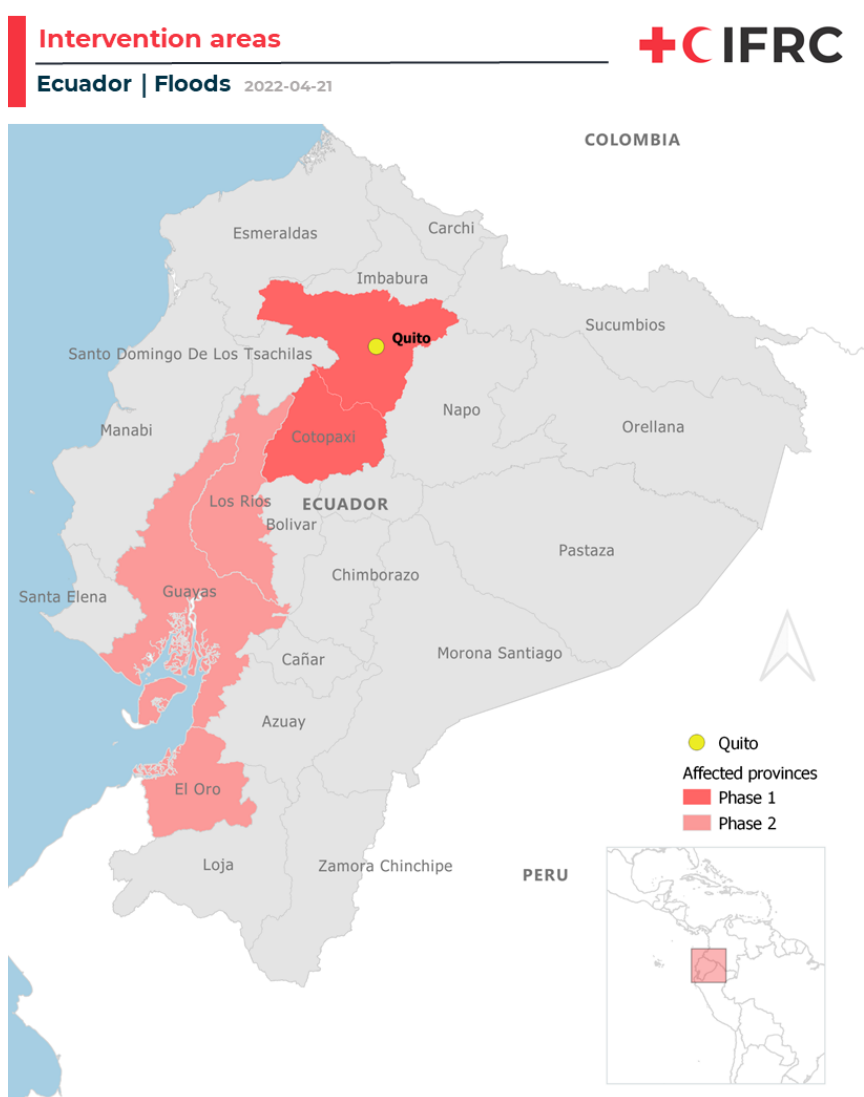
DREF operation	Operation N° MDREC018
Date of Issue: 3 May 2023	Glide number: FL-2022-000164-ECU
Operation start date: 9 February 2022	Operation end date: 31 August 2022
Host National Society: Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC)	Operation budget: 478,475 CHF
Number of people affected: 36,325	Number of people assisted: 5,357 people (1,542 families) - Phase 1: 2,151 people (623 families) - Phase 2: 3,206 people (919 families)
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: The Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC) has a presence in 24 provinces, represented by 24 provincial branches and 83 cantonal branches. It has 7,000 volunteers and 200 staff specialised in different lines of action. The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) has been supporting the monitoring and follow-up during the evolution of the emergency. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) supported the solely the first phase of the emergency, especially in Pichincha province, which received most of the search requests of people and a high number of casualties.	
Other partner organisations actively involved in the operation: The main actors at the local and national levels with whom the institutional work for the response is being coordinated are The National Risk and Emergency Management Service (SNGRE, by its initials in Spanish), the Integrated Security Service ECU 911 (SIS ECU 911), the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of the Environment, Water and Ecological Transition, Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, Electric Company, Armed Forces, National Police, Municipal Fire Department and the Decentralised Autonomous Governments of each province.	
The Ecuadorian Red Cross spent a total of 461,203 CHF. The remaining balance of 17,272 CHF will be returned to the Disaster Response Emergency Fund.	
<i>The major donors and partners of the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) included the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO, Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, Fortive Corporation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Ecuadorian Red Cross, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.</i>	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the Disaster

The National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology (INAMHI, by its initials in Spanish), reported the intensification of rainfall in different areas of the country between the last two weeks of March and early May 2022, showing a significant increase in at least 21 of the 24 provinces.

According to the closing report of the winter season (Sitrep No. 114) of the National Risk and Emergency Management Service (SNGRE), issued on 31 May,¹ in 162 cantons of Ecuador, 1,407 dangerous rainfall events have been registered. The provinces with the most significant impact on people were Los Ríos, Guayas, Esmeraldas, Tungurahua, Pichincha, El Oro and Cotopaxi. As a result, 9 provincial Emergency Operational Centres (EOCs) and 37 cantonal EOCs were activated, and 31 emergency declarations were issued.



According to Sitrep No. 114, between 1 January and 31 May 2022, the provinces of Los Ríos, Guayas, Pichincha, Cotopaxi and El Oro were impacted by different events related to the rainy season, affecting people, houses and farmland. The impact report by province is as follows:

¹ Sitrep No 114. National Risk and Emergency Management Service:
https://www.gestionderiesgos.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2022/05/Informe-114-Epoca-Lluviosa-01012022_31052022.pdf

In the province of Los Ríos, the overflowing of several rivers caused the following impacts:

- 19,322 people affected with minor losses (5,022 families).
- 17 victims affected with major losses (3 families).
- 4,540 homes affected.
- 2 houses destroyed.
- 1,418 hectares of crops affected.
- 748 hectares of crops lost.
- 3,935 meters of road affected.

The province of Guayas experienced flooding in the following cantons: Alfredo Baquerizo Moreno (Juján), Balao, Balzar, Coronel Marcelino Maridueña, Daule, Durán, El Empalme, El Triunfo, General Antonio Elizalde (Bucay), Guayaquil, Isidro Ayora, Lomas De Sargentillo, Milagro, Nobol, Pedro Carbo, Playas, Salitre (Urbina Jado), Samborondón, San Jacinto De Yaguachi, Santa Lucía and Simón Bolívar, which caused the following:

- 7,061 people affected with minor losses (2,613 families)
- 213 victims affected with major losses (59 families)
- 1,743 houses affected.
- 12 houses destroyed.
- 1,504 hectares of crops affected.
- 641 meters of road affected.

In Pichincha, cantons Cayambe, Mejía, Pedro Moncayo, Puerto Quito, Quito, Rumiñahui and San Miguel De Los Bancos were hit, impacted by structural collapses and floods, causing:

- 1,423 people affected with minor losses (322 families)
- 407 victims affected with major losses (106 families)
- 172 houses affected.
- 9 houses destroyed.
- 10,573 meters of road affected.

In Cotopaxi, cantons La Maná, Latacunga, Pangua, Pujilí, Salcedo and Sigchos suffered landslides and floods, provoking:

- 1,126 people affected with minor losses (318 families)
- 393 victims affected with major losses (113 families)
- 59 houses affected.
- 97 houses destroyed.
- 446 hectares of crops affected.
- 145 hectares of crops lost.
- 16,117 meters of road affected.

