



Ecuadorian Red Cross teams responding to landslides in Alausi.

Appeal: MDREC022	Country: Ecuador	Hazard: Landslide	Type of DREF Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 151,132	
Glide Number: 2023-000058	People Affected: 8,400 people	People Targeted: 1,550 people	
Operation Start Date: 2023-04-14	Operation Timeframe: 3 months	Operation End Date: 2023-07-31	DREF Published: 2023-04-17
Targeted Areas:	Chimborazo		

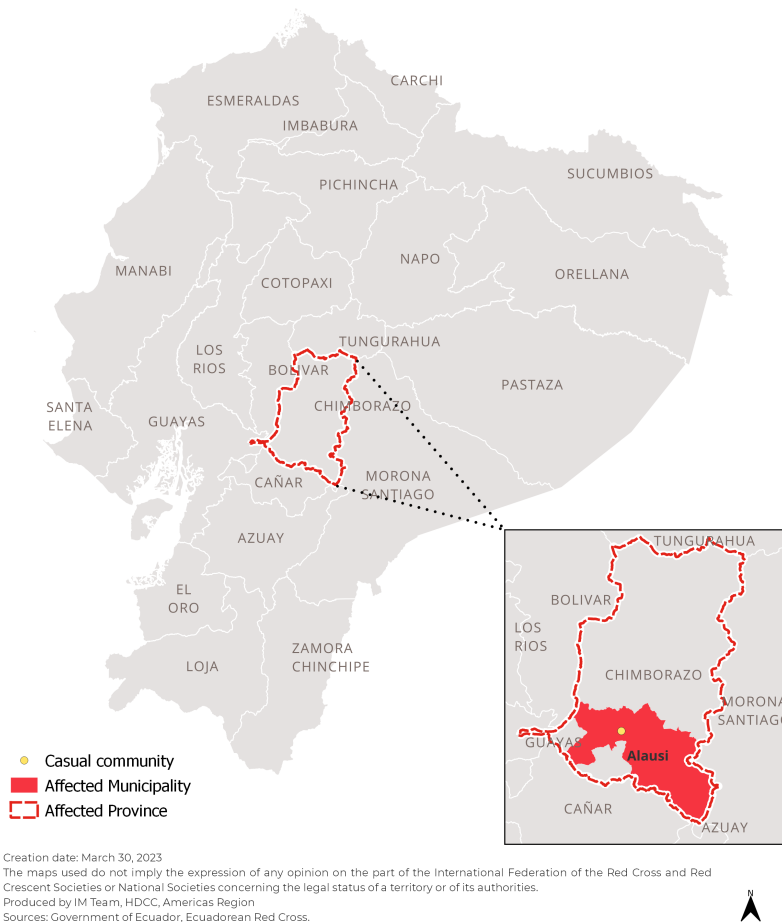
Description of the Event

Ecuador | Landslide

Affected areas - March 30, 2023



+CIFRC



Map of areas affected by landslides.

What happened, where and when?

In the first quarter of 2023, Ecuador has been impacted by several dangerous events that have been triggered simultaneously including floods, macro landslides, seismic movement, and volcanic activity (Cotopaxi, Reventador and Sangay). These events have exposed the population, leaving several human and material losses, people injured and people in need of immediate humanitarian assistance.

Landslide in Alausí:

On 26 March, at approximately 20.30hr, a landslide was reported in the Canton of Alausí, Province of Chimborazo, impacting 5 neighborhoods (La Esperanza, Control Norte, Nuevo Alausí, Pircapamba and Buain) of the "El Causal" sector in Alausí, causing loss of life and infrastructure. The landslide of great magnitude transported a large amount of material from the upper zone of Casual to the Gonzales Suarez school, leaving an affected area of 24.3 hectares.

According to Situation Report No. 15, issued on 5 April, by the Risk Management Secretariat (SGR, for its Spanish acronym), more than 1,650 people are reported to have been directly affected by this event in the impact zone. Additionally, the report indicates 58 people missing, 43 people injured and 30 people dead. In terms of infrastructure, 163 houses are reported to have been affected, while 57 are destroyed (1).

Regarding public services, 60% of potable water services are reported to have been affected as well as 25% of lighting



network and 20% of the sewage system in communities and neighborhoods in and out of the impact zone. According to data from the Municipal Government of Alausí, around 8,400 people have been affected indirectly as they are using water from tanks that do not comply with the minimum conditions of storage and sanitation. This is in addition to the fact that the electricity supply has been interrupted, affecting daily work and aid, as well as 26 hectares of agricultural land lost.

