

## Ecuador | Floods and Environmental Contamination

<b>Emergency Appeal №: MDREC027</b> <b>Emergency appeal launched: 23/03/2025</b> <b>Operational Strategy published: 07/04/2025</b>	<b>Glide №:</b> <b>AC-2025-000037-ECU</b> <b>FL-2025-000026-ECU</b>
<b>Operation update #3</b> <b>Date of issue: 25/11/2025</b>	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> From 26/04/2025 to 25/09/2025
<b>Operation timeframe: 12 months</b> (10/03/2025 – 31/03/2026)	<b>Number of people being assisted: 186,088</b>
<b>Funding requirements (CHF):</b> CHF 4 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 4.5 million Federation-wide	<b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b> CHF 1,000,000

*To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 4,500,000 (Federation-wide), is 27.2 per cent funded. These contributions have been channelled to the general appeal, allowing for their implementation in the various sectors of the operational strategy. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the Ecuadorian Red Cross, with the support of the IFRC, to continue its response efforts and provide humanitarian assistance and protection to people affected by the emergency.*

By 25 August 2025, the M15 water treatment unit, equipped with three production lines, had produced 6.3 million liters of safe water, marking the end of its deployment under the operation. This milestone was led by trained National Society staff following a comprehensive technical handover. The achievement reflected the effective combination of technology, humanitarian commitment and local expertise. Through this joint effort with the Central America WASH Hub and Movement partners, affected communities were able to access safe water, a vital resource for their daily lives.

Water delivery, May 2025, Esmeraldas Province. Source: ERC.

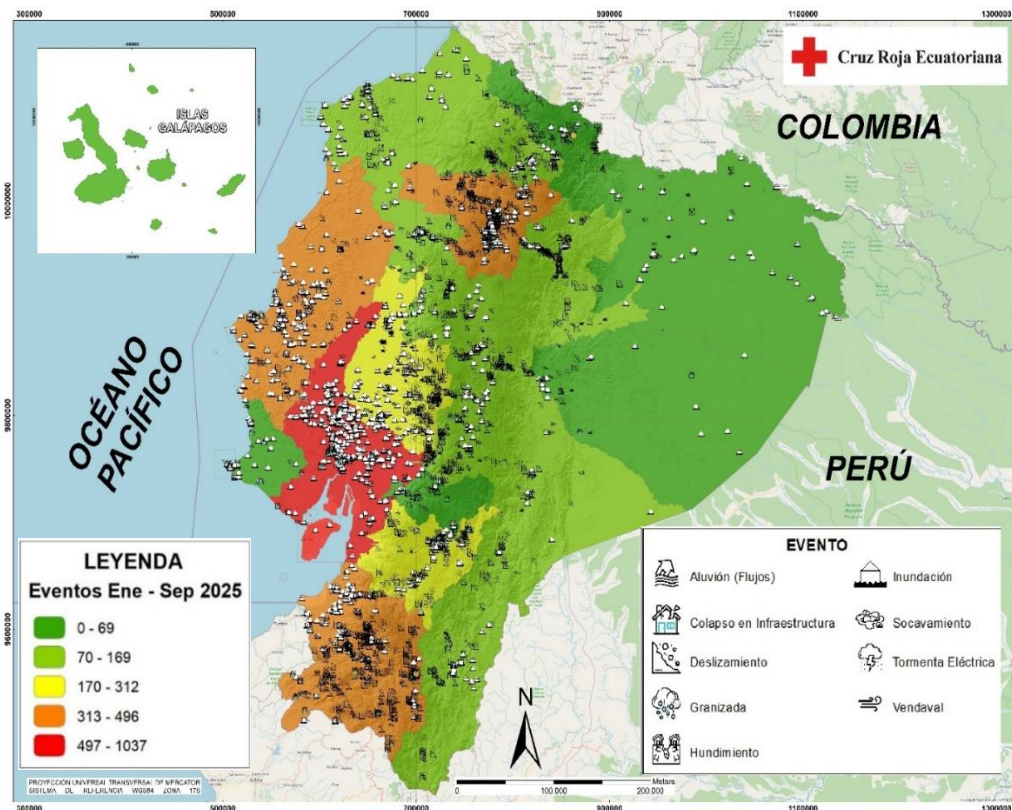


# A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

## Description of the crisis

### Rain in the coastal area

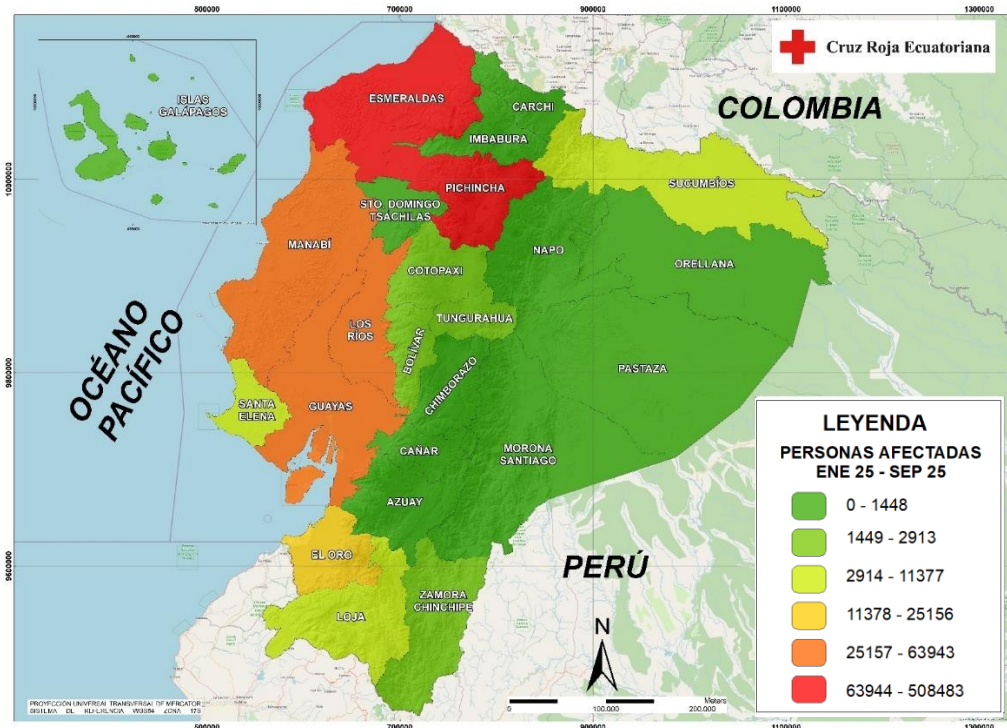
According to Situation Reports issued by the National Secretariat for Risk Management (SNGR), Ecuador experienced an intense winter season during the first half of 2025. Since 1 January, a total of 3,845 adverse events were recorded nationwide, affecting 24 provinces. The most frequent incidents were landslides (42.52%), followed by floods (36.05%), structural collapses (6.16%), erosion (5.41%), strong winds (3.95%), and mudflows (3.30%).<sup>1</sup>



Adverse events in Ecuador, January – September 2025. Source: ERC

The most affected provinces in terms of population impact were Manabí (100,082 people), Los Ríos (61,014 people), Guayas (59,541 people), El Oro (29,567 people), Esmeraldas (12,189 people), Loja (7,722 people), Santa Elena (4,644 people), Zamora Chinchipe (3,535 people), Sucumbíos (3,300 people), and Pichincha (2,733 people). Due to the magnitude of the situation, a regional emergency was declared in 12 provinces from February onwards, covering both road networks and public infrastructure. To manage the crisis, 16 Provincial Emergency Operations Committees (COE), 126 Cantonal COE, and 41 Parish COE were activated. Although some immediate impacts have been addressed, the emergency situation remains ongoing, and overall response and recovery efforts continue, as several provinces are still experiencing effects that require sustained and coordinated action.

<sup>1</sup> SitRep N° 130: <https://www.gestionderiesgos.gov.ec/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/SitRep-No-130-Lluvias-01012025-al-11072025-12h30.pdf>



People affected, 25 January – 25 September 2025. Source: ERC

- **Zamora Chinchipe and Napo Provinces**

Between 30 June and 23 July 2025, the Amazonian provinces of Zamora Chinchipe and Napo became the focus of national attention following 60 adverse events caused by intense rainfall, with 15 incidents reported in Zamora Chinchipe and 45 in Napo.

In Zamora Chinchipe, floods affected 2,089 people, particularly in the cantons of Yantzaza (1,339 people), Zamora (395), and Centinela del Cóndor (355). In Napo, 276 people were affected in the canton of Oyacachi. Damage to primary road networks in Napo generated immediate economic repercussions, with an estimated daily loss of USD 5,000 in the accommodation and tourism sector due to the disruption of road connectivity.

Given the severity of the situation, the National Secretariat for Risk Management (SNGR) declared a regional emergency in both provinces on 4 July 2025, valid for 45 days. At the same time, the Ministry of Transport and Public Works (MTO) declared a road emergency in Zamora Chinchipe on 3 July and in Napo on 4 July. The National Emergency Operations Committee (COE) and the respective Provincial COE were activated on 2 July 2025 to coordinate the response.

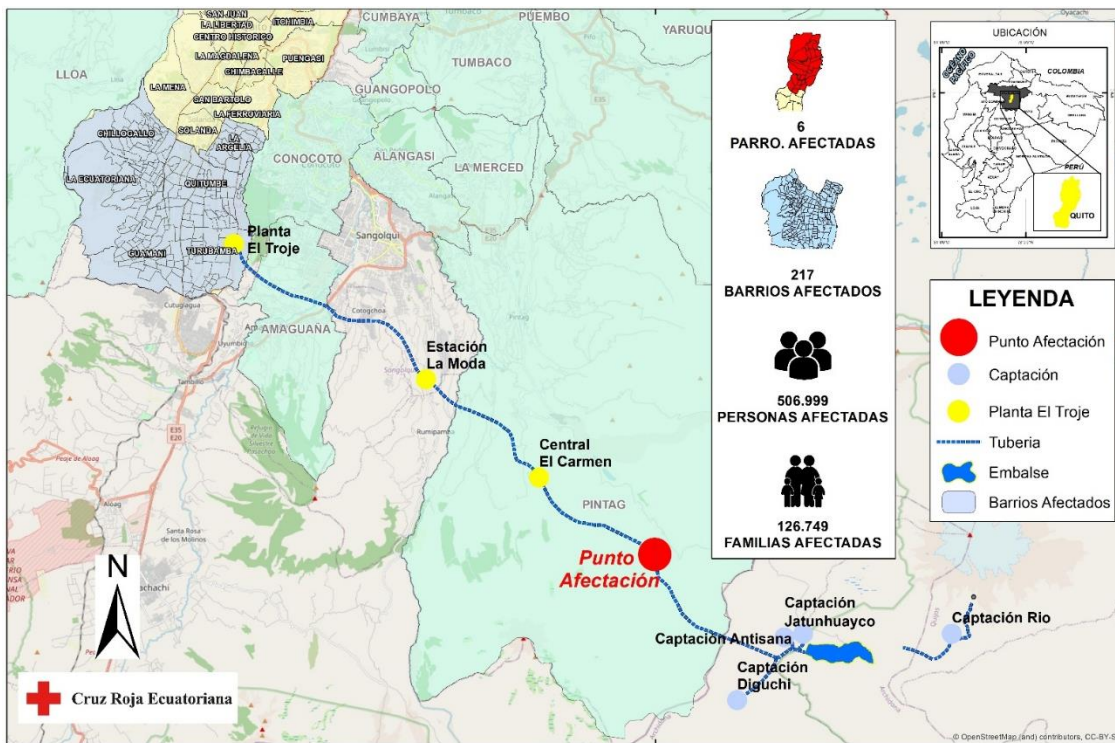
- **Quito Emergency (Pichincha Province)**

On 9 July 2025 at 13:42 hours, a large landslide in Pichincha Province severely affected the Mica-Quito Sur Potable Water System, which is the main supply source for the southern part of Quito. The combination of steep terrain and preceding heavy rainfall triggered the collapse and caused the rupture of approximately 350 metres of pipeline. The landslide displaced an estimated 600,000 m<sup>3</sup> of soil, a volume comparable to 60,000 dump truck loads, which illustrates the magnitude of the emergency.

The rupture immediately disrupted water service and generated a critical shortage that affected six parishes, 217 neighbourhoods, 506,999 people, and 126,749 families. In response to the interruption, the Metropolitan Emergency Operations Committee (COE) declared a state of emergency on 10 July. The Municipality of Quito activated its

contingency plan, which included the deployment of more than 100 tanker trucks, the installation of inflatable bladders, the use of water treatment units, and the distribution of chlorination kits. Priority was given to hospitals, health centres, and communities in conditions of higher vulnerability.

To advance restoration efforts, the Metropolitan Public Water and Sanitation Company (EPMAPS) mobilised heavy machinery to remove more than 600,000 m<sup>3</sup> of earth and mud from the affected zone. As the scale of the event required broader institutional coordination, the National Emergency Operations Committee (COE) was activated on 14 July 2025 to reinforce inter-agency actions and guide the ongoing response to the water supply emergency.



Conduction Line, Mica Quito Sur System, 2025. Source: ERC

## Province of Esmeraldas

Throughout 2025, Esmeraldas Province faced a complex emergency resulting from the combined impact of several natural and technological hazards. Severe rains, flooding, landslides, an oil spill, an earthquake, and major disruptions to the water supply system occurred within a short period, affecting large parts of the province and causing significant damage to infrastructure, livelihoods, and access to essential services.

At the national level, between 1 January and 13 March 2025, Ecuador recorded 1,682 rain-related adverse events across 23 provinces, 189 cantons, and 611 parishes. The most frequent hazards were landslides (40.78%), floods (38.35%), structural collapses (5.59%), erosion (5.35%), strong winds (4.34%), and mudflows (3.03%). The provinces with the highest population impact were Manabí, Guayas, Los Ríos, El Oro, Esmeraldas, Santa Elena, Loja, Pichincha, Chimborazo, and Cotopaxi. Cumulatively, 98,071 people were affected nationwide, including 11,968 classified as disaster-stricken, which corresponded to 28,004 affected families and 4,889 disaster-stricken families. These events also resulted in 19 deaths and 94 injuries. This broader national context set the stage for the escalating impacts later experienced in Esmeraldas.

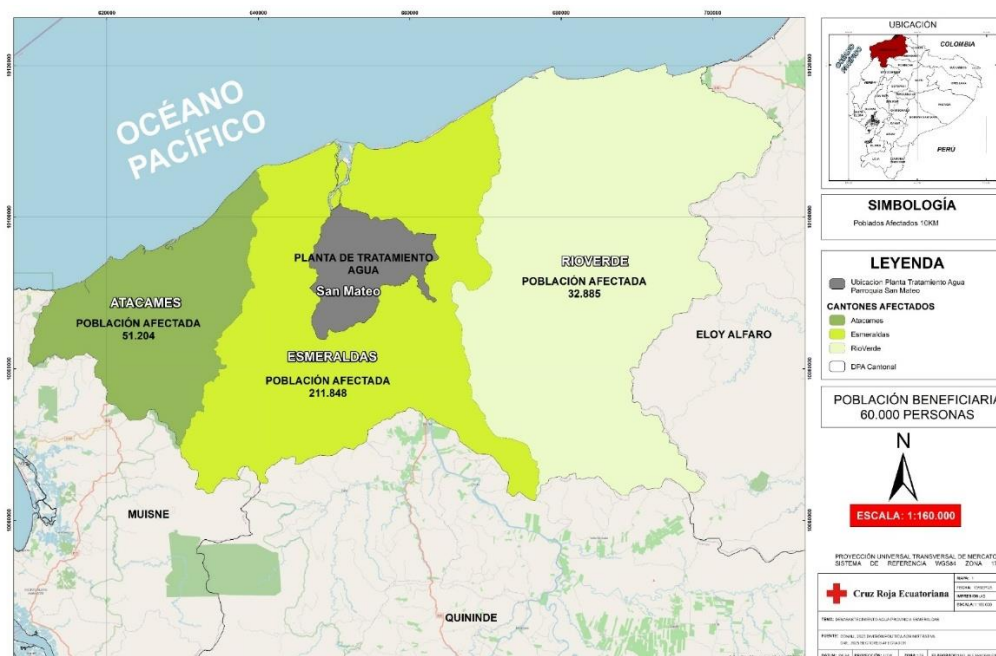
In February 2025, Esmeraldas entered a critical phase as multiple hazards occurred simultaneously. Intense rainfall led to severe floods, landslides, and widespread infrastructure damage, prompting the National Secretariat for Risk

Management (SNGR) to declare a provincial red alert from February to May. During this period, approximately 7,057 people were directly affected by flooding, indicating the first major escalation of risk in the province.

The situation deteriorated further on 13 March 2025, when persistent rains triggered landslides that ruptured a pipeline in the Trans-Ecuadorian Pipeline System (SOTE). The spill of 25,116.95 barrels of crude oil contaminated the Caple estuary, the Viche River, and the Esmeraldas River, affecting at least 82 kilometres of waterways. Given the scale of contamination, the Provincial Emergency Operations Committee (COE) declared a disaster on 26 March. Environmental remediation was led by Petroamazonas Ecuador (EP), in coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Water. It was estimated that more than 500,000 people were affected, mainly through the loss of livelihoods. Emergency Operations Committees at national, provincial, and cantonal levels coordinated environmental monitoring, humanitarian assistance, and cleanup operations. Potable water service was partially restored, while tanker trucks from Petroecuador and other institutions ensured supply for non-networked areas.

On 25 April 2025, the province experienced a new shock when a magnitude 6.1 MLv earthquake struck Esmeraldas. The event affected 8,241 people, including 2,391 who were displaced due to the total or partial loss of their homes, and 49 who were injured. The Cantonal Emergency Operations Committee (COE) declared Emergency No. 016-GADMCE-2025 to coordinate humanitarian assistance, restore basic services, and provide psychosocial support, marking another significant escalation of the emergency conditions.

Later in the year, on 12 September 2025, Esmeraldas faced yet another major incident when a transformer malfunction at the San Mateo Water Treatment Plant (PTAP San Mateo) severely disrupted water pumping to the cantons of Esmeraldas, Atacames, and Rioverde. Approximately 300,000 people were affected. The Provincial COE ordered the temporary suspension of classes and maritime activities and requested support from the Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC) to deploy water treatment units. In total, the disruption affected 211,848 people in Esmeraldas, 51,204 in Atacames, and 32,885 in Rioverde. The Joint Public Water and Sanitation Company of Esmeraldas (EPMAPSE) estimated a minimum ten-day interruption until the transformer could be replaced. By 25 September 2025, the San Mateo plant had resumed normal operations, restoring safe water supply to the affected cantons.



People affected by water Shortage, Esmeraldas, 2025. Source: ERC.

# Summary of response

## Overview of the host National Society and the ongoing response

The Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC) carries out its work through four key programmatic areas: Disaster Risk Management, Health and Community Development, Fundamental Principles and Values of the Movement, and Youth. The National Society currently operates with 829 paid staff, 7,721 volunteers, and 24 provincial branches, with national headquarters in Quito and an operational presence throughout the country. It also provides 75% of the blood components required for transfusion therapies nationwide.

Through the IFRC–DG ECHO Programmatic Partnership (PPP), and with support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the National Societies of Spain, Italy, and Germany, the ERC has strengthened its preparedness capacities. These efforts include the pre-positioning of essential inputs in Imbabura, Tungurahua, Pichincha, and Azuay; the training of personnel; the improvement of equipment availability; and the development of standardised response protocols. These capacities were tested during the National Exercise of Response Teams (ENER) held in February 2025, which convened more than 300 participants and provided an opportunity to validate operational protocols and coordination mechanisms. Building on these efforts, the ERC has also strengthened its ability to implement WASH interventions in emergency contexts.

## Institutional Response to the Emergency

Throughout the operation, the Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC) ensured continuous coordination with its provincial and cantonal branches and maintained close collaboration with national and local authorities, in fulfilment of its auxiliary role to the public authorities. The ERC actively participated in all key coordination platforms and technical working groups established for the response.

In collaboration with the National Secretariat for Risk Management (SNGR), the ERC conducted Initial Needs Assessments (EVIN) covering 38,292 people and 10,107 families. Based on these findings, and through the Emergency Appeal, the ERC reached 186,088 people with humanitarian assistance as of 25 September 2025. The response included the distribution of 2,144 kits (kitchen, cleaning, and tool kits) and 18,293,293 relief items (blankets, tarpaulins, mosquito nets, and jerrycans), as well as multipurpose cash assistance for 580 families. Additionally, the ERC delivered 6.3 million litres of safe water and 10,019 litres of chlorine across the affected provinces.

In the area of health, the ERC conducted 832 medical consultations and reached 9,774 people through health promotion and hygiene awareness activities. It also provided mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to 1,480 people through individual and group sessions carried out with community members, institutional responders, and key public and private sector actors, as well as in shelters and neighbourhoods.

To sustain these efforts, the ERC carried out 5,432 humanitarian deployments and mobilised 564 vehicles, including ambulances and boats, to deliver life-saving assistance and essential services to affected communities. To safeguard the well-being of its humanitarian personnel, the ERC implemented continuous mental health promotion and primary prevention initiatives, including debriefing, defusing, emotional release sessions, and psychological deactivation support. More than 150 staff members across the provinces covered by the Appeal benefited from these actions, which were further complemented by training activities to strengthen MHPSS response capacities during emergencies.

Achieving these results was made possible through the generous contributions of several Movement partners and donors, which significantly enhanced the ERC's operational capacity. The German Red Cross donated the M15 water

treatment unit; the Canadian Red Cross deployed a WASH technical specialist; the Spanish Red Cross provided a water specialist; and the Honduran Red Cross deployed a WASH Emergency Response Unit (ERU) and a water technician. The American Red Cross supported the implementation of the Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) strategy, while the IFRC–DG ECHO Programmatic Partnership (PPP) enabled the immediate distribution of pre-positioned kits and humanitarian relief. Additional financial support was provided by the Canadian, Japanese, Monaco, Netherlands, and Swedish Red Crosses, as well as by AECID, Coca-Cola, and the German Embassy, all of which contributed to strengthening the overall response and impact of the operation.

## Needs analysis

The Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC) plays an active role in initial emergency assessments, in line with its humanitarian auxiliary mandate, its coordination with national and local authorities, and its strong presence within communities across the country. The information collected through field assessments conducted by the National Society, together with the application of the Initial Needs Assessment Survey (EVIN), is processed by the National Secretariat for Risk Management (SNGR) and published as a basis for humanitarian response planning.

The information presented below draws on the latest official Situation Report issued by the SNGR on 11 July 2025<sup>2</sup>, which consolidates data collected since 1 January 2025. The following section summarises the main needs identified under each sectoral pillar. It is important to note, however, that these needs may continue to evolve as the situation develops and response activities advance.

Pillar	Identified needs
<p><b>Housing and Shelter</b></p>	<p>Accommodation assistance remains a critical priority across several provinces. In Manabí, families continue to live in deteriorated or improvised structures and in high-risk areas, underscoring the need for safe and dignified housing solutions that meet minimum living standards. With 31,715 homes affected, 177 destroyed, and 100,082 people impacted, Manabí currently faces the highest housing deficit in the country.</p> <p>In Loja, 1,312 homes have been affected and 358 destroyed, highlighting the urgent need for long-term housing solutions for displaced families. Santa Elena presents a particularly complex situation, with more than 1,153 families still lacking adequate accommodation. Conditions are especially severe in rural parishes such as Colonche, where several temporary shelters were closed without offering permanent alternatives.</p> <p>In El Oro, approximately 7,501 homes remain unrepaired or uninhabitable, leaving hundreds of families without safe or durable living conditions. The situation is particularly critical in urban and peri-urban areas where infrastructure has collapsed or continues to face structural risks. In Guayas, despite ongoing recovery efforts, vulnerabilities remain high, with 15,882 homes affected, 27 destroyed, and 59,541 people impacted, particularly in urban and peri-urban zones with unstable or unsafe housing.</p> <p>In Los Ríos, 18,139 homes were affected and 26 destroyed, impacting 61,014 people. Many communities continue to experience recurrent flooding and require both structural mitigation measures and community-based preparedness actions to reduce the risk of future overflows.</p>

<sup>2</sup> SitRep N° 130: <https://www.gestionderiesgos.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/SitRep-No-130-Lluvias-01012025-al-11072025-12h30.pdf>

Pillar	Identified needs
	<p>Finally, in Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas, the number of affected households is lower in comparison to other provinces (286 people and 87 homes affected). However, rural communities remain highly vulnerable to floods and landslides due to inadequate road infrastructure and limited access to essential services.</p>
<p><b>Health</b></p>	<p>Health needs across the affected provinces are primarily driven by deteriorating living conditions, disruptions in essential services and prolonged exposure to unsafe environments following the emergencies. In Santa Elena, inadequate sanitation and reliance on unsafe water sources have increased the risk of waterborne diseases. The damage to seven educational facilities has further limited access to school-based health services and interrupted learning continuity, placing children and families at heightened risk.</p> <p>Similar conditions are evident in El Oro, where communities continue to face restricted access to clean water and appropriate sanitation due to damaged infrastructure. In Los Ríos, persistent flooding has contributed to precarious sanitary conditions, with stagnant water and waste accumulation significantly increasing the likelihood of dengue, leptospirosis and other infectious diseases.</p> <p>Epidemiological data from the National Directorate of Epidemiological Surveillance reinforce these concerns. As of epidemiological week 39 of 2025, ending 27 September, El Oro had reported 2,237 confirmed dengue cases, corresponding to an incidence of 613.8 per 100,000 inhabitants. Los Ríos recorded 1,499 confirmed cases, with an incidence of 350.1 per 100,000 inhabitants. At the national level, 34,560 confirmed dengue cases were documented, with particularly high transmission rates in the coastal region. These figures highlight the strong relationship between vector density and socioeconomic, environmental and ecological factors, including access to basic services and timely healthcare. Many of these conditions remain compromised in flood-affected areas, increasing the likelihood of new epidemiological peaks.</p> <p>Additional health-related challenges persist in other provinces. In Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas, isolated rural communities continue to face barriers to medical care due to damaged road networks and limited transportation options, which exacerbate pre-existing vulnerabilities. In Tungurahua, particularly in Patate canton, the disaster affected two educational institutions and disrupted 2,000 linear metres of road access, limiting the delivery of health and hygiene services. Coordination with the Ministry of Education and the Municipal Decentralized Autonomous Government of San Cristóbal de Patate remains essential to restore safe learning environments and re-establish basic services. Two child development centres and one health centre received drinking water, ensuring continuity of their operations.</p> <p>These conditions underscore the critical need to strengthen epidemiological surveillance and community-based prevention to enable early detection of outbreaks, promote hygiene practices and reduce health risks among populations with prolonged exposure to unsafe environments.</p>

Pillar	Identified needs
	<p>In parallel, it is essential to ensure the well-being and self-care of humanitarian personnel working in high-risk environments. The current security context in Ecuador, marked by escalating organised crime, violent incidents and insecurity in both urban and rural areas, adds psychological strain to teams already responding to natural disasters. At the community level, psychosocial support has been, and will continue to be, maintained throughout the Appeal, given that both anthropogenic and natural hazards occur frequently, making it necessary to strengthen emotional resilience and coping mechanisms among affected populations.</p>
<b>Livelihoods</b>	<p>The impact on livelihoods has been severe across the main producing provinces, where floods, landslides and infrastructure damage have disrupted agricultural and livestock activities. These effects have directly impacted rural households and communities that depend on primary production for income and food security.</p> <p>In Santa Elena, more than 196.35 hectares of crops were damaged and over 50 livestock deaths were reported, resulting in direct losses for farming families. These communities require technical assistance, replacement of key inputs and livelihood recovery support to restore local production. In El Oro, more than 668.36 hectares of crops were lost and approximately 19,980 animals perished, leaving many rural households without sustenance. The situation calls for agricultural recovery programmes, technical support and the distribution of productive inputs to reactivate local economies.</p> <p>In Guayas, the loss of around 8,877 hectares of crops and the death of 360 animals reflects a significant reduction in production capacity. This underscores the need for agricultural support, recovery financing and food security interventions to sustain local markets. In Los Ríos, more than 9,591 hectares of crops were lost, severely affecting thousands of families and requiring technical assistance, recovery loans and the delivery of agricultural inputs to stabilise the rural economy. In Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas, about 205 hectares of crops were affected, compromising the resilience of small producers and reinforcing the need for agricultural assistance and household income protection programmes.</p>
<b>WASH</b>	<p>WASH needs remain critical and cross-cutting across all affected provinces, where the combined impact of floods, landslides and infrastructure damage has significantly disrupted access to safe water and adequate sanitation services. These conditions have increased exposure to health risks and reduced the ability of communities to maintain basic hygiene practices.</p> <p>In Manabí, the rehabilitation or replacement of collapsed infrastructure is required to restore access to safe water, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas where service disruptions have been prolonged. In Loja, several cantons reported damage to water intake and distribution systems, creating an urgent need for infrastructure rehabilitation and temporary solutions such as water tanks, water kits and tanker truck distribution.</p> <p>In Santa Elena, communities affected by flooding face a precarious situation due to the deteriorated condition of existing water infrastructure, which makes urgent interventions essential to secure access to safe water. In El Oro, although basic services have been</p>

Pillar	Identified needs
	<p>partially restored, continued technical follow-up and preventive measures are needed, especially in rural areas that remain highly vulnerable to new overflows and system failures.</p> <p>In Guayas, intermittent interruptions in water and sanitation services require sustained interventions to prevent the emergence of waterborne disease outbreaks. In Los Ríos, severe limitations persist in access to basic and safe sanitation services, exacerbating hygiene challenges in flood-affected communities. In Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas, the collapse of community water systems has created additional risks, highlighting the need to strengthen local management capacities and implement preventive measures to reduce future disruptions.</p>
<p><b>Restoring Family Links (RFL)</b></p>	<p>During the first phase of the operation, the need to implement awareness-raising activities to help families maintain contact during emergencies was identified and successfully addressed. These actions were initially directed at adults, particularly household leaders, with the aim of strengthening family preparedness and establishing clear communication mechanisms in the event of a crisis.</p> <p>As the operation progressed, additional risks emerged. In the intervention provinces, particularly in coastal areas where the school period is ongoing, there is an increased likelihood of temporary or prolonged family separation if a new emergency occurs. In this context, the importance of extending awareness activities to children and adolescents became evident. The use of pre-positioned recreational RFL kits available in the Provincial Branches is now being promoted to reinforce preparedness, communication and family safety within school communities.</p>

# Operational Risk Assessment

In the last six months, the operational context in Ecuador has changed significantly, leading to a substantial increase in risks for humanitarian operations. The country is currently facing a multidimensional crisis that combines political, social, economic and security challenges, all of which directly affect the capacity of the Ecuadorian Red Cross and its partners to operate safely and effectively.

The elimination of the diesel subsidy under Executive Decree No. 126, which raised the price from USD 1.80 to USD 2.80 per gallon, triggered widespread demonstrations led by indigenous movements and peasant organisations. On 18 September 2025, the Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of Ecuador (CONAIE) and allied groups launched an indefinite national strike, resulting in road blockades across more than 12 provinces, including Imbabura, Cotopaxi, Chimborazo, Tungurahua, Bolívar, Cañar, Pichincha and Orellana. The demonstrations resulted in casualties and injuries, the temporary detention of 17 military personnel, attacks on infrastructure and the suspension of public transportation services.

In parallel, Ecuador continues to experience unprecedented levels of structural violence. As of August 2025, the national homicide rate reached 46.1 per 100,000 inhabitants, with particularly high levels in Los Ríos (89.91), Guayas (64.5), El Oro (62.13), Manabí (52.05), Orellana (46.11), Sucumbíos (41.20), Esmeraldas (39.90) and Santa Elena (36.29).

In this evolving context, several risks have been identified for humanitarian operations:

- Attacks, detentions or kidnappings of humanitarian personnel
- Road blockades and retention of institutional vehicles
- Interruption of basic services and logistical routes
- Exposure to explosive devices and armed confrontations
- Misuse of the Red Cross emblem

To address these risks, the following mitigation and preparedness measures remain in place:

- Continuous monitoring of the national and climatic situation through the ERC Situation and Monitoring Room, in coordination with national and local authorities
- Deployment of IFRC security and communications personnel, supported by an ongoing funding mobilisation strategy
- Implementation of the Security Management Plan, including context analysis, threat identification, risk levels, alert phases and operational protocols
- Joint contingency planning between the IFRC and the Ecuadorian Red Cross, with clearly defined responsibilities and response mechanisms
- Reinforcement of institutional visibility through the correct and consistent use of the emblem
- Strengthening of local dialogue and coordination with authorities and communities
- Provision of ongoing psychosocial support to staff and volunteers
- Implementation of humanitarian diplomacy strategies to guarantee safe access and reaffirm adherence to the principles of humanity, neutrality, independence and impartiality

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Update on the strategy

As of the reporting date, the Emergency Appeal has achieved 27.2 per cent Federation-wide funding coverage. While this level of financial support has not yet allowed for the full implementation of all activities initially planned under the Operational Strategy, the Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC) continues to advance the operation and remains firmly committed to delivering the humanitarian assistance required by the affected population.

#### Context Update and Intervention

The operational focus is now shifting toward strengthening the implementation of actions that will be carried out in the next phase of the operation. These actions were originally included in the initial operational strategy but could not be implemented earlier due to budget limitations. With the availability of new resources, the operation can now prioritise interventions linked to the four major emergencies experienced during this period, namely floods, landslides, environmental pollution and the earthquake, ensuring that critical unmet needs can be addressed moving forward.

At the same time, Ecuador is entering the rainy season, which extends from October 2025 to May 2026 in the highlands and from January to April 2026 along the coast. This expected seasonal pattern increases the risk for already affected communities and creates the need to reinforce preparedness from this point onward. During the first six months of the operation, interventions were concentrated in eight provinces. However, the evolving climatic conditions and the likelihood of new impacts now require expanding preventive and response actions to the fourteen provinces included in the Operational Strategy. This shift will guide the upcoming phase of the operation, seeking to safeguard high-risk communities and ensure readiness ahead of potential emergencies.

The activities presented in the following sections outline this forward-looking operational approach. They have been designed to enhance preparedness, strengthen coordination mechanisms and support an effective and timely response throughout the upcoming rainy season. By reallocating resources and expanding the geographic coverage, the operation aims to maintain continuity in humanitarian assistance and reinforce the resilience of the population at greatest risk in the months ahead.

#### Sectoral Response Progress and Planned Enhancements

Sector	Achievements	Projected Activities
<b>Shelter</b>	Assistance to 1,976 families through the distribution of 1,700 tool kits, 2,956 tarpaulins, 2,000 blankets and 112 kitchen kits, improving basic living conditions and supporting immediate recovery after floods and landslides.	Pre-positioning of tool kits and kitchen kits to strengthen preparedness for the upcoming rainy season and reduce response times in future emergencies.
<b>Livelihoods</b>	Initial support provided to 110 families (Manabí and Esmeraldas)	Extension of assistance to 65 additional affected families in Manabí, reaching a total of 175

Sector	Achievements	Projected Activities
	through improvement plans and seed capital accompanied by specialised technical monitoring.	families. Development of two five-minute animated videos on livelihoods assessment and entrepreneurship for dissemination through the ERC e-learning platform and social media.
<b>Health – MHPSS</b>	1,592 people reached with psychosocial support services and 69 volunteers trained.	Introduction of virtual reality kits and distribution of self-care kits for humanitarian personnel. Pre-positioning of psychosocial support kits to strengthen emotional resilience at community level.
<b>Health – Health Promotion</b>	9,774 people reached through health promotion and hygiene awareness activities.	Establishment of mobile health promotion points to reach an additional 3,000 people. Acquisition of anthropometric equipment for nutritional assessment of children under five years of age to enable early detection of acute malnutrition.
<b>Health – Vector Control</b>	5,683 people reached with vector control activities.	Monitoring of vector-borne disease trends during the rainy season and pre-positioning of community cleaning kits for the elimination of breeding sites, in coordination with national public health authorities.
<b>Blood Center</b>	Not applicable at this stage.	Equipment of three mobile voluntary blood donation points in hard-to-reach areas and strengthening of the cold chain to ensure the adequate conservation of blood components during emergencies.
<b>WASH</b>	More than 56,000 families served with water, sanitation and hygiene interventions across affected provinces.	Strengthening national WASH response capacity through resilient infrastructure, strategic pre-positioning and a structured operational model at three levels. Actions include rehabilitation of community water systems in Esmeraldas, upgrading of treatment and chlorination plants, pre-positioning of WASH inputs, delivery of water and sanitation supplies to vulnerable populations, and continuous community hygiene promotion. Training for national specialists will also be reinforced to ensure a rapid and coordinated response.

Sector	Achievements	Projected Activities
<b>Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)</b>	Not applicable as a stand-alone service due to its cross-cutting nature supporting all sectors.	Implementation of a Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) campaign to strengthen awareness among staff, volunteers and communities, promoting knowledge of rights and safeguarding measures within humanitarian actions.
<b>Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)</b>	Perception survey conducted with 850 people: 85.6% satisfaction with inputs received, 98% reported receiving clear information, and 89.3% expressed satisfaction with the overall actions implemented.	Acquisition of CEA kits including mailboxes, forms and informational materials to promote transparent communication and enable communities to express needs, opinions and recommendations. A final perception survey will be carried out to collect feedback from communities, strengthening accountability and informing future planning.
<b>Risk Reduction and Community Resilience</b>	Initial phase of implementation underway, including preparatory actions for community diagnostics and committee establishment.	Strengthening of community capacities through participatory multi-hazard diagnostics (AVCA), formation and training of committees, drills and awareness activities. Implementation of community Early Warning Systems in eight prioritized provinces, supported by a dedicated staff member to ensure planning, execution and monitoring of all DRR activities.
<b>Institutional Strengthening - Telecommunications</b>	Foundational systems in place at national and provincial levels.	Enhancement of the telecommunications system through acquisition of VHF and HF base radios, portable radios, cabling, connectors and repeater booth leasing. Strengthening of communication stability and coverage, along with the acquisition of a Cadex C7400 battery analyser to improve sustainability and reduce equipment replacement costs.
<b>Institutional Strengthening - Information Management</b>	Situation and Monitoring Room operating with existing equipment.	Upgrading IM capacities through acquisition of RAM modules, graphics cards and mobile devices. Preventive maintenance of drone equipment to ensure operational readiness during emergencies.

Sector	Achievements	Projected Activities
<b>Institutional Strengthening - Logistics</b>	Core logistical structure maintained to support the operation.	Acquisition of safety and protection equipment, tools and supplies for handling, loading, unloading and warehousing. These improvements will reinforce operational traceability, quality and sustainability, ensuring timely distribution to high-risk areas.
<b>Institutional Strengthening - Communications</b>	Communication processes supported through existing provincial capacities.	Strengthening provincial communication teams through the purchase and distribution of equipment to document and share the work carried out in the territory, promoting visibility and community trust.
<b>Institutional Strengthening - Human Talent</b>	Existing HR systems operating throughout the intervention.	Implementation of the ATS software to optimise selection and recruitment processes during emergencies, ensuring efficiency, traceability and rapid deployment of suitable profiles for operational needs.
<b>Lessons Learned Workshop</b>	Preparatory steps initiated for mid-term analysis.	Development of a two-stage lessons learned process, beginning with an intermediate analysis to adjust strategies during implementation, followed by a closing workshop to consolidate learning, generate recommendations and strengthen institutional capacities.
<b>Strategic Training</b>	Ongoing training for staff and volunteers.	Delivery of workshops in areas such as livelihoods, WASH, vulnerability and capacity analysis (AVCA), humanitarian diplomacy, preparedness and response, humanitarian innovation, first aid (trainer of trainers), and health promotion in emergencies, contributing to a better prepared and more resilient national response network.

## C. OPERATIONAL REPORT

### STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



## Shelter, Housing and Settlements

Female > 18:  
2,249

Female < 18:  
1,022

Male > 18:  
2,118

Male < 18:  
989

### Objective:

*Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions*

Indicator	Current	Target
# of families provided with essential household items	107	500
# of families provided with temporary emergency shelter solutions	1,700	1,700
# of people who attended training/awareness raising sessions on safe shelter	1,700	1,700

### Humanitarian Assistance Delivery

As of 25 September 2025, the Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC) had assisted 1,971 families<sup>3</sup>, each of whom received at least one shelter-related relief item, including tool kits, kitchen sets, plastic sheets or tarpaulins. These distributions were carried out primarily in the provinces of Guayas, Esmeraldas, Manabí and El Oro. All items were sourced from prepositioned stocks and were subsequently replenished with the support of the IFRC Logistics Hub in Panama.

Additional assistance was provided in the province of Napo, where 50 blankets, 32 hygiene kits, 10 raincoats, 20 tool kits and 30 kitchen sets were distributed. These items were made available through the ERC's central prepositioned stocks and the DG ECHO-IFRC Programme Partnership (PPP), while the logistical costs associated with their delivery were covered by the Emergency Appeal.

Items Delivered								
Province	Toolkit		Tarpaulins		Blankets		Kitchen Kits	
	# items	# fam.	# items	# fam.	# items	# fam.	# items	# fam.
El Oro	150	150	430	230	300	159	50	50
Guayas	631	631	1,242	632	1,100	772	-	-
Manabí	295	295	590	295	590	295	57	57
Santa Helena	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Esmeraldas	525	525	664	332	-	-	-	-
Los Ríos	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>2,926</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>1,990</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>107</b>

### Awareness and Training on Safe Shelter Practices

<sup>3</sup> This figure may be higher than the sum of families reached per individual item, as it reflects the number of unique households that received at least one type of relief item. Some households received only one item, while others received several, which increases the total count of unique families assisted.

The 1,700 families receiving tool kits from the Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC) participated in training sessions on the proper use of the tools, as part of the organization's community engagement and capacity-building process. These activities aimed to strengthen families' ability to repair and maintain their homes safely while promoting safer shelter practices at the community level.

### **Coordination with Other Institutions**

The Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC) maintains close coordination with the National Secretariat for Risk Management (SNGR) and local authorities to ensure that humanitarian deliveries are aligned with national response priorities and effectively reach the most affected communities. This coordination facilitates the identification of priority areas, supports follow-up on distributions and strengthens the complementarity of efforts within the national emergency response system, ensuring that assistance is delivered in a timely and coordinated manner.

### **Challenges**

During the delivery of humanitarian assistance, several challenges emerged related to distribution logistics and access to areas classified as high risk due to insecurity. These difficulties were largely the result of beneficiary communities identified through the EVIN as priority groups because of their high levels of vulnerability. Many of these communities are located in hard-to-reach areas with elevated insecurity indicators, which complicated logistical planning and the implementation of support. This context increased risks for operational personnel and limited effective access to the population most in need. Despite these constraints, the commitment to ensure that assistance reached the most affected households was maintained, requiring continuous adjustments to operational strategies to safeguard personnel and uphold the effectiveness of the intervention.



Operational coordination during the emergency response, Esmeraldas, May 2025. Source: ERC.



## Livelihoods and Basic Needs

Female > 18: 0

Female < 18: 0

Male > 18: 0

Male < 18: 0

### Objective:

*Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods*

	Indicator	Current	Target
<b>Key indicators:</b>	# of families reached with CVA assistance to recover and/or strengthen their livelihoods	0	1,600
	# of people who received technical assistance/training to recover and/or strengthen their livelihoods	0	1,600
	# of communities with livelihoods microprojects implemented	0	4
	# of families reached with food kits	0	1,000

- Information on livelihood impacts**

The Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC) developed and piloted a matrix designed to collect information on livelihoods impacts, mitigation actions implemented, and local actors that could contribute to improving household economic recovery. This tool was applied in the Provincial Branches of Esmeraldas, El Oro, and Manabí, where assessments confirmed that families affected by floods and environmental contamination had not yet managed to restore their livelihoods, particularly in agriculture, livestock, and fishing activities.

Based on the diagnostic results obtained through this livelihoods profiling matrix, and with the additional funds received in June, livelihood recovery activities are planned to begin in the coming months. The plan aims to reach 118 families in Esmeraldas, where the tool was first piloted, through the provision of cash assistance for livelihood restoration. Before receiving assistance, participating families will develop an improvement plan, attend a training workshop on agricultural management, and receive financial education to strengthen their recovery and resilience.



Livelihoods Impact Assessment, El Oro, June 2025. Source: ERC.


### Food Kit Distribution

As part of the response, and with bilateral support from AECID through the Spanish Red Cross, Arca Continental (Coca-Cola) and the German Embassy in Ecuador, the Ecuadorian Red Cross assisted 1,636 families through the distribution of food kits. A total of 1,342 standardised 15-day kits and 300 three-day kits were delivered. These distributions are not counted under the indicators of this Operational Update, as they were financed through bilateral cooperation funds.

### Challenges

During the information-gathering process for livelihoods recovery, the main challenge was obtaining complete and reliable data from interviewees due to the prevailing security conditions in several of the targeted communities. Many of the areas prioritized for assessment are affected by high levels of violence, extortion and limited police presence, which generates fear and mistrust among residents and makes them hesitant to provide personal or household information. This context not only affected the willingness of community members to participate, but also limited the ability of field teams to move safely and conduct interviews in a consistent manner.

To address this challenge, coordination was strengthened with community leaders and representatives of local GADs, who facilitated introductions and helped establish safe and trusted spaces for interaction. Their involvement made it possible to reach interviewees more securely and to improve the quality and completeness of the information collected.

	<b>Multi-purpose Cash</b>	Female > 18: 658	Female < 18: 294
		Male > 18: 625	Male < 18: 279

Objective:	<i>Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Current	Target
	# of people reached with multipurpose cash assistance to cover basic needs	1,856	4,800
	# of people trained to effectively manage funds	580	1,500
	# of volunteers and staff trained in CVA	94	94

### Rapid Assessment for Markets (RAM)

In May, the National Technical Team, in coordination with the Provincial Branches of Esmeraldas, El Oro, Manabí and Guayas, carried out the Rapid Assessment for Markets (RAM), which generated key information on market functionality and informed the feasibility analysis for implementing Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) as part of the operation.

### Pre-Distribution Processes

Based on the RAM findings, the Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC) initiated pre-distribution activities across five provinces: Esmeraldas, El Oro, Santa Elena, Manabí and Guayas. These activities included household data collection, beneficiary registration and the identification of families eligible for assistance. These processes ensured that the intervention was grounded in verified needs and updated information about affected households.

### Institutional Coordination

Throughout the preparation phase, the CVA technical teams from each Provincial Branch coordinated closely with government institutions and Local Autonomous Governments (GADs) to present the intervention and identify potential participants. Initial household lists were developed using EVIN registration forms collected by the National Secretariat for Risk Management (SNGR), the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) and Local Autonomous Governments. In areas lacking prior records, the ERC conducted new household assessments to identify eligible families and ensure that support reached those with the highest vulnerability.

### Participant Selection and Validation

To ensure transparency and equity, the ERC jointly validated participant lists with state institutions and community representatives. Selection criteria were defined to prioritise households with the greatest needs while ensuring equitable participation across communities. These criteria were applied using Tool 15: Selection Criteria Evaluation Matrix, which guided decision-making and supported an accountable allocation of cash assistance.

The selection criteria used for prioritisation are detailed below:

<b>Prioritisation criteria</b>	
<b>Essential Criteria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Being within the affected area</li> <li>• Having suffered the impact of the disaster on health, livelihoods, housing, family well-being, or other.</li> </ul>
<b>Vulnerability criteria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People affected by violence</li> <li>• Women who are heads of household</li> <li>• Family members who are older adults</li> <li>• Family members under five years of age</li> <li>• Family members with disabilities</li> <li>• Family members with chronic or critical illnesses</li> <li>• Households composed of more than three members</li> <li>• Pregnant or breastfeeding women</li> <li>• Families with income below one Unified Basic Salary (SBU)</li> <li>• Individuals living alone</li> <li>• People in situations of human mobility</li> <li>• Families with limited access to basic services such as drinking water, electricity, sewage, waste collection, mobile phone coverage, or internet access</li> </ul>

### **Delivery Mechanism Request**

Once the final databases were completed in accordance with the established selection profiles, the Provincial Branch CVA technical teams submitted the validated and signed lists to request the activation of the delivery mechanism. This step ensured compliance with accountability requirements and enabled the start of the transfer process.

### **Training for Volunteers and Staff on CVA Implementation**

Prior to the distribution phase, volunteers and staff involved in the CVA process received a refresher session to ensure a consistent and safe implementation of the intervention. The training covered key topics related to Cash and Voucher Assistance, including:

- Basic concepts of CVA implementation and configuration
- Task allocation and use of tools throughout the distribution circuit
- Operational safety standards
- Basic concepts on livelihoods, delivered specifically in Manabí

Thus, 94 people have been trained across the five target Provinces, as detailed below:

Province	People trained
Esmeraldas	9
El Oro	25
Manabí	20
Guayas	21
Santa Elena	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>

### CVA Delivery

As of 25 July, cash assistance had been delivered to 580 participating families. These households had an average size of 3.2 members, resulting in a total of 1,856 people assisted through the CVA intervention. Detailed information on the participating families is presented below.

Province	# of families assisted	Money delivered (USD)
Esmeraldas	180	46,800
El Oro	50	13,000
Santa Helena	50	13,000
Manabí	150	39,000
Guayas	150	39,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>150,800</b>

### Financial Management Training for Participants

As part of the CVA distribution process, during the second station dedicated to training, 580 participants from Esmeraldas, El Oro, Santa Elena, Manabí, and Guayas were informed about the selection criteria, project details, delivery mechanism, transfer amount, and frequency of assistance. Participants were also provided with a contact number to request support or submit feedback and complaints regarding the implementation process. Additionally, participants received awareness sessions on the responsible use of cash, encouraging the prioritisation of urgent basic family needs.

### Post-Distribution Monitoring and Capacity-Building on Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

During July and August, the Provincial Branches conducted post-distribution monitoring (PDM) with families assisted through the CVA programme. A random sample was taken with a 5% margin of error and a 95% confidence level, resulting in the participation of 232 families across the five provinces. The monitoring process was primarily carried out by telephone due to security constraints. In areas where phone access was not available, community leaders and technical teams from the Provincial Branches conducted follow-ups in person.

The analysis of the collected data revealed the following findings:

- From the participants' perspective, 99% of respondents rated the organisation of the distribution process as excellent or very good, and 100% felt safe at the distribution sites.
- On average, the distribution process lasted less than 30 minutes, and 97% described the treatment received from humanitarian staff as excellent or very good.
- The cash assistance was primarily used to cover food, health and livelihood-related needs.

- The main sources of income among participating families were agriculture and livestock (day labour), representing 72.41% of respondents. About 13.36% of women stated that they did not have a source of income as they were dedicated to childcare or household activities, while 84% of families reported living on incomes below USD 200 per month.
- 81.9% of participants indicated that the cash received from the ERC was sufficient to cover their most urgent household needs.
- Regarding decision-making within households, 46% of women reported being responsible for managing the cash assistance, suggesting increased participation and empowerment in household financial decisions. Meanwhile, 27% stated that the decision was made jointly within the family, reflecting a balanced approach to financial management.
- Following the receipt of cash assistance, 100% of participants reported an improvement in their economic situation, and 81.9% confirmed that the amount provided was sufficient to meet their immediate needs.
- 99% of participants considered the delivery mechanism safe and accessible. Although 8% expressed concern about potential risks such as theft or extortion, no incidents or negative impacts were reported within households or communities during the monitoring process.
- 99% of respondents perceived that the implementation of the CVA programme was conducted safely, transparently and inclusively. Overall, the ERC achieved an average satisfaction score of 9.85/10 for CVA implementation in the communities reached.

## Challenges


The implementation of the Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) intervention presented several operational challenges that required continuous adaptation to ensure a safe, effective and accountable process.

- **Security risks related to extortion and theft:** In line with the Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC) CVA protocol and methodology, strict mitigation measures were applied to safeguard the confidentiality of all information related to cash distribution. These measures were essential due to the current security context in Ecuador, but they also resulted in reduced volunteer participation compared to previous interventions. In some Provincial Branches, the distributions were carried out by hired personnel to minimise exposure to risk. During community sensitisation sessions, only the essential details of the intervention were shared, and assistance was framed as general humanitarian support rather than cash assistance. This approach sought to reduce the likelihood of extortion, theft or targeting of families receiving assistance.
- **Diversification of delivery mechanisms:** Ensuring access to financial services remained a significant challenge, particularly in rural and hard-to-reach areas where banking coverage is limited, mobile connectivity is low and cash-out points are scarce. These conditions hinder the use of traditional electronic transfers and can delay or restrict access to assistance. Diversifying delivery mechanisms therefore remains a priority to ensure timely and equitable access. The ERC is assessing alternative channels and potential partnerships with financial service providers such as Western Union, with the objective of increasing operational flexibility and reducing reliance on a single delivery modality.
- **Accuracy and fairness in participant selection:** Ensuring accurate and equitable participant selection required careful coordination. Technical teams from each Provincial Branch worked with government institutions to identify communities that had not yet received assistance. However, the use of government registries, such as the EVIN database, presented limitations due to incomplete or outdated information. To address this, teams conducted additional field validation and worked closely with community leaders to verify household data. These efforts strengthened the transparency of the process and reduced the risk of exclusion or duplication.

- **Perceptions regarding the use of cash assistance:** Persistent misconceptions about cash assistance posed an additional challenge. Concerns about potential misuse or dependency required targeted messaging to clarify the purpose of the assistance and promote its responsible use. The application of selection criteria helped ensure that assistance was directed to families facing the greatest vulnerability. Awareness-raising activities during distribution reinforced responsible financial decision-making. Post-distribution monitoring results confirmed the effectiveness of this approach, showing that around 90% of participating households used the transfers primarily to meet essential needs such as food, health and shelter.



Satisfaction survey on the CVA process (fourth station of the distribution circuit), Esmeraldas, June 2025. Source: ERC.

	<b>Health &amp; care</b> <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	Female > 18: 3,465	Female < 18: 1,549
		Male > 18: 3,289	Male < 18: 1,471
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>Target</b>
	#of people reached with MHPSS services	1,593	1,500
	# of volunteers and staff trained in MHPSS	69	70
	# of health consultations given through Ecuadorian Red Cross medical services	832	300
	# of people reached by health promotion/awareness activities	9,774	10,776
	# of families reached with mosquito nets	3,128	3,592

# of people reached by vector control activities<sup>4</sup>

5,217

2,160

- **Mental health and psychosocial support activities with the community**

HPSS support has been provided throughout the operation to address the psychosocial needs that emerged during the response and recovery phases. In the provinces prioritised under the Appeal, community-level assistance has focused on individuals and families directly affected by the emergencies, strengthening their emotional resilience and helping them manage stress associated with loss, disruption and insecurity.

To reach populations living in heightened vulnerability, MHPSS interventions were implemented in nine provinces: El Oro, Esmeraldas, Manabí, Guayas, Loja, Santo Domingo, Pichincha, Los Ríos and Santa Elena. These actions included psychological first aid and specialised psychological support. In parallel, dedicated sessions were conducted in shelters located in Manabí, Esmeraldas, Loja, Guayas, Santa Elena and El Oro, supporting families experiencing prolonged uncertainty and unstable living conditions.

Recognising the role of schools as key protective environments, the ERC also carried out interventions with educational communities in provinces such as Guayas, Esmeraldas and El Oro. These sessions targeted teaching staff, administrative personnel, school authorities and counselling teams, aiming to enhance coping capacities and emotional well-being within learning environments, particularly for children and adolescents.

In addition, the ERC prioritised the well-being of first responders who faced sustained operational pressure in complex emergency contexts. A total of 441 personnel from institutions such as ECU 911, the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion (MIES) and Municipalities received MHPSS support, contributing to the management of occupational stress and reinforcing their capacity to continue delivering essential services.

Finally, child-friendly safe spaces were established as part of the psychosocial support strategy, providing structured and protective environments where children and adolescents could express emotions, engage in recreational activities and regain a sense of normalcy during the recovery phase.

#### Disaggregation of people assisted

Province	Total	Women <18	Women >18	Men <18	Men >18
El Oro	456	72	162	69	153
Esmeraldas	92	15	33	14	30
Manabí	24	9	4	8	3
Guayas	812	129	288	122	273
Loja	57	10	20	8	19
Los Ríos	152	24	55	51	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,593</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>500</b>

<sup>4</sup> The indicator on vector control activities is now reported under the Health pillar, although it had been initially placed under the WASH pillar. This adjustment was made to ensure methodological and financial consistency, as the activities and their corresponding budget are financed through the Health pillar.



Psychosocial support activity with children and adolescents, Santa Elena Province, August 2025. Source: ERC.

- **Training of humanitarian personnel of the Ecuadorian Red Cross in mental health and psychosocial support.**

A total of 69 volunteers have been trained, strengthening their capacity for self-care and psychosocial support in emergency response. This training has enhanced their ability to care for their own well-being as well as to support affected populations during crises. Participants were equipped with tools to build emotional resilience, including the use of innovative technological resources such as virtual reality applications. Volunteers learned to use the HEDA application (an experimental self-care tool, by its acronym in Spanish) through VR headsets, which offers simulated calming environments and supports the identification of emotions in immersive contexts. Training activities have been carried out most frequently in the Provincial Branches of Manabí, Loja, Santo Domingo, Guayas, Los Ríos and Esmeraldas.



Staff training, Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas Province, May 2025. Source: ERC.

- **Health consultations provided**

The Provincial Branches of Guayas and El Oro have delivered a total of 832 medical and nursing consultations through mobile health units and health brigades deployed in the affected communities. These interventions were supported by medication supplied by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), ensuring timely coverage during the critical phase of the emergency.

As the operation has progressed, medical and nursing care activities have entered their closure phase. The supplies and medicines available for this response are nearing depletion, which has required a gradual transition of healthcare to the public system. In coordination with the Ministry of Public Health (MSP), patients requiring continued follow-up have been referred to local health centres, particularly in cases of chronic illnesses, antenatal care and monitoring of children under five years of age.

Medical and nursing consultations will continue in areas where needs persist until the remaining stocks of medicines and supplies are fully utilised. Given that emergency conditions no longer exceed the capacity of the national health system, this objective is considered achieved and health service provision is being formally transitioned to the MSP for continued care.

**Disaggregation of people reached**

<b>Province</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Women &lt;18</b>	<b>Women &gt;18</b>	<b>Men &lt;18</b>	<b>Men &gt;18</b>
El Oro	230	39	109	30	52
Guayas	602	98	218	79	207
<b>Total</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>259</b>



Delivery of medicines alongside health consultations, Guayas Province, September 2025. Source: ERC.

- **Health promotion**

Health promotion activities were implemented through home visits, community fairs and awareness-raising sessions conducted during humanitarian assistance deliveries. In total, 12,300 services were provided through these actions, reaching 9,774 people across the affected areas. The awareness-raising sessions covered key public health topics including food hygiene, healthy eating, prevention of chronic child malnutrition, prevention of vector-borne diseases and family and community health.

These activities were closely coordinated with vector control interventions under the WASH component. Joint actions included community cleaning days, support for insecticide fogging conducted by government entities and house-to-house visits in areas with high dengue incidence. This integrated approach strengthened the preventive impact of both health and WASH interventions.

The methodologies used to promote health included home visits, community fairs, awareness sessions and participatory workshops. Each Provincial Branch adapted these approaches to the sociocultural characteristics of its communities, encouraging active participation and facilitating the adoption of key health messages.

#### Disaggregation of people reached

Province	Total	Women <18	Women >18	Men <18	Men >18
El Oro	2,352	373	834	354	791
Esmeraldas	1,715	272	608	258	577
Manabí	1,169	186	415	175	393
Guayas	2,146	339	762	323	722
Loja	308	0	159	0	149
Santo Domingo	583	93	207	198	85
Los Ríos	138	22	49	20	47
Pichincha	889	141	315	133	300
Santa Helena	474	75	168	71	160
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,774</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>3,517</b>	<b>1,532</b>	<b>3,224</b>



Community health promotion activities, Guayas Province, September 2025. Source: ERC.

- **Families reached with mosquito nets**

The distribution of mosquito nets reached 3,128 families living in coastal provinces with a high incidence of dengue and malaria. Prioritisation focused on households with children under five years of age, older adults, pregnant women and families whose homes were damaged and who were temporarily living in shelters or outdoors. These groups were prioritised because they face higher exposure to vector-borne diseases, particularly in flooded areas and zones with elevated temperatures.

Current epidemiological trends indicate a sustained increase in dengue cases, particularly in Guayas, Manabí, Esmeraldas and Los Ríos. This scenario underscores the need to expand protective measures and strengthen community-level prevention. In response, the purchase of 5,000 additional mosquito nets has been planned to increase coverage in high-risk areas. This action will contribute to reducing exposure to vectors, reinforce household-level prevention and complement the vector control measures led by the Ministry of Public Health.

The assistance provided is disaggregated as follows:

Province	Mosquito nets	
	# of Items	# of Families
El Oro	743	385
Los Ríos	566	262
Emeralds	626	313
Manabí	842	284
Guayas	4,038	1,346
Santo Domingo	468	233
Santa Helena	500	305
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,783</b>	<b>3,128</b>



Delivery of mosquito nets, Guayas Province, September 2025. Source: ERC.

- **Vector Control**

Dengue continues to show a sustained increase at the national level, with 34,560 confirmed cases to date. The highest burden is concentrated in the coastal provinces of Guayas, Manabí, El Oro, Esmeraldas, Santa Elena and Los Ríos, which currently present the highest incidence rates. These areas have experienced a strengthened endemic transmission pattern, driven by recent floods and persistent limitations in access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene services.

In anticipation of the upcoming rainy period in December and January, when rainfall is expected to intensify, maintaining vector control actions remains a priority. The continued distribution of vector control kits and the reinforcement of fogging operations, conducted under the technical guidelines of the Ministry of Public Health (MSP), will be essential to contain the potential increase in arboviral diseases and to strengthen preparedness in the coastal provinces that represent the highest epidemiological priority.

As of the end of September, 5,683 families have been reached through vector control interventions. These actions include the delivery of family kits for physical vector control<sup>5</sup>, aimed at eliminating mosquito breeding sites, as well as community cleaning kits<sup>6</sup> used to support collective prevention efforts. All activities are carried out in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health to ensure technical alignment and maximise impact at the community level.

The assistance provided is disaggregated as follows:

Province	Vector Control Kit		Fumigations		Community Cleaning Kit	
	# of items	# of families	# of items	# of families	# of items	# of families
El Oro	75	320	0	0	0	0
Esmeraldas	0	0	5	907	3	598

<sup>5</sup> The contents of the kits are: 2 insect repellent, 2 rubber gloves 2 garbage covers packs of 10 units, 3 brushes, 1 detergent.

<sup>6</sup> The contents of the kits are: 25 flannels, 1 round shovel, 1 machete, 20 sacks, 3 dustpans, 10 plastic bags, 4 mops, 4 brooms, 9 safety glasses, 20 KN95 masks, 9 coveralls, 9 gloves.

Manabí	121	390	2	532	3	915
Los Ríos	50	181	0	0	0	0
Santa Helena	50	232	4	379	2	1,229
<b>Total</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,818</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,742</b>



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Female > 18:  
66,824

Female < 18:  
29,582

Male > 18:  
62,571

Male < 18:  
28,111

### Objective:

*Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions*

	Indicator	Current	Target
<b>Key indicators:</b>	# of volunteers and staff trained in WASH	90	50
	# of families reached with hygiene supplies	-	6,400
	# of families reached with cleaning supplies	334	6,400
	# of families reached with chlorine	9,438	17,000
	# of families reached with jerrycans	2,797	27,500
	Average number of litres of safe water distributed per person per day	55,72	TBC
	# of people provided with an improved drinking water source (constructed or rehabilitated)	-	8,000
	# of people reached by the Ecuadorian Red Cross WASH promotion/awareness activities	71,592	20,000

- Delivery of basic hygiene items that contribute to the promotion of health and prevention of diseases**

To improve access to safe drinking water and reduce the risk of water-borne diseases, the Ecuadorian Red Cross distributed jerrycans, hygiene kits, cleaning kits and sodium hypochlorite to families in the provinces of Esmeraldas, Manabí, Guayas, Santa Elena, El Oro, Los Ríos, Santo Domingo and Loja. These items were prioritised for households facing disruptions in water supply systems, as well as for communities with limited capacity to access or store safe water.