In El Oro, cantons Atahualpa, Balsas, Chilla, El Guabo, Las Lajas, Machala, Pasaje, Piñas, Portovelo, Santa Rosa y Zaruma reported the following affectations:

- 909 people affected with minor losses (241 families).
- 63 victims affected with major losses (22 families).
- 245 houses affected and 6 destroyed.
- 39 hectares of crops lost.
- 3,410 meters of road affected.

In this context, the Ecuadorian Red Cross assisted the following population:

Provinces	Cantons	People	Families
Cotopaxi	La Maná	421	114

Provinces	Cantons	People	Families
	Pujilí	337	109
	Pangua	284	79
	Latacunga	117	30
	Sigchos	275	64
	Subtotal	1,434	396
Pichincha	Quito	546	170
Guayas	Alfredo Baquerizo Moreno (Juján)	639	194
	Balao	171	57
	Balzar	326	89
	Santa Lucía	504	129
	Simón Bolívar	294	83
	Subtotal	1,934	552
Los Ríos	Babahoyo	627	200
	Montalvo	77	20
	Mocache	346	99
	Subtotal	1,050	319
El Oro	Machala	144	35
	Pasaje	249	70
	Subtotal	393	105
TOTAL		5,357	1,542

Table 1. Population assisted by ERC in each province.

Summary of the Response

Overview of Host National Society

The Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC), through its provincial branches, attended the different events registered nationwide, with the deployment of specialised personnel in damage and needs assessments, data collection, pre-hospital care, psychosocial support, evacuation support and delivery of humanitarian aid. A total of 280 volunteers and paid technicians have been deployed from the provinces of Pichincha, Cotopaxi, Guayas, Los Ríos, and El Oro. In addition, the National Society participated in the Emergency Operations Committees of each province.

The ERC, as an auxiliary of the State in humanitarian situations, is part of the Decentralized National System of Risk Management, in addition to working with Technical Tables Number 2 (Rescue) and 4 (Emergency Shelter and Humanitarian Assistance) and Working Group Number 3 (Health). Actions were coordinated with other public and private institutions that deal with emergencies. The National Society is a key player in the National Health System for the care of the injured and those physically and psycho-emotionally affected during emergencies.

The ERC implemented the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) through its provincial branches, providing immediate response to the affected people and having on-site evaluations and needs analysis. The provincial branches also conducted surveys of beneficiary families.

The temporary hiring (4 months) of an operational technician and an administrative technician allowed for the effective execution of the proposed activities. These two people oversaw the coordination with the teams in the field, follow-up, and execution, as well as the integral operational coordination of most of the response. When this EPoA was extended, the ERC defined a two-phase implementation strategy. The first phase concentrated assistance in the provinces of Cotopaxi, Pichincha, and part of Guayas (Balao), reaching a total of 623 families. The second phase included the provinces of El Oro, Los Ríos, and the rest of Guayas, assisting 919 families affected by the emergencies.

Overview of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in the Country

The IFRC team in Ecuador supported the development and monitoring of this DREF-financed operation in the provinces of Pichincha, Cotopaxi, Guayas, El Oro, and Los Ríos. The IFRC office in Ecuador, the Country Cluster Delegation for the Andean Countries in Peru and the IFRC Regional Office for the Americas provided support through technical guidance on disaster management, finance, planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER), among others, for the implementation of the Emergency Plan of Action.

In addition, an IFRC Surge team member, a specialist in Cash Transfer Programs, was mobilised to carry out this operation and worked on the proper implementation of the program. Subsequently, a Surge member joined the operation coordination team as an Operations Manager.

Regarding the Restoration of Family Contacts (RFC), no new requirements were requested for this service after the emergency in La Gasca (Pichincha - Quito). However, the support of the International Committee of the Red Cross remains alert in case is needed in future interventions.

Overview of Non-Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Actors in the Country

The following key actors participated in activities at both national and local levels for the emergency response. Their main actions are detailed below.

Public institutions:

- National Risk and Emergency Management Service (SNGRE): Coordination of response, information gathering and distribution of humanitarian assistance with the stock they have in their warehouses.
- Integrated Security Service ECU 911 (SIS ECU 911): Coordination and dispatch of emergency response resources such as ambulances, rescue teams, national police, and support vehicles, among others.
- Ministry of Public Health: Reception and care of the injured in its units.
- Public Prosecutor's Office: Legal procedures for the recovery and identification of the deceased.
- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock: Evaluation of damages to livelihoods in the different affected provinces.
- Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition: Damage and environmental impact assessment mainly in Pujilí and Quito.
- Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion: Attention and distribution of humanitarian assistance with products and supplies such as mattresses, blankets and food packages managed through donations from private companies. They also delivered cash to affected families.
- Ministry of Urban Development and Housing: Infrastructure assessment, coordination for reconstruction, rehabilitation, and management of new housing where applicable.
- National Police: Provide security to affected areas, delimit safe mobility areas in all provinces and support rescue efforts in Quito.
- Armed Forces: Support rescue and clean-up efforts in Quito.
- Local Electricity Companies: Rehabilitation of public lighting systems and electricity supply in the affected areas.
- Fire Brigades: Provided pre-hospital care and support in evacuation, rescue, and debris removal actions.
- Autonomous Decentralised Provincial and Cantonal Governments: Activation and coordination of local Emergency Operations Committees (EOC) and coordination of assessment and response actions in affected areas. Activation of their response plans to assist affected families. Coordinated the reestablishment of essential basic services and the reactivation of economic and social systems in their jurisdictions.

Other partners:

- In Quito, other actors, and social groups such as the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Seminario Mayor, and Supermaxi, among others, organised to provide care to those affected,

especially in the city of Quito. This included donations from other provinces, where they managed food, hygiene, shelter, and cleaning supplies.

Needs Analysis and Scenario Planning

Health

Psychosocial Support: The capacity of the Ministry of Public Health staff to cover the total needs for mental health and psychosocial support was limited, considering that the country was still going through a phase of increasing COVID-19 cases and the health system continued to be saturated due to the demand for medical assistance. Therefore, one of the primary needs was to provide care to people in shelters or who had lost family members, housing, or livelihoods and to ensure adequate management and closure of the cycle of personal and family grief. It was also considered to extend this service to the different response teams of the SNDGR. These actions were developed through individual and group sessions and the dissemination of crucial care and self-care messages to the responder through the media and social networks.

Personal Protective Equipment: It was estimated that this emergency could represent a high risk of exposure to the COVID-19 virus, both for the affected population and for the response teams, since they had to carry out rehabilitation, cleaning, and recovery tasks in spaces with crowds of people. For this reason, the distribution of personal protective equipment to help minimise the risk of contagion for both the affected population and the ERC response teams was considered. Fortunately, this was not a major problem in the development of the operation since COVID-19 cases were decreasing, partly due to the large-scale vaccination campaign of the population undertaken by the MoH, and subsequently, the obligation to use masks in open public places was withdrawn, maintaining only the restriction in closed places. Despite the relaxation of the measures to control the spread of COVID-19, it was decided to distribute biosecurity kits to the beneficiary population and kits and supplies of alcohol for disinfection were made available to volunteers.

Dengue: According to epidemiological alerts, cases of vector-borne diseases were increasing significantly with the onset of storms and floods in tropical areas. For this reason, it was essential to implement fumigation, distribution of mosquito nets and community vector control workshops to reduce vector breeding sites and the consequent risk of contagion. However, it was difficult to obtain the Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) locally, so the purchase was made directly from Panama.