Source:

(1) <https://www.gestionderiesgos.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/SITREP-Nro.-15-Deslizamiento-to-Alausi-05042023-15h00.pdf>



ERC teams responding to landslides.

ERC teams evacuating people affected by landslides.

Scope and Scale

On 17 February, Resolution No. SGR-039-2023 (<https://bit.ly/3KgcLEb>) was issued, declaring a yellow alert for the polygon identified as susceptible to mass movements in the communities of Aypug, Casual and the neighbourhoods of La Esperanza, Control Norte, Nueva Alausí, Pircapamba and Búa, in the Alausí canton of the province of Chimborazo, covering an area of approximately 247 hectares.

According to the Ministry of Transport and Public Works (MTO, for its Spanish acronym), since December 2022, this section presented landslides, slight cracking and subsidence in the pavement structure of the roads, which have increased in recent months due to the saturation of water on the slopes, as a result of heavy rains, as well as the irregular discharge of sewage by the inhabitants. The institution also informed that, from 23 March 2023, the section Guamote - Alausí, Casual sector, would be closed indefinitely. This decision was taken in coordination with the Governor's Office of the province and the National Police, due to the collapse of the road and the landslide of the slope.

The Secretariat for Risk Management conducted an assessment in the territory, which determined that a total of 241 houses are located in the perimeter of susceptible areas and that, if necessary, shelters would be required for 573 people, out of a total of 608 who live there.

Since 1 January 2023, the National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology (INAMHI) issues permanent reports on the winter season. INAMHI is the scientific technical institution, attached to the Ministry of Environment and Water, in charge of providing vital information on the country's climate and water resources for the protection of human life and material goods.

According to the latest weather bulletin, N° 16, published on 29 March 2023, heavy rains are expected to continue, causing accumulation of water in homes, businesses, agricultural crops, severe damage to roads, landslides, fog and

mist banks and overflowing of water bodies (<https://bit.ly/3lZqnu6>).

Because of the emergency, six types of affected families have been identified:

1. Affected due to the complete destruction of their homes.
2. Affected due to evacuation since their homes are a few meters from the main landslide.
3. Affected because they lost their livelihoods, considering that part of the area of the landslide was considered commercial and it was close to spaces of mass concentration, such as the stadium, hostels, shops, stores, among others.
4. Affected by loss of relatives. In 80% of the cases, they have suffered the loss of family members in the emergency, who until now have not been able to be located among the rubble.
5. Affected by injuries due to the landslides and during rescue actions.
6. Affected by cuts or limitation in basic services and access roads.

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population groups?	No
Did the National Society respond?	No
Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)?	No
If yes, please specify which operations	-

Lessons learned

Although this is a particular event, there have been some previous similar emergencies, in which the population was evacuated early. Other similar landslide events led the National Society to implement a cash transfer program in Chunchi, San Luis and La Gasca, as well as interventions with First Aid and psychosocial support. The National Society has developed market assessment methodologies and has now updated the bank risk assessment model so that the cash transfer process can be carried out more quickly. The need for short-term staff rotation and the use of human resources from nearby provinces to reinforce local Red Cross structures was also identified.

Current National Society Actions

Livelihoods And Basic Needs	The National Society has deployed an initial stock of humanitarian assistance consisting of 150 travel snack kits, 50 mother and child hygiene kits, 42 blankets, 15 tarpaulins and 30 shovels, which were delivered to the affected families in coordination with local authorities.
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Regarding Restoring Family Links (RFL), the Ecuadorian Red Cross has also provided 13 actions to re-establish family contacts. It is important to mention that the ERC is the only institution that is providing this service at the field level, working closely with the MHPSS team to manage emotional support situations during the process.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	The District Municipality of the Canton of Alausí is currently working on the rehabilitation of the local safe water system for the entire canton; however, it is necessary to guarantee access to the vital liquid for human consumption as well as for cleaning and hygiene in the shelters set up. For this reason, ERC deployed a WASH team to the field, who identified different needs that can be covered in the short term with few resources, but that will have a great impact on the community. These suggestions are in accordance with the requests for support made by the Municipality and the Secretariat of Risk Management in inter-institutional meetings.
Health	Considering the type of emergency, a pre-hospital care (PHC) team was immediately deployed to provide care to the population directly injured by the event or during rescue or support actions in the landslide area. The Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) teams are active, coordinating with local institutions and organizations to provide psychological first aid to people affected by the landslide. The personnel deployed have provided care not only to the people affected by the event, but also to the population in areas outside the high-risk perimeter, considering that the majority of the population in the area had family or friendship ties with the victims. Given the characteristics of the event, there has also been close monitoring of the personnel who carry out rescue and support actions, since there are still people missing in the rubble and people who require support, causing physical, mental and emotional fatigue among the team. The Ecuadorian Red Cross conducts epidemiological surveillance to identify determinants affecting community health and will activate trained volunteers to conduct home visits for surveys and health promotion awareness talks. Up to date, the Ecuadorian Red Cross has provided the following initial care to people affected: - 31 pre-hospital care services - 169 mental health and psychosocial support services.
National Society EOC	The National Society's Crisis Room is led by the President of the National Society, the Secretary General, Provincial Presidents and National Managers, with the main objective of coordinating the timely response to the landslide emergency. Meanwhile, on the ground, an operational structure is deployed, made up of multidisciplinary teams on 72-hour rotating shifts, with personnel for coordination, damage assessment, psychosocial support, pre-hospital care, security, communication, wash and administrative-financial support.
	Ecuadorian Red Cross authorities take part in government's coordination spaces, such as the Emergency Operations Committee (COE) plenary meetings, technical roundtables and the Unified Command installed in Alausí, in which the need for an immediate response has been identified. Communication is mainly maintained with the Decentralized Autonomous Government of Alausí and the Secretariat of Risk Management

Coordination	Coordination is also carried out directly with key actors at the national level, such as General Motors and Coca Cola, and with movement partners such as ECHO, Spanish Red Cross, ICRC, German Red Cross and Italian Red Cross for the management of the ECHO Programmatic Partnership contingency fund. At the start of the emergency, the Unified Operations Center established by the government designated four institutions to carry out rapid diagnoses of the emergency and start the first aid actions: Ecuadorian Red Cross, National Secretariat for Risk Management, Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, and Ministry of Housing. In these coordination spaces, the delegation of responsibilities was also carried out for each entity called to attend to the emergency, considering their areas of expertise. The designation of a centralized warehouse for donations and distribution, clearance for accessing the impact zone and security coordinated measures are also discussed in this multi-sectoral dialogue spaces.
Assessment	A team of 10 people from the Ecuadorian Red Cross deployed to the affected area to collect information through the Initial Damage Assessment (EVIN) tool, a platform of the Risk Management Secretariat. This information is shared in the plenary meetings of the Emergency Operations Committee installed by the government in the Canton of Alausí. Up to date, 275 Initial Damage Assessment records had been registered by the Ecuadorian Red Cross team, in conjunction with the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion and the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing. This information corresponds to the initial mapping of damage and needs carried out by the ERC to initiate immediate action. In this regard, it is important to mention that the Ecuadorian Red Cross launched a DREF for Assessment on 6 April to conduct a damage and needs assessment in 15 provinces of the country affected by the rainy season and the seismic event of 18 March. Therefore, the results of the assessments conducted in Chimborazo (as part of the DREF for Assessment) will help to identify if there are any potential gaps in this response to the landslides and, if gaps are identified, this DREF for Response will be adjusted accordingly. To avoid duplications, assessments will only be conducted as part of the DREF for Assessment, which means there will not be double assessments conducted. Additionally, the National Society will ensure no duplication of efforts in the response phase by taking into account the actions as well as areas / communities targeted through both DREF Operations.

Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

IFRC	The IFRC has a Programme Office in Ecuador that maintains a close relationship and coordination with the National Society. During the events, there has been permanent communication with the delegate in the country and with the head of the cluster. Additionally, through the IFRC Americas Regional Office, support and technical assistance has been provided for the request of this DREF for Response.
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ICRC	The ICRC supports the Ecuadorian Red Cross in the actions carried out for the Re-establishment of Family Contact. In the case of the landslide, technical staff and their corresponding equipment were immediately activated.
Participating National Societies	The Spanish Red Cross, as leader of the European PNSs, is in constant contact with ECHO to activate funds from different budget lines of the Programmatic Partnership (PP) in the project's areas of impact. Actions are coordinated for the replenishment and prepositioning of humanitarian assistance kits in the National Society's strategic warehouses located in the provinces of Imbabura, Azuay, Guayas and Tungurahua. This new DREF will complement the actions carried out under the PP, whose funds have been dedicated solely to the initial displacement of volunteers to provide immediate assistance, making it possible to implement activities for people affected as quick as possible.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	The Ministry of Public Health activated the contingency plan for the reception of patients in medical centers in the provinces of Chimborazo and Tungurahua, and the most complex cases are referred to the city of Quito. In addition, the intervention of a team of psychologists is planned to attend to mental health and psychosocial support needs. The Risk Management Secretariat guarantees the protection of people and communities against the negative effects of natural or man-made disasters, through the generation of policies, strategies and regulations that promote capacities aimed at identifying, analyzing, preventing and mitigating the risks to face and manage them, as well as to recover and rebuild the social, economic and environmental conditions affected by possible emergencies or disasters. Through the Risk Management Secretariat, rescue teams were activated to intervene in collapsed structures. The initial deployment was carried out with the institutions closest to the impact zone; other teams are on alert to rotate personnel and, in a more complex scenario, the immediate deployment. The Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, in coordination with other actors, conducts initial damage assessments, registration of victims, management of collection centres and distribution of donations received from various provinces of the country. The Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MIDUVI) is responsible for assessing housing and public and private infrastructure in affected and at-risk areas. At the moment, they are evaluating different parcels of land that can be used for the relocation of affected families in the medium term, as well as the possibility of activating the emergency rental subsidy, as short-term support. The Ministry of Production, Foreign Trade, Investment and Fisheries (MPCEIP) is coordinating with BANEQUADOR, as the main financial institution, to devel-