These distributions were accompanied by WASH awareness activities, which focused on promoting proper hygiene practices, frequent handwashing, safe water consumption and responsible waste management. This combined

approach strengthened preventive behaviours at the household and community levels, contributing to reduced exposure to water-borne and sanitation-related health risks.

The assistance provided is disaggregated as follows:

Province	Water filters		Jerrycans		Chlorine		Cleaning Kits	
	# of items	# of families	# of items	# of families	# of litres	# of families	# of items	# of families
El Oro	34	34	500	277	107	107	59	59
Esmeraldas	0	0	2,052	992	2,300	2,300	0	0
Guayas	0	0	1,656	901	3,279	3,279	275	275
Los Ríos	0	0	409	162	822	411	0	0
Manabí	0	0	876	438	682	512	0	0
Santa Helena	0	0	101	101	1015	1015	0	0
Santo Domingo	0	0	0	0	981	981	0	0
Tungurahua	0	0	0	0	741	741	0	0
Loja	0	0	0	0	92	92	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5,594</b>	<b>2,797</b>	<b>10,019</b>	<b>9,438</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>334</b>



Delivery of 1% sodium hypochlorite, Santa Elena Province, September 2025. Source: ERC.

- **Safe water production and distribution**

Throughout the implementation of the Appeal, the national WASH team of the Ecuadorian Red Cross has responded promptly and effectively to multiple water shortage events across the country. These actions involved the mobilisation of specialised personnel, water treatment equipment and purification systems to ensure access to safe water in areas affected by floods, environmental contamination and disruptions to water supply infrastructure.

The first large-scale intervention took place in El Oro Province, where severe flooding damaged community water systems. In response, the Ecuadorian Red Cross distributed 265,000 litres of safe water to 5,500 families in the communities of Torapal, San Roque, 25 de Diciembre, Capiro, Conchicola, Moromomo, San José, 12 de Octubre, Tahuin, Florida, San Francisco and Portete. This ensured an immediate supply of safe water during the most critical stage of the emergency.

In Esmeraldas Province, an oil spill contaminated key water sources, requiring the installation of emergency purification systems. Initial Kit 5 treatment units were deployed at CELEC facilities, followed by the installation of the M15 water treatment unit at the Tachina campus of the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador (PUCESE). Operating with three active treatment lines and a daily production capacity of more than 75,000 litres, the system has produced and distributed over four million litres of safe water to date.

Another major intervention was carried out in southern Quito following a disruption in the water supply system. In coordination with MAATE, the Municipality of Quito, EPMAPS and the Provincial Branches of Pichincha and Esmeraldas, the operation included the installation of three mobile water treatment plants with a production capacity of 3–5 m<sup>3</sup>/h each, as well as ten flexible bladder tanks ranging from 5 to 15 m<sup>3</sup>. Through these systems, more than 962,000 litres of treated water were distributed, and a minimum daily supply of 190,000 litres was ensured through temporary storage solutions. Strategic locations such as Nueva Aurora and Jazmines de Guamaní were prioritised based on population density, vulnerability and health risks. The intervention also included community awareness activities that reached 1,081 people, as well as differentiated support for 282 individuals requiring priority care. Strong inter-institutional coordination contributed to efficient logistics and compliance with humanitarian quality standards.

In Patate Canton, heavy rainfall in August 2025 damaged the local drinking water system. To maintain access to safe water, the Ecuadorian Red Cross installed a portable LMS World Water Treatment Plant with a production capacity of up to 20,000 litres per day. This intervention supported 650 families, producing 225,000 litres of drinking water, distributing 1% sodium hypochlorite, conducting health promotion and WASH awareness activities and training local personnel to support continued operations.

Finally, in Esmeraldas, an accident disabled the transformer supplying the San Mateo Water Treatment Plant, which serves the cantons of Esmeraldas, Atacames and Río Verde. The M15 water treatment unit was deployed to ensure continuity of service, producing 680,000 litres of safe water until the system was fully restored.

Province	Safe Water	
	# of litres	# of families
El Oro	265,000	5,500
Esmeraldas (first moment)	4,126,550	26,605
Pichincha	962,700	16,045
Tungurahua	225,000	650
Esmeraldas (second moment)	680,000	4,384
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,259,250</b>	<b>53,184</b>



Withdrawal of KIT5 water treatment plant, Patate, September 2025. Source: ERC.

- **Access to improved water sources**

The Emergency Appeal seeks to strengthen community drinking water systems through improvements in infrastructure, electrical components, pumping capacity, water treatment processes and storage. These actions aim to ensure a safe, continuous and high-quality water supply for communities that experience recurrent service disruptions and heightened vulnerability during emergencies. Priority needs have already been assessed, and the process to repair and rehabilitate the water systems in the parishes of La Unión and Tabiazo in Esmeraldas is under way.

In Tabiazo, the intervention prioritises the repowering of the deep-well pump and the modernisation of the electrical system, together with structural repairs and the expansion of storage capacity. Planned activities also include the installation of a shock chlorination system and comprehensive maintenance of the treatment plant. Strengthening local technical capacities remains essential to ensure long-term sustainability and effective operation of the system. In La Unión/La Lucha, a comprehensive rehabilitation of the water treatment plant is required. Key actions include waterproofing and protection of tanks and filters, roofing to protect critical structures, improvements in chlorination, installation of flow-control meters and maintenance of electrical and pumping systems. These measures aim to restore service reliability and ensure adequate supply during both normal conditions and emergencies.

Together, the proposed interventions in Tabiazo and La Unión/La Lucha are expected to improve water quality and system performance for communities with a direct impact on more than 1,000 families.

Additionally, under bilateral support, the project “Assistance to the population affected by floods and oil spills in the province of Esmeraldas, Ecuador”, financed by AECID through the Spanish Red Cross, includes the following interventions:

- *Montalvo Parish (GAD Río Verde):* Full rehabilitation of the community water purification system, including infrastructure and mechanical components. This system provided essential support during the recent water

shortage affecting Esmeraldas, Río Verde and Atacames following the transformer failure at the San Mateo Treatment Plant.

- *Bellavista (GAD Esmeraldas)*: Rehabilitation of the community water system supplying more than 60 families. Improvements covered distribution, disinfection, filtration, storage and water capture, and were implemented jointly by the local community, the National WASH Response Centre and the Provincial Branch of Esmeraldas.

- **Advocacy and awareness-raising activities in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**

In line with the principle of “do no harm”, all humanitarian action, including the delivery of WASH inputs and assistance, must be accompanied by training and awareness-raising processes that help people understand the purpose of the intervention and ensure the appropriate and safe use of the resources provided. Within this framework, approximately 71,592\* people have been reached through awareness-raising activities on topics such as safe water consumption, proper water storage and essential hygiene practices.

These awareness sessions were implemented alongside the distribution of basic hygiene items and safe water, reinforcing preventive behaviours and promoting the adoption of safer practices within households and communities. This combined approach not only strengthens the effectiveness and sustainability of the response, but also enhances dignity, informed participation and resilience among the population assisted.

Province	People Reached				
	Total*	Women <18	Women>18	Men <18	Men >18
El Oro	649	102	231	97	219
Esmeraldas	59,657	9,456	21,148	8,977	20,076
Manabí	1,838	291	652	276	619
Guayas	7,236	1,142	2,571	1,083	2,440
Los Ríos	13	2	5	2	4
Loja	110	17	39	17	37
Tungurahua	1,654	262	586	249	557
Santa Helena	435	69	154	66	146
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,592</b>	<b>11,341</b>	<b>25,386</b>	<b>10,767</b>	<b>24,098</b>

\*The duplication rate for this activity has not yet been determined, so the final number of people reached is expected to be lower once additional information becomes available.

- **WASH Capacity Building**

During the implementation of this operation, the National Society strengthened the theoretical and practical skills of 90 humanitarian personnel in key areas of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene line. The training process addressed fundamental concepts, deployment mechanisms, hygiene promotion, safe water provision, water quality monitoring, Urban WASH, vector control and waste management. These themes were taught through methodologies adapted to operational realities, ranging from problem-based learning to on-site technical sessions that facilitated immediate knowledge transfer.

Initial efforts focused on building essential laboratory and hygiene promotion skills among volunteers across the provinces. More than 30 volunteers were trained in laboratory procedures, protocols and basic hygiene promotion, which established a foundation for subsequent specialised capacity-building activities. This phase enabled local teams to standardise criteria for water quality monitoring and improve their understanding of WASH processes at provincial level.

Between 9 and 13 July 2025, the National Society held its first National Course on the Deployment of Water Treatment Plants in Esmeraldas. The event convened 25 participants from 17 provinces in a comprehensive training environment that combined introductory sessions on safety, security, gender and inclusion, WASH principles and the Sphere Manual with advanced technical exercises. These included practical modules on water quality testing, installation and operation of water treatment plants of various capacities, and community hygiene promotion activities using the Participatory Transformation for Hygiene and Sanitation methodology. This structure helped connect theoretical foundations with practical application through a progressive learning sequence.

The emergency deployments in Quito and Patate to address water shortages provided an additional learning platform. These operations enabled personnel with no previous experience in the WASH line to acquire practical skills directly in the field. This hands-on approach strengthened the response capacity of more than 30 people from the respective provinces and contributed to expanding the pool of trained staff available for future deployments.

Furthermore, several Provincial Branches continue to deliver internal WASH training and replication processes. These efforts seek to maintain an active and prepared team of humanitarian personnel, ensuring their readiness to support interventions in both routine and emergency contexts whenever required.



## Community Engagement and Accountability

### Objective:

*Communities in high-risk zones receive relevant, timely information*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Current	Target
		# of community consultation meetings	-
	# of satisfaction surveys completed	850	1
	% of surveyed people reporting that they receive useful and actionable information through different trusted channels	94%	50%
	% of affected people surveyed report that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable, and participatory manner	94%	85%
	# of staff, volunteers, and leadership trained on CEA	49	60
	# of people reached with messages about the auxiliary role of the ERC and the humanitarian assistance it delivers	35,772	8,000

- **Community outreach**

The initial contact with the communities assisted through this operation followed the guidelines established by the Ecuadorian Red Cross. This approach incorporated lessons learned from previous interactions undertaken by the Provincial Branches with local leaders and community actors to identify priority needs, potential risks and specific contextual dynamics. Based on this analysis, entry strategies were defined according to the characteristics of each community to facilitate active collaboration and enable staff to conduct activities safely.

During the introductory process, the institution's auxiliary role, its Fundamental Principles and the objectives of the intervention were clearly presented. This contributed to promoting transparency, respect and community participation from the outset. These actions aimed to strengthen trust between the National Society and the communities, ensuring that its presence was understood, accepted and valued throughout the implementation of the operation.

- **Macro survey**

A macro perception survey was conducted in communities across the eight provinces targeted by the operation to assess how the population viewed the humanitarian assistance received. The survey reached 850 people, with a predominant participation of adults aged 40–59 years (30.6%) and young people aged 18–39 years (44.3%). Women represented the majority of respondents (71.7%). The results provide a comprehensive overview of how the population understood, experienced and evaluated the intervention.

Key perception findings include:

- 85.6% considered the items provided to be completely adequate.
- 98% stated that the information received on their correct use was clear.
- 89.3% expressed satisfaction with the actions implemented in their communities.
- 98% felt safe during the intervention and highlighted that Ecuadorian Red Cross personnel acted with respect and kindness.

Despite these positive results, the survey identified constraints that limited safe access to delivery points. The main issues were long distances, limited transportation options, deteriorated roads and existing health conditions that made it difficult for some people to reach distribution sites. Awareness of feedback channels also remained low, with only 42.9% of respondents indicating that they knew them. Nonetheless, 98% confirmed that their needs were consulted before the distributions and that their opinions were considered, underscoring the need to continue strengthening communication and accountability mechanisms.

- **Feedback Surveys**

The Ecuadorian Red Cross is implementing complementary actions to strengthen Community Engagement and Accountability across its humanitarian interventions. As part of the permanent feedback mechanism, which includes suggestion boxes and CEA surveys, 3,297 satisfaction surveys had been collected as of September from activities conducted by the Provincial Branches. These activities included the delivery of tool kits, kitchen kits, chlorine distribution, safe water sessions, health-prevention talks and psychosocial support. The results show a 95% overall approval rating, and 94% of respondents indicated that they had received useful information through reliable communication channels and the humanitarian assistance was delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable, and participatory manner. The system incorporates suggestion boxes in each Provincial Branch and QR codes adapted to the specific context of each community. This mechanism has been implemented in Montalvo, Bellavista Tabiázo, El Retiro, La Unión and Santa Rosa.

From a cross-cutting Community Engagement and Accountability approach, community meetings were carried out for each line of action in the intervention areas. These meetings ensured the integration of the population's voice throughout all stages of the response, which strengthened transparency, trust and collaboration between technical teams and communities. Through these spaces, planned activities were presented, perceptions were gathered and shared responsibility in the execution of humanitarian actions was promoted.

A total of 49 people were trained virtually on CEA approaches across 4 provinces, and 8 information booths were distributed to the Provincial Branches to facilitate access to information and collect feedback. These tools have proven highly useful for maintaining open communication flows. In parallel, messages on the auxiliary role and Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross remain active, reaching 23,342,769 views and generating 35,772 interactions on social media platforms such as Instagram and Facebook<sup>7</sup>. Two of the communication materials used for this dissemination are presented below.



- **Tailoring the strategy as needed**


In Balzar, in the province of Guayas, community monitoring identified a shift in priority needs after severe flooding caused crop losses. The population expressed that food was a more urgent requirement than tool kits. Thanks to the established relationship of trust, this need was communicated promptly, enabling the Provincial Branch of Guayas to coordinate an alliance with the private retail chain Tiendas Tía for the delivery of 22 food kits. This action illustrates the institution's capacity to adapt to changing contexts and highlights the value of community feedback in adjusting humanitarian responses in real time.

In the community of El Frutillo in Rocafuerte, some residents expressed feeling excluded after observing interventions in neighbouring sectors. In response, the Manabí Provincial Branch activated an internal alert and organised a community meeting to clarify the selection criteria and prevent misunderstandings or false expectations. As part of the Community Engagement and Accountability approach, two-way communication was reinforced through the institutional WhatsApp channel, which is accessible to all age groups. Through this channel, interactive multimedia materials on preventive health and other relevant topics are shared to keep the population informed and engaged.

<sup>7</sup>[https://cruzrojaecuadoriana.sharepoint.com/:b/s/GESTINDEPROYECTOS/EdI0b35k0SxDr33BLVA\\_8rsBSzh\\_Ha2DbI-FJLkhkH2mMw?e=Fp6iZw](https://cruzrojaecuadoriana.sharepoint.com/:b/s/GESTINDEPROYECTOS/EdI0b35k0SxDr33BLVA_8rsBSzh_Ha2DbI-FJLkhkH2mMw?e=Fp6iZw)



Application of the CEA approach in the field, Manabí Province, September 2025. Source: ERC.

	<b>Protection, gender and inclusion</b>	Female > 18: 6,384	Female < 18: 2,855
		Male > 18: 6,060	Male < 18: 2,710
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>Target</b>
	# of staff and volunteers trained on implementing PGI Minimum Standards	139	30
	# of people reached by protection, gender, and inclusion services	-	TBC
	# of referral pathways established or updated for the response	3	3
	# of people reached with RFL services	15,187	600

- **Protection, Gender and Inclusion**

As of 25 September 2025, the three Provincial Branches participating in this process (El Oro, Guayas and Manabí) have carried out the following actions:

- A. Identification and approaches with entities to establish safe referral routes.
- B. Development of provincial Guidelines for Safe Referral<sup>8</sup>.
- C. Internal socialization workshops of the Guidelines have been conducted with paid staff and volunteers to ensure the tool is appropriately used across governance and operational levels. Although these workshops were initially planned to be delivered virtually, a joint decision established that face-to-face sessions would ensure better comprehension. This approach also permitted reaching a greater number of people:
  - People reached in Guayas: 94
  - People reached in Manabí: 15
  - People reached in El Oro: 30
- D. In addition to what was established in the planning of this pillar, the Provincial Branches have begun integrating the Minimum Protection Standards of the Sphere Handbook into their emergency response actions. This includes the application of the DAPS Standards (Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety), which is reflected in the monthly reports submitted by each Branch.



Community meetings to identify mapping of local institutions safe referral, Guayas, June 2025. Source: ERC.

- **Restoring Family Links**

The disruption of family contact caused by electricity outages, interruptions in telephone services, displacements and evacuations prompted the Ecuadorian Red Cross to activate Restoring Family Links services. These included connectivity support (calls, internet access, phone charging), referrals to local actors, awareness activities and dissemination of the national RFL line. The services were implemented using resources pre-positioned in the Provincial Branches, with support from partners such as the ICRC. Connectivity was provided in El Oro, Santo Domingo and Chimborazo, while awareness activities were carried out in Chimborazo, El Oro, Guayas, Manabí, Santa Elena and Santo Domingo. Educational actions and information materials were used to strengthen community

<sup>8</sup>Available at: <https://cruzrojaecuatoriana.sharepoint.com/:f:/s/GESTINDEPROYECTOS/EuCj4o4gIhPuRR-pQXUfzEBNGESXBR7h6abErBg171f5g?e=WW8Dpa>

understanding of available services. The National Society also notified these actions to the Global Family Links Network to facilitate cooperation in specific tracing requests.

Since the beginning of the operation, connectivity services, awareness measures on maintaining family contact and referral pathways have been consistently activated, achieving 100% of the planned indicator. At the technical level, the National Society will continue providing the full range of RFL services across different contexts, ensuring continuity of assistance. These activities are financed through the Cooperation Agreement maintained with the ICRC.

Between September and October, a nationwide awareness campaign was launched using the country's mobile telephone operator. This initiative was strategically coordinated between the Ecuadorian Red Cross Communication Management and the RFL technical area, enabling the dissemination of key messages at national scale.

The National Society also maintains pre-positioned RFL kits for children and adolescents at national level, financed through other projects. These tools support awareness-raising actions and help ensure that preventive and educational messages reach the intended target groups.

RFL services are broken down as follows:

Period	Total	Physical delivery		Connectivity		Social Media Outreach		RFL Referred Cases	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
April	5,242	1,256	1,324	16	24	1,276	1,345	1	0
May – September	9,945	409	430	0	0	4,671	4,435	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,187</b>	<b>1,665</b>	<b>1,754</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5,947</b>	<b>5,780</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>



Sensitization for children and adolescents about self-care measures to avoid the breakdown of family ties, El Oro, September 2025. Source: ERC.



**Risk reduction, climate adaptation, and recovery**

Female > 18: 0

Female < 18: 0

Male > 18: 0

Male < 18: 0

**Objective:**

*Strengthen community preparedness and capacities to respond more effectively to future disasters, while simultaneously reinforcing the National Society's capacity throughout the operation to ensure an effective response and the continuity of interventions beyond the immediate emergency phase*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Current	Target
	# of communities with EVCA developed in collaboration with the National Society	n/a	14
# of communities with EVCA with disaster support teams established	n/a	14	
# of communities that received response gear and equipment	n/a	14	
# of people who attended training/awareness raising sessions on DRR	n/a	2,200	
# of CEWS established	n/a	14	

- **Risk and Disaster Reduction**

During the initial phase of the Appeal, and given the limitations in available resources, actions focused on coordination and the development of activities related to Risk Reduction and Resilience. These efforts contributed to preparing the operational and institutional groundwork for the next stages of implementation.

- **National Workshop on Livelihoods with an Entrepreneurial Focus**

This workshop aims to strengthen the capacities of focal points with experience in entrepreneurship by developing skills to design sustainable business models. The objective is to support volunteers in creating innovative proposals that promote dignified and sustainable livelihoods within their communities.

Participatory tools and methodologies will be applied, including market integration exercises and approaches incorporating Protection, Gender and Inclusion. The outputs of this workshop will serve as inputs for a guide to strengthen entrepreneurial capacities and promote equitable economic autonomy and local development.

- **Workshop on Marketing Strategies and Artificial Intelligence Applied to Business**

This workshop will complement the entrepreneurial training by strengthening the digital and technological skills of volunteers. It will focus on the use of artificial intelligence tools applied to marketing, with the purpose of improving the promotion, positioning and management of community-based ventures.

Through practical methodologies, participants will learn to apply innovative strategies that support business growth and long-term sustainability. The workshop will contribute to integrating technology as a key resource for productive transformation and competitiveness at local level.

- **National Workshop on Fundamental Principles, Auxiliary Role and Key Messages for Effective Humanitarian Diplomacy**

Recent crises in Ecuador have highlighted the importance of strengthening institutional representation and strategic communication. In this context, humanitarian diplomacy, carried out in coherence with the Auxiliary Role of the Ecuadorian Red Cross, represents a strategic tool for influencing decision-making, strengthening coordination and supporting comprehensive responses with a Protection, Gender and Inclusion approach.

The workshop aims to reinforce volunteers' understanding of the Movement's Fundamental Principles and improve their skills in institutional representation, strategic communication and humanitarian advocacy. Considering current financial constraints and the reduction of humanitarian assistance in several institutions, strengthening these capacities is essential to sustain a coherent, timely and coordinated humanitarian response.

- **Security Management Workshop**

Strengthening security management capacities is essential to safeguard the wellbeing of paid staff, volunteers and humanitarian personnel, while ensuring the continuity of operations. The Security Management Workshop will support participants in identifying threats and risks associated with disasters, violence and insecurity, and in establishing appropriate security measures to minimise exposure to risks.

By reinforcing operational safety, the National Society can maintain effective humanitarian interventions in complex and changing contexts. This contributes to the sustainability of operations and the protection of personnel during field activities.

- **First Aid Training**

First response capacity depends on updated knowledge in First Aid and Pre-hospital Care. Personnel of the Ecuadorian Red Cross require training aligned with current scientific and technical standards. Simulators are essential for this process, as several procedures cannot be practised without appropriate equipment and supplies.

To expand these capacities, four zonal workshops are proposed, facilitated by instructors trained through the Training of Trainers methodology. Subsequently, local updating workshops will reinforce these capacities within Provincial Branches, strengthening first response preparedness across the institution.

- **Humanitarian Innovation Workshop**

Emergencies in Ecuador, including floods, earthquakes and environmental pollution, are increasingly complex due to climate change, environmental degradation, health risks and social instability. The capacity to innovate and adapt quickly has become essential to maintain effective humanitarian responses.

The Humanitarian Innovation Workshop will strengthen adaptive capacities, promote the use of emerging technologies and foster community-based innovation. Training will include methodologies for flexible response design, digital tools for real-time decision-making and participatory approaches that involve communities in developing solutions. These actions strengthen local resilience, improve social cohesion and contribute to responses that are culturally relevant and sustainable.

This initiative aligns with the Ecuadorian Red Cross Social Innovation Strategy and with global humanitarian innovation trends promoted by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). It

positions the National Society as an actor that not only responds to current emergencies but also drives transformation in risk management and humanitarian action.

- **National Preparedness and Response Workshop (Risk Management)**


Ecuador faces multiple threats, including floods, landslides, earthquakes, volcanic activity and water shortages, which are aggravated by climate change, migration, social instability, inadequate land use, pandemics and technological risks. These factors increase the complexity of risk contexts and affect all population groups.

The National Preparedness and Response Workshop will analyse the existing preparedness structure with the objective of consolidating institutional and community capacities. The workshop will provide a technical space to identify critical gaps and develop proposals that strengthen national risk management, enabling the National Society to respond effectively to adverse events in the short, medium and long term.

	<b>Environmental sustainability</b>	Female > 18: 0	Female < 18: 0
		Male > 18: 0	Male < 18: 0
<b>Objective:</b> <i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared and able to respond to disasters.</i>			
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>Target</b>
	# of green activities developed to promote environmental sustainability	n/a	14

At this stage, and considering the availability of resources, no environmental sustainability activities have been implemented. Due to current funding constraints, the actions initially planned under this pillar may not be carried out.

## Enabling approaches

	<h3>Strengthening National Societies</h3>		
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Ensure that the National Society is capable of delivering an effective response, based on a clear mandate, community and authority acceptance, an adequate operational structure, financial resources, and robust systems for the safe and efficient management of volunteers and staff</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>Target</b>
	# of volunteers involved in the response operation who have been trained in security	782	400
	# of volunteers and staff who received MHPSS	168	200
	# of insured volunteers	782	600
	Lessons Learned Workshop conducted	0	1
	# of volunteers provided with equipment for protection, safety, and support appropriate to the emergency	0	200
<b>Integrity assessment:</b>			
<p>As additional support to the Provincial Branch of Esmeraldas after the earthquake, the Appeal enabled the implementation of the official integrity assessment process. This measure was essential to ensure the operational safety of personnel and volunteers. It also strengthened institutional and operational conditions for future emergency responses.</p>			
<b>Human Resources:</b>			
<p>The Appeal is supporting the recruitment and deployment of key personnel of the Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC). This reinforcement responds to needs identified in the territory. To date, 9 specialised professionals have been recruited. These include a Project Coordinator, field technicians, specialists in Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), Health technicians and local technical staff for the Appeal.</p>			
<p>This team provides technical and operational support in priority sectors. The province of Esmeraldas remains a focal area due to the impact of the multi-emergency on Health and WASH. The Appeal coordination is currently analysing how to optimise these human resources for the early recovery phase.</p>			
<b>Mobility and vehicles:</b>			
<p>The ERC National Headquarters covered all internal deployment costs for international personnel and national</p>			

humanitarian personnel and volunteers across provinces. In Esmeraldas and El Oro, private vehicles were rented to ensure the movement of teams. This service ended in July.

To address water shortages in Esmeraldas, a specialised contracting process secured tanker services for water distribution. This process was facilitated by the Regional Office of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in Panama.

Preventive maintenance was carried out on institutional vehicles in the 8 Provincial Branches participating in the intervention. Supplies, equipment and materials were transported using private freight services and the institutional truck. Preventive vehicle maintenance will continue during the remaining months of the operation.

### **Care and self-care (CAI):**

68 Care and Self-care activities have been implemented in all provinces of intervention. These actions reached 168 volunteers and staff involved in the response. They are complemented by regular defusing, debriefing and post-mission meetings to support mental health.

CAI activities use group methodologies adapted to emotional management and the prevention of mental health disorders among ERC personnel. These actions will continue until the end of the operation, recognising the importance of daily mental health care to strengthen protective factors and psychosocial wellbeing.

Innovative approaches are also being implemented. Among them is the use of digital tools, including virtual reality devices, to support emotional regulation and stress management.



CAI for volunteers at Esmeraldas Provincial Branch, Esmeraldas, May 2025. Source: ERC.

**Communication:**

A communication strategy was implemented to strengthen the visibility of the main emergencies addressed under the Appeal, including floods, earthquakes and environmental pollution. The approach focused on ensuring institutional presence at national and territorial levels and improving coordination with communication focal points, media outlets and digital platforms. As a result, the strategy achieved broad territorial and digital coverage through local radio, traditional media, social networks and mass messaging. These actions reached more than 27 million people, reinforcing institutional visibility, communication coherence and public confidence in the humanitarian response.

**Logistics and Supply Chain:**

The Ecuadorian Red Cross (CRE) applies standardized protocols and processes for the procurement of goods and services, ensuring optimal use of resources, compliance with timelines and quality standards. These actions are led by the Logistics and Purchasing Unit. During the months of operation, the Appeal supported the procurement of office materials, household items (kitchen kits, blankets and others), and the acquisition and shipment of tool kits, tarps, mosquito nets and jerrycans through the IFRC Logistics Hub in Panama, where more competitive prices could be obtained.

Transport services, storage, accommodation and the layout and printing of communication materials were also contracted. In the upcoming months, improvements and adaptations to CRE's strategic warehouses are planned to strengthen storage capacity and operational readiness.

**Telecommunications:**

New funding opportunities for the coming months will allow the Appeal to cover rental costs for two VHF repeater sites, which have been essential for ensuring the safe deployment of staff and volunteers in high-risk provinces. Additionally, the acquisition of 16 portable radios (two for each Provincial Branch participating in the Appeal) is planned to strengthen field communication during response operations.

The purchase of two HF radios is also foreseen to complete emergency communication kits. As a complement, the acquisition of a Cadex C7400 battery analyser is proposed. This equipment, valued at USD 4,750, significantly increases battery lifespan, which currently averages 36 months, thus offering operational and economic advantages for long-term sustainability.

**Security:**

Before each operational activity, all Provincial Branches conduct the safer access checklist and a security briefing. During these briefings, the team leader reviews the planned activities, assigns a security focal point, communicates identified risks, defines safe meeting points and registers deployed personnel. These procedures ensure a structured approach to safety and preparation.

The operational context of this emergency has been marked by high insecurity, civil unrest and mobility constraints, which have limited humanitarian access. Despite this, the Ecuadorian Red Cross has maintained its presence thanks to its neutrality, impartiality and strong community acceptance. Respect for the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement has been central to ensuring safe passage and continuity of humanitarian assistance. All actions are aligned with CRE's Security Policy, reinforcing a culture of self-care and safer access for personnel and volunteers.

## Monitoring and Evaluation:

A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation strategy has been developed to track financial execution, activity progress and higher-level outcomes. Reporting templates were designed for this purpose, and Provincial Branches have received virtual and in-person support to strengthen compliance and reporting capacity.

## Volunteering:

The Appeal has covered the institutional accident and life insurance for the 8,000 volunteers of the Ecuadorian Red Cross. To date, 782 unique volunteers have participated in 2,301 activities under the Appeal. The insurance policy provides protection during institutional duties. Volunteer capacities continue to be strengthened through training processes, the issuance of identification cards and the procurement of uniforms.



## Coordination

### Objective:

*Strengthen coordination among International Federation members and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), promoting technical and operational complementarity within the Movement, while enabling a collaborative and efficient approach with all relevant humanitarian actors*

### Key indicators:

#### Indicator

#### Current

#### Target

Membership coordination meetings organised and updates are provided to Membership partners (Yes/No)

Yes

Yes

Regular coordination meetings are held with all partners involved in the response. Communication flows are channelled through the Americas Regional Office of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in Panama, the Secretariat in Geneva and the Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) in Lima. The Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC) provides continuous updates on its humanitarian response and maintains active engagement with donors through formal coordination mechanisms.

The ERC works closely with the National Secretariat for Risk Management (SNGR), the national authority responsible for leading the humanitarian response. Coordination is also maintained with Provincial and Cantonal Decentralized Autonomous Governments (GADs) through their risk management units to ensure alignment at territorial level.

The ERC participates in the coordination spaces convened by the Emergency Operations Committee (COE), contributing to the Humanitarian Assistance, Health, Water and Livelihoods working groups. In the Livelihoods component, it collaborates with the Working Group on Cash Programmes (GTPTM) and the Working Group on Refugees and Migrants (GTRM). The ERC also engages in the technical group on Cash Transfer Programmes (CVA), ensuring coherence with national and inter-agency efforts.



## Secretarial Services

### Objective:

*Strengthen the operations management capacities of the IFRC to provide support to the National Society for the implementation of the actions programmed as part of the Emergency Appeal.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Current	Target
	Joint coordination tools and mechanisms are in use within the Membership's response (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes
	# of surge missions or deployments carried out	8	8
	# of people deployed as part of the WASH ERU/WASH Hub	5	6

### Personnel deployed to Ecuador

Profile	Duty Station
Operations Manager	Quito
Emergency Public Health Coordinator	Quito – Santo Domingo
Support to the Public Health Coordinator	
ERU M15 Team Leader	Esmeraldas
Chemistry Technician ERU M15	Esmeraldas
WASH Coordinator	Esmeraldas
Team Leader ERU M15	Esmeraldas
Laboratory Chemistry Technician	Esmeraldas
WASH officers – Wash Hub x 2	Esmeraldas
Security Coordinator	Esmeraldas
Senior Communications Officer	Esmeraldas

### Operational Coordination:

During the first three months of the operation, coordination with technical and administrative units of the IFRC was strengthened through the deployment of an Operations Manager in Quito. This presence improved communication with the Regional Office in Panama, the Secretariat in Geneva and the CCD in Lima. It also facilitated the anticipation of operational constraints and supported the timely implementation of key activities.

### Technical Collaboration and Remote Support:

Throughout the operation, the Secretariat provided continuous technical support in planning, operations, monitoring and reporting through the Andean Cluster. At the same time, the Regional Office of the IFRC facilitated engagement with potential donors by activating its strategic partnerships and resource mobilization channels.

### Health:

The Secretariat contributed to strengthening Health capacities through two main actions. A new data collection tool was developed to complement the EVIN for health assessments, and a pilot test was carried out in Santo Domingo with community and institutional participation. In addition, technical and strategic guidance was provided for the preparation of a DREF request in anticipation of the risk of yellow fever outbreaks.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):**

Support was provided for the deployment of an M15 water treatment plant in Esmeraldas, coordinated through the WASH Hub in Central America. This action included operational support from the Honduran Red Cross and technical guidance from the German Red Cross. Following a dedicated phase of training and documentation, the Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC) assumed full operation of the plant.

Proposals were also developed for the rehabilitation of community water systems in three rural communities. In parallel, the Secretariat supported the design of a national strategy to decentralize WASH capacities, strengthening the ability of Provincial Branches to respond rapidly to local emergencies.

**Safety:**

Institutional security management capacities were reinforced through the updating of the Minimum Security Requirements and the development of multi hazard contingency plans adapted to national conditions. Further support enabled Provincial Branches to replicate contingency planning methodologies and apply country focused risk assessment tools to improve decision making. Secretariat missions also contributed to strengthening route, accommodation and activity assessments, especially following the April earthquake.

**Communications:**

A communication mission was carried out in Quito and Esmeraldas to gather audiovisual material, testimonies and key messages highlighting the humanitarian response of the ERC. Part of this content has been disseminated through IFRC digital platforms and traditional media. The mission also documented key actions such as the operation of the M15 water plant, contributing to institutional visibility and strengthening the positioning of the response.

## Contact Information

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

### At the Ecuadorian Red Cross:

- Secretary General: Juan Carlos Vizcarra; email: [jvizcarra@cruzroja.org.ec](mailto:jvizcarra@cruzroja.org.ec)
- Operational Coordination: Jorge Arteaga, Manager of Essential Areas; email: [jarteaga@cruzroja.org.ec](mailto:jarteaga@cruzroja.org.ec)

### At the IFRC:

- Head of Country Cluster Delegation – Andean Countries: Stephen McAndrew; email: [stephen.mcandrew@ifrc.org](mailto:stephen.mcandrew@ifrc.org)
- Head of Disaster Climate and Crises: Mariana Kuttothara; email: [marianna.kuttothara@ifrc.org](mailto:marianna.kuttothara@ifrc.org)
- Operations, Evolving Crises and Disasters Manager: Maria Martha Tuna; email: [maria.tuna@ifrc.org](mailto:maria.tuna@ifrc.org)
- Communications Manager: Susana Arroyo; email: [susana.arroyo@ifrc.org](mailto:susana.arroyo@ifrc.org)
- Head of PMER and Quality Assurance: Pradiip Alvarez; email: [pradiip.alvarez@ifrc.org](mailto:pradiip.alvarez@ifrc.org)

### At IFRC Geneva Headquarters:

- Senior Officer, Operations Coordinator: Antoine Belair; email: [antoine.belair@ifrc.org](mailto:antoine.belair@ifrc.org)

### For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

- Head of Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation: Monica Portilla; email: [monica.portilla@ifrc.org](mailto:monica.portilla@ifrc.org)
- Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation in Emergencies Manager: Mei Lin Leon; email: [meilin.leon@ifrc.org](mailto:meilin.leon@ifrc.org)

### For In-Kind donations and Mobilisation table support:

- Regional Head, Global Supply Chain: Jose Fernando Giraldo; email: [fernando.giraldo@ifrc.org](mailto:fernando.giraldo@ifrc.org)
- Regional Logistics Manager: Stephany Murillo; email: [stephany.murillo@ifrc.org](mailto:stephany.murillo@ifrc.org)

### Reference documents



Click here to:

- [Previous Appeals and Updates](#)
- [Operational Strategy](#)

## How we work

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

# Operational Strategy

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2025/3-10	Operation	MDREC027
Budget Timeframe	2025-2026	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 25 Nov 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDREC027 - Ecuador - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 10 Mar 2025 to 31 Mar 2026; appeal launch date: 22 Mar 2025

## I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

<b>Total Funding Requirements</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>
<b>Donor Response* as per 25 Nov 2025</b>	<b>2,108,768</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>52.72%</b>

## II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Op Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	156,765	153,293	3,472
PO02 - Livelihoods	83,785	89,231	-5,446
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	138,036	149,351	-11,315
PO04 - Health	107,161	114,118	-6,957
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	281,982	221,031	60,951
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	4,938	5,259	-321
PO07 - Education	0	0	0
PO08 - Migration	0	0	0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	155,289	110,383	44,906
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	4,409	4,696	-287
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0
<b>Planned Operations Total</b>	<b>932,365</b>	<b>847,361</b>	<b>85,003</b>
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	0	0	0
EA02 - Secretariat Services	271,651	86,598	185,053
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	372,517	395,653	-23,136
<b>Enabling Approaches Total</b>	<b>644,168</b>	<b>482,250</b>	<b>161,917</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,576,533</b>	<b>1,329,612</b>	<b>246,921</b>

## III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2025/10

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,108,768
Expenditure	-1,329,612
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>779,157</b>
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	779,157

## IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	1,000,000	Reimbursed :	0	<b>Outstanding :</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>
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# Operational Strategy

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2025/3-10	Operation	MDREC027
Budget Timeframe	2025-2026	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 25 Nov 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDREC027 - Ecuador - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 10 Mar 2025 to 31 Mar 2026; appeal launch date: 22 Mar 2025

## V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	202,368				202,368		
DREF Response Pillar				1,000,000	1,000,000		
Electrolux Food Foundation	90				90		
European Commission - DG ECHO	375,443				375,443		
German Red Cross	18,728				18,728		
Japanese Red Cross Society	27,001				27,001		
On Line donations	35				35		
Red Cross of Monaco	9,344				9,344		
Swedish Red Cross	116,830				116,830		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	58,634				58,634		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	300,295				300,295		
<b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>	<b>1,108,768</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>2,108,768</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>					<b>2,108,768</b>	<b>0</b>	