Livelihoods and Basic Needs

The damage assessment identified two highly affected sectors:

In rural sectors, 80% of the population was engaged in animal husbandry and agricultural activities. In the case of the floods in Cotopaxi and Guayas, according to data from the Ministry of Livestock, families suffered losses of at least 40% of the crops that had been planted at the beginning of the year. This had an impact on the payment capacity of small farmers, because most of them acquire short-term loans for planting each short-cycle crop, and many of these loans are requested from private individuals outside the regular banking system.

In the urban sector, 50% of the population was engaged in formal and informal commerce. This activity was affected by the flooding, mainly in Quito, due to the destruction of commercial premises, as well as the products they sold, equipment and machinery they used, or their means of transportation for their livelihoods. In the provinces of El Oro, Guayas, Los Ríos and Cotopaxi, the humanitarian impact was similar.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

In Balao, Guayas province, the need was detected to deliver 50 home cleaning kits and 50 family hygiene kits immediately after the emergency to improve the sanitation conditions of the families affected by the

floods, which were immediately dispatched from the strategic warehouse located in Guayaquil for replenishment through this Plan of Action.

Temporary shelters

The impact of the emergencies recorded in the provinces of Cotopaxi and Pichincha caused severe damage to public and private infrastructure, not only due to the accumulation of debris but also due to the damage and destruction of more than 500 homes, mainly of families who had to evacuate their homes due to risk of collapse or being swept away by the force of the current. The ERC considered providing construction tool kits and plastic sheeting to cover the families affected by the floods and heavy storms.

Risk Analysis

During the execution of the current EPoA, there was a general increase in situations of violence in the country, so security measures for personnel were taken, with greater emphasis during CVA distributions that implied greater risk for personnel.

There was also an increase in cases of COVID-19 in some provinces, which forced some local EOCs to maintain or resume biosecurity measures.

Near the end of the DREF Operation, a series of social mobilisations paralysed activities in almost the entire country, forcing the reprogramming of several activities and the adjustment of execution deadlines in order to meet the planned deadlines.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

General Operational Objective

Provide humanitarian assistance to at least 6,750 people (1,350 families) affected by the floods in the provinces of Cotopaxi, Pichincha, Guayas, Los Ríos and El Oro through health care, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene, livelihoods, and information according to their needs.

Most of the target population live in rural areas (74.84%), the remaining 25.16% is in urban areas. Rural populations tend to receive the least attention during adverse events.

According to the needs analysis identified throughout the emergency and with the progress of the events, the following number of people to be reached were determined, adding Phase 1 and Phase 2:

Provinces	Targeted Families	Families assisted	Comments
Pichincha	170	170	First phase
Cotopaxi	330	396	First phase
Guayas	500	552	First and second phase
Los Ríos	200	319	Second phase
El Oro	100	105	Second phase
TOTAL	1,300	1,542	

Table 2. Target families vs families assisted by ERC, by phase.

For the emergency, the ERC designed and developed an operational strategy focused on the following issues:

Shelter

A tool kit was delivered to affected families for debris removal, mud cleaning and rehabilitation of houses or security walls. This was a direct request from more than 80% of the affected population. During the delivery of these kits, the ERC worked with the population on the proper techniques for their use and on raising awareness for prevention, preparedness and response to other events that may occur in the future.

Through this intervention, 500 families received shelter kits (one tool kit and two tarpaulins per family) in the communities of Cotopaxi and Los Ríos.

Livelihoods and Basic Needs

The implementation of CVA was proposed to promote the economic recovery of at least 1,300 families. This cash assistance, divided in two phases, allowed families to cover their access to food and other basic needs:

Phase 1: CVA for 500 families with CHF 241 (Approx. USD 260).

Phase 2: CVA for 800 families with CHF 168 (Approx. USD 180).

PHASE 1		
Provinces	Families	CVA amount
Pichincha	170	USD 260
Cotopaxi	330	USD 260
PHASE 2		
Provinces	Families	CVA amount
Guayas	495	USD 180
Los Ríos	200	USD 180
El Oro	105	USD 180

Table 3. CVA allocated for affected families, by phase.

Through this intervention, 500 families received multipurpose cash assistance for CHF 241 (Approx. USD 260) in Cotopaxi and Pichincha, while an additional 800 families received multipurpose cash assistance for CHF 168 (Approx. USD180) in Guayas, Los Ríos, and El Oro.

For the definition of the amount to be delivered, the basic food basket, market prices and family income were evaluated, which concluded that the amount of assistance should be (180.00 USD) for a multipurpose box, which was delivered in Phase 2. In Phase 1, a higher amount was considered, because the magnitude of the affectation required a bigger budget to cover the needs of the population in Cotopaxi and Pichincha.

CVA was earmarked to cover the families' monthly food needs and eventual purchases of other items they may require. The payment was made in a single instalment, in order to facilitate the processes and the payment of bank fees, taking into account the characteristics of the emergency and the period of execution of the project.

Health

Mental health and psychosocial support actions were developed through individual and group sessions and the dissemination of critical care and self-care messages. Key mental health messages were also disseminated through the media and social networks.

Also, personal protective equipment to minimise the risk of disease transmission (mainly COVID-19) was distributed among the targeted families and the volunteers involved.

Fumigations and community workshops were also held to prevent vector-borne diseases. These activities were accompanied by the delivery of mosquito nets.

Through this intervention, 1,300 families were reached as follows:

- 850 families received mosquito nets (4,250 units, 5 per family) and sensitisation on disease control (only in Guayas, Los Ríos, and El Oro).
- 1,300 families received mental health and psychosocial support.
- 500 families received personal protection equipment against COVID-19 (Cotopaxi, Pichincha, and Guayas).
- 280 volunteers received personal protection equipment against COVID-19.
- 280 emergency response personnel received psychosocial and mental health support.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Family cleaning and hygiene kits were distributed in the province of Guayas as requested by the Balao Cantonal EOC. The National Society distributed items from its pre-positioned inventory in the warehouse and replenished the kits with funds from this EPoA.

Through this intervention, 50 families received family hygiene and cleaning kits (in Balao, Guayas).

Human Resources

For the intervention in the five provinces, the ERC had a team of volunteers and hired personnel specialised in the components and lines of action contemplated in this EPoA. In addition, the Headquarters team always provided technical assistance to the local teams, with the following:

One (1) Risk Management, Monitoring and Follow-up technician.

One (1) Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Technician (PMER).

One (1) Financial Technician.

One (1) Information Management Technician (IM).

280 volunteers from the provincial branches were involved.

In addition, to ensure compliance with the operation, there were three external technicians covered by the operation. Considering that the emergency increased its effects, an extension of three additional months had to be requested:

The hiring of an Operation Coordinator for four (4) months.

The hiring of an Administrative and Logistics Technician for four (4) months.

Deployment of a Surge specialised in CVA and General Support for three (3) months.

Deployment of a Surge specialised in Operations Management for three (3) months.

Logistics and Supply Chain

The ERC oversaw all purchases, which were made at the national level, through its SICRE computer system and managed through the Purchasing Department at Headquarters. However, it was necessary to request the procurement of mosquito nets and plastic tarpaulins from the Americas RLU, to ensure standardization, since most local suppliers did not have the same quality products, and those available were very expensive. These products arrived and were distributed as planned.

Information Technology

The National Society's technological infrastructure was available during the operation. In addition, the ERC deployed the information collection kits to use technological tools such as ODK and KOBO for data collection and evaluations carried out in the different lines of action. It also coordinated with the SNGRE in Los Ríos the use of its ODK platform and was able to keep the information cross-cutting with them. The ERC applies for

all its activities the Organic Law on Personal Data Protection enacted in May 2021 in the Republic of Ecuador, which refers to the protection of personal data, its correct treatment through adequate security processes, regulating access, rectification, updating, suppression, portability, and limited consultations or restricted access, being aware of the sensitivity of the data. In addition, the PowerBI platform was used for the publication of general data (non-sensitive information).

Communication

A communication strategy was developed that focused on the dissemination of key messages on emergency response, early recovery, disease prevention and health promotion. Monitoring of traditional and digital media (social networks) was implemented to evaluate the contents, messages and main and secondary actors that are part of the collective public opinion.

Reports were issued on the actions and communicative impact based on the communication plan developed for this purpose. An important component of this strategy was to raise community awareness to promote a culture of prevention, preparedness, and prompt response for the population of at-risk areas in future similar disasters during the winter season.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

To strengthen the operation, guarantying and promoting effective participation and feedback from the participating communities, the ERC included Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) to the community-based approach. The operation was structured based on an analysis and diagnosis of needs and the implementation of information channels with the communities to provide operational support and humanitarian assistance.

In addition, online surveys, telephone consultations with representative groups by sector, early identification of rumours and participatory identification of harmful behaviours, as well as the development of key intervention message guides were used to gather information and respond to community concerns. In this way, false rumours or negative comments that could affect the operation or staff were avoided.

Security

The ERC put in place its COVID-19 security protocols, and its mechanisms for monitoring and follow-up of teams during this emergency. The ERC Security coordination advised volunteers and humanitarian personnel, familiarizing them with the Red Cross Movement Operational Safety and Safer Access Standards.

To ensure the safety of the response teams, COVID-19 personal protection kits were provided. They consisted of surgical masks, KN95 masks and liquid alcohol for disinfection. Also, considering the virtual context of the pandemic, face-to-face Operational Safety workshops were conducted for volunteers prior to each operational activity.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

The ERC technical team conducted the corresponding monitoring, evaluation, and reporting processes, ensuring the achievement of the planned results. There was a periodic review of technical and budgetary progress. A lessons-learned workshop was also included as part of the operation to document evaluations.

Administration and Finance

Through its finance and administration team, the ERC assigned an accountant to support budget preparation, allocation of funds and tracking of expenditures incurred during the implementation of this EPoA and preparation of the final financial report. In addition, the IFRC's financial officer based in Ecuador provided support during the development of the operation.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 1,820 people (500 families)

Male: 926

Female: 894

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people receiving emergency shelter support	2,500	1,820
# of families receiving tool kits and tarpaulins	500	500

Narrative description of achievements

Procurement and distribution of tool kits and two plastic tarpaulins for 500 families

Regarding procurement, the process of purchasing the tool kits was completed in the country. On the other hand, the plastic tarpaulins had to be requested from the IFRC's Regional Logistics Unit, because tarpaulins of similar quality were not available locally, and those that were available far exceeded the budgeted amount.

With this intervention, 500 families were reached as follows:

Provinces	Cantons	# People	# Families	Tarpaulins
Cotopaxi	La Maná	421	112	224
	Latacunga	117	30	60
	Pangua	284	79	158
	Pujilí	337	109	218
	Sigchos	275	63	128
Los Ríos	Mocache	309	87	174
	Montalvo	77	20	40
Total		1,820	500	1,002

Table 4. Families assisted with tool kits and tarpaulins.

The tool kits and plastic sheeting distribution for the 500 families was carried out in the communities of Cotopaxi and Los Ríos. The activity was programmed in each distribution point, with a previous call made by the provincial branches involved in coordination with the community leaders, allowing adequate development of the activity. Although the staff of the provincial branches of Los Ríos and Cotopaxi coordinated the activity, they were accompanied by staff from the Headquarters and volunteers from the provincial branches of Pichincha and Tungurahua. The distribution scheme, at each point, consisted of the following stages:

- Collective psychosocial support session.
- Validation and updating of data.
- Training (community session on the use of the kit).
- Delivery.
- Post-distribution monitoring survey.

To generate a greater community impact, the toolkit distributions were accompanied by psychosocial support group sessions and the delivery of personal protection elements for the prevention of COVID-19.

Community sessions on the use of the tools

During the distributions, the ERC volunteers conducted community workshops to explain to the beneficiaries the work of the Red Cross, the type of humanitarian assistance being delivered, the selection criteria, the reasons for distribution and the use of each tool kit and its benefits. A post-distribution monitoring survey and community sessions were also conducted to learn about families' perceptions of the kits delivered.

Although the target number of families was met, the number of people was lower than expected. This was because some vulnerable families had fewer members than the national average of 5 people per family, while other selected families consisted of older adults living with their partners, and single mothers, among others that were equally affected and could not be left out.

Challenges

- Initially, a tool kit was considered to be given to families for debris removal, mud clearing and rehabilitation of houses or security walls. Although the ERC has tried to carry out the local procurement process for these complete kits, there were difficulties in finding suppliers offering plastic sheeting with similar characteristics to those of the IFRC, with only options of normal black plastic being recorded. Another supplier offered a tarpaulin very similar to what was required for the assistance but at a higher price than the one offered by the IFRC. Therefore, an adjustment had to be made to the purchase of this product through the IFRC so that it could be shipped through the Regional Logistics Unit.
- Regarding the tool kits, an additional value had to be considered to the amount initially budgeted because the sales costs had increased from the time the EPoA was planned until the purchase process was carried out. This is due to an increase in taxes and fuel prices during the last few months in Ecuador.
- There was no data on the household component disaggregated by sex and age; given this situation, the forms were printed without detailing the household disaggregation in order to complete this during the registration of the delivery of assistance in the case of Cotopaxi, while in Los Ríos, the detailed data was available from the census.
- During the distribution, the technical team at the ERC Headquarters kept a channel of communication open with people who requested to address their concerns, complaints, or suggestions, always maintaining a clear discourse on the independent nature of the assistance, as well as the completion of the distribution of supplies so as not to generate false expectations, however, the use of similar channels by criminal groups in the country, makes its implementation complicated in the future.

Lessons Learned

- Future operations will consider the fact that tarpaulins complying with the Red Cross Movement Standards are not sold in Ecuador, and the acquisition through the IFRC Regional Logistic Unit is necessary.
- Measures for vulnerable households with fewer members than the national average will be considered, and it is suggested that priority be given to carrying out community surveys before the start of the winter season in order to have more concrete data.
- Prioritise communication channels other than mobile phones and WhatsApp so that the population can communicate effectively with the ERC.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 4,646 people (1,336 families)