	op a strategy to support the recovery of the families' livelihoods. The Armed Forces, through the deployment of specialized search and rescue personnel in the impact zone, is providing logistical support to the entire response system on the ground. Authorities (National Secretariat for Risk Management and Municipality) have distributed: 1,063 food rations, 1,636 hot meals, 445 personal hygiene kits and clothes.
UN or other actors	World Vision provides emotional support to children and adolescents in temporary shelters through Child Friendly Spaces. It also provided safe water and protein for active shelters.

Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?

The Emergency Operations Committee (COE) was activated to coordinate the different actions of the institutions that form part of the Decentralized National Risk Management System. The Emergency Operations Committee (COE) Manual describes the structure that the Decentralied National Risk Management System (SNDGR) has for the coordination of care and response in case of emergencies and disasters.



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

After the emergency, it has become unviable to continue with the main economic activities in the affected area, with agriculture being the most affected. In the canton of Alausí, wheat, beans, vetch, maize, barley, potatoes, are among the most important crops marketed. Generally, 43% of the crops are sold at the Guamote fair, the Alausí fair, the Riobamba market and the market in Colta. However, the population may now be relocated and may need to modify their exchange strategies.

According to the latest reports, it is possible that the affected population in Alausí will be moved to shelters in the canton of Chunchi. Additionally, given that the affected population is indigenous, the level of schooling, experience in the use of financial services, preference for the use of cash, food vouchers or food kits, roles of men and women, availability of identification documents, among others, needs to be identified.

Therefore, under the framework of the recently launched DREF for Assessment, a feasibility and market analysis will be conducted in Chimborazo, to identify the existence of financial services available in the area, access to roads and markets, possible exposure to risks and characterization of the livelihoods of the affected population. With this information, the proposal for the delivery of humanitarian assistance through cash transfers will be adjusted to respond to the needs of the affected population and avoid the use of negative or irreversible coping strategies.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

In addition to the effects of the disaster, the level of risk of being a victim of gender-based violence or discrimination increases, which is why it is essential to mainstream the protection, gender and inclusion approach and apply the basic standards in emergencies: DAPS (Dignity, Access, Participation and Security), so that the humanitarian response contributes to the reduction of these vulnerabilities.

Restoring Family Links (RFL)

During such contexts, the whereabouts of family members are unknown, either temporarily or permanently, due to different reasons such as affectation of connectivity service in the locality and loss or lack of telephone access.

Similarly, entire families are estimated to be under the displaced material. As time passes, many people will begin to search for their injured and/or deceased family members, so it will be necessary to enable the provision of a range of RFL services, such as: missing persons tracing requests, family news, activation of the national and provincial hotline.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The macro landslides has caused damage to the infrastructure of the drinking water supply network and sewage systems, leaving the community without access to safe water. The sewage and water supply systems are causing sewage overflows that increase the risk of contamination. Considering this, and in anticipation of a possible larger



emergency, the Ecuadorian Red Cross will carry out rapid assessment activities, water quality analysis for safe drinking water, among others.

Ensuring safe water consumption is a priority in emergencies; therefore, it is essential to have water treatment supplies to ensure people affected has access to potable water that is safe for consumption.

Following the deployment of the WASH team to conduct the initial assessment of the water system, the possibility of acquiring a water storage system with pipeline communication to improve distribution to the shelters will be evaluated.



First Aid and Pre-hospital Care

In the context of this emergency, the response teams deployed were responsible for the first aid of the physically affected people in order to carry out the initial assessment and stabilization that would make it possible: Save lives, prevent injuries from worsening, and favor the recovery process, using maneuvers and techniques of basic first aid and pre-hospital care, within the framework of operational safety conditions.

The main injuries correspond to patients with trauma to a single body system or multi-system trauma. During care, priority is given to injuries due to crush syndrome, major hemorrhages, proper airway management, ventilation, circulation, neurological deficits, exposure, among others.

To deal with this situation in a more appropriate way, first aid materials should be purchased for replacement and repositioning in the branch, to provide immediate assistance in an emergency. First aid materials will be delivered to the neighborhoods that were affected in the canton of Alausí. Thus, it is necessary to acquire first aid materials to assist the affected people in their health condition through the first response of the pre-hospital care teams.

Health in emergencies

The impact of emergencies on the community defines the need to carry out surveillance actions. Strengthening the capacities of the health promotion teams already defined will make it possible to identify conditioning factors that affect the community, as well as to develop actions to raise awareness among the population about healthy lifestyles and nutrition.

Mental health and psychosocial support

The current humanitarian contingency entails different risks and damage to psychosocial health. Emotional conflicts are observed at personal, family and community levels, which manifest themselves as mourning processes, uncertainty about how to continue with daily life activities, anguish, sadness and high anxiety, somatization, sleeping difficulties, changes in appetite, and psychosomatic over-activation. At the same time, staff and volunteers who are activated to respond to the emergency are exposed to risks and damage to their psychosocial health, including compassion fatigue, burnout or post-traumatic stress.

For these reasons, basic psychosocial support to the community, and psychosocial support to responders, should be prioritized before, during and after the humanitarian response, in order to provide early relief, accompany the healing and resilience process and re-establish psychosocial control over life by strengthening capacities for autonomy and independence prior to the closure of the response operation.





Community Engagement And Accountability

The Ecuadorian Red Cross has undertaken a process of strengthening the CEA knowledge across its projects and operations as one of the fundamental pillars of humanitarian actions. CEA approach is thus integrated in emergency contexts. The evaluation process will allow the National Society to make strategic decisions, so that interventions respond to real community needs.



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The impact of the emergency in the Alausí canton, province of Chimborazo, caused severe damage to public and private structures in the intervention areas, not only due to the accumulation of debris, but also because of the damage and destruction of several family homes, which had to be evacuated due to the risk of collapse or because the landslide swept them away.

Consequently, it is necessary to provide tool kits to the affected families for debris removal, mud cleaning and rehabilitation of houses or security walls. This delivery may be complemented with humanitarian assistance kits repositioned from the PP project.

Finally, the strategic warehouses of the National Society have been activated for the distribution of kits, therefore, the kits acquired through this operation will be used to replenish the warehouses.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

Through this DREF Plan of Action, the Ecuadorian Red Cross aims to provide humanitarian assistance to 1,550 people affected by landslides in the canton of Alausí, through the implementation of activities under Shelter, Health, Wash, and Multi-purpose cash. Additionally, 2,000 people will be reached indirectly through the dissemination of key messages with a Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community, Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach.

Operation strategy rationale

The intervention strategy has been designed based on the experience of the National Society in humanitarian assistance during natural disasters and considering the results of the rapid mapping of needs that was carried out in the affected areas, in coordination with authorities, government entities and other stakeholders. Thus, actions have been prioritized in the following areas:

Health:

The National Society will keep active and reinforce the deployment and rotation of personnel specialized in psychosocial care, first aid and health promotion, in view of the fact that, in the coming weeks, the search for missing persons is expected to continue, as well as to grow the number of injured, due to a possible increase in



rainfall. In this case, the current operational structure will be maintained, which considers multidisciplinary teams on 72-hour rotating shifts, with personnel for coordination, damage assessment, psychosocial support, pre-hospital care, security, communication, washing and administrative-financial support.

Through this intervention, 150 people will be assisted.

Water, sanitation and hygiene:

To guarantee access to safe water, sodium hypochlorite will be produced through the national WASH center of the ERC, and 1,000 flasks will be prepared and distributed reaching 600 people. On the other hand, 100 family hygiene kits and 100 family cleaning kits will be procured and distributed reaching 400 people

These activities will be complemented by the installation of a provisional sanitation system and shower cabins that will be installed in the temporary shelter of the canton's Coliseum reaching 150 people.

Through this intervention, 800 people will be assisted.

Shelter, Housing and settlements:

Considering that one of the main effects has been on the structure of the houses, it is planned to deliver shelter tool kits for 100 families so that they can have tools that facilitate the work of early recovery of houses.

To do this, the acquisition will be carried out in two ways: local purchase of the tools and international purchase of the tarpaulins, with the support of the Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) of the IFRC. This will support the rebuilding of homes and allow the removal of debris by the people affected.

Through this intervention, 400 people will be assisted.

