



Support in evacuation, Los Ríos, March 2026. Source: ERC.

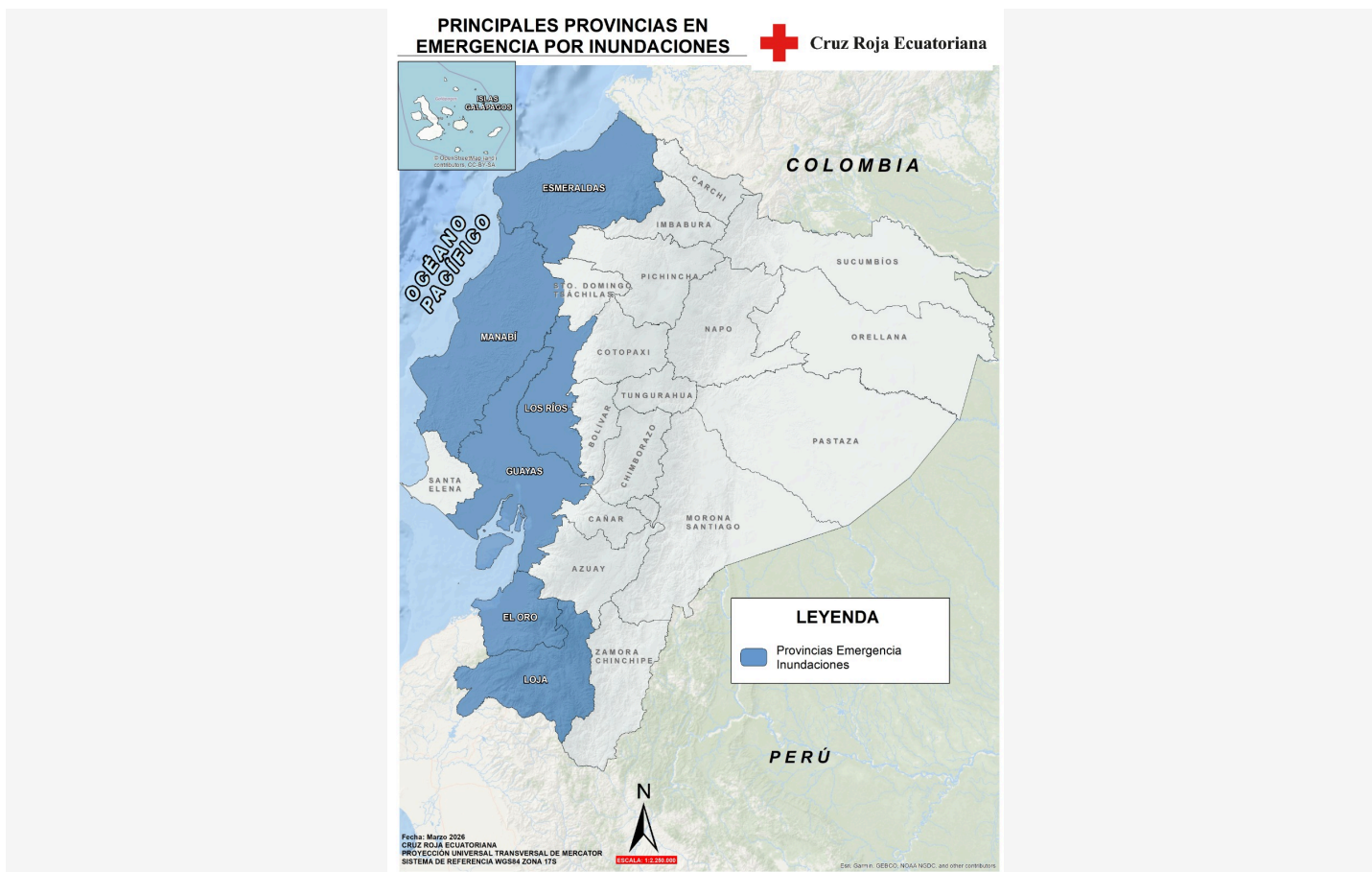
Appeal: <b>MDREC030</b>	Hazard: <b>Pluvial/Flash Flood</b>	Country: <b>Ecuador</b>	Type of DREF: <b>Response</b>
Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Event Onset: <b>Slow</b>	DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 489,287</b>	
Glide Number: <b>-</b>	People Affected: <b>68,259 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>16,600 people</b>	
Operation Start Date: <b>27-03-2026</b>	Operation Timeframe: <b>6 months</b>	Operation End Date: <b>30-09-2026</b>	DREF Published: <b>27-03-2026</b>

Targeted Regions: **El Oro, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Loja, Los Rios, Manabi**

# Description of the Event

## Date when the trigger was met

13-03-2026



Provinces affected according to exposure areas and relevant events. Source: ERC

## What happened, where and when?

According to information obtained from the SNGR's sitrep 56, from January 1, 2026 to the present, 1,957 adverse events due to rainfall have been recorded, affecting 24 provinces, 191 cantons and 634 parishes. The most recurrent events correspond to: floods (38.32%), landslides (37.00%), intense rains (9.15%), water erosion (4.14%), subsidence (3.47%), alluvium (2.96%), gales (2.10%) and falls (collapses) (1.43%) among the main ones.

Although most of the events are related to landslides, it should be mentioned that most of them are registered on road axes, which are enabled by the local GADs immediately. Meanwhile, the impact of floods and heavy rains on the population and their homes is mainly registered in the provinces of Guayas (39.01%), Los Ríos (15.95%), Esmeraldas (11.73%), El Oro (10.97%), Manabí (7.22%), Loja (6.61%) and Santa Elena (6.24%), percentages calculated in relation to the total number of events registered at the national level.

In view of this situation, on March 12, 2026, through Resolution No. SNGR- 48-2026, the National Secretariat of Risk Management resolved: MODIFY the Regional Emergency Declaration issued on February 27, 2026, to a National Emergency Declaration for a period of sixty (60) days, due to the generalized impact on the population, housing and critical infrastructure.

Considering this resolution, on the same day, by Executive Decree No. 325 signed by the Presidency of the Republic, it is resolved to declare as a national priority the articulated and immediate execution of preparedness, response and recovery actions in the face of the impact caused by the rainy season throughout the country.

During this period, a total of 22 local Emergency Declarations have been registered. For attention and coordination of response actions, the following are active: 1 National COE, 18 provincial COE, 87 cantonal COEs and 25 parish COEs.



According to the weather forecast issued by INAMHI on March 15, it is indicated that, in the following days, partly cloudy skies are expected in the coastal region in the coastal area and very cloudy inland; in the Inter-Andean region, sunny to partly sunny skies are expected; in the Amazon there will be very cloudy skies with scattered rains in the southern provinces; while in the Insular region partly cloudy skies will predominate.

At the national level, at the moment 23 water bodies (rivers) are reported overflowing, of which 17 are in the province of Los Ríos and 6 in Guayas. Likewise, 34 bodies of water have a tendency to increase their level, distributed as follows: 8 in Los Ríos, 8 in Guayas, 7 in Esmeraldas, 6 in El Oro, 2 in Azuay, 2 in Chimborazo and 1 in Morona Santiago, a situation that maintains permanent monitoring.

In order to evaluate the level of territorial vulnerability to possible floods, a spatial analysis was carried out focused on the identification of areas at risk of being affected, taking as a reference the bodies of water reported with floods by the National Secretariat for Risk Management between January 1 and March 17, 2026. This analysis is not limited to locating only rivers with a history of incidents, but incorporates an approach that delimits their area of influence through geoprocessing of "buffers" and links it directly to sensitive elements of the territory, such as homes, educational institutions and health care centers. Instead of registering the impacted areas, it evaluates what possible effects are within a radius of 1 kilometer from the margin of the overflowing rivers, representing a probable scenario that allows estimating the exposure of the infrastructure and the community, for decision-making and response actions.

As a result of the analysis, indicators and statistics were obtained that allow both the population and the infrastructure potentially vulnerable to floods to be dimensioned. It is important to note that this study does not determine specific impacts that have occurred, but rather offers a preventive estimate of exposure, becoming a tool for the identification of critical areas and areas of greater risk. The information generated is essential to guide planning and optimize the allocation of resources in the face of adverse hydrometeorological events.

Although the official information reflects a generalized impact at the national level that amounts to 68,259 people affected, 5,434 affected, 18,279 homes affected and 112 destroyed, the institutional reports of the complementary rapid analysis both in the field and with secondary data (aerial photos) and with a projection in a radius of up to 1 km of the main overflowing water bodies, it has been possible to identify that at least 252,517 people have been impacted in territories with a higher level of exposure, which are concentrated in Esmeraldas, Los Ríos and Guayas, as detailed below:

Esmeraldas province, Muisne canton, where overflows are reported that would impact 15,891 people and 4,966 potentially affected homes.

Province of Los Ríos, impacts associated with the overflow of the La Virgen, Babahoyo and San Pablo rivers, in particular, the canton and parish of Babahoyo, with an approximate population of 101,692 people and 29,055 homes potentially affected.