Male: 2,330

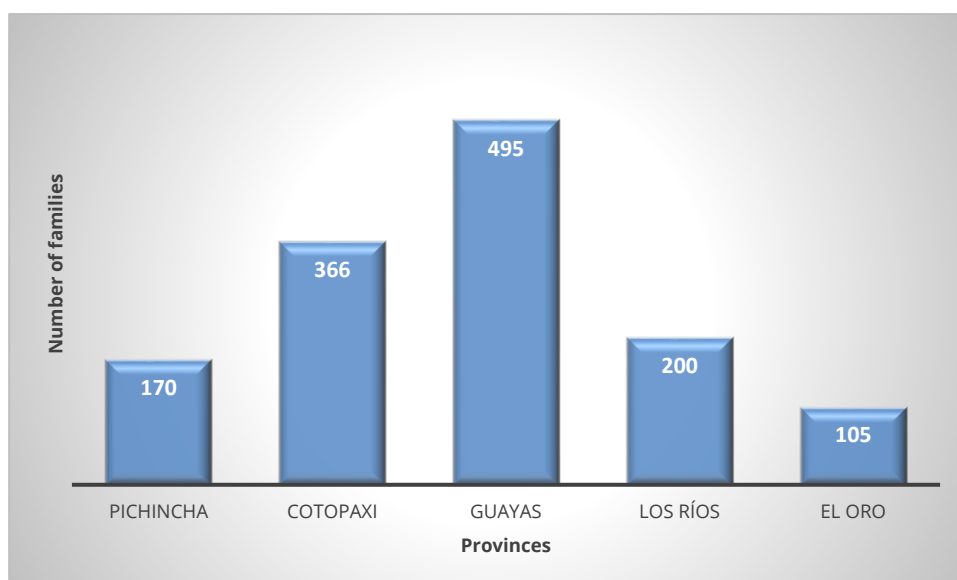
Female: 2,316

Indicators:

Target

Actual

# of people reached with food support or cash assistance to support their food needs	6,500	4,646
# of families reached with multipurpose cash transfer program	1,300	1,336
Narrative description of achievements		
Selection of beneficiaries Pichincha: The data collection of affected families was carried out through a coordinated effort between different institutions such as the Government Secretariat, SNGRE and the Quito Inclusion Secretariat. The volunteers of the provincial branches of Pichincha carried out a house-to-house validation of the beneficiary families together with community leaders. Cotopaxi: In this case, fieldwork was carried out by volunteers and contracted staff of the Cotopaxi provincial branches, who visited the affected communities, carrying out censuses in temporary shelters, house-to-house, community meetings, as well as working in coordination with the SNGDR. El Oro: The local team had previously collected information from the SNGRE, after which the provincial team carried out a remote validation (by telephone) of the data for the selection of beneficiaries based on the previously defined selection criteria. Guayas: With the support of the Cantonal Boards of the provincial branches of Guayas, local mayors' offices, and community leaders, the volunteers deployed for the survey were able to identify the beneficiary families for this MPC. Los Ríos: The provincial branches of Los Ríos, in coordination with the SNGRE, were responsible for the collection of beneficiary data in affected areas; for this, the SNGRE's ODK platform installed in the ERC equipment was used, which was then consolidated in the database to be used by the local volunteers of Los Ríos. Except for Los Ríos, all the beneficiary identification was made with the digital tool KOBO, and the information was stored in a secure server of the IFRC for data protection and exclusive use of the Red Cross. This activity was technically supported by the Surge CVA Coordinator deployed and the ERC Zone Coordinators 2 and 3. Although it was planned to attend 500 families in Guayas, some beneficiaries did not attend the distributions, due to security conditions in some sectors, despite telephone insistence, including through community leaders; given this, it was decided to call additional beneficiaries previously identified in El Oro, in order to distribute the planned items.		



Graphic 1. Families reached with cash and voucher assistance, by province. Source: ERC.

A post-distribution survey was conducted and completed by 649 people reached, 77% (499) of whom received CVA.

The surveyed people reported that the top three uses of the money were for food, health, and education, while the bottom three uses were legal expenses, transport, and others; thus, the funds were mostly used for the purpose for which they were intended.

Identifying a CVA strategy

The IFRC, through the Surge CVA Coordinator and the ERC, through its technical and coordination team, produced the following documents in order to develop the best CVA strategy for this EPoA:

- Banking Risk Assessment.
- Validated databases.
- Planning of distributions.
- Training of volunteer staff.
- Reproduction of community outreach materials.
- Adjustment of the value to be transferred and delivered to beneficiary families.
- Adjustment of dates and fulfilment of distribution.
- Process for receiving and resolving complaints.

Community sessions on the use of the CVA for 1,300 families

Community induction sessions on the use of CVA were conducted for beneficiary families during distribution activities, where the modality of money transfer, methodology, procedure, consultations, amounts, and selection criteria used were explained to them. The sessions were planned and facilitated by the volunteers of the provincial branches involved. They organised groups of approximately 20 people to explain the use of CVA. The sessions lasted about 30 minutes per group. Previously, the volunteers participated in a day where they were explained the steps to follow for the distribution process in each locality, reviewed the steps for the use of the ATM with bank codes in case any beneficiary required assistance for the withdrawal, reviewed the options to follow in case of inconveniences with the ATMs, and assigned roles and functions for the distributions.

CVA distribution for basic needs

PHASE 1:

Pichincha

The distributions were carried out in the facilities of the community house located within the community itself, which presented a safe and accessible environment for the activity. For this distribution, the linkage and support provided by the community representatives were vital, as they were present throughout the process, forming a "Validation Committee" to give authorisation in case of withdrawals by third parties if the beneficiary could not be present at the site.

Cotopaxi

In the communities of Cotopaxi, distributions were carried out in two stages in order to meet the majority of the deliveries. However, most of the communities were concentrated in the locality of La Maná. Because of this, the facilities of the Drivers' Union, which offered the best conditions of security and accessibility, were used. People were attended by groups according to their community, bank codes were given, and the signatures were physically received and then corroborated with the KOBO application. A "Validation Committee" was also formed to verify specific cases of beneficiaries.

All distributions in Phase 1 were carried out in conjunction with community induction sessions, and protocols were established to avoid COVID-19 contagion.

PHASE 2:

The ERC staff always remained close to the ATMs in case beneficiaries had problems using the codes and transported groups of senior citizens in the ERC vehicles to ensure their arrival at the assigned ATM. For this activity, apart from the local volunteers, volunteers from Imbabura, Azuay and Pichincha were accompanied by Zone Coordinators 2 and 4, who are responsible for the provinces where the intervention took place.

El Oro

The ERC response teams, in coordination with the SNGRE and local authorities, identified the need to support families through the delivery of humanitarian aid related to food, hygiene and cleaning in areas where the presence of national emergency systems was limited. The ERC used its facilities and attention points to avoid crowds. In the other provincial branches, groups of 20 people were convened every 30 minutes to maintain the distance. Waiting areas were established so that the most vulnerable population could wait their turn sitting in the shade, and biosecurity measures were implemented to avoid crowds in the ATMs identified for cash withdrawals. A validation committee was also set up for those cases that required it.

Guayas

Considering that the sectors to be intervened were rural and the population is mainly engaged in agricultural work, it was considered important to provide a type of assistance that could support them while their livelihoods were being restored. The sectors with ATMs located were identified and the distributions were organised in community spaces that would provide space and shelter where groups of 20 people could gather every 30 minutes, in order to guarantee distance and avoid the collapse of the banking institutions. A validation committee was set up in case it was necessary to clarify doubts or if a "representative" arrived without the necessary documentation (identity cards of both the beneficiary and the representative).

Los Ríos

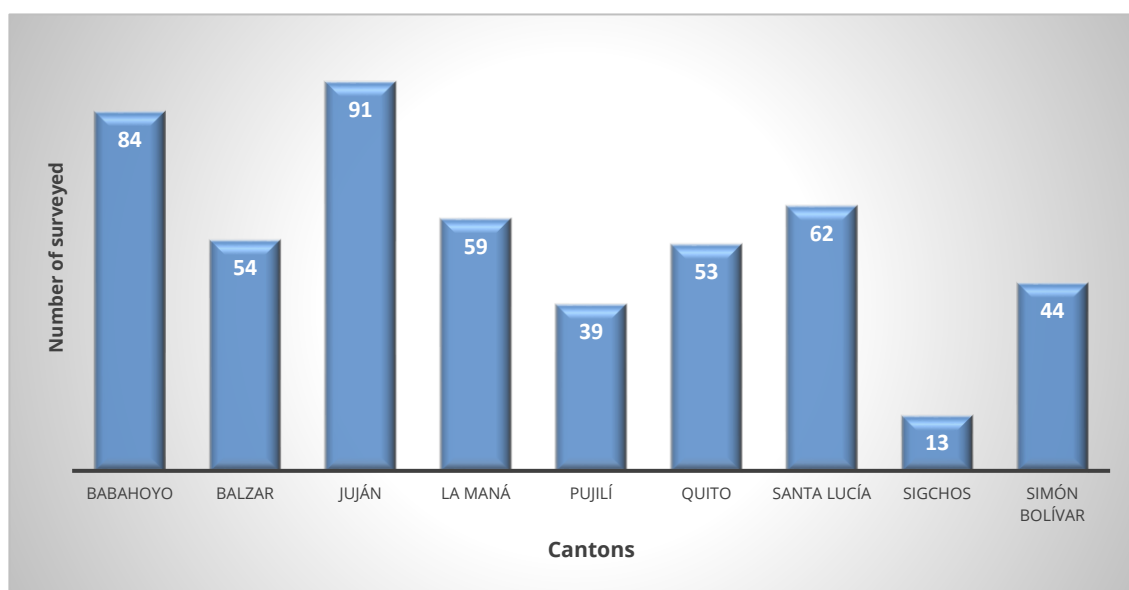
ERC coordinated with the SNGRE to identify the most affected and complex sectors. The distribution was carried out in a single day, in groups of 20 people every 30 minutes, to avoid inconveniences at the cashiers and crowds. A validation committee was also set up in case it was necessary.

Totals per province:

Place	N° Fam	M <5	F <5	M 6-17	F 6-17	M 18-50	F 18-50	M >50	F >50	Total	People living with disabilities or chronic diseases	Women pregnant or nursing children
Cotopaxi	366	51	45	149	158	257	290	198	169	1,317	14	1
El Oro	105	39	12	42	44	62	54	68	72	393	38	6
Guayas	495	118	116	226	231	397	391	157	127	1,763	162	50
Los Ríos	200	36	43	77	69	128	150	68	56	627	74	19
Pichincha	170	40	29	55	47	116	149	46	64	546	26	7
Grand Total	1,336	284	245	549	549	960	1,034	537	488	4,646	314	83

Table 5. Households' composition, by provinces. Source: Vulnerability assessment ERC.

Post-delivery monitoring and satisfaction surveys

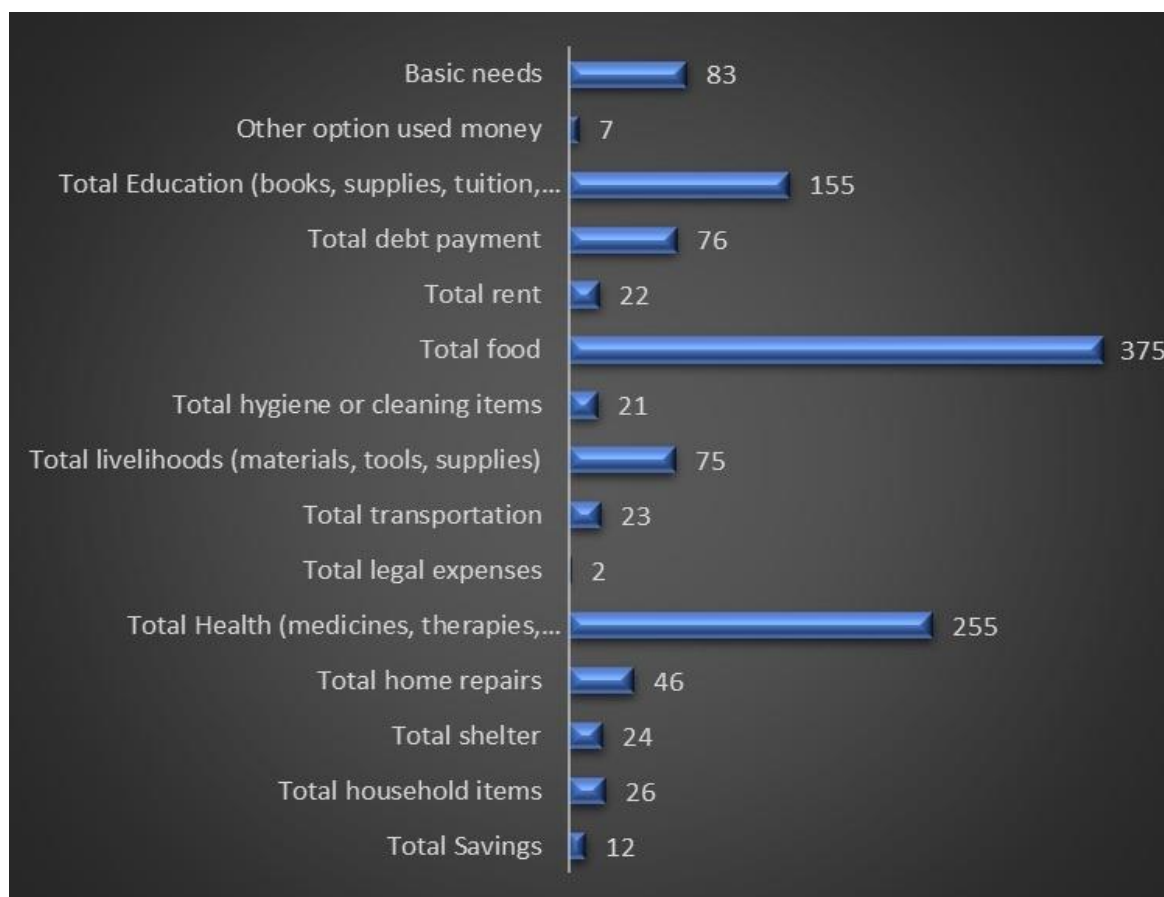


Graphic 2. Distribution of CTP post-distributions surveys, by canton. Source: ERC.

of CVA post-distribution surveys:

Of the 649 surveys answered through KOBO, 150 corresponded to people reached by other services of this DREF (hygiene kits, cleaning kits, tool kits, etc.), and 499 correspond to CVA, with Babahoyo in Los Ríos and Juján in Guayas responding to the most surveys.

As shown in the table below, most of the beneficiaries stated in the surveys that they used most of the funds for health, education, and food, while a smaller amount was used for legal expenses and savings.



Graphic 3. Uses given to cash transfers. Source: Post-distribution Survey.

Of the 499 people who received CVA and responded to the survey, about 64 people indicated that they had some kind of problem using the ATM, of which 2 indicated that the ATM did not have sufficient funds, 52 stated that they did not understand the instructions and 10 expressed that their codes were blocked. For those who did not understand the instructions on how to use the ATM, the ERC teams were available at specific times in the ATMs, while for those whose codes were blocked, new codes were generated and given by local staff directly at the ATMs to accompany them in the withdrawal and prevent further blockages.

Also, of the total 86% (427) people indicated that the assistance received had been sufficient to cover their most urgent needs, 9% (45) mentioned it partially covered their needs, while 5% (27) said it was not enough.

Challenges

- The data collection process took a long time to achieve a correct validation of the families, but the work of the provincial branches made it possible to adequately reach the targeted people.
- During the distributions in Pichincha, people who were not on the beneficiary lists showed up at the entrance door, but it was explained to them how the selection process was carried out, and it was observed that they did not belong to the communities.
- In the community of Insilivi in Cotopaxi, cash was handed out since the area is difficult to access, and there are no ATMs, and the families would use the money in the same sector. The authorisation was requested to implement this methodology exclusively for this community, and the corresponding security measures were taken.
- In the community of Insilivi in Cotopaxi, it was not possible to deliver the bank codes due to a system malfunction at Banco Pichincha on the day it was planned. The people had already been advised to attend on that day for the delivery. However, the moment was used to reinforce the community induction sessions, and the distribution was rescheduled for another date.
- In the rural communities of Phase 2, the distributions were planned in places where there were ATMs nearby, considering that in the rural sector, they are accustomed to using physical money and the

financial system requires more support for the proper use of the ATMs. Also, support was provided for the mobilisation of the most vulnerable population (elderly, mothers and pregnant women) in addition to assigning volunteers in the selected ATMs to support people who require it to avoid blocking codes.

Lessons Learned

- Consider possible delays in the financial system for the generation of the codes. This will prevent rescheduling activities with the targeted communities.
- Maintain the accompaniment of volunteers from other provincial branches that are not part of the emergency, as this allows them to have another view of the situation and improves the exchange of experiences within the territorial network.
- Verify the availability of sufficient ATMs and the days on which they are "recharged".
- Prioritise accompaniment with the ERC volunteers at ATMs when the assisted population does not know how to use them.



Health

People reached: 4,811 persons (1,372 families)

Male: 2,417

Female: 2,394

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with health services	6,500	4,811
# of families reached with mosquito nets and vector control measures in de Guayas, Los Ríos y El Oro	850	857
# of families reached with personal protective equipment	500	550
# of volunteers reached with personal protective equipment	280	115
# of families with psychosocial support	1,300	1,249
# of volunteers with psychosocial support	280	89

Narrative description of achievements

Through the combined health services (hygiene kits, cleaning kits, shelter, tarps, etc.), this DREF reached 4,811 people in 4 provinces affected by the severe winter season.

Procurement and distribution of mosquito nets

Regarding procurement, mosquito nets were shipped from the Regional Logistics Unit in Panama to Ecuador. Previously, 250 mosquito nets were distributed in the communities of Balao (Guayas province), before the arrival of the shipment from Panama, from the stock of the pre-positioning warehouse of the ERC Zone 2, which were subsequently replenished through this EPoA.

The rest of the mosquito nets were distributed along with the Phase 2 CVA in the following communities:

Sectors	# Families	# of mosquito nets
PHASE 1	57	250
Guayas	57	250
Balao	57	250
PHASE 2	800	3,975
El Oro	114	500

Machala	35	166
Pasaje	79	334
Guayas	495	2,475
Balzar	89	445
Juján	194	970
Santa Lucía	129	645
Simón Bolívar	83	415
Los Ríos	200	1,000
Babahoyo	200	1,000
Total	857	4,225

Table 6. Distribution of mosquito nets, by province.

A total of 4,225 nets were distributed in both phases in the provinces of Guayas, Los Ríos, and El Oro reaching 857 families.

Community awareness-raising on vector control and disease prevention

This activity was done in parallel to the fumigation campaigns in targeted communities in San Fernando, La Tranca and Las Jaguas (Babahoyo), and Los Ríos, where 60 people participated in carrying out fumigation and mingas in community spaces.

Distribution of personal protective equipment for the communities:

In the communities of the provinces of Cotopaxi and Los Ríos, a total of 500 personal protection kits were distributed to families to reduce the risk of COVID-19 infection. The personal protection kits for the communities included: KN95 masks, a bottle of alcohol gel and a cloth bag to carry it. The delivery of this equipment was carried out in conjunction with the distribution of the tool kits in the provinces of Cotopaxi and Los Ríos (500), while the remaining 50 were sent to the Guayas provincial branch for distribution, as they had initially provided their stock to the people in the community.

Distribution of personal protective equipment for volunteers

All the activities included the permanent provision of biosecurity supplies (masks, gel, and alcohol) in order to reduce the risk of contagion, as well as the presentation of vaccination cards in accordance with the local regulations in force.

The delivery of the Covid kits for the 115 volunteers took place almost at the end of the project, which is why the provincial branches proceeded to distribute the kits to the volunteers in workshops and activities that were carried out with the communities that were not necessarily part of the project, although during the activities a supply of masks and gels was kept available for the volunteers.

Provide psychosocial support to 1,300 families affected by the disaster

In the communities of Cotopaxi and Los Ríos, psychosocial support activities were carried out in conjunction with the delivery of tool kits to generate a more favourable impact on beneficiary families. Volunteers from the provincial branch led collective sessions in groups of 20 people. In the other provincial branches, specific sessions were organised, reaching a total of 1,249 families with Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) care. The target could not be reached because mental health is not considered a priority for the general population, who prefer to return to their activities early and "skip" that part of the distribution.

Provide psychosocial support to 280 volunteers working in the emergency

Emotional discharge activities were organised for the volunteers after each operational activity, as well as individual sessions for those who required it. However, for the volunteers, it is not a priority to receive mental health care. On many occasions, they referred to it as a waste of time, which made the work of the technicians very difficult. We were able to provide assistance to 89 members of the ERC volunteers.

Establish a referral protocol

The workshop, and group and individual meetings, held with staff and volunteers participating in the emergency did not show that they had to be referred to a mental health professional; however, the ERC has an internal protocol in case it is required.

Challenges

- It is difficult to obtain impregnated mosquito nets in the country, so the nets from the pre-positioning warehouse were used until they were replenished with those that arrived from Panama.
- For the general population and volunteers, mental health is not a priority, so getting them to participate in unloading activities was complicated, but the local technical teams are working to monitor the health of the staff at all levels.

Lessons Learned

- For future interventions, the promotion of mental health care for volunteers, in general, will be encouraged.
- Provide more in-depth training on mental health so that volunteers take it seriously in the future.



Water, sanitation, and hygiene

People reached: 171 people

Male: 57

Female: 114

Indicators:

	Target	Actual
# of people reached by WASH support	250	171
# of families reached with cleaning and hygiene kits	50	50

Narrative description of achievements

Replacement of hygiene kits and cleaning kits

In the province of Guayas, family hygiene and cleaning kits were distributed between January and February, in the first days of the emergency. The ERC had pre-positioned kits from the strategic warehouse at the Guayas provincial branches, and its response teams were able to go out and deliver them to the affected families immediately. Once this EPoA was approved, purchases were made, and the corresponding replenishment of this humanitarian assistance was carried out.

Challenges

Maintain the stock of the strategic warehouses in such a way that the inputs to be distributed do not expire. To avoid this, importance is given to the priority dispatch of these inputs and the constant monitoring of inventories.

Lessons Learned

The intervention highlighted the importance of carrying out preventive actions, such as accompanying the local team in charge of strategic warehouses and improving the alert mechanism to avoid inconveniences due to possible expiration of products stored in strategic warehouses.

Strengthen National Society

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured	200	200
# of families reached with cleaning and hygiene kits	50	57
IFRC monitoring and support missions.	1	2
# of people reached indirectly by public communication strategy	50,000	123,179

Narrative description of achievements

Monitoring and Accompaniment by the IFRC

The IFRC deployed a SURGE as Operations Manager. His mission lasted three months, and he participated in field visits together with the ERC team; it also deployed a SURGE specialist in CVA, who supported the ERC team in the drafting of documents, plans and procedures for the whole CVA process.

Monitoring by the National Society

The ERC maintained constant monitoring of the operation's activities through the National Risk Management Programme and the National Planning Management. For this purpose, field visits were made by Zone coordinators 2 (Guayas and Los Ríos), 3 (Cotopaxi and Pichincha) and 4 (El Oro) to accompany the distributions, transport the information collection kits and support meetings with other organisations, as well as visits by the project's technical team for information collection and diagnostics.

Fuel and vehicle maintenance

During the execution of the related CVA activities that took place between 8 to 15 May 2022, the technical team experienced an incident involving the official vehicle (Land Cruiser 4x4) which was used for data collection and to deliver the codes for the beneficiaries to withdraw the funds at ATMs. The vehicle went through difficult access roads, and for this reason, suffered a mechanical malfunction involving the engine. Considering that this is an official vehicle of the National Society it was deemed essential to undertake the necessary repairs to ensure that after the operation the vehicle was returned in optimal conditions.

Insurance for volunteers

The volunteers committed to the operation had their personal insurance to be able to carry out their activities without any inconvenience.

Safety and Operations Workshop for volunteers and staff

Security and Operations training was organised in each provincial branch to prevent mishaps that could endanger their integrity. Two training processes were organised, one on the Incident Command System

(ICS) and the other on Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (DANA) at the Pichincha provincial branches, with the participation of other organisations and other provincial branches. As a result, 25 people were certified in each course.

Communication strategy

Through the communication strategy, 123,179 people were reached through social networks (Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube), where two videos with flood prevention and response measures were advertised during a calendar month. These messages were aimed at men and women between 18 and 55 years of age in Pichincha, Los Ríos, Cotopaxi, El Oro, and Guayas, of a medium and medium-low socio-economic level. In addition, two videos were produced and disseminated on the institution's social networks. The first focused on the work of the institution during and after a flood, and the second on recommendations on how to act before, during and after the emergency.

Lessons Learned Workshop

A Lessons Learned Workshop was developed with the participation of delegates from the provincial branches that intervened in both phases of the EPoA. Among the main challenges identified were:

- The lack of credibility of people when making contact by telephone is linked to the upsurge of violence in several provinces of the country.
- Lack of credibility of community leaders, especially when we are on the verge of an electoral process to renew authorities, mainly at the cantonal level.
- Jealousness on the part of some institutions regarding the management of the information they had collected.
- Lack of standardisation of technological tools throughout the territorial network.

Among the successes identified were the following:

- The strengthening of volunteerism at the local level with face-to-face and virtual training.
- The type of assistance distributed, considering the specific conditions of each locality and local realities.
- The coordination of distributions facilitated access to people in the communities.
- Good coordination and recognition by local leaders.
- Communication of the ERC's humanitarian action to beneficiaries.
- Sharing of experiences by deploying teams of volunteers from other provinces to support distributions.

Challenges

- Share new emergency procedures with the entirety of the territorial network, mainly due to the rotation of local coordinators.
- Ensure improved access to the technological tools available to the ERC for use in the territorial network at any time.

Lessons Learned

Support the field coordinators to facilitate the exchange of experiences and the socialization of technological tools.

International Disaster Response

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Deployment of a Surge Operations Manager	1	1

Deployment of a Surge CVA Specialist	1	1
Narrative description of achievements		
IFRC Operational Support The IFRC provided support to the operation through its Country Office in Ecuador, as well as from the different areas linked to the achievement of the objectives of this EPoA. This included the deployment of a Surge "Operations Manager" and a Surge PTM specialist. IFRC Monitoring Through the Surge Operations Manager deployed to Ecuador, it was possible to conduct monitoring of the DREF Operation. Mobilisation of a Surge CVA specialist A Surge CVA specialist from the Costa Rican Red Cross was mobilised to support the operation.		
Challenges		
- Multiple upsurges of violence required maintaining restrictions on field movement to ensure staff's safety and security. - The long distances to be covered by the team made it necessary to organise long travel days.		
Lessons Learned		
As part of the knowledge imparted by the Surge staff deployed, the importance of documenting and systematising the steps of the operation, as well as the processes involved in the CVA strategy, was identified. In this way, key information would be available prior to the execution of future operations.		

Effective, credible, and accountable IFRC		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
CEA Strategy	1	1
Narrative description of achievements		
The targeted communities had diverse means of resolving their doubts and concerns. Also, local contact numbers were provided for the attention of each community. All calls were registered in a form in KOBO to follow up on the resolution of any doubts or complaints that might arise. A focal point at each provincial branch managed the local phone and kept a record of doubts, concerns, and complaints expressed; these numbers had a programmed operating time of up to 2 months after the closure of the distributions, to give sufficient time to the communities to maintain contact. In addition, post-distribution surveys were carried out to know if the assistance was received and adapted to the needs of the communities. The results of the surveys helped confirm that people used the money given to cover the basic needs identified in the design of the intervention.		
Challenges		
Procurement of equipment and SIM cards at the provincial branch level took longer than expected due to multiple approval processes.		

- The CEA teams are still being consolidated in the branches, which caused some delays in the processes. However, teams are already being formed and capacities of their members are being strengthened. This will help to improve the implementation of the CEA approach in the future.

Lessons Learned

Centralised procurement of equipment and SIM cards for distribution to the provincial branches can be considered for future interventions.

D. FINANCIAL REPORT

See annex.

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of **humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

MDREC018 - Ecuador - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 09 Feb 2022 to 31 Aug 2022

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/2-2022/12	Operation	MDREC018
Budget Timeframe	2022/2-8	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 28/Feb/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	478,475
DREF Allocations	478,475
Expenditure	-461,203
Closing Balance	17,272

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	45,795	34,679	11,116
PO02 - Livelihoods			0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	287,976	297,057	-9,081
PO04 - Health	48,673	53,532	-4,859
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	5,059	3,344	1,714
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	60,567	38,978	21,589
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	448,069	427,590	20,479
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	3,834	3,497	337
EA02 - Secretariat Services	26,572	18,090	8,482
EA03 - National Society Strengthening		12,027	-12,027
Enabling Approaches Total	30,406	33,613	-3,207
Grand Total	478,475	461,203	17,272

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

MDREC018 - Ecuador - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 09 Feb 2022 to 31 Aug 2022

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/2-2022/12	Operation	MDREC018
Budget Timeframe	2022/2-8	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 28/Feb/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	334,723	341,476	-6,753
Shelter - Relief	35,500	41,900	-6,400
Clothing & Textiles	11,433	9,006	2,427
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,900	1,870	30
Medical & First Aid	10,790	9,266	1,524
Teaching Materials	18,100	14,673	3,427
Other Supplies & Services	2,100	1,270	830
Cash Disbursement	254,900	263,490	-8,590
Logistics, Transport & Storage	27,030	23,289	3,741
Storage	3,500	2,035	1,465
Distribution & Monitoring	15,450	10,454	4,997
Transport & Vehicles Costs	7,200	9,512	-2,312
Logistics Services	880	1,288	-408
Personnel	73,020	54,219	18,801
International Staff	21,000	14,574	6,426
National Society Staff	37,620	31,446	6,174
Volunteers	14,400	8,200	6,200
Workshops & Training	4,300	3,023	1,277
Workshops & Training	4,300	3,023	1,277
General Expenditure	10,200	11,048	-848
Travel	2,000	1,140	860
Information & Public Relations	800	683	117
Office Costs	3,550	3,460	90
Communications	2,500	2,792	-292
Financial Charges	1,350	2,973	-1,623
Indirect Costs	29,203	28,149	1,054
Programme & Services Support Recover	29,203	28,149	1,054
Grand Total	478,475	461,203	17,272