Multipurpose cash assistance:

The National Society has extensive experience in implementing cash transfer programmes in humanitarian assistance, using various mechanisms to access cash or products through vouchers, which is linked to the IFRC's policy of prioritizing the use of cash transfer programmes. Various mechanisms have been used, such as cash in envelopes, IFRC debit cards, Santa María vouchers, Produbanco consumer cards and cardless withdrawals at ATMs Banco Pichincha, the latter being the most widely used due to its nationwide coverage and low cost of the service. For a possible distribution of economic support, delivery in a safe place and outside the risk zone should be considered.

Regarding the cash transfer program, it is proposed to provide CHF 125 to each beneficiary, which corresponds to CHF 500 per each of the 110 families affected. To calculate the amount of the transfer, the basic family basket has been taken as a reference as it includes an estimate of food, housing, clothing and miscellaneous expenses that a family of four could incur in a period of one month. In the case of families affected by the disaster, priority will be given to access to food, however, this information will be contrasted with data from the field.

According to preliminary information, the canton of Chunchi would be a suitable place to start with the distribution of humanitarian assistance. There is a Banco Pichincha ATM in Alausí, as well as in Chunchi, which is the closest canton to Alausí and is located two blocks from the central market, which offers an advantage for families to have access to the main goods and services.

Due to the sensitivity and privacy of the data collected in the field for the cash transfer programme, it will be necessary to protect and maintain the confidentiality of the information provided. For this reason, the data collection will be made through tablets where applications will be installed that, in addition to facilitating the collection of databases, distribution and post-distribution follow-up, will contribute to the security of information management.

For the implementation of the cash transfer programme, it will be important to work with the leaders of the affected



area and relevant actors in the community, it is expected to motivate their accompaniment and participation before, during and after the process of delivering economic support to affected families in a situation of greater vulnerability, as a strategy of accountability and transparency.

The distribution of the cash transfer programme must be in line with the actions determined by the government to address the emergency. For this reason, it will also be coordinated with the actors in the territory, and the delivery of the cash transfer programme will be harmonized and complemented with other types of assistance provided to the affected population.

Through this intervention, 440 people will be assisted.

Protection, Gender And Inclusion:

The impact zone is recognized as mostly indigenous, so it is important to ensure that all activities carried out in the field are implemented with an intercultural approach, inclusion, respect and protection. Likewise, due to the magnitude of the event and the impact it has had on the separation of families, priority will be given to monitoring RFL cases, in whose treatment it will be guaranteed that all the information accessed by the ERC is confidential so as not to expose families or people affected to re-victimization on social networks or the media due to data leaks.

Through this intervention, 2,000 people will be reached indirectly.

Community Engagement And Accountability:

It is essential to maintain permanent contact with the affected communities, to improve the assistance given. Thus, the ERC team will provide a unique contact number and/or conduct satisfaction surveys adjusted to the services offered to the people, in order to receive feedback from the population attended. Additionally, social networks will be used, as mass media, to disseminate messages about the services provided considering the CEA approach.

Finally, in all the planned activities, the importance of implementing community awareness actions for the proper use of each implement that is delivered has been highlighted, in order to guarantee the optimal use of the kits and materials delivered.

Through this intervention, 2,000 people will be reached indirectly.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

1,550 people affected by landslides will be assisted in the canton of Alausí, through the implementation of activities under Shelter, Health, Wash, Multi-purpose cash, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community, Engagement and Accountability (CEA). Of the 1,550 people targeted, 1,360 people are considered part of family units (340) and the additional 190 are people who will be assisted individually through each one of the lines of action.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Population affected by the landslide, whose home or livelihoods were within the impact zone, or who have lost a family member due to the event.

- Family information registered in the survey carried out by the ERC or General Secretariat of the Republic.
- Information validated with community leaders.

Vulnerability criteria that will allow prioritizing assistance

- Families with destroyed homes.
- Single parent household.
- At least one member of the household has a disability of any kind.
- At least one member of the household is breastfeeding.



- There is at least one person in the household who suffers from a chronic or catastrophic illness.
- There are pregnant women in the household.
- Household with older adults.
- Households with children under 3 years of age.

Total Targeted Population

Women:	790	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	-	85.65 %	14.36 %
Men:	760	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	-	1.00 %	
Total targeted population:	1,550		

Risk and security considerations

Please indicate about potential operational risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Emergency operations are characterized by high burdens of exposure to risk and damage to the well-being of intervening staff and volunteers.	Organize and ensure the deactivation of personnel and volunteers involved in response actions.
Delayed procurement due to availability of inputs	After previous experiences in Response DREFs, the ERC has now qualified suppliers at national level, according to the requirements of the needs presented for immediate delivery.
Traffic incidents	The operational safety manual and check list for vehicles are applied. Compliance with the traffic in the country is promoted.
Likelihood of disturbances in intervention areas	Security plan and protocol for the assessment and distribution of humanitarian assistance.
Likelihood of assaults and retention of volunteers and personnel	- Diffusion of the auxiliary and humanitarian role of the ERC. - Socialization of recommendations for safe behaviour in situations of violence.
Health impacts due to lack of use of personal protective equipment in the face of active hazardous events	Personal protective equipment according to the context of the emergency.
Limited access to affected areas due to hazardous events related to the winter season (mass movements, flooding, structural collapse and loss of road table).	Permanent monitoring of the state of the weather and the state of access roads to affected areas.
Potential transmission of vector-borne and water-borne diseases among humanitarian personnel in SRAs.	- Delivery of key prevention messages. - Delivery of disease prevention kits for Dengue, chick-enpox and COVID-19.



	- Verification that staff have all the vaccinations (Yellow Fever, Tetanus, Influenza and COVID-19).
Ecuadorian Red Cross humanitarian personnel may be victims of sexual harassment or abuse during the operation.	- Ensure that teams are mixed gender. Under no circumstances should be all-female teams. - Before going out to the operation, recognize the location of the nearest Community Police Unit (CPU). - Respect the operational schedules established by Operational Security. - In the event of sexual abuse or harassment, individuals must: (1) Immediately leave the area or place where the incident occurred, (2) Immediately inform the Operational Security representative in their province, (3) Call 911 or go to the nearest Community Police Unit (UPC).
During an operation in an emergency context, the sensitivity of the population will be affected, and it is possible that emotional or social crises may occur during the collection of information that could disrupt the operation.	Provide psychological first aid to people in need through trained staff or volunteers.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

Ecuador currently presents a delicate and complex context in terms of criminal violence and insecurity.

According to official figures from the National Government, 4,450 homicides were registered in 2022, with the highest incidence in the provinces of Esmeraldas, Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas, Guayas, Sucumbíos, Los Ríos, Pichincha, El Oro, Cañar, Manabí and Santa Elena. In this context, the current emergency exacerbates the levels of poverty, unemployment and insecurity.

On the other hand, the country is currently undergoing a process of transition of local authorities (prefects, mayors, presidents of parish councils), a situation that limits the humanitarian response actions of local governments.

In addition, the political situation is an element that is generating possible social tensions, in view of the likelihood of a call for impeachment of the President of the Republic of Ecuador, which is being processed by the National Assembly of Ecuador and with pressure from social organizations led by the Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of Ecuador (CONAIE), who were at the forefront of the social demonstrations of June 2022. In this sense, in the provinces of Pichincha, Bolívar, Chimborazo, Napo, Azuay and Imbabura, where there is an indigenous population that in 2022 participated in social mobilizations, there is a risk of demonstrations considering the low acceptance of the National Government.

Faced with these scenarios, the Ecuadorian Red Cross Society is making efforts to have adequate access to those affected, an adequate perception and acceptance by the institutions and the community, as well as the implementation of operational security measures for all humanitarian and volunteer staff.



Planned Intervention

	Multi-purpose Cash	Budget	CHF 61,472
		Targeted Persons	440
Indicators		Target	
Number of families that receive multipurpose cash assistance to cover basic needs		110	
Priority Actions:		- Market analysis. - Bank risk analysis. - Cross-checking of assistance provided by other institutions. - Validation of the list of beneficiary families. - Training of beneficiaries. - Carry out delivery of cards. - Post-distribution survey.	

	Shelter Housing And Settlements	Budget	CHF 15,547
		Targeted Persons	400
Indicators		Target	
Number of families that receive shelter tool kits.		100	
Priority Actions:		- Validation of the list of beneficiary families. - Cross-checking of assistance provided by other institutions. - Distribution of shelter tool kits for 100 families. - Acquisition of lighting for the distribution process in the communities. - Training for the community on the contents of the toolkit and its proper use.	

	Community Engagement And Accountability	Budget	CHF 2,130
		Targeted Persons	2000
Indicators		Target	
		2000	

Number of people reached indirectly through key messages with the CEA approach	
Priority Actions:	- Virtual training for the territorial team that will aid the people affected. - Seek feedback mechanisms with beneficiaries on the services we are providing. - Development of key messages with a CEA approach in the community.

	Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Budget	CHF 2,982
		Targeted Persons	2000
Indicators		Target	
Number of RFL cases attended		15	
Number of volunteers trained in RFL activation protocol in disasters		50	
Number of people reached indirectly by dissemination of key messages with PGI approach		2000	
Number of volunteers trained on the PGI approach - 2 virtual workshops		25	
Priority Actions:		Protection, gender and inclusion - Development of key messages with a PGI approach for the community. - Conduct one virtual workshops with PGI approach. Restoring Family Links - Purchase of RFL kits. - Maintain the RFL service in the canton. - Update RFL protocol with volunteers.	

	Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Budget	CHF 18,851
		Targeted Persons	800
Indicators		Target	
Number of people reached with the installation of a provisional sanitation and shower system		150	

Number of families that receive family cleaning kits.	100
Number of families that receive family hygiene kits	100
Number of people reached with training on proper use of sodium hypochlorite	600
Number of people reached with sodium hypochlorite for water treatment	600
Priority Actions:	- Procurement of hygiene and cleaning kits. - Production and distribution of 1% hypochlorite for water treatment. - Installation of shower systems in temporary shelters. - Installation of a sanitation system in one temporary shelter. - Awareness-raising talks. - Dissemination of key WASH messages.

	Health	Budget	CHF 9,755
		Targeted Persons	150
Indicators	Target		
Number of people assisted through First Aid services.	70		
Number of people in the community who participate in first aid talks (Principles of emergency action)	30		
Number of people reached with health promotion and awareness activities.	150		
Number of people who receive psychosocial support	150		
Priority Actions:	- Basic first aid and pre-hospital care - Assessment and prioritization of communities. - Pre-hospital patient evacuation plan and application. - Community organization for first response. - Community equipment for humanitarian response. Health services in emergencies - Acquisition of material for the work of health promotion teams. - Development of capacities for information gathering. - Awareness-raising talks on healthy lifestyles and nutrition. Mental health and psychosocial support		

		- Providing psychological care to the community. - Provide psychological care to volunteers. - Acquisition of tents and kits to provide psychological care.	
	Secretariat Services	Budget	CHF 3,834
		Targeted Persons	
Indicators		Target	
Priority Actions:		- Monitoring visits	

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	CHF 36,561
		Targeted Persons	
Indicators		Target	
Priority Actions:		- Lessons Learned Workshop.	

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

A total of 220 people from the National Society will be part of this operation, who will carry out specialized activities according to the planned intervention along the following lines: shelter, housing and settlements, multipurpose cash, basic first aid, emergency health, psychosocial support, water, sanitation and hygiene, restoring family contact and protection, gender and inclusion.

The following staff will be recruited and they will be 100% dedicated in the implementation of this DREF Operation:

1x Project coordinator,
1x Finance assistant
1x logistics assistant

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

All procurement processes will be carried out by the National Society in accordance with the procurement regulations.

How will this operation be monitored?

The monitoring of operations is and will be continuous. The ERC has deployed a Local Coordinator, a Finance Officer and a Liaison person on the ground. There is a staff rotation every 5 days. In addition, volunteer rotation is every 72 hours and ERC Headquarters provides continuous remote and on-site support.

To complement this, the IFRC will carry out constant monitoring visits since they do not have permanent personnel in the country.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.

Considering the affected population, priority will be given to disseminate clear and concise information, with short and direct messages, to be easily understood by all audiences, including those with a low level of literacy or limited access to technology.

To ensure effective and efficient communication in response to the landslide in Alausí, Ecuador, different communication channels will be used to reach different audiences effectively:

- Social networks: Information notes, infographics and audio-visual materials will be published on the Ecuadorian Red Cross social networks to inform the population and the community in general about the situation and the actions being carried out to help those affected, such as the activation of psychosocial support lines, mental health, restoring family links, water and sanitation and pre-hospital care.

- Radio: Radio messages will be broadcast on local and national radio stations to inform the population about the actions being taken to help those affected. Short and direct messages will be used, with clear and concise information, so that they are easily understood by all audiences.

- Audio-visual material: Audio-visual material will be produced to show the work of the Ecuadorian Red Cross in the affected area. This material will be used to inform the population and the community in general about the actions being carried out and to generate empathy and solidarity towards the affected people.

It is important to consider that communication in emergency situations must be constant and adapted to the evolution of the situation, not only during the implementation of the DREF. Therefore, continuous vigilance will be maintained, and communication actions will be adjusted accordingly.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDREC022 - Ecuadorian Red Cross Ecuador: Landslides

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	110,737
Shelter and Basic Household Items	15,547
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	61,472
Health	9,755
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	18,851
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	2,982
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	2,130
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	40,395
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	3,834
National Society Strengthening	36,561
TOTAL BUDGET	151,132

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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- **IFRC Project Manager:** Javier Ormeño, Coordinator, Programs and Operations, javier.ormeno@ifrc.org
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