Province of Guayas, based on geospatial analysis, identifies a high concentration of affectations in the cantons of Bucay, Daule, Salitre, Naranjito, Palestina and Alfredo Baquerizo Moreno, linked to the behavior of the Chimbo, Daule Pula, Los Amarillos and Vinces rivers. In these territories, it is estimated that 134,934 people and 42,167 potentially homes within the same exposure radius will be affected.

These findings reinforce the need to complement official information with prospective analyses that allow prioritizing critical areas and more effectively targeting the humanitarian response in a context where floods continue to evolve during the winter season.

#### Vector-borne diseases

In Ecuador, vector-borne diseases such as dengue, zika, chikungunya, malaria, leishmaniasis, and Chagas disease are closely related to the presence of mosquitoes such as *Aedes aegypti*, *Aedes albopictus*, *Anopheles*, sandflies, and triatomines, whose proliferation is favored by environmental, ecological, and socioeconomic conditions.

During the winter season, the accumulation of water and high levels of humidity create environments conducive to the reproduction of these vectors. This situation significantly increases the risk of disease transmission, mainly affecting populations in vulnerable contexts, where sanitation conditions, access to safe water and waste management are limited.

According to the Epidemiological Gazette of the Ministry of Public Health, Ecuador closed the year 2025 with 37,840 cases of dengue and, as of Epidemiological Week 10 of 2026, 4,565 cases have been confirmed, which shows the persistence of transmission at the beginning of the year and the need to reinforce early prevention and control actions. especially during the rainy season. The simultaneous circulation of multiple serotypes (DENV-1, DENV-2 and DENV-3) increases the risk of severe forms, reflected in an 18% increase in severe dengue by 2025.

In this context, it is a priority to strengthen vector control and health promotion interventions in communities, which is why the Ministry of Public Health (MSP) has issued guidelines aimed at preparedness and prevention in the territory with emphasis on vulnerable groups such as children under five years of age, the elderly, people with chronic diseases, people with disabilities and rural or peri-urban populations with limited access to health services.

#### Security situation

It is important to mention that the declaration of national emergency (SNGR-48-2026) for the winter season takes place in a highly



complex security context in key provinces of intervention such as Los Ríos, Guayas, El Oro and Manabí, which simultaneously concentrate high levels of flood damage and the highest rates of violence in the country. According to statistics from the Ministry of the Interior, between January 1 and 31, 2026, 747 intentional homicides were registered nationwide, of which 96.65% correspond to common crime, evidencing an environment dominated by criminal dynamics. The highest rates per 100,000 inhabitants are located in El Oro (12.17), Los Ríos (10.57), Guayas (7.54) and Manabí (6.03), reflecting a critical level of insecurity and violence in priority territories for humanitarian response.

The active presence of organized crime groups, territorial control, and the occurrence of crimes such as extortion, robbery, and armed violence generate a highly volatile operating environment, with high risks for humanitarian personnel and critical access limitations, particularly in areas such as Duran in Guayas, Babahoyo in Los Ríos, Machala in El Oro, Manta in Manabí, and Esmeraldas in Esmeraldas. This convergence between climate emergency and structural violence reduces community acceptance, restricts the collection of information, and conditions the implementation of interventions on the ground.

In response to this context, the National Government has implemented exceptional measures such as the curfew through Executive Decree 329 in provinces such as Guayas, Los Ríos and El Oro and Santo Domingo, with the aim of limiting the actions of criminal groups. Although these provisions provide exceptions for humanitarian actors, their implementation has a direct impact on operational planning, requiring strict access management, coordination with authorities and adaptation of intervention schedules. In this framework, the operation of the DREF requires a reinforced approach to operational security, prioritizing context analysis, risk management and the adoption of mitigation measures to ensure the continuity of humanitarian assistance in complex and highly insecure environments. These findings show an evolution of the emergency characterized by the expansion of the affectation to new areas and an increase in the exposure of the population, which corresponds to a new peak of affectation within the winter season. This dynamic has generated gaps in the coverage of the existing response, particularly in communities that have not been previously served, which reinforces the need to complement the ongoing response through this DREF.

Although floods in Ecuador have a seasonal behavior associated with the winter season, the current event shows characteristics that exceed the usual patterns. In particular, the issuance of Executive Decree No. 325, which transfers key responsibilities to the Decentralized Autonomous Governments (GAD), has highlighted significant gaps in technical, operational, and logistical capacities at the local level, limiting the capacity for timely response in the most affected territories.

This situation has generated an overload in local response systems, reflected in multiple declarations of emergency and the need for intervention at the national level. In this context, although the event occurs within a recurring season, the severity of the impact, the geographical extension of the affectations, and the limitations in the institutional response capacity configure a situation that exceeds the average behavior of previous years, justifying the activation of DREF financing to address critical humanitarian gaps that are not covered. In addition, due to the current state of implementation of the EA and its focus on previously defined areas and recovery-oriented activities, it is not feasible to absorb these new areas of intervention within its operational scope. The incorporation of these territories would imply a substantial reconfiguration of the operation in progress, which is not compatible with its current state or its approved planning. In this sense, the DREF is proposed as a complementary mechanism to respond in a timely manner to new effects that have arisen outside the scope of the EA.



Provision of humanitarian assistance, Balao, Guayas, March 2026. Source: ERC.



Coordinated humanitarian assistance, Guayas, March 2026. Source: ERC.



Data collection, Esmeraldas, March 2026. Source: ERC.



Street cleaning and mud removal, Loja, February 2026. Source: ERC

## Scope and Scale

The impact of the winter season in Ecuador has been significant, with a total of 68,259 people affected between January 1 and March 19, 2026, of which 5,434 are in a condition of victims after registering severe losses in their homes and livelihoods. These effects are derived from 1,957 adverse events associated mainly with landslides, floods and heavy rains, which have also caused 27 injuries and 14 deaths. The effects not only compromise the physical safety of people, but also deteriorate their living conditions, forcing in many cases temporary displacement to authorized accommodation.

In terms of infrastructure, the magnitude of the event has caused damage to 18,279 homes, including 112 completely destroyed, as well as damage to 45 kilometers of roads and damage to 37 bridges, of which 32 have completely collapsed. These conditions limit access to services, markets and humanitarian assistance, directly affecting the livelihoods of families, especially in rural and peri-urban areas where connectivity is essential for productive activities and access to basic services.

Access to basic services, particularly safe water, has been compromised due to damage to distribution systems and contamination of water sources. This has increased health risks in affected communities, including skin, respiratory, digestive and vector-borne diseases. In this context, dengue presents a sustained increase, with 4,565 confirmed cases until mid-March 2026 and a weekly growth of approximately 6%, which aggravates the public health situation during the emergency.

The most affected populations correspond to communities that live in areas near water bodies, flood areas and territories with structural limitations in access to safe water, sanitation and waste management. These conditions increase their exposure to risk, particularly in rural and peri-urban sectors, where response capacities are more limited. Likewise, groups such as children, the elderly, people with chronic diseases and people with disabilities face greater difficulties in coping with the impacts, both due to their health condition and barriers to access services and assistance.

In addition, the emergency has generated displacements to temporary accommodations, where families have had to leave their homes due to damage or imminent risk. This situation shows the loss of livelihoods and the interruption of community dynamics, increasing dependence on humanitarian assistance and exposure to overcrowded conditions and health risks.

Finally, the magnitude of the impact is aggravated by limitations in the recording and monitoring of information in the territory, which suggests that the reported figures could be underestimated. Insecurity conditions, lack of technological resources, and operational overload make it difficult to collect data in a timely manner, highlighting the need to strengthen evaluation and response mechanisms to more effectively serve affected populations.

In this context, the magnitude of the impacts, added to the limitations in the coverage of the existing response and the evolution of the emergency into new areas, has generated significant gaps in the attention to basic needs. These conditions reinforce the need for complementary interventions to serve uncovered populations and respond in a timely manner to the impacts derived from the winter season.

Source Name	Source Link
1. Resolution No. SNGR-048-2026, 12 March 2026. National Secretariat for Risk Management (SNGR). Emergency resolutions issued by local governments through Emergency Operations Committees (COEs).	<a href="https://www.gestionderiesgos.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/resl_sngr-028-2026_cambio_de_alertas_2026-v.f.pdf">https://www.gestionderiesgos.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/resl_sngr-028-2026_cambio_de_alertas_2026-v.f.pdf</a>
2. Situation Report No. 052 – Rainfall, 1 January to 15 March 2026. National Secretariat for Risk Management (SNGR).	<a href="https://www.gestionderiesgos.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2026/03/SitRep-No-52-Lluvias-01012026-al-1503026-12h00.pdf">https://www.gestionderiesgos.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2026/03/SitRep-No-52-Lluvias-01012026-al-1503026-12h00.pdf</a>
3. Epidemiological Bulletin on Vector-Borne Diseases – Dengue. Ministry of Public Health of Ecuador.	<a href="https://www.salud.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2026/03/ETV_Gaceta_10.pdf">https://www.salud.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2026/03/ETV_Gaceta_10.pdf</a>

## Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	No



Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-

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

-

**Lessons learned:**

During the last few years, Ecuador has faced recurrent events associated with the winter season, mainly floods and landslides, in several of the provinces currently affected. In this context, the Ecuadorian Red Cross has continuously responded to these events through various emergency operations, including the deployment of humanitarian actions and the mobilization of national and international resources.

In particular, the National Society has implemented relevant operations such as MDR018 and the DREFs MDREC023, MDREC026 and the MDREC027 call, covering provinces such as El Oro, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Loja, Los Ríos and Manabí, among others. These operations have made it possible to provide assistance in sectors such as health, water, sanitation and hygiene, livelihoods and shelter, depending on the needs identified in each event in previous years.

The Emergency Appeal (MDREC027) is currently being implemented in the same provinces, with a focus on recovery actions and with a budget already committed. Although the operation is still ongoing, key lessons have been identified, such as the importance of prioritizing hard-to-reach communities, strengthening coordination with local actors, adapting intervention modalities to contexts of access and security, and strengthening community participation mechanisms to improve the targeting and acceptance of assistance. These learnings have been incorporated into the design of this DREF operation.

Although the Emergency Appeal (MDREC027) covers the same provinces, its activities are currently focused on recovery actions, and the available budget is committed to its implementation. In this context, this DREF is proposed as a complementary mechanism, aimed at addressing new affected areas and populations not covered by the ongoing operation.

In all these cases, the Ecuadorian Red Cross has activated its auxiliary role, responding directly to emergencies and, when necessary, requesting funding through the DREF mechanism to complement its capacity to respond to large-scale events.

Therefore, this DREF does not constitute a repetition of previous interventions, but a complementary and focused response in new affected areas and populations that have not been previously served.

With the experience acquired in operations financed by the DREF fund for similar emergencies (MDREC023 floods 2022, MDREC021 response to floods and earthquakes in March 2023, and MDREC026 floods associated with the El Niño 2024 phenomenon), community work mechanisms have been strengthened in:

- Distribution of the Response to Avoid Duplication: To avoid duplication of actions between organizations, the response has been sectorized in different areas of each canton, improving the organization and coordination of all actors. The COE assigns specific workspaces to each intervention team, based on the information obtained through the Initial Needs Assessment (EVIN).
- Cash Transfer Programs: The implementation of these programs has optimized logistical resources, personnel requirements, and the time needed for analysis, preparation, and distribution. The application of the Emergency Procedure for humanitarian assistance has facilitated the generation of bank codes, improving the timing of the response.
- Community participation and accountability: Community participation in the response, with a focus on the nexus between response and development, has enabled people to be involved in decision-making and problem-solving that affect their environment.
- Periodic Security Analysis: Regular security analysis at national and local levels has facilitated decision-making by local authorities and technical teams, improving the effectiveness of response operations.

These lessons learned have been incorporated into the design of this operation, particularly in the territorial targeting based on unfilled gaps, the articulation with actors of the national response system to avoid duplication, and the strengthening of community mechanisms for surveillance, participation and risk communication. Likewise, previous experience has made it possible to adjust the response to contexts of recurrent impact, incorporating a more precise focus on the identification of new impacted areas and the optimization of the use of available resources.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	<b>Yes</b>
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What was the risk level for Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis?:

The Ecuadorian Red Cross has incorporated Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) considerations, including child protection, into previous operations. In the current context of floods, risks associated with the exposure of children and adolescents to temporary shelter conditions, interruption of basic services, possible situations of family separation and psychosocial effects derived from the impact of the emergency are identified.

In this sense, a medium risk level is considered, which will be mitigated through the transversal integration of the PGI approach in the operation, including community awareness actions, psychosocial support, identification and referral of cases, as well as the application of the minimum PGI standards in the implementation of DREF activities.

## Current National Society Actions

### Start date of National Society actions

28-01-2026

<b>Shelter, Housing And Settlements</b>	<p>The CRE, at the local level, is providing support in the habilitation of 3 temporary accommodations in 2 provinces of the country: Los Ríos (2) and Guayas (1). Its work includes information gathering, psychological first aid and psychosocial support services, basic first aid, community awareness, chlorine provision and analysis of the sanitation and water situation, in coordination with the SNDGR. Additionally, through the "Active Shelters by Rainy Season" dashboard, monitor incidents and needs in the reception spaces: <a href="https://short-url.org/1IHUE">https://short-url.org/1IHUE</a></p> <p>Additionally, within the framework of the pre-positioning of the Preparedness and Response Plan (PPP), 100 mattresses, 466 mosquito nets, 220 kitchen kits and 815 tool kits have been distributed, reaching a total of 4,552 people (1,138 families).</p>
<b>Livelihoods And Basic Needs</b>	<p>Considering the installed capacities and the experience of the field teams, work guidelines have been provided to start:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Information collection and analysis of local markets.</li><li>• Needs assessment, identification of areas and profile of the affected population.</li><li>• Identification of financial providers in the area and the most appropriate mechanism, considering that some families may not have identification.</li><li>• Coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and local governments to gather information and determine levels of impact, especially in the agricultural and livestock sector. If necessary, participation will be made in the Technical Working Groups MTT-4 (Temporary accommodation and humanitarian assistance) and MTT-6 (Livelihoods and productivity).</li></ul>
<b>Multi Purpose Cash</b>	<p>The CVA (Cash and Voucher Assistance) team remains active in the affected provinces, who carry out updates of market costs, as well as country security contexts, in order to have quick information in case the implementation of cash distributions is required.</p>
<b>Health</b>	<p>In the affected provinces, the provincial health coordinators actively participate in the Technical Working Group 2 (MTT2), with the permanent accompaniment of the national technical team for the planning, coordination and implementation of actions in the territory.</p> <p>So far, the following actions have been developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Health promotion and prevention of vector, diarrheal and dermal diseases have been implemented in temporary shelters in El Oro, Los Ríos, Guayas and Manabí.</li><li>• Implementation of Community Epidemiological Surveillance in the provinces of Los</li></ul>



	<p>Ríos, El Oro, Guayas and Manabí, aimed at strengthening the early detection of health alerts in the affected population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 384 health care services have been provided, including 50 medical care, 7 pre-hospital care (PHC), 26 rescue care and 301 mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) care.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b></p>	<p>Within the framework of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) response, the National Society, in its auxiliary role of the State; the National Risk Management System continues to provide technical and operational support to strengthen emergency preparedness and response actions. Through the National WASH Training and Response Center.</p> <p>As part of the response, supplies and equipment are being distributed to improve safe water and sanitation conditions, including jerry cans for water storage, water filters, and supplies for chlorine production. These actions correspond to the direct response of the National Society, based on its capacities and pre-positioning of resources, and are not part of the Emergency Appeal (MDREC027)</p> <p>In addition, sodium hypochlorite has been delivered to 368 affected people, with the purpose of strengthening practices for disinfection of drinking water and surfaces in homes and community spaces, contributing to the prevention of water-related diseases and the reduction of health risks in emergency contexts.</p> <p>Specifically in the Babahoyo canton, province of Los Ríos, the quality of the water distributed by tankers, which supply the affected urban population, has been verified. In addition, chlorine has been delivered for water disinfection at the family level, in order to contribute to access to safe water for human consumption and reduce health risks associated with the emergency.</p> <p>These actions are aimed at guaranteeing access to safe water and promoting proper hygiene practices, contributing to the protection of the health and well-being of the people affected.</p>
<p><b>Protection, Gender And Inclusion</b></p>	<p>The National Society has strengthened the capacities of volunteering at the national level through the implementation of a training scheme, the provision of RCF kits for fixed and mobile points, in addition to the case management system on the FLANSWER platform. This has made it possible to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activate fixed and mobile RCF service points. In El Oro, Manabí, Guayas they were activated to respond to requests and carry out awareness actions, connectivity while in other provinces they work with preventive messages.</li> <li>• Provide a range of RCF services (search requests, family news, connectivity service, document transmission and care for people in vulnerable situations) according to needs.</li> <li>• Disseminate key messages to maintain family contact throughout the country, considering that it is a line that not only concentrates search or connection processes within a single province, but also works with digital media for communications with people abroad.</li> <li>• Development of community activities aimed at children and adolescents through playful processes sharing key messages.</li> <li>•</li> </ul> <p>On the other hand, PGI the Ecuadorian Red Cross has strengthened the territorial network on training in Gender-Based Violence and human rights approaches, with specific tools and material for community awareness of this problem. It also has the provision of PGI playful kits and the national PGI policy.</p>
<p><b>Community Engagement And Accountability</b></p>	<p>To guarantee transparency and strengthen accountability to the community, actions have been implemented to facilitate access to clear and timely information for the assisted population. Among these, institutional digital channels such as website, Facebook and WhatsApp have been set up, which allow relevant information to be disseminated on the activities, services and actions carried out in the provinces of Manabí, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Los Ríos, El Oro and Loja. Likewise, in the territory, spaces for listening and feedback with affected communities are promoted to identify concerns, perceptions and needs linked to the response.</p>



	<p>Similarly, in recent months, various activities have been carried out aimed at strengthening community intervention processes and participation strategies in emergency contexts. These actions promote the strengthening of community leadership with an intergenerational, inclusive and gender equity approach, as well as the development of community organization and the autonomy of communities</p> <p>These initiatives have made it possible to develop interpersonal skills, particularly in conflict resolution, harmonious coexistence, and community leadership in emergency situations. This approach contributes to generating processes of co-responsibility, strengthening the participation of the population and favoring a more effective and sustainable management of the humanitarian response, mitigating possible collateral social risks.</p>
<p><b>Coordination</b></p>	<p>The authorities of the Ecuadorian Red Cross (CRE) participate in the coordination spaces of the SNDGR through the Emergency Operations Committees (COE) at all levels (national, provincial and cantonal), as well as in specific inter-institutional meetings to assess events and immediate response needs. CRE is part of the Technical Working Groups and Working Groups at the national, provincial and cantonal levels, especially in the health, water, humanitarian assistance, emergency accommodation, productivity and rescue sectors, in collaboration with public and private entities. He also participates in meetings with the Country Humanitarian Team and technical-scientific institutions such as INAMHI.</p> <p>Since the declaration of regional and national alerts and emergencies, the National Headquarters has maintained direct contact with the Provincial Presidencies and technical teams led by the Risk Management program, with the support of community health, to identify capacities and gaps, and organize the necessary personnel for the response.</p>
<p><b>National Society Readiness</b></p>	<p>For the preparation, response and recovery from the impacts of the rainy season, the following guidelines and actions have been established by the National Headquarters of the Ecuadorian Red Cross:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work Guidelines: Establishment of guidelines for preparedness, response and recovery.</li> <li>• Monitoring and Analysis: Continuous monitoring of technical-scientific information, construction of risk scenarios, maps of affectations and intervention areas with photogrammetric survey equipment.</li> <li>• Inventories and Stocks: Update of inventories and stocks in CRE's strategic warehouses.</li> <li>• Refreshment of capabilities: The basic knowledge of PAB and EVIN has been updated in order to maintain equipment ready for deployment.</li> <li>• Coordination and alerting emergency funders with projects available in the SN at the moment.</li> </ul> <p>In view of the dengue situation in Ecuador, the following have been carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Monitoring of the national epidemiological situation to follow up on territories with active transmission.</li> <li>· Preparation of the territorial network to support community actions for prevention, community epidemiological surveillance and risk communication.</li> </ul> <p>Through the National WASH Training and Response Center, specialized teams are active ready for deployment, made up of technical personnel in water purification, sanitation, promotion of hygiene practices, community awareness and production of sodium hypochlorite.</p> <p>The application of cross-cutting themes such as the Auxiliary Role of the National Society, the Fundamental Principles, making known the meaning and function of the Emblem, as well as exercising Humanitarian Diplomacy; essential topics for the approach to new communities where the interventions will be carried out.</p>
<p><b>Assessment</b></p>	<p>Fulfilling its auxiliary role of the public authorities, CRE supports the National Decentralized Risk Management System in the collection of information with the EVIN tool, identifying effects and needs to cover gaps in emergency care. At the provincial level, multidisciplinary teams coordinate with community leaders and technicians from</p>



the SNGR and GAD to prioritize evaluations, avoid duplication of resources and digitize censuses on the EVIN platform.

In this process, the Ecuadorian Red Cross deploys interdisciplinary teams to collect information through the EVIN tool, incorporating a Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) approach in a transversal way. These teams are made up of personnel with capacities in operational safety, pre-hospital care, health, psychosocial support (MHPSS), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and community participation (CEA), who have continuous refreshment on PGI issues prior to each deployment.

The collection of information is carried out in a comprehensive manner, not only from the observation of damages and needs, but also incorporating protection criteria that allow the identification of differentiated risks, including gender-based violence, domestic violence and risks to children.

The Ecuadorian Red Cross, in support of the SNGR and the GAD, carried out the survey of 2,062 family files through EVIN, covering a total of 5,360 people, with the deployment of 40 teams in the territory.

In addition, in sectors such as cash transfers (CVA) and WASH, specific evaluations are developed that integrate PGI considerations for the definition of assistance mechanisms, such as water distribution systems or cash delivery modalities, ensuring that interventions contribute to reducing protection risks and ensuring safe, equitable and dignified access for the affected population.

It should be noted that there is a gap between the information registered in the EVIN platform and the data reported in the SITREP of the National Secretariat for Risk Management (SNGR). This is due to limitations in the territory, such as the lack of technological equipment and security problems that prevent its use. In addition, some events have not yet been entered into EVIN due to excess tokens and lack of staff for registration.

Given that security concerns persist in some areas of the country, the Ecuadorian Red Cross (CRE) continues to work with a structure that includes a security officer in the field, in charge of socializing recommendations for safe behaviors for activated personnel. Despite the good acceptance of the National Society in the communities, the violence in the country has generated mistrust, preventing people from sharing personal data for fear of extortion, kidnapping and organized crime.

#### Resource Mobilization

As part of the National Preparedness and Response Plan, the SN has activated module 3, for the coordination of the Movement, in order to manage support for the operation in the territory as a complement to the National Decentralized Risk Management System, both for humanitarian assistance in kind, cash or services, as well as coverage of operational costs. Institutionally, this activation allows for the generation of action plans such as this one to be able to request external financing.

#### Activation Of Contingency Plans

CRE has a Movement Plan against heavy rains, updated to 2025, composed of 5 modules that include national capacities and lines of support for each Movement partner according to their capacity and areas of intervention, as well as a National Preparedness and Response Plan. In addition, the provinces of Esmeraldas, Manabí, Guayas, Los Ríos, El Oro and Loja have activated their own provincial response plans to the effects of the rains.

#### Other

National Society Emergency Operations Center:

As part of the activation of the National Preparedness and Response Plan, as well as the Provincial Plans, CRE activated coordination and operations committees in all the affected Provincial Boards and at the National Headquarters to facilitate coordination between all levels, carry out permanent analysis of the situation, the evaluations carried out in the field and the gaps to be filled.

The crisis rooms of the eight most affected provinces and the National Headquarters remain permanently active, in order to provide information in time to and from the field, guaranteeing the safety of the team and the facilities for decision-making.



# IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<p><b>Secretariat</b></p>	<p>The IFRC's Andean Delegation Cluster (RCD), based in Lima, provides support to Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru through close coordination with the respective National Societies. In Ecuador, the IFRC maintains an active presence of technical and operational support, accompanying the Ecuadorian Red Cross in the coordination, planning and monitoring of the emergency response.</p> <p>Within this framework, technical assistance is provided in the formulation of the DREF, the definition of the operational strategy, the monitoring of the operation and the articulation with the different levels of the IFRC. Likewise, alignment with institutional procedures is ensured, as well as support in information management, operational coordination and reporting processes.</p> <p>In addition, the IFRC is accompanying the complementarity analysis between this DREF application and the MDREC027 Emergency Appeal, in order to ensure that the intervention focuses on areas not covered by the ongoing operation and responds to emerging humanitarian gaps in recently affected communities.</p>
<p><b>Participating National Societies</b></p>	<p>Permanent communication is maintained with several partner National Societies present in the country, including the German, Norwegian, Spanish and Italian Red Cross. These National Societies have expressed their willingness to provide technical and financial support to the Ecuadorian Red Cross, depending on the needs identified and the evolution of the emergency.</p> <p>In this framework, continuous coordination is promoted to ensure the complementarity of actions, avoid duplication and strengthen the humanitarian response, both in the planning phase and in the implementation and monitoring of the operation.</p>

# ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is a key partner in emergency response within the framework of the Ecuadorian Red Cross National Preparedness and Response Plan, should the coordination mechanism of the Red Cross Movement be activated. In this context, permanent communication is maintained with the ICRC technical team for the exchange of information and advice, within the framework of the 2026 Cooperation Agreement. This agreement aims to strengthen the institution and improve care in emergencies and crises, as well as to consolidate the operational partnership. In addition, it seeks to promote protection actions, guarantee respect for health care, facilitate safer access and promote the application of international humanitarian law.

# Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<p><b>Government has requested international assistance</b></p>	<p>No</p>
<p><b>National authorities</b></p>	<p>To attend to the population affected by the different emergencies, in coordination with Decentralized Autonomous Governments, 10 emergency shelters have been installed in 5 affected provinces (El Oro, Los Ríos, Guayas, Manabí and Azuay), guaranteeing basic services, bathrooms, bedrooms, dining room and kitchens, health care point, food, among others.</p>



As an intervention strategy, 10 declarations of local emergencies have been made during this period. For attention and coordination of response actions, the following are active: 1 National COE, 17 provincial COE, 82 cantonal COEs and 20 parish COEs, through which emergency vouchers, food kits, personal hygiene, sleeping items, crockery, kitchenware, among others, have been delivered to families affected by the floods. The response is carried out from sectors assigned to the organizations, a process carried out from the MTT4 table (accommodation and humanitarian assistance). The distribution of kits and supplies and care for families are based on the EVIN (Initial Needs Assessment) survey managed from the central platform.

The National Secretariat for Risk Management has deployed a massive humanitarian response at the national level, reaching the delivery of a total of 27,228 assistance goods, which have benefited 45,996 people and 17,274 families in 22 provinces of the country. Among the supplies delivered are 4,111 food kits (KCA) and 14,357 hygiene and first response kits (KPRH), complemented by the distribution of 3,749 personal hygiene kits and 2,347 cleaning kits. At the territorial level, the province of Guayas registers the highest coverage with 12,734 people benefited, followed by Los Ríos and Manabí, evidencing a concentration of aid in the coastal region, where the logistics of assistance have also included the supply of beds, mattresses, water purifiers and sleeping kits to mitigate the impact of emergencies on vulnerable families.

Despite this response, coverage gaps persist in rural, peri-urban, and hard-to-reach communities, especially in sectors such as health, WASH, shelter, and livelihoods.

In this context, the interventions envisaged in this DREF have been designed to complement the efforts of the authorities, prioritizing communities and households that have not been served or have partial assistance coverage. The targeting is based on the results of the EVIN evaluations and coordination with actors in the national system, in order to avoid duplication and ensure a more efficient and equitable response.

#### UN or other actors

The Country Humanitarian Team, which brings together non-governmental and United Nations organizations present in the national territory, is active, monitoring the situation and preparing support plans.

Due to the rainy season, the WFP activated its Early Action Protocol for extreme rainfall in Durán. Guayas.

#### Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

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

This emergency coordination system ensures that the information and assistance provided is not duplicated. In addition, it is the means for analysis and decision-making. The Emergency Operations Committee (COE) Manual describes the structure that the SNDGR has for the coordination of attention and response in case of emergencies and disasters. It is important to mention that Ecuador currently already has an Organic Law for Integrated Disaster Risk Management in which the Ecuadorian Red Cross is mentioned in 3 articles directly, so it facilitates the inclusion of actions according to auxiliary role in humanitarian interventions.

Coordination between the Ecuadorian Red Cross and the Ministry of Public Health (MSP) is carried out within the framework of the Framework Agreement for Interinstitutional Cooperation in force, which establishes collaboration mechanisms to strengthen public health actions, epidemiological surveillance and community mobilization in prioritized territories. Through this agreement, we have worked together to strengthen the capacities of communities, volunteers, and humanitarian personnel on issues related to the prevention of communicable diseases.

In this coordination framework, the Ecuadorian Red Cross and the IFRC are ensuring complementarity between the ongoing operation of the Emergency Appeal MDREC027 and this REFF request, prioritizing communities and sectors with unfilled gaps and avoiding geographic or programmatic overlap in the response.



# Needs (Gaps) Identified



## Shelter Housing And Settlements

According to preliminary information from rapid assessments carried out by inter-agency teams, an estimated 18,279 homes have been affected and at least 112 have been destroyed as a result of the rains and floods. These figures continue to increase due to the limitations of access to areas that remain flooded, which forces estimates to be made on homes still under water. Likewise, based on experiences of previous events, it is identified that the affected families report significant losses of goods within their homes, including beds, mattresses, bedding, household utensils and cleaning supplies, which compromises their basic living conditions.

Damage to housing generates inadequate conditions for rest, increasing exposure to health risks, especially in contexts of humidity, overcrowding and contact with contaminated surfaces. In this sense, the need to guarantee basic supplies for rest, such as mattresses, blankets and sheets, which allow families to recover minimum conditions of dignity and well-being, both in temporary accommodation and in the progressive return to their homes, is evident. This need is especially critical in provinces such as Los Ríos, Guayas, Manabí, El Oro, Loja and Esmeraldas, where floods have been more intense and prolonged.

Additionally, needs related to the cleaning, rehabilitation and recovery of housing spaces are identified. The affected homes require constant cleaning, mud removal, disinfection and debris management processes to restore safe conditions, which demands the provision of basic tool kits that allow families to carry out these actions autonomously. These interventions are essential not only for the recovery of homes, but also to prevent health risks associated with the accumulation of moisture, waste and pollutants.

Finally, although the National Decentralized Risk Management System maintains temporary accommodation and promotes the use of shelters, these solutions are of a transitory nature. In the short and medium term, affected families will have to return to their homes or relocate, facing the challenge of rehabilitating their spaces or rebuilding their livelihoods. In this context, the need to support these processes through the delivery of rest supplies and tools that facilitate the progressive recovery of adequate housing conditions, strengthening the resilience of households in the face of the emergency, is evident.



## Livelihoods And Basic Needs

According to information from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) and official reports of the emergency, more than 4,000 hectares of crops have been affected and at least 4,200 hectares destroyed, mainly of strategic products such as rice, corn, cocoa and short-cycle crops. Likewise, the loss of approximately 124,000 livestock animals is reported, which directly impacts the food security and income of rural families.

These effects are concentrated in territories highly dependent on agricultural and livestock activities, where households have limited savings capacity and high exposure to climate risks. The Ministry of Agriculture has pointed out that this type of event generates not only immediate losses in production, but also a prolonged impact on production cycles, hindering the recovery of small producers and compromising their access to inputs, seeds and working capital for the next plantings. Added to this is the damage to tools, productive infrastructure and irrigation systems, which aggravates the vulnerability of livelihoods.

In addition, the deterioration of the road network – including affected roads and bridges – has limited access to local and regional markets, disrupting supply and marketing chains. This has significantly reduced the incomes of small producers, traders and informal workers, especially in rural and peri-urban areas. In several territories, families have seen their possibilities of selling products or accessing basic goods restricted, which increases the pressure on their survival strategies.

In this context, the economic effects exceed 2.8 million dollars, reflecting a direct impact on livelihoods and on the ability of households to cover basic needs such as food, health and housing. These losses disproportionately affect vulnerable populations, who depend on daily income or climate-sensitive activities, and who face greater barriers to recovery.

Faced with this scenario, the implementation of interventions aimed at the protection, recovery and diversification of livelihoods is identified as a priority. Multipurpose cash transfers (MTTs) are positioned as a key strategy to respond in a timely manner to the immediate needs of affected households, allowing access to food, productive inputs and basic services, while contributing to boosting local economies. In addition, these interventions can be articulated with actions to strengthen production, support entrepreneurship and asset recovery, in coordination with local and institutional actors, favoring sustainable processes of economic recovery and community resilience in the face of future climate events.





## Multi purpose cash grants

After an adverse event, the need for cash to meet basic needs becomes critical for several reasons:

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



## Health

The intense rains and floods have generated significant impacts on the health of the population in the prioritized provinces of El Oro, Guayas, Los Ríos, Loja, Esmeraldas and Manabí, in this scenario, critical needs related to pre-hospital care, evacuation support and first aid are identified, particularly for people isolated in flooded homes or areas of difficult access. The conditions of the event increase the occurrence of injuries such as trauma, open wounds, hypothermia, breathing difficulties, as well as events associated with drowning or accidents during the emergency, which shows the need to strengthen operational capacities through personnel with specialized knowledge with protective equipment and adequate logistical means (boats), including water transport to access affected communities.

At the same time, the emergency has affected the operational capacity of health services, including limitations on access due to damage to the road network, saturation of the first level of care and restrictions on the availability of supplies and medicines. These conditions increase the risk of complications in people with chronic diseases, interruption of treatments and delays in timely care. Likewise, there is evidence of damage to health infrastructure, which reinforces the need for interventions aimed at the rehabilitation and maintenance of health facilities in affected areas.

From an epidemiological point of view, dengue is one of the main events of concern, with 4,565 confirmed cases nationwide until epidemiological week 10 of 2026 and active transmission in all prioritized provinces. The incidence rates reflect a high-risk scenario, particularly in Napo (110.20 per 100,000 inhabitants), Los Ríos (74.13), Manabí (58.98), Esmeraldas (34.29), El Oro (29.16), Guayas (24.75) and Loja (4.40). This behavior, added to the environmental conditions of the rainy season, shows the need to strengthen comprehensive actions of promotion, prevention, community surveillance and early identification of warning signs, in coherence with national vector control strategies and campaigns against dengue.

Additionally, leptospirosis is positioned as a disease that requires priority monitoring and management in this context, due to its association with exposure to contaminated water, mud and wet surfaces in flood scenarios. Until epidemiological week 9 of 2026, 136 cases are reported in Guayas, 24 in El Oro, 7 in Los Ríos, 6 in Loja, 2 in Esmeraldas and 1 in Manabí, which confirms its circulation in most of the affected provinces. In addition to this, diseases transmitted by water and food, such as typhoid fever, paratyphoid and salmonellosis, with relevant records in Guayas, Manabí, El Oro, Esmeraldas and Los Ríos, which shows the need to reinforce community education actions, safe consumption of water and food, as well as the surveillance of gastrointestinal symptoms.

Humid conditions, overcrowding in temporary accommodation and limited ventilation also favour an increase in respiratory infections, especially in children under five years of age and the elderly, as well as the appearance of skin conditions related to prolonged contact with contaminated water. In this context, the need to strengthen comprehensive health care brigades in the territory is identified, which allow basic services to be brought closer, community screening and guarantee timely care in populations with limited access to health facilities, in line with the actions prioritized at the national level.

It should be considered that the operational capacity of the first level of care is largely sustained by rural doctors who join each year from different provinces of the country. This annual turnover implies the entry of new personnel, with variable experience in the clinical and epidemiological approach to priority events such as dengue and other diseases associated with the rainy season, so the need to strengthen the capacities of the MSP and the Ecuadorian Red Cross personnel is identified through technical, clinical and epidemiological updating processes that improve early detection. the initial management and timely referral of cases.

Meanwhile, in the field of mental health and psychosocial support, the affected population faces impacts derived from the loss of housing, livelihoods and conditions of uncertainty, aggravated by the context of insecurity in the country. This increases levels of stress,



anxiety and emotional affectations, especially in vulnerable groups. Likewise, response personnel are exposed to high levels of emotional exhaustion. In this sense, there is a need to strengthen community psychosocial support and care for the intervener, as well as technical training processes for health personnel to improve the detection, management and timely referral of priority events in the context of the emergency.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

This component identifies needs of great importance in the provinces prioritized within this action plan and that are linked to floods, especially widespread effects on infrastructure and basic services. According to official reports, the rains have impacted more than 58,000 people, with damage to more than 16,000 homes and damage to public infrastructure throughout the country, which has caused interruptions in access to essential services such as drinking water and sanitation.

The floods have led to the contamination of water sources and the collapse or deterioration of supply systems, particularly in highly affected areas such as Babahoyo, where even the supply of drinking water has been compromised due to the magnitude of the event. In this context, families resort to intra-household storage of water in unsafe conditions, increasing the risk of consumption of contaminated water and the proliferation of vectors in open containers. Likewise, the prolonged flooding of homes and community spaces hinders the proper disposal of excreta and solid waste, deteriorating sanitation conditions and increasing exposure to health risks.

These conditions favor the transmission of water, sanitation, and hygiene-related diseases, including acute diarrheal diseases, gastrointestinal infections, and vector-borne diseases such as dengue. The accumulation of standing water in yards, containers, and community spaces leads to mosquito breeding sites, while the limited availability of safe water makes it difficult to adopt proper hygiene practices, such as handwashing, cleaning food, and maintaining healthy home environments.

In addition, the stay of large numbers of families in temporary accommodation at the same time increases the pressure on basic services and limits access to adequate water and sanitation facilities. This translates into increased risks of disease outbreaks, especially in vulnerable populations such as children, the elderly, and people with pre-existing conditions. The effects on educational and health infrastructure also generate limitations in access to WASH services in key community spaces, increasing exposure to health risks.

In this context, there is a need to strengthen access to safe water at the household and community levels, as well as to improve sanitation and hygiene conditions through interventions that reduce the risks of contamination, promote appropriate practices of water storage, waste management and cleaning of environments. Likewise, it is a priority to strengthen community awareness and the adoption of hygiene practices, in coordination with vector control and public health actions, contributing to reducing the risk of diseases in the context of the emergency.

In addition, the need to implement technical solutions for the treatment and supply of safe water in affected communities (deployment of water treatment plants, community and household purifiers, jerrycans, sodium hypochlorite (inputs and bottles), as well as to strengthen local capacities for water management in emergency situations, is identified. These actions must be developed in coordination with local authorities, in order to guarantee the sustainability of the interventions and reduce the vulnerability of communities to recurrent events associated with the winter season.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

In the context of the rainy season emergency, pre-existing conditions of vulnerability are aggravated by the increase in violence and insecurity in the country, which increases the protection risks for the affected population. Flooding, displacement, loss of livelihoods, and staying in temporary shelters or overcrowded spaces create scenarios conducive to exposure to violence, abuse, neglect, and discrimination. In this context, it is essential to incorporate the Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) approach, aligned with the principles of Dignity, Access, Participation and Security (DAPS), in order to ensure that the humanitarian response does not generate additional damage and contributes to reducing risks.

In accordance with the national regulatory framework, priority attention groups are identified as children and adolescents, women – especially pregnant women or victims of gender violence – older adults, people with disabilities, people with chronic diseases, the population in human mobility and the LGBTIQ+ population, who face greater barriers to access services and assistance in emergency contexts. These populations may experience limitations in access to humanitarian aid, information, health services, and protection mechanisms, so it is necessary to ensure that the response is inclusive, safe, and accessible.

It also identifies the need to strengthen access to clear and timely information on available services, care routes, and protection mechanisms, particularly for victims of violence and people at risk. This includes ensuring that information is accessible in different formats and adapted to the characteristics of the population, as well as promoting safe spaces that facilitate the identification and referral of cases that require specialized care.

Finally, it is necessary to incorporate differentiated analyses of the needs and risks of the affected population, in order to adapt



humanitarian assistance and ensure that it reaches those who need it most equitably. This approach will strengthen the relevance of the response, reduce access gaps, and contribute to the comprehensive protection of people during the emergency.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

### Community Participation and Community Accountability (CEA)

In the context of the emergency, especially in communities where intervention is initiated, it is essential to understand the local dynamics, needs and perceptions of the population to ensure a relevant and timely response. In this sense, the need to implement accessible feedback mechanisms adapted to the context is identified, which allow people to express concerns, suggestions or complaints, and that in turn facilitate informed decision-making and adjustments in interventions. These mechanisms include spaces such as community meetings, focus groups, suggestion boxes, and other channels of dialogue, ensuring that the population is aware of how they work and can use them effectively.

It is also key to strengthen the community's knowledge of the Ecuadorian Red Cross, its auxiliary role before the State and its Fundamental Principles, promoting a relationship based on trust, transparency and respect. To this end, it is evident that there is a need to develop clear and culturally relevant communication actions that allow the population to understand the scope of the intervention and the meaning of the emblem, thus facilitating acceptance and safe access to communities.

During the emergency, active community participation is a central element to strengthen resilience and reduce social risks. Limited participation can lead to tensions, weakening of the social fabric and difficulties in community organization, which affects the effectiveness of the response. Therefore, the need to promote safe spaces for participation is identified, where people can be involved in decision-making, strengthen local leadership, and contribute to the management of the response in their territories.

In this framework, it is important to promote community processes aimed at coexistence, conflict resolution and social cohesion, through participatory methodologies that involve both host communities and the population in human mobility. These actions contribute to strengthening co-responsibility, collective well-being and the resilience of communities in the face of the emergency.

## Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

### Limitations of the evaluation:

In the context of the rainy season emergency, the collection of information in the territory has faced various limitations that have affected the quality, coverage, and timeliness of needs assessments. Among the main difficulties are the restrictions on access to affected communities due to floods, blocked or poorly maintained roads, as well as unsafe conditions in certain areas, which has limited the presence of teams in the field and the complete collection of information. In addition, there has been a lag in the official registration systems due to operational overload, limitations of technical personnel and difficulties in the use of technological tools in the territory, which suggests that the available figures could underestimate the real magnitude of the impact. A quantified breakdown by sector of people requiring assistance is currently not available, due to the changing dynamics of the emergency and the fact that field assessments, although confirming the existence of gaps, have not yet achieved comprehensive coverage that would allow the consolidation of definitive statistical data.

Scarcity of resources: Limitations in technical and logistical resources represent a major challenge for diagnosing the situation. The availability of operational personnel for data collection and funding for monitoring missions are insufficient in the face of the magnitude and geographical dispersion of the emergency. This affects the ability to deploy assessment teams in a sustained manner, limiting the updating of information in prioritized areas. In addition, the limited availability of specialized equipment, such as adequate transportation for flooded areas, restricts the timely access of technical teams to isolated communities to verify the direct impact.

Operational challenges and coordination problems: logistical challenges associated with the transport of evaluation equipment and the mobilization of technical personnel are identified, especially in territories with severe damage to road infrastructure or with only river access. Added to this is the need to strengthen inter-institutional coordination mechanisms in the area of information management; Although there are spaces for articulation, gaps persist in the exchange of technical data and limitations in the joint prioritization of territories for evaluation, which may affect the efficiency in the consolidation of a unified national diagnosis.

Vulnerable groups: Gaps are identified in the inclusion of vulnerable groups within the processes of identifying needs. Populations such as the elderly, people with disabilities, children and adolescents, as well as the population on the move, face barriers to being adequately counted and considered in rapid assessments, especially in contexts of limited access or accelerated information collection. This highlights the need to strengthen adapted recording methodologies that allow a better capture of differentiated requirements from the data collection stage.

The main constraints identified in the evaluation process include:

- Restrictions on access to certain affected areas due to security conditions and the presence of organized criminal groups (IDGs), which



limits the coverage of information collection on the ground.

- Limitations in the availability of human and technological resources for the timely registration of information on the EVIN platform, generating discrepancies between data collected in the field and official reports.
- Difficulties in the collection of primary information due to the lack of trust of some communities to share personal data, associated with extortion and security risks.
- Adverse weather conditions and persistent rainfall that hinder the physical access of technical equipment and the continuity of scheduled evaluations.
- Secondary information and partial institutional reporting in areas where direct assessments by response teams have not been possible.

[Assessment Report](#)

# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

The IFRC-DREF operation aims to provide timely and comprehensive humanitarian assistance, in order to reduce health risks, protect livelihoods and improve living conditions, for 16,600 people affected by the floods caused by the winter season in the provinces of Esmeraldas, Guayas, Manabí, Los Ríos, El Oro and Loja. through the provision of assistance in the shelter, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and multipurpose cash transfer programs, ensuring the protection, dignity and safety of people, as well as strengthening their resilience, during the period of implementation of the operation, through a cross-cutting approach of Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Participation and Accountability (CEA)

## Operation strategy rationale

This operation aims to address the humanitarian needs of people affected by the floods in Ecuador that have not been covered by the Emergency Appeal (MDREC027), through interventions focused on new geographical areas and prioritized communities. Likewise, the operation incorporates dengue prevention and control actions, in response to the current epidemiological context, which increases health risks in areas affected by floods.

Although there is a seasonal recurrence of events associated with rainfall, the current situation presents differentiated characteristics that justify the activation of a new DREF. First, the current emergency shows a geographical expansion of the effects on communities that were not covered by previous operations, generating new humanitarian gaps. Second, the operational context has changed significantly, including limitations on the response capacity of the GADs under Decree 325, which has increased the pressure on the national response system.

Additionally, the updated analysis of impacts shows an increase in the exposure of the population and in the severity of the impacts, particularly in areas near water bodies with recent overflows. In this sense, although the events are seasonal, the magnitude, territorial extension and current conditions exceed the usual behavior, configuring a new emergency scenario that cannot be covered only by previous operations.

### I. Health

The health strategy responds to the increase in health risks associated with floods and the current epidemiological context characterized by the active transmission of dengue. Priority is given to strengthening pre-hospital care through evacuation, water rescue and first aid in hard-to-reach areas, as well as the implementation of health promotion, disease prevention, community epidemiological surveillance and capacity-building of health personnel in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health.

These actions will be implemented both at the community level and in temporary accommodation, where priority will be given to health promotion, the prevention of communicable diseases and the early identification of cases in contexts of high population concentration.

Likewise, mental health and psychosocial support actions are incorporated aimed at both the community and the intervening personnel, in order to address emotional effects derived from the emergency.

### II. Housing, housing and settlements

This component responds to the effects on homes and loss of essential goods. The intervention is aimed at restoring minimum living conditions through the provision of supplies for rest and tool kits that allow the cleaning and basic rehabilitation of homes, facilitating the safe return of families.



### III. Multipurpose Cash

The Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) strategy responds to the loss of income and impact on livelihoods. This modality will allow prioritized households to cover basic needs in a flexible way, based on vulnerability criteria, EVIN evaluations and community validation, also contributing to the revitalization of local economies.

The transfer value is based on 50% of the Minimum Vital Basket (USD 567.22), resulting in USD 283.61, rounded to USD 280 per household. This approach aligns with the Government contingency bonus and the agreements of the Cash Working Group (GT PTM).

### IV. Water, sanitation and hygiene

The WASH strategy aims to reduce health risks through access to safe water and the promotion of good hygiene practices. The distribution of supplies for water treatment and storage, hygiene and cleaning kits, as well as community awareness activities are contemplated. These actions are complemented by the strengthening of technical capacities for the evaluation and supply of safe water in coordination with local authorities.

In temporary accommodations, these actions will include strengthening hygiene practices, safe water handling, and identifying health risks associated with overcrowded conditions.

### V. Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)

The operation incorporates a cross-cutting PGI approach to ensure inclusive, safe and culturally relevant interventions. The capacities of personnel in violence prevention, referral routes and protection of groups in vulnerable situations will be strengthened, as well as community awareness actions and referral mechanisms to specialized services.

### VI. Community Participation and Community Accountability (CEA)

The CEA strategy will promote the active participation of communities through spaces for information, dialogue and feedback. Accessible mechanisms will be established to collect perceptions, concerns and suggestions, contributing to improving the quality, relevance and acceptance of the response.

### VII. Operational security

The operational security strategy is aimed at protecting volunteer and humanitarian personnel through the implementation of prevention measures, provision of personal protective equipment and strengthening of safer access practices. Likewise, communication actions will be promoted to strengthen community acceptance and reduce risks in the territories of intervention.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

16,600 people (approximately 4250 families) affected by the floods in the provinces of Esmeraldas, El Oro, Guayas, Manabí, Los Ríos and Loja will be assisted through the implementation of activities in the sectors of housing, health, WASH, cash transfer programs, protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), Participation and accountability to the community (CEA).

With the experience of previous interventions, especially that of 2025, special attention will be paid to vulnerable groups, such as women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities. The National Society has community-level networks that allow it to identify these groups and also collaborates with local institutions to facilitate the identification of this specific population.

### Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Population affected by the rainy season and according to the declaration of a regional emergency, whose homes and/or means of subsistence were within the impact zone, or who have suffered some physical or psychological effect during emergencies. To corroborate the lists of the selected population, the following strategies will be used:

- Survey of information on impacts (EVIN)
- Review and validation of information with community leaders.

Vulnerability criteria that will allow prioritizing assistance:

- Families with destroyed/uninhabitable homes
- Single-parent families.
- At least one member of the family has some type of disability.



- At least one member of the family is breastfeeding.
- Families with at least one person who suffers from a chronic or catastrophic illness.
- Families with at least one pregnant woman.
- Families with older adults.
- Families with children under 2 years of age. (high priority, in line with the national regulations of the MSP).
- Migrant or local families, belonging to an ethnic group or the LGTBIQ+ community
- Families with less than 2 hectares of crops affected.
- Families with children under 5 years of age (moderate to high priority).
- People who are in temporary accommodation or shelters, due to their greater exposure to health risks associated with overcrowding and emergency conditions.

The selection criteria for each sector are as follows:

Accommodation (3,200 people / 800 families): households with damage to homes, partial or total loss of belongings and inadequate living conditions.

Multipurpose cash (1,600 people / 400 families): prioritized households with significant impact on livelihoods, limited resilience, and functional access to markets.

Health (2,400 people): population in affected communities with limited access to health services, including groups at higher risk (children, older people, and people with pre-existing conditions).

WASH (6,400 people): population in areas with affected access to safe water, poor sanitation or high risk of waterborne diseases.

PGI (3,000 people): population in a situation of greater vulnerability, including women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities and groups exposed to protection risks.

Not all the target population will receive the same type of assistance, since the coverage by sector responds to specific needs identified in each community and household evaluated.

The selection will be made at the community level through EVIN evaluations and validation with local actors, prioritizing households with a higher level of affectation and vulnerability.

In terms of geographical coverage, DREF's intervention focuses exclusively on specific communities within the prioritized provinces that have not been served by the Emergency Appeal (MDREC027). This delimitation is based on comparative analysis and operational coordination, which ensures the complementarity of the response and avoids any overlapping of actions.

## Total Targeted Population

Women	4,940	Rural	50%
Girls (under 18)	3,578	Urban	50%
Men	4,121	People with disabilities (estimated)	2.6%
Boys (under 18)	3,961		
Total targeted population	16,600		

## Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	No
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	No



Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	No
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes

**Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.**

Risk	Mitigation action
Attacks, robberies, threats and detention of volunteer and humanitarian personnel in areas with high rates of violence and insecurity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dissemination of the Humanitarian Auxiliary Role of the CRE in the areas of intervention.</li> <li>Socialization of safety recommendations and safe behaviors in situations of violence.</li> <li>Constant dissemination of key messages on the principles of the Movement: humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence.</li> <li>Permanent institutional visibility: uniform (bibs) and credential at all times of the operation and/or humanitarian intervention.</li> <li>Carry out a prior security assessment before each humanitarian action.</li> <li>Monitoring of the security context and constant updating of the risk analysis.</li> <li>Permanent monitoring of the teams deployed in the territory.</li> <li>Application of the security incident reporting protocol.</li> <li>Prior coordination with community leaders and local authorities to ensure buy-in.</li> </ul>
Limited access to prioritized communities due to weather conditions, flooding, or deterioration of road infrastructure and disruption of vital lines (drinking water, electricity) during the rainy season.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain permanent monitoring of weather conditions and the state of the roads.</li> <li>Identify safe routes and alternative access routes for each zone prior to equipment deployment.</li> <li>Establish access modalities adapted according to condition: canoe brigades for flooded areas, on foot; among others.</li> <li>Provide personnel with adequate equipment (PPE) according to the nature of the risk and modality of access: rubber boots, life jackets, helmets; as appropriate.</li> <li>Ensure that each brigade has an up-to-date first aid kit and that at least one member is trained in its use.</li> <li>Coordinate with local authorities and community leaders to facilitate entry.</li> </ul>
Limitations in communication and coordination with humanitarian teams on the ground, especially in hard-to-reach areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of secure operational communication protocols.</li> <li>Maintain an alternative line of communication (mobile telephony, VHF/UHF radios or others).</li> <li>Implementation of satellite communication equipment in critical areas without coverage.</li> <li>Establish reporting hours and security checkpoints.</li> <li>Establish an emergency communication protocol for immediate notification of accidents by personnel in the field. Apply a protocol for reporting security incidents.</li> </ul>
Physical and emotional overload of volunteer staff due to long humanitarian response days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize shifts and rotation of personnel in the field.</li> <li>Distribute the operational load equitably between brigades and teams, avoiding the concentration of tasks in the same personnel.</li> <li>Ensure adequate rest periods.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Perform daily briefing before going out to the field and debriefing when returning to detect early signs of fatigue or stress.</li> <li>· Provide sufficient hydration: guarantee access to drinking water for each volunteer during the development of activities in the territory.</li> <li>· Conduct medical evaluation and provide follow-up and psychosocial support to personnel who participated in humanitarian interventions in contexts of violence or in areas affected by natural disasters.</li> </ul>
<p>Risk of sexual harassment or abuse of humanitarian personnel during the development of humanitarian actions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Ensure that the teams are mixed in their gender composition, in no case may they be women's only teams.</li> <li>· Respect the schedules for operations established by Operational Security.</li> <li>· Prohibit home visits and individual field activities; at least two people at all times.</li> <li>· In the event of an act of sexual harassment or abuse, people must: (1) Immediately leave the area or place where the event occurred; (2) Immediately inform the Operational Safety referent of their province; (3) Call 911.</li> <li>· Guarantee immediate psychosocial follow-up to people who report any incident, maintaining confidentiality.</li> </ul>
<p>Effects on the health of personnel due to exposure to areas with a high presence of dengue-transmitting mosquitoes and possible contagion during field activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Correct use of protective clothing: long sleeves, long pants and closed shoes.</li> <li>· Use of DEET repellent at 20% or higher before each field trip; Reapply every 4 hours.</li> <li>· Limit exposure times in areas with high vector density.</li> <li>· Apply a Safer Access checklist and include in the daily briefing the review of PPE and the reminder of protective measures.</li> <li>· Carry out health monitoring of personnel with immediate report of febrile symptoms during or after operation.</li> <li>· Train staff in recognizing the warning signs of dengue in themselves and in the community to seek immediate medical attention.</li> </ul>
<p>Effects on the health of personnel due to infections or skin diseases (dermatitis, mycosis, bacterial infections or skin irritations) and gastrointestinal diseases, associated with prolonged exposure to humidity, heat, contact with water contaminated by floods, waste or unhealthy surfaces during field activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Use of appropriate protective clothing: long sleeves, long pants, waterproof boots, protective gloves.</li> <li>· Avoid direct contact with contaminated water or mud resulting from flooding; Wear waterproof gloves and boots during interventions.</li> <li>· Maintain proper personal hygiene: frequent hand washing with safe water and soap, especially before eating and after field activities.</li> <li>· Use only safe or treated water for consumption; Avoid ingesting water from unverified sources.</li> <li>· Keep skin dry by changing wet or sweaty clothes as soon as possible after exposure.</li> <li>· Cover cuts, wounds or abrasions with waterproof dressings before entering the field.</li> <li>· Apply food hygiene measures and avoid the consumption of food exposed to contamination.</li> <li>· Have and use basic personal hygiene kits (soap, antibacterial gel, clean towels).</li> <li>· Monitor the health of personnel and immediately report gastrointestinal symptoms (diarrhea, vomiting, abdominal pain) or skin lesions.</li> <li>· Include reminders in operational briefings on hygiene measures, self-care and proper use of PPE.</li> <li>· Sensitize staff to early recognition of signs of skin infections or gastrointestinal diseases and timely seeking medical attention.</li> </ul> <p>Within the framework of the protection and well-being of volunteer and humanitarian personnel, the National Society will</p>



	<p>manage, in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health, the verification and updating of the vaccination schedule, including tetanus and measles, prior to deployment.</p>
<p>Disinformation, questions and rumors of the CRE's actions that may affect confidence in humanitarian interventions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Monitor rumors and community perceptions in the territory</li> <li>· Develop information campaigns with clear and culturally adapted messages.</li> <li>· Implement a risk communication strategy with validated messages, adapted to the community.</li> <li>· Train volunteers in rumor management, active listening, and effective interpersonal communication.</li> </ul>
<p>Reputational impact on the CRE that compromises the acceptance and safety of personnel in the territory.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Disseminate key messages on the principles of humanity, impartiality and neutrality as a shield of institutional protection.</li> <li>· Train all staff in responding to sensitive questions about the role of CRE.</li> <li>· Avoid pronouncements and comments.</li> <li>· In situations of questioning or rejection in the field, instruct the staff to leave calmly, inform the coordinator and not confront.</li> <li>· Monitor daily on social networks any mention of the CRE that may affect the perception of personnel in the field and act quickly.</li> <li>· Activate reputational crisis management protocol if staff report situations of mass rejection in a community.</li> </ul>
<p>Collateral effects on volunteers, humanitarian personnel and institutional assets due to confrontations, confrontations and the presence of violence in areas of humanitarian operation.</p>	<p>Perform context analysis of the intervention area prior to equipment deployment.</p> <p>Maintain continuous evaluations of the intervention areas, analyze factors of violence, insecurity, social tension and climatic conditions, in order to identify critical points or risk conditions before deploying teams.</p> <p>Reduce missionary activities in areas with high levels of active violence.</p> <p>Avoid exposure in high-risk areas; Do not start operations without minimum safety conditions.</p> <p>Apply safety recommendations and safe behaviours with all operational personnel before each deployment, especially in sensitive areas or with a history of social conflict.</p>



**Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:**

Ecuador is going through a multidimensional crisis that combines a hydrometeorological emergency associated with the winter season of national scope with a sustained deterioration of internal security conditions. According to data from the Ministry of the Interior during the period 2021 - 2025, the country experienced a significant increase in criminal violence linked to the expansion of organized crime organizations, territorial disputes over drug trafficking routes, and the strengthening of illicit economies such as illegal mining, smuggling, and fuel trafficking. In this period, intentional homicides went from 2,495 cases in 2021 to more than 9,200 in 2025, reaching an approximate rate of 54.40 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants, which represents a cumulative increase of more than 300% in five years. While in the period from January 1 to 31, 2026, a rate of 4.41 intentional homicides per 100,000 inhabitants is registered, where 96.65% are attributed to common crime, confirming that the trend of structural violence remains active during the period of humanitarian response.

The most critical feature for the operation of the DREF lies in the overlapping of risk factors. On the one hand, the national emergency due to the rainy season declared by the National Secretariat of Risk Management, which has affected 100% of the provinces and more than 85% of the country's cantons, including floods, landslides and damage to basic infrastructure. On the other hand, these effects coincide geographically with territories that present complex security conditions, characterized by high rates of intentional homicides, the presence of illicit economies and the existence of strategic corridors for organized crime structures.

The seven provinces prioritized for the humanitarian response (Esmeraldas, Manabí, Guayas, Los Ríos, El Oro and Loja) simultaneously register alerts due to rainy season and relevant levels of insecurity, configuring a composite risk scenario that significantly increases the operational complexity for the volunteer and humanitarian personnel of the Ecuadorian Red Cross;

The context of intervention configures a composite risk scenario that significantly increases the operational complexity for the volunteer and humanitarian personnel of the Ecuadorian Red Cross, due to the convergence of insecurity factors and adverse weather conditions associated with the winter alert in force in the country.

In this sense, in relation to the territorial conditions in the prioritized provinces, the following levels of impact are identified, considering both the homicide rate and the winter alert levels for the year 2026:

In the province of Los Ríos, the homicide rate in 2025 was 141.99 per 100,000 inhabitants, while in January 2026 a rate of 10.57 is registered, with a red winter alert.

In El Oro, the homicide rate in 2025 was 110.69 per 100,000 inhabitants, and in January 2026 it was 12.17, with an orange winter alert.

In Guayas, the homicide rate in 2025 was 93.49 per 100,000 inhabitants, while in January 2026 it is 7.54, with a red winter alert.

In Manabí, the homicide rate in 2025 was 79.79 per 100,000 inhabitants, and in January 2026 it was 6.03, with an orange winter alert.

In Esmeraldas, the homicide rate in 2025 was 65.72 per 100,000 inhabitants, while in January 2026 it is 3.61, with a red winter alert.

Finally, in Loja, the homicide rate in 2025 was 9.06 per 100,000 inhabitants, and in January 2026 it was 0.41, with a red winter alert.

This context shows the coexistence of risks associated with violence and hydrometeorological events, which requires the implementation of reinforced operational security measures, adaptation of intervention modalities, and permanent coordination with local actors, in order to guarantee safe humanitarian access and the continuity of actions in the territory.

In Guayas, Los Ríos, El Oro, Manabí and Esmeraldas, disputes between criminal organizations for territorial control represent the main risk factor for humanitarian access. In Loja, the dynamics of insecurity are associated respectively with border smuggling with Peru, and in Napo with the expansion of illegal mining in rural areas that are difficult to access. In this context, the Ecuadorian Red Cross must operate in remote communities with the presence of criminal actors who exercise territorial control.

In addition, criminal gangs have diversified their illicit activities, generating situations of insecurity with a direct impact on the living conditions of communities and on the capacity for humanitarian intervention in the territories affected by floods, keeping both the community and the volunteer and humanitarian personnel of the CRE on alert; that through analysis and risk assessment of the possible scenarios has been identified:

- Active criminal violence in intervention zones
- Attacks and retention of volunteer and humanitarