



Floods in Manabi Ecuador, February 2024. Source: ECR

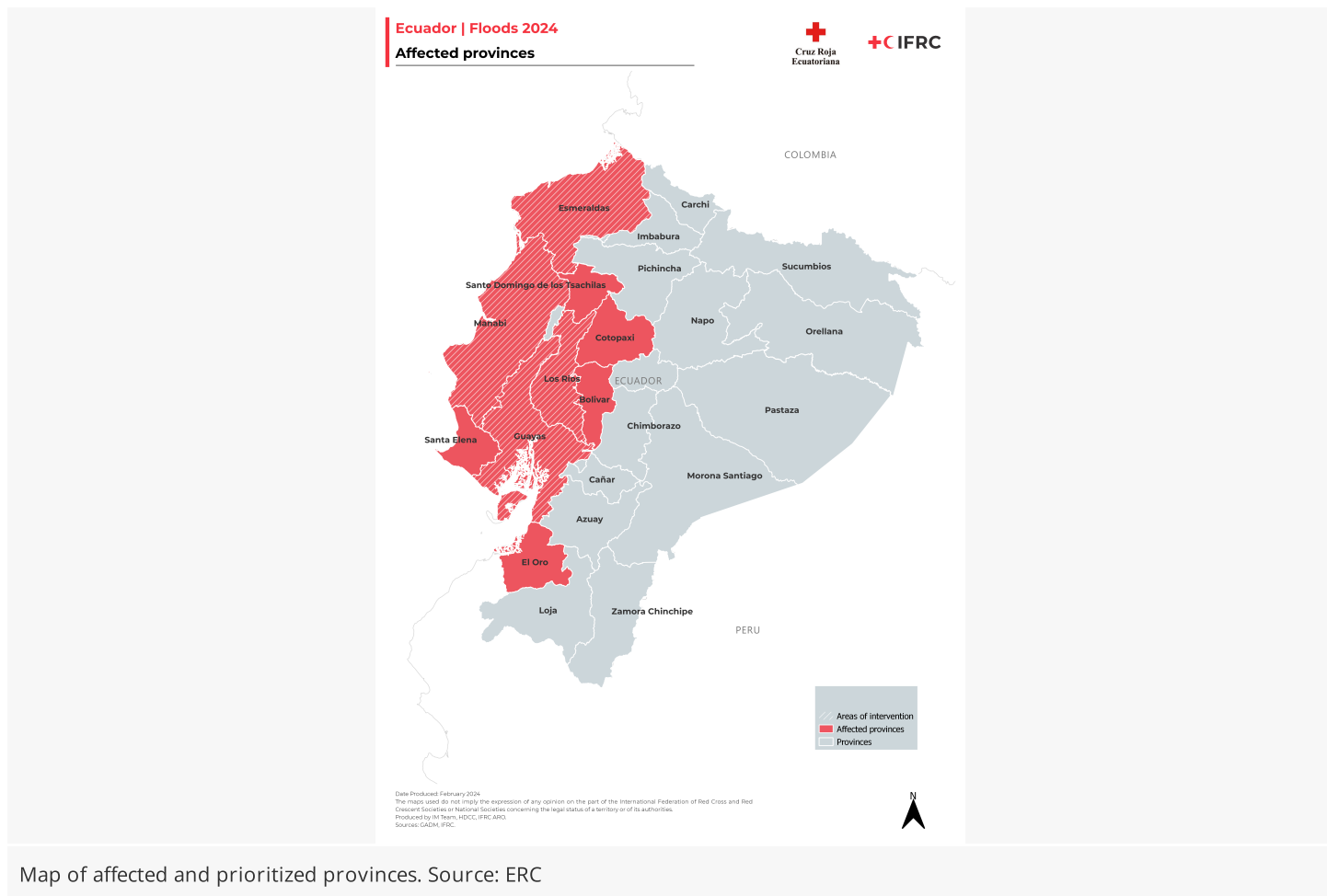
Appeal: <b>MDREC026</b>	Country: <b>Ecuador</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>	Type of DREF: <b>Response</b>
Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 486,886</b>	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: <b>117,491 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>10,000 people</b>	
Operation Start Date: <b>2024-03-08</b>	Operation Timeframe: <b>5 months</b>	Operation End Date: <b>31-08-2024</b>	DREF Published: <b>08-03-2024</b>

Targeted Areas: **Esmeraldas, Guayas, Los Rios, Manabi**

# Description of the Event

## Date of event

2024-02-22



Map of affected and prioritized provinces. Source: ERC

## What happened, where and when?

On February 22, floods registered in the Canton of Chone, Province of Manabí, led to a disaster declaration, due to the collapse of the sanitation and sewerage infrastructure, which exceeded the institutional capacity of local authorities. According to Canton's assessments, more than 12,600 families are coexisting with the collapse of the main sewage network, rodents, and limited safe water. Initial reports indicate at least 12,600 houses were damaged, 9,300 were underwater, and 5,000 families lost a large number of their belongings and required humanitarian assistance. The first floods, mentioned above, were followed by the overflowing of the Mosquito River on February 28. Hampering the efforts of regional and local authorities to restore the sanitation and water supply systems.

Since January 29, the rainy season in Ecuador has affected the seven coastal Provinces of the country. Up to date, one Province (Bolívar) and 11 Cantons declared a State of Emergency: Muisne in Esmeraldas; Puerto López, Chone, and Tosagua in Manabí; Alfredo Baquerizo Moreno (Jujan), Balzar, Palestina, Santa Lucía, Playas, and Milagro in Guayas; Baba and Valencia in Los Ríos. Additionally, a State of Disaster was issued in Chone. To coordinate the response, six regional Emergency Operational Centers (EOC) have been activated in the Provinces of Santa Elena, Manabí, Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas, Guayas, Esmeraldas, and Bolívar and 33 EOCs at affected municipalities.

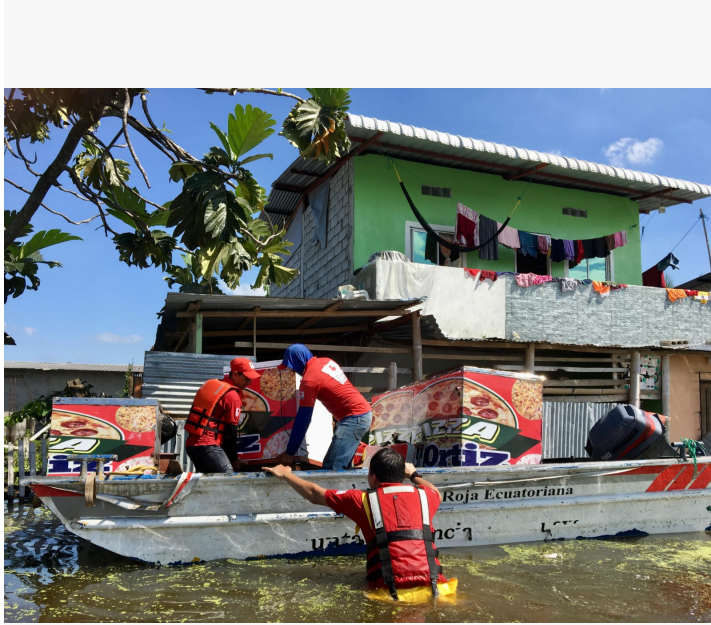
At the national level, the Technical Working Group No. 4, responsible for the Management of Temporary Shelter and Humanitarian Assistance, has been activated, coordinating, monitoring, and advising provincial, cantonal, and parish levels on preparedness and response to the impact of the rains. Additionally, 12 temporary shelters have been set up in Guayas, Manabí, Los Ríos, Santa Helena and El Oro for 115 families unable to return to their homes.

Among the main effects of the emergency are the provision of safe drinking water services that have been affected due to damage to distribution systems or the presence of solid materials in water sources, contamination of water in rural areas due to contact with sewage



or latrines, which has led to an increase in cases of people with skin, respiratory, and digestive diseases; loss of crops and farm animals, temporary cuts in the electricity and landline telephone systems; blockages in first, second, and third order road access; and suspension of on-site educational activities in the areas, which are re-established as far as possible, as the presence of water in the localities decreases.

Up to March 1, the National Secretariat of Risk Management (SGR, by its initials in Spanish) has delivered 18,076 relief items, including 1,209 food items, 6,233 first response kits, 2,369 hygiene and 3,231 cleaning kits, 20 blankets and 454 mattresses, and 127 kitchenware kits in the different provinces.



Relief activities by ERC volunteers. Source: ERC



Health care activities in Guayas. ECR

## Scope and Scale

Since January 29, 2024, Ecuador has been facing the devastating impact of persistent rains and floods. Based on the latest report from the National Secretariat of Risk Management (SGR, by its initials in Spanish), up to February 29, a total of 117,431 people have been affected by 857 events in 140 cantons (municipalities), with the most frequent being floods (62,97%), landslides (18,88%), structural collapse (7.55%), windstorms (2.80%) and land subsidence (1.39%).

The national level of the emergency is classified as 4, which means an impact that exceeds the capacities of local authorities and requires a national response. According to the situation report No. 30, issued on March 1, there have been six deaths, seven people injured, 25,626 homes reported damaged, and 74 destroyed. In addition, a total of 25.79 kilometers of roads were affected, with damage to private and public property, including bridges. Education and health infrastructure were also impacted, with 478 educational units and 24 health centers affected. Finally, a total of 24,872.93 hectares of crops and 8,695 animal deaths (1).

Provinces with the greatest impact on the population are Manabí (59,165 people affected in 97 events), followed by Guayas (25,704 people affected in 193 events), Los Ríos (14,524 in 108 events), Esmeraldas (2,273 people affected in 105 events), Santa Elena (2,273 people affected in 30 events), Cotopaxi (6,041 people affected in 25 events), Bolívar (1,068 people affected in 37 events) and El Oro (914 in 77 events).

According to the National Secretariat of Risk Management (SGR), seven bodies of water overflowed (5 in the province of Los Ríos and 2 in Guayas), and there are 16 bodies of water with a tendency to rise to level (9 in the province of Guayas and 7 in Los Ríos) in the coming days. Based on the National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology (INHAMI, by its initials in Spanish) meteorological bulletin no. 13, rains from moderate to heavy are expected for the coming days, especially in Santo Domingo de los Tscháchilas, Los Ríos, Manabí, Guayas, and El Oro.



## Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Situation Report 30 - Floods from January 29 to March 01	<a href="https://www.gestionderiesgos.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/SITREP_Nro_30_Lluvias_29012024_al_30022024_12h00-1.pdf">https://www.gestionderiesgos.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/SITREP_Nro_30_Lluvias_29012024_al_30022024_12h00-1.pdf</a>

## Previous Operations

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

**If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:**

-

### Lessons learned:

The Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC) has launched several IFRC-DREF Operations in the past in anticipation and response to different emergencies, including floods, landslides, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and others. Although IFRC-DREF Operations have been launched for a similar event, it is important to mention that this IFRC-DREF request should not be considered recurrent as the municipalities and communities affected are different from those targeted in previous operations, as highlighted below:

- IFRC-DREF in response to floods (MDREC018), in 2022, prioritized the municipalities of La Mana, Pujili, Pangua, Latacunga, and Sigchos in Cotopaxi province; Quito in Pichincha province, Juján, Balao, Balzar, Santa Lucia, and Simon Bolivar in Guayas province; Babahoyo, Montalvo, and Mocache in Los Rios province; and Machala and Pasaje in El Oro province.
- IFRC-DREF in response to floods (MDREC021), in 2023, prioritized the municipalities of Esmeraldas and Atacame in Esmeraldas province; Mocache and Babahoyo in Los Rios province; Sucre and Flavio Alfaro in Manabi province; and Milagro, Duran, Yaguachi, Salitre, Daule, and Palestina in Guayas province.
- Early Action Protocol (EAP) for heavy rains due to El Niño Phenomenon (MDREC023), which is currently active until 31 March 2024, prioritized the municipalities of Quinindé in Esmeraldas Province, Salitre in Guayas Province, and La Unión in Manabí.
- Finally, this DREF operation aims to prioritize the municipalities of Muisne in Esmeraldas province; Chone, Tosugaua, and Pedernales in Manabí Province; Playas and Baltazar in Guayas Province.

Furthermore, lessons learned from these previous operations have been considered in the development of this IFRC-DREF request to mitigate similar challenges during its implementation, including:

With the experience obtained from previous IFRC-DREF Operations, it has been possible to improve the mechanisms for community participation.

The National Society has improved the efficiency of cash transfer programs by optimizing logistical resources and training National Society staff and volunteers. Preparedness activities have resulted in less time for distributions and an improved approach to communities. Changes are especially visible in the quality of the bank risks analysis and the adoption of bank codes as a distribution mechanism, allowing a decrease in barriers for withdrawals and a prompt final justification of the distributions.

Furthermore, during these operations, the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach was integrated in a better way, taking it as a starting point to identify community needs and implement response actions. In addition, operations at the ERC have enabled a continuous promotion of technological tools such as Kobo Toolbox, improving data collection before, during, and after humanitarian aid activities.



# Current National Society Actions

## Start date of National Society actions

2024-02-22

<b>Shelter, Housing And Settlements</b>	<p>The SNGRD maintains twelve active temporary shelters in six provinces of the country, housing 455 people. Given this, ERC at the local level is providing support in information gathering, mental health, and psychological support, basic first aid, community awareness, and provision of chlorine.</p>
<b>Livelihoods And Basic Needs</b>	<p>Considering the capacities in place and the experience of the field teams, working guidelines have now been provided to start collecting information and analyzing local markets as a reference for the intervention.</p>
<b>Multi Purpose Cash</b>	<p>The collection of information and analysis of local markets and secondary sources has begun in affected areas to prepare the enabling documents for distribution. Coordination is also being carried out from the National Headquarters with Ministries linked to livelihood impacts, such as agriculture and livestock and economic and social inclusion, to coordinate joint interventions to avoid duplication of resources and efforts.</p>
<b>Health</b>	<p>Once the different emergencies were known, the eight Provincial Boards deployed pre-hospital care and mental health and psychosocial support teams to provide immediate response to people affected or evacuated during the floods and landslides.</p> <p>Ecuadorian Red Cross personnel are trained in Basic First Aid. Therefore, the ability to perform an initial approach to affected persons, if necessary, is complemented by the deployment of ambulances that close the cycle of care: approach, assessment, stabilization, and transfer to a medical centre according to the resolution capacity and the injuries produced as a result of the dangerous event.</p> <p>The Provincial Branches have a team of volunteers trained in Psychological First Aid, who accompany the deployed teams and provide first aid to the population affected by the events, to the personnel of other response organizations, and to our personnel who have intervened in the affected area. It also has specialized professional personnel in the health field, such as doctors, laboratorians, and nurses, among others, who, if required, will be activated as part of the possible medical brigades that may be deployed in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health.</p>
<b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b>	<p>The ERC is the main point of reference for support to the National Secretariat of Risk Management (SNDG, by its initials in Spanish) in the area of water, sanitation, and hygiene, which is why it currently has a pre-positioned stock of cleaning kits, hygiene kits, mosquito nets, and water storage containers in strategic warehouses thanks to the support of the Programmatic Partnership with DG- ECHO. Response teams are available at the National WASH Training Centre for water purification, fumigation, sanitation, and community sensitization, ready for deployment.</p> <p>So far, the technical teams in each provincial branch have developed preparation and advisory actions for the institutional authorities and the local SNDGR instances, in addition to carrying out community awareness-raising activities on related issues and the production and delivery of chlorine for household disinfection.</p>
<b>Protection, Gender And Inclusion</b>	<p>All activities carried out by the ERC include a PGI approach not only at the community level, but also in spaces where situations of rights violations may occur, for example, in temporary shelters, humanitarian assistance distribution points, and spaces for capacity building at the community, inter- and intra-institutional levels.</p> <p>The local Technical Teams participate in the Cantonal and Provincial Technical Working Groups in which they work together with the Cantonal Boards for the Protection of Rights in each jurisdiction and coordinate actions to prevent the violation of the rights of</p>



	<p>the most vulnerable population.</p> <p>There is a WhatsApp group of technical focal points in which messages on preventing rights violations are disseminated with an emphasis on priority groups for the socialization of the teams that are deployed.</p>
<p><b>Migration And Displacement</b></p>	<p>The National Society has been strengthening the capacities of volunteers at the national level through the implementation of the training scheme and the provision of Restoring Family Links (RFL) kits, which allow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Activation of fixed and mobile RFL hotspots.</li> <li>- Implementation of response procedures in different contexts.</li> <li>- Provide a range of RFL services (tracing requests, family news, connectivity service, document transmission, and care for persons in vulnerable situations) according to needs.</li> </ul> <p>There are provincial focal points for Restoring Family Links, and RFL kits are pre-positioned in the territory. At the moment, the Provincial Branches involved are carrying out community awareness-raising processes with preventive messages to avoid family separation.</p>
<p><b>Community Engagement And Accountability</b></p>	<p>As with Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI), the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach is worked on permanently with volunteer staff through training and institutional capacity building focused on the integration of the target population from the beginning of the intervention. Working meetings have been held with community leaders and other local actors to coordinate interventions in accordance with the needs identified in the evaluations.</p> <p>Internal WhatsApp groups are active in the Provincial Branches as a communication channel to socialize the actions carried out and the evolution of the events.</p> <p>During previous response interventions, the ERC worked with the volunteer staff of each line of action to socialize the community on the prioritization and selection criteria to clarify and make transparent the selection of the beneficiary population of their programs. Training was also provided on the use of the different kits delivered. Post-distribution follow-up surveys have been implemented to assess satisfaction and whether the most urgent needs of the population have been met.</p> <p>At the moment, work is underway with local technical teams to refresh basic knowledge, tools, and methodologies to be applied during deployments.</p>
<p><b>Coordination</b></p>	<p>Ecuadorian Red Cross authorities participate in SNGR coordination spaces through the Emergency Operations Committees (EOC) at all levels (national, provincial and cantonal), and specific inter-institutional meetings, in which each event is evaluated and needs are identified within the immediate response actions.</p> <p>The ERC is part of the Technical Working Groups at national, provincial, and cantonal level, especially in the sectors of health, water, humanitarian assistance, emergency shelter, and rescue actions, with public and private entities linked to the emergency. It is also part of the Humanitarian Country Team, where it actively participates in meetings and exchanges information with the different actors present.</p> <p>Since the change of alert, the National Headquarters has maintained direct contact with the Provincial Branches and the technical teams led by the Risk Management programme and with community health support to identify capacities and gaps, as well as to organize the personnel that can be activated when needed.</p>
<p><b>National Society Readiness</b></p>	<p>The ERC is coordinating the activation and implementation of the Provincial Branches Contingency Plans some of the key highlights are presented below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meetings are held with the SGR as the governing body, as well as with INAMHI and the Oceanographic and Antarctic Institute of the Navy (INOCAR, by its initials in Spanish) as technical-scientific bodies, to maintain levels of coordination within the Natural Disaster and Risk Management System (NDRMS).</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drafting and/or updating maps of affectations and intervention zones with the deployment of photogrammetric survey teams.</li> <li>- Meeting with local authorities and technical teams from the eight Provincial Branches to issue guidelines and provide information on the context and scenarios mentioned above.</li> <li>- Meeting with the national headquarters technical team to report on the emergency and activation of operational lines.</li> <li>- Updating of inventories and stocks in ERC strategic warehouses.</li> <li>- Follow-up of refresher courses and training processes for volunteers on specific topics that will lead to improvements in the ERC response.</li> <li>- Activation of the third phase of the Early Action Protocol to run anticipatory action activities focused on 1,200 families living in high-risk areas.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Assessment</b></p>	<p>The ERC is fulfilling its auxiliary role to the public authorities since it is supporting the Initial Needs Assessment (EVIN, by its initials in Spanish) to identify gaps in the response that is currently being provided by local governments.</p> <p>As in the IFRC-DREF Flood 2023, at the provincial level, the structure of simultaneous deployment of multidisciplinary teams made up of technicians in the specialties of coordination, liaison, evaluation, water, sanitation and hygiene, emergency health, mental health and psychosocial support, and operational security is maintained. These teams will gather information in coordination with community leaders and technical staff of the SGR in the territory and of the Autonomous Decentralized Governments (GAD, by its initials in Spanish) to prioritize the points to be evaluated and avoid duplication of resources and loss of data. There are plans to install physical census entry points so that the SGR can integrate them into the EVIN's platform, as official data is being considered by relief authorities.</p> <p>During the assessment process, and considering the current insecurity situation in the country, the ERC incorporated a field security officer within its operational response structure, who is in charge of socializing recommendations on safe behavior for personnel during the assessment process, taking into account that on previous occasions, technical response personnel from other institutions such as the SGR and some GADs have reported security incidents (assaults and threats) during assessment or assistance activities.</p> <p>Although the National Society is well accepted at the community level, it is important to mention that, due to the situations of violence (violence, extortion, kidnappings, and homicides) in the country, communities do not feel comfortable sharing certain personal data such as telephone number, number of family members, economic activities, family income, people with some vulnerability criteria, among others, due to the fear of being victims of extortion, kidnapping, and organized crime.</p> <p>The ERC Provincial Branches, in coordination with the National Headquarters team, are constantly updating the available resources and capacities to prepare a road map that will allow an adequate and efficient response to the current rainy season through the National Situation and Monitoring Room.</p>
<p><b>Resource Mobilization</b></p>	<p>The ERC has pre-approved funding for extreme rains linked to the El Niño South Oscillation (ENSO), financed by the IFRC through an Early Action Protocol. Early Action Activities are currently being implemented in 3 provinces, Guayas (Salitre), Esmeraldas (Quinindé), and Manabí (Santa Ana), in areas identified as potentially affected by flooding in the coming days.</p> <p>The ERC also has an emergency fund to support response actions in support of the Provincial Branches during the first phase of the emergency. However, specific funding proposals are being worked on to present to potential national and international donors to attend to the affected and/or affected population under the auxiliary role.</p>
<p><b>Activation Of Contingency Plans</b></p>	<p>The ERC has a Movement Contingency Plan to prepare for the humanitarian consequences of El Niño Phenomenon, updated in October 2023, composed of 4 modules including national capacities and support lines of each Movement partner</p>



	<p>according to their capacity and areas of intervention, which has already been activated with an emergency level 3.</p> <p>In addition, the provinces of Guayas, Pichincha, Loja, Los Ríos, Bolívar, Santa Elena, Esmeraldas, Manabí, Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas, Napo, Azuay, and Esmeraldas activated their provincial plans to respond to the effects of the rains.</p>
<b>National Society EOC</b>	<p>As part of the activation of the National Plan and the Provincial Response Plans, the ERC activated institutional crisis committees in all affected Provincial Boards and at the National Headquarters to facilitate coordination between all levels, conduct ongoing analysis of the situation, the assessments made in the field and the gaps to be covered.</p> <p>The EOC in the eight branches of the coastal area and the national headquarters are permanently active to provide timely information to and from the field, ensure the safety of the team, and facilitate decision-making.</p> <p>The Information Management area for adverse events monitors the current situation through official sources to gather information and prepare Executive Summaries in accordance with the evolution of events.</p>
<b>Other</b>	<p>The ERC supports public authorities in their humanitarian tasks according to the specific needs of vulnerable populations. The dissemination of the Auxiliary Role of the ERC to public authorities in the field and different NGOs involved in the emergency response is being developed, taking into account the internal security crisis that the country is facing today. Activities carried out for this purpose have been supported by an IFRC-DREF Operation launched to prepare staff and volunteers for the emerging operational challenges in the field.</p>

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Secretariat</b>	<p>The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) for Andean Countries based in Lima, covers Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru. The CCD maintains a close relationship and coordination with the National Society. Additionally, permanent communication is maintained with the different levels of the IFRC, who have made their economic and technical support available to the National Society for planning, execution, and reporting, if required.</p> <p>Currently, in Ecuador, an IFRC-DREF linked to the Internal Security Crisis is under implementation for 4 months, until 31 May 2024, which considers the deployment of a telecommunications technician to provide support to reactivate and enable the telecommunications system at the national level in the short and medium term.</p> <p>Additionally, a full Early Action Protocol for heavy rains associated with El Niño Phenomenon was activated on 23 August 2023 and is ongoing until 31 March 2024. Although the prioritized areas of the EAP are different from the areas targeted in this operation, it is worth highlighting that a final evaluation of the EAP activities (including their effects on preparing communities and saving lives) is programmed by the end of its implementation period with different funds.</p>
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	<p>During ENSO-related emergencies, the ERC is supported and funded by the Spanish, Italian, German, Swiss, and Norwegian Red Cross National Societies through the ENSO Movement Plan, developed in 2023, which has a coordination module that includes support capacities, areas of intervention for each partner and support mechanisms. As well as the possibility of convening a mini-summit in case the emergency cannot be covered by a single mechanism.</p> <p>In addition, there is support from the Spanish Red Cross, the Italian Red Cross, the German Red Cross, and IFRC through the Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP) funded by ECHO, with which a pre-positioned stock of humanitarian assistance is available in strategic warehouses and funds can be considered to cover the first response interventions.</p>



Within the PPP, 2 lines of support are being considered for the current response, as follow:

- The delivery of humanitarian assistance kits. Hygiene kits (542), cleaning (1,150), food (1,600), cooking (14), blankets (1,882), and shelter kits (100). These kits will be complementary to the response of the Risk Management Secretariat (SGR).
- A reserve fund for operational costs derived from balances due to exchange rate differentials.

Within the needs analysis carried out jointly with the SGR, the Ecuadorian Red Cross is the only institution that can provide shelter toolkits for debris removal or ditch cleaning, necessary inputs to prevent and support the rehabilitation process of community infrastructure and housing, so the purchase of 500 kits are considered for this operation to complement the kits purchased through the PPP.

## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The International Committee of the Red Cross is one of the key partners for assistance in the event that activation of the coordination mechanism through the ENSO Movement Plan is required. However, at the moment, permanent communication of information and advice is being maintained with the national technical team.

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	No
<b>National authorities</b>	<p>The National Secretariat for Risk Management is the state body responsible for the protection and security of people and communities against the effects of disasters. It also promotes policies and strategies to install capacities for the identification and reduction of risks associated with hazards or to minimize their effects, as well as to avoid the generation of new risks and to prepare for and respond to disaster situations.</p> <p>To attend to the population affected by the different emergencies, twelve emergency shelters have been set up in 6 affected provinces in coordination with the GAD's, guaranteeing basic services, bathrooms, dormitories, dining rooms, kitchens, health care, and food, among others.</p> <p>As an intervention strategy, 6 provincial EOCs, 31 cantonal EOCs, and 1 Parish Commission for Emergencies (COPAE, by its initials in Spanish) are active and have delivered emergency vouchers, food, personal hygiene, community cleaning, sleeping, crockery, and kitchenware kits, among others, to families affected by the floods, landslides, and the earthquake.</p>
<b>UN or other actors</b>	The Humanitarian Country Team, which brings together the main non-governmental and UN organisations present in the country, monitors actions and prepares support plans.

### Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

The National Decentralized Risk Management System activated the Emergency Operations Committees (EOC) at each territorial level affected by the floods as part of the response operations. This was done to coordinate the different actions of public and private institutions that provide care at different levels. The Ecuadorian Red Cross is especially involved in the water, health, education, humanitarian assistance, productivity, and infrastructure committees at the cantonal, provincial, and national levels, the latter also being part of international cooperation.

This emergency coordination system ensures that the information and assistance provided are not duplicated. It is also a means for analysis and decision-making. The Emergency Operations Committee (EOC) Manual describes the structure of the SNDGR for the coordination of care and response in cases of emergencies and disasters.



It is important to mention that Ecuador currently has an Organic Law for Integral Disaster Risk Management in which the Ecuadorian Red Cross is directly mentioned in 3 articles, thus facilitating the inclusion of actions according to their auxiliary role in humanitarian interventions.

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

According to the latest Situation Report No. 28, an estimated 24,445 houses have been affected, and at least 74 are destroyed. This information is constantly increasing, considering that it is not possible to access certain areas that are still flooded, which makes it necessary to estimate the number of houses that are still under water. Also, from the experience of previous floods, it is considered in the damage reports that families have reported the loss or damage of belongings inside their homes, such as beds, mattresses, sheets, and household cleaning supplies.

The main needs are the provision of sleeping supplies (mattresses, blankets, sheets), debris removal and cleaning, as well as the rehabilitation of infrastructure, especially in rural areas of Manabí, Guayas, Los Ríos, and Esmeraldas, where 70-80% of the houses are of mixed construction with a cement base, wood or block structure and zinc and are raised off the ground to avoid damage during the rainy season.

The first floor is usually used to store work tools or to rest in hammocks. Meanwhile, most modern houses are mainly made of cement, zinc block, or tiles, and depending on the location of the communities, they usually use sea sand, which corrodes the metal structures more quickly, reducing their resistance and increasing the risk of collapse in dangerous events.

These characteristics affect the condition of houses after a flood or landslide, especially since only 30% of houses in the country are built based on pre-approved plans or with quality materials.

Another situation identified at the local level is the need for families who were affected or who are in high-risk areas to stay in safe spaces until the emergency is over. In response to this, the SNDGR has set up temporary shelters to provide temporary assistance to the population and promotes the placement of these families in shelters. However, in the short or medium term, these families will have to return to their homes, find a new space, or rebuild their houses, so it is important to consider the provision of tools that facilitate, at least, the processes of rehabilitating spaces or clearing debris for those affected.



### Livelihoods And Basic Needs

As in the past, floods have serious impacts on the livelihoods of the affected population, especially in provinces where agriculture, livestock, and tourism are predominant livelihoods. Some of the potential impacts are described below:

- Crops and agricultural land: crops can be destroyed, agricultural infrastructure destroyed, and agricultural land eroded, resulting in significant economic losses for farmers and the wider community, causing food shortages or increasing the value of foodstuffs, and affecting the food security of the population.
- Livestock: cause loss of livestock due to lack of access to safe pasture, drowning, or injury during the event. This directly affects the economy of livestock keepers and can lead to shortages of dairy and meat products in the local market.
- Tourism: Flooding can damage hotels, restaurants, roads, bridges, and other tourism infrastructure, negatively affecting the tourism industry. The loss of tourism revenue can have a lasting impact on the local economy and the livelihoods of those who depend on tourism.

Negative impacts on livelihoods push families to look for ways to meet basic needs; in some cases, it involves the activation of negative coping strategies. In short, floods can have devastating effects in provinces where agriculture, livestock, and tourism are the main livelihoods, affecting the local economy, food security, and health.



### Multi purpose cash grants

After an adverse event, the need for cash to meet basic needs becomes critical for a number of reasons, including:



1. Access to services and products: After natural disasters such as floods, it is common for electrical and communication systems to be affected. This can make it difficult to use credit/debit cards or electronic transfers. Cash becomes the only secure form of payment for essential goods and services such as food, clean water, medicines, and shelter.
2. Supply shortages: Floods can cause significant disruption in the supply chain, resulting in shortages of basic commodities in affected areas. In such circumstances, having immediate access to cash allows people to purchase goods where they are available.
3. Transport and evacuation: Floods can leave people displaced or stranded, requiring funds to access safe transport or to cover the costs of evacuation to safer areas. Cash is essential to pay for taxis, buses, or other means of transport during an emergency situation.
4. Flexibility and adaptability: Cash offers flexibility and adaptability in a crisis situation. It enables people to respond quickly to changing needs and opportunities to get help or resources where possible, and it enables the local economy to energize and recover.



As a result of the heavy rains in recent weeks, there have been multiple impacts on the health, environmental, and social sectors, not only on the direct population but also on the infrastructure and equipment of health facilities. Consequently, the following important points have been identified for possible short-term intervention. These also include the first assessments.

- a) In 2024, up to Epidemiological Week (SE) 7 (11 to 17 February), 6,254 confirmed cases of dengue were reported. The provinces most affected are: Santo Domingo, Manabí, Guayas, Los Ríos, Esmeraldas, and Napo.
- b) Lack or limitation of medical supplies, forcing the limitation or suspension of health services, which increases the potential risk of transmission of contagious diseases or the aggravation of the health condition of people without access to medicines for chronic diseases or treatment for catastrophic diseases.
- c) Saturation of first-level health facilities due to the demand for care in transfers or transfers of cases from smaller localities, which exceeds the capacity to respond to the new population.
- d) Damage or difficulty of access to health facilities, given the damage or cuts in first, second, or third order roads, considering that throughout the country, there are road blockages or closures due to landslides caused by rising rivers or heavy rains, forcing people to take alternative routes, which increases costs or time spent.

For instance, reference can be made to the case of Chone, where, due to heavy flooding, the Cantonal Government, with personnel from the Ministry of Health (MSP, by its initials in Spanish), Ecuadorian Red Cross, and the Fire Brigade, evacuated patients who were in the lower part of the Dr. Napoleón Dávila Córdova General Hospital, Type C Health Centre and IESS General Hospital due to water entering the first level of the facilities.

- e) In the case of pre-hospital care, the main injuries that have been recorded or may occur correspond to patients with multisystem trauma, i.e. injuries affecting more than one body system, including the pulmonary, circulatory, neurological, gastrointestinal, musculoskeletal, and integumentary systems. Drowning, respiratory distress, electrocution, blunt force injuries, injuries to the skull, chest, abdomen, pelvis, or multisystem, fractures, hemorrhages, snakebites, and respiratory disorders. It is necessary to support the local Ambulance and Pre-hospital Medicine System because there is limited access to health sub-centers, health centers, and hospitals due to blockages of streets, avenues, and roads due to waterlogging or possible landslides.
- f) The psychological state of the population has been affected by the exposure to the effects that are caused by these emergencies. This adds to the situation of insecurity that the country is currently experiencing, the risk of being a victim of an attack in public establishments (including hospitals) has been increasing over the months. In addition, there is a population that is going through mourning processes due to the loss of family members, the death of relatives and loved ones, the loss of housing, the loss of basic services, and the loss of stable work. Among the main priority groups that have been exposed to psychosocial harm are children, adolescents, and their caregivers, with whom the ERC works on grief management techniques and psychosocial well-being, without neglecting the needs of the community in general.

In this line of mental health and psychosocial support, considering that the care of the population is carried out by the volunteer and paid staff of the ERC, it is necessary to carry out processes of strengthening and transfer of capacities within the institution and actions of care and self-care to the intervener permanently, to prevent psychosocial problems and treat psychological problems.

While it is true that the number of injured people is small, it should be taken into account that these are records of people who have been treated in health centers; nevertheless, during the floods, there is evidence of injuries such as cuts or bruises that are not treated and that, with the passage of time or through contact with contaminated areas, may worsen in the medium or long term.





## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Assessments in the provinces identify a significant need for rehabilitation or strengthening of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services in the provinces of Guayas, Manabí, Los Ríos, and Esmeraldas. Access to safe water in quantity and quality is the main need in the face of the effects of floods, considering its use: human consumption and hygiene, as well as domestic use for cleaning. The systems of the Water Boards (responsible for the collection, treatment, and provision of water at the community level) have also been affected by the collapse of capacity, accumulation of debris, damage caused by electrical storms; especially to suction pumps, contamination of collection points, and damage to distribution pipes.

On the other hand, the limited access to safe drinking water forces the population to use water from rivers (which is sometimes contaminated by mixing with agricultural waste, physiological waste, or rubbish due to flooding), rainwater collected from roofs without the corresponding cleaning, or distributed by tankers, but with poor storage practices, both in transport and at the household storage level. This is the main cause of gastrointestinal and skin infections, and is especially dangerous for children under 5 years of age, pregnant women, and older adults.

According to reports from the affected Provincial Boards, the inter-institutional assessment and coordination teams report a significant need for rehabilitation or strengthening of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services, especially in the province of Manabí, canton Chone, in which, support has been formally requested for the deployment of a water purification plant, the delivery of hygiene kits (with PPP support), water storage containers, and the delivery of two portable washbasins on loan to the MSP in the canton of Chone, as support to the GAD and the SNGR, as it is a priority to provide communities with this product.

In support of the system, it is necessary to work with actions to reduce the risks to the population considering the above, for which it is necessary to work on three levels:

1. Community: through awareness-raising activities and talks on proper water management in homes and outdoor cleaning.
2. Institutional (Water Boards and GADs): this is going to be done through the analysis of water quality in the treatment systems and during transport and distribution. As well as strategic response planning for the provision of sinks, showers, and toilets in temporary shelters or strategic points of attention to the population, following SPHERE standards.
3. General: production and distribution of chlorine for household water disinfection.

In terms of sanitation and hygiene needs, actions will be complemented with the possibility of delivering humanitarian assistance to families who have been affected by this emergency or that have been affected by the rains. Also to families who have limited access to hygiene kits, cleaning, and safe water storage in coordination with the Technical Working Tables 4 at all levels.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Communities are at much greater risk than in previous years due to increased violence in the country. It is therefore critical to mainstream protection, gender, and inclusion and apply the core standards in emergencies: Dignity, Access, Participation and Security (DAPS), to ensure that humanitarian response contributes to the reduction of these vulnerabilities.

According to the Constitution of Ecuador, vulnerable groups are children, adolescents, pregnant women, women victims of gender-based violence, older adults, persons with disabilities, persons with chronic illnesses, migrants in transit, persons deprived of liberty, and the LGBTIQ+ population.

To ensure that the operation complies with the PGI standards, the following actions should be implemented:

- a. Dissemination of information and guidance on mechanisms and routes in each province focused on access by victims of gender-based violence, children, and persons with disabilities to the rights and services provided during the operation.
- b. Analyse the data collected and tailor the assistance provided to meet the differential needs of identified vulnerable groups.

## Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Not identified yet. The ERC is supporting the government to develop Initial Damage Analysis and Need Assessments (DANA) in affected areas.



# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

Through this IFRC-DREF Operation, the Ecuadorian Red Cross aims to provide humanitarian assistance to 10,000 people affected by the effects of the floods in the provinces of Esmeraldas, Guayas, Manabi, and Los Rios, through the implementation of activities in the sectors of Shelter, Health, WASH, Multipurpose Cash, PGI and CEA.

## Operation strategy rationale

The intervention strategy has been designed based on the experience of the Ecuadorian Red Cross in responding to floods through humanitarian assistance actions and the results of the damage assessment reports prepared by the teams on the ground. Although the central government has not yet decreed a state of emergency, 11 cantons have declared a state of emergency at the local level and require support from the regional or national level, depending on the extent of the damage.

Considering that ERC is part of the National Decentralized Risk Management System, work was carried out in coordination with authorities of the Autonomous Decentralized Governments at the provincial, cantonal, and parish level, community leaders, and other key actors in Technical Coordination Rable 2, 4 and Working Group No. 3, in order to organize the intervention in a complementary manner to the response plan of the National Decentralized Risk Management System.

While it is true that damage is recorded in different areas and sectors of communities, actions have been prioritized in the following components:

### HEALTH:

At least 1,666 families (6,664 people) will be reached through health services.

The National Society considers that one of the pillars of intervention is attention to both physical and emotional health issues, given the negative impact on public health of diseases caused by contact with or consumption of unsafe water or vector-borne diseases. The ERC will work with the population on issues related to health promotion and disease prevention by raising awareness of communicable and non-communicable diseases and nutrition.

The intervention will include visits by health brigades to temporary shelters and rural sectors that are often a gap in public sector care, including the accompaniment of mental health teams that will attend to the affected population, ECR volunteers, and response teams from other institutions.

### SHELTER, HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS:

At least 500 families (2,000 people) will be reached through shelter assistance.

This component focuses on assisting families who suffered partial or total damage to their homes as a result of the effects of the winter season. Especially to the population that was evacuated or remains in emergency shelters or host families until the water level decreases. It is necessary to deliver tool kits, plastic sheeting, and blankets, as well as wheelbarrows and sacks, to clean the mud in living spaces, make the adaptation of the land, enable the structure of partially affected housing, clean points of accumulation of rubbish or drains to keep the water drainage channels enabled after the rains.

### MULTIPURPOSE CASH:

At least 800 families (3,200 people) will be reached through the multipurpose cash transfer program.

It is necessary to provide support to the population affected by the rains and who have suffered damage to their livelihoods, mainly agriculture: rice, maize, vegetables, cocoa, banana and fruit crops, as well as other livelihoods such as livestock of different varieties: cattle, poultry and pigs. In addition, it must be considered that after the floods, the second and third-order roads are affected, so many producers who were not affected must invest more to reach the markets or cannot bring their products, so they often lose them or have to sell them locally or to intermediaries at lower costs. Therefore, it is planned to implement a multi-purpose and unrestricted cash transfer program.

In order to identify the people targeted, the EVIN database will be used to evaluate and weigh the selection criteria in order to target the most vulnerable families with data from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

Community leaders, neighborhood presidents or any representative of the affected communities will be contacted to socialize the intervention proposal and to request their participation in all phases of implementation. Subsequently, monetary assistance will be provided according to the selected mechanism. A total of CHF 260 per family, distributed once, has been considered. This amount is



calculated considering 50% of the basic food basket and is linked to the contingency voucher provided by the MIES in case of emergencies. This is in order to establish a standard of care and avoid incidents between communities due to differential care. It is worth mentioning that the amount and modality will be defined through a market and feasibility study to be conducted at the beginning of the operation. The intervention will also include the application of a post-distribution follow-up survey.

#### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH):

At least 2,500 families (10,000 people) will be reached with WASH services.

The main basic services have been affected in their production, supply, and distribution of water for human consumption, as well as sewage systems and infrastructure. The floods resulted in the overflow of wastewater, causing contamination of water sources. The consumption of contaminated water is one of the most important variables for the presence of diseases that especially affect vulnerable groups such as children, adolescents, pregnant women, the elderly, and people with some type of disability; also, the accumulation of water becomes the ideal medium for the proliferation of vectors.

Therefore, it is necessary to take action to guarantee the consumption of safe water to the beneficiary population through the deployment of water purification plants, installation of sinks at key points, awareness-raising talks on proper water management, campaigns to eliminate vector breeding sites and fumigation, distribution of impregnated mosquito nets and repellents, as well as the production and distribution of sodium hypochlorite and dissemination of key messages related to this sector, the latter being important, considering that ERC is a main reference for the SNDGR in the operations linked to the line.

#### PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION:

At least 100,000 people will be reached indirectly through PGI approach

Being an intervention in different provinces with a variety of cultures, languages and customs, it is important to ensure that all activities carried out in the field are implemented with a focus on interculturality, inclusion, respect and protection. Likewise, due to the magnitude of the event and the impact that may arise from the evacuation of people to accommodation that is not 100% adequate, it is necessary to raise awareness among all key actors and institutional staff on protection and gender issues in order to reduce the risks that may arise in situations of crowds of people or during the distribution of assistance.

#### COMMUNITY, ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY:

At least 15,000 people will be reached indirectly through CEA approach

It is essential to maintain permanent contact with the affected communities and key actors from the beginning of the intervention, in order to coordinate actions according to the local context and continuously improve the care and quality of the services provided. For this, the ERC team will provide key messages related to the context for prevention and response, meetings will be held with leaders and key actors, and satisfaction surveys will be carried out with people adjusted to the services offered, in order to receive feedback from the population served. In addition, social networks will be used as mass media to disseminate messages about the services provided.

Finally, for all planned activities, awareness-raising material will be developed according to the local context of the target population.

## Targeting Strategy

### [Targeting Strategy Supporting Document](#)

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

10,000 people affected by the effects of the floods in the provinces of Esmeraldas, Guayas, Manabí and Los Rios will be assisted through the implementation of activities in the sectors of Shelter, Health, WASH, Multipurpose Cash, PGI and CEA.

This number has been calculated considering the previous experience of the National Society in emergency response as a result of floods, as follows:

Shelter, housing, and settlements: A total of 2,000 people (500 families) to be reached. Each family will receive one shelter toolkit, one mattress, and two tarpaulins.

Health: A total of 6,664 people (1,666 families) to be reached. Each family will receive three mosquito nets. Besides, 1,000 people will have access to MHPSS.

Multipurpose cash: A total of 3,200 people (800 families) to be reached. People reached through Shelters, housing, and settlements will



not receive MPCT.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene: A total of 10,000 people (2,500 families) to be reached. Each family will receive sodium hypochlorite and two jerry cans.

## Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Population affected by the effects floods whose homes and/or livelihoods were within the impact zone, or who have lost a family member due to the emergency will be prioritized. Also, with the experience of previous interventions, special attention will be given to vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities. The National Society has networks at the community level that allow it to identify these groups and also collaborates with local institutions to facilitate the identification of this specific population.

The following strategies will be used to corroborate the lists of the selected population:

- Collection of information from the family in a survey conducted by the ERC or the Secretariat for Risk Management (EVIN).
- Review and validation of information with community leaders.

Vulnerability criteria that will enable assistance to be prioritized:

- Families with destroyed / uninhabitable houses.
- Single-parent families.
- At least one member of the families has some kind of disability.
- At least one member of the families is breastfeeding.
- Families with at least one person suffering from a chronic or catastrophic illness.
- Families with at least one pregnant woman.
- Families with elderly members.
- Families with children under 3 years old.

## Total Targeted Population

Women	3,438	Rural	75%
Girls (under 18)	1,692	Urban	25%
Men	3,263	People with disabilities (estimated)	2.6%
Boys (under 18)	1,607		
Total targeted population	10,000		

## Risk and Security Considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Likelihood of disturbances in intervention areas	Security plan and protocol for the assessment and distribution of humanitarian assistance.
Health impacts on volunteers and staff	Promotion of the use of personal protective equipment according to the context of the emergency.
ERC humanitarian personnel may be victims of sexual harassment or abuse during the operation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Have a Security Plan</li><li>- Ensure that teams are of mixed gender composition, in no case may they be all-female teams.</li><li>- Before going out on the operation know the location of the nearest Community Policing Unit (CPU).</li><li>- Respect the hours of operation established by Operational Security.</li></ul>



Limited access to affected areas due to ENSO-related hazard events (mass movements, flooding, structural collapse and loss of road table).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Permanent monitoring of weather conditions and the state of access roads to affected areas.</li> <li>- Have identified alternate routes for access to affected areas.</li> </ul>
During an operation in an emergency context, the sensitivity of the population will be affected, so it is possible that psychological crises or social crises may occur during the collection of information that could disrupt the operation.	Deployed teams should include personnel specialized in Mental Health and Psychological Support (MHPSS).
Emergency operations are characterized by high burdens of exposure to risk and damage to the well-being of personnel and volunteers involved.	Organize and ensure the deactivation of volunteers and humanitarian personnel involved in response actions.
Delays in procurement due to low availability of inputs	Maintain an updated database of qualified suppliers nationwide, in accordance with the requirements of the needs presented, in order to guarantee their immediate delivery.
Traffic incidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Have the proper documentation for each vehicle and driver.</li> <li>- Follow-up and monitoring of vehicles on the ground, in accordance with the Security Plan.</li> </ul>
Likelihood of assaults and retention of volunteers and staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Liaison with community leaders and local stakeholders from the start of the operation.</li> <li>- Dissemination of the Auxiliary and humanitarian role of the ERC to all stakeholders.</li> <li>- Socialization of volunteers and humanitarian personnel on recommendations for safe behavior in situations of violence and the operation's Security Plan.</li> </ul>
Likelihood of ENSO effects affecting ERC facilities	Identify alternative locations to ensure safety and continuity of operations.
Likelihood of robbery and mugging while travelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Permanent monitoring of security conditions in the area.</li> <li>- Constant updating of the Security Plans.</li> </ul>

### Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

As a transversal axis in the actions carried out by ERC, general analyses of the security context are carried out. Thus, the following relevant information was obtained:

In Ecuador, in the last months of 2023, there was an increase in the rates of insecurity, organized crime, armed robbery, kidnappings, among others, mainly in the provinces of Guayas, El Oro, Pichincha, Los Ríos, Manabí, Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas, Esmeraldas and Santa Elena. During the first months of 2024, this has been decreasing due to the state of emergency ordered by the National Presidency and the presence of the Armed Forces in different strategic areas of the country. However, the situation keeps the population and the volunteers and humanitarian personnel on alert for any sudden change in the scenarios, mainly in areas considered of high risk, where, despite government actions to control insecurity, the population does not allow relief teams to enter to collect information from affected families for fear of reprisals.

In these provinces, the potential risks are associated with armed violence, as a result of the presence of criminal organizations that try to control the territory. Thus, it is important to reinforce the work on communication actions for the positioning of the humanitarian role and the auxiliary role of the ERC.

According to the security assessment carried out, 14 security risks were identified, of which eight were categorized with a potential high-risk level, among which the following stood out: Probability of criminal violence in the intervention zones, aggression and retention of volunteer and hired personnel, robbery, victim of extortion, collateral victims of crossfire, collateral victims of explosive devices, and health affectations due to the lack of use of personal protective equipment in the face of active dangerous events and traffic accidents.

In addition, it is important to mention that, as a result of the violence, extortion, kidnappings, and homicides that occur mainly in the coastal area, during the data collection, families in the communities could prefer to avoid sharing personal information such as: telephone number, family data, economic activities, monthly income, among others, for fear of becoming victims of the aforementioned situations or putting their families at risk.



Against this backdrop, ERC will promote the following actions:

- Consider an operational response structure that includes a Field Security Officer.
- Socialization of safe behaviour recommendations for staff and implementation of a security protocol for the operation.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

## Planned Intervention



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

**Budget:** CHF 88,289

**Targeted Persons:** 2,000

#### Indicators

Title	Target
Number of families receiving shelter kits (1 per family)	500
Number of families trained in the use of the shelter kits	500
Number of people receiving mattresses (1 per family)	500

#### Priority Actions

- Collection of detailed information on families
- Validation of list of people to be assisted
- Procurement and distribution of shelter toolkits, tarpaulins, and mattresses
- Community training on the use of shelter kits



### Multi Purpose Cash

**Budget:** CHF 239,678

**Targeted Persons:** 3,200

#### Indicators

Title	Target
Number of feasibility and market studies conducted	4
Number of families assisted with multipurpose cash	800
Number of volunteers trained in cash assistance delivery processes	97

#### Priority Actions

- Market and feasibility analysis
- Bank risk analysis
- Gathering of specific information on families identified as affected.



- Validation of the list of people assisted by other institutions
- Distribution of bank codes
- Post-distribution monitoring survey



**Budget:** CHF 36,934

**Targeted Persons:** 6,664

### Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people receiving MHPSS	1,000
Number of people receiving health promotion	1,000
Number of families receiving mosquito nets	1,666
Number of people trained on vector-borne disease prevention	100
Number of people supported in evacuation or rescue	100

### Priority Actions

- Pre-hospital care
- Search and rescue actions.
- Purchase and distribution of mosquito nets (3 per family)
- Community awareness campaigns and talks on health promotion and disease prevention.
- Development and dissemination of awareness-raising material.
- Addressing mental health and psychosocial support needs
- Care and self-care actions for volunteers
- Procurement and distribution of MHPSS kits for provincial teams (Cardboard, sheet of paper, colored pencil, scissors, tempera, disposable plate, Jenga game, mega blocks to assemble, stuffed animal, markers, pencil sharpener, small speaker, small microphone, markers, plasticine, pencil, eraser, shiny paper, rosettes, masking tape, wool, balls, brushes, cloths, glass, flannel, story, backpack).



**Budget:** CHF 44,810

**Targeted Persons:** 10,000

### Indicators

Title	Target
Number of families receiving sodium hypochlorite	2,500
Number of families receiving Jerrycans (2 per family)	2,500
Staff trained in WASH	25
Number of litres of safe water produced per day	500



## Priority Actions

- Purchase and distribution of Jerrycans (3 per family)
- Production and distribution of sodium hypochlorite.
- Deployment of a water treatment plant and production of safe water.
- Community awareness campaigns and talks.
- Refresh workshop on WASH.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

**Budget:** CHF 3,195

**Targeted Persons:** 100,000

## Indicators

Title	Target
Number of volunteers trained on the PGI approach	50
Number of people indirectly reached by dissemination of key messages with PGI approach	100,000

## Priority Actions

- Development and dissemination of PGI-focused key messages for communities.
- Implementation of two virtual days of the PGI approach.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 3,195

**Targeted Persons:** 15,000

## Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people directly reached through the implementation of feedback mechanisms	200
Number of people indirectly reached with communication strategy with CEA approach	15,000

## Priority Actions

- Refresh training for staff on CEA approach.
- Implementation of feedback mechanisms from and for the community.
- Developing of key messages with CEA approach on how to act in situations of floods, landslides and earthquakes.
- Satisfaction survey of families assisted.



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 6,358

**Targeted Persons:** 0



## Indicators

Title	Target
# of monitoring visits made during the operation	1

## Priority Actions

- Monitoring visits
- Financial Cost
- Courier services



## National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 64,427

**Targeted Persons:** 0

## Indicators

Title	Target
Number of volunteers and staff with security and identification equipment	240
Lessons learned workshop	1

## Priority Actions

- Acquisition of security equipment and uniforms for proper identification of personnel
- Recruitment of technical team
- Follow-up and monitoring of activities
- Lessons learned workshop, including mapping of good practices and challenges in Multi-Purpose Cash assistance.

# About Support Services

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

A total of 640 people from the National Society (580 volunteers and 60 paid staff) will be part of this operation in the provinces of Guayas, Manabí, Los Ríos, Esmeraldas and at National Headquarters.

Support staff from Provincial Boards such as Santo Domingo and Imbabura, with the available equipment required for WASH and Logistics, will also be considered. These staff has specialized training in different lines of action, such as shelter, cash transfers, basic first aid, emergency health, psychosocial support, water, sanitation and hygiene, restoring family links and protection, gender and inclusion.

For this operation, three positions have been budgeted, as follows:

- Coordinator (100%): responsible for strategic, operational implementation in the 4 provinces to intervene. He/she will provide on-site support to the teams in order to meet the targets.
- Administrative/Logistics (100%): responsible for ensuring that all requirements for kits, supplies, and equipment to be purchased are ready according to the purchase schedule and budget execution. He/she will also work with the branches to ensure the execution of operational amounts in the field, their justification, and corresponding reimbursements.
- Accounting (50%): responsible for keeping budget execution controls up to date, as well as generating balance alerts, sending reports to the donor and advising the technical team both nationally and in the branches so that the expenditure, justification, and reimbursement processes comply with the established requirements.



## 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 procurement regulations, except for Tarpaulins (from the shelter kits), water storage jerrycans and mosquito nets which will be requested to be shipped from the Americas regional logistics unit (RLU), as there are no products of the same quality available locally.

## How will this operation be monitored?

Activities in the field will be monitored and advised through the National Risk Management Coordinator and the National Response Technician, as well as through the different National Operational Programmes.

The Planning and Finance Managements will implement a strategy of follow-up, evaluation and monitoring of activities with fortnightly meetings to evaluate progress and identify deviations between planned and executed activities, as well as the implementation of a monitoring matrix, in which the fulfillment of indicators and goals will be programmed on a fortnightly basis, to be reported by those responsible for the technical lines and the project coordination. This file will be uploaded with virtual access for real-time use. In terms of budget monitoring, work will be carried out with evaluated calendars and a procurement plan to ensure compliance with deadlines and specific items. The whole intervention will end with a lessons-learned workshop.

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

Taking into account the affected population, priority will be given to disseminating 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, different communication channels will be used to reach different audiences effectively:

1. Social networks: Information notes, infographics, and audiovisual 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 contact, water and sanitation and pre-hospital care.
2. Radio: Radio messages will be broadcast on local and national radio stations to inform the population about the actions being carried out to help those affected. Short and direct messages will be used, with clear and concise information, so that they are easily understood. information, so that they are easily understood by all audiences.
3. Audiovisual material: Audiovisual material will be produced to show the work of the Ecuadorian Red Cross at a general level, taking into account characteristics of inclusion with sign language or adaptation to an indigenous language, especially in indigenous communities.

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 monitoring will be maintained and communication actions will be adjusted accordingly.



# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

- Ecuadorian Red Cross  
Ecuador: Floods

### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>416.101</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	88.289
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	239.678
Health	36.934
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	44.810
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	3.195
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	3.195
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>70.785</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	6.358
National Society Strengthening	64.427
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>486.886</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*



# Contact Information

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

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[Click here for the reference](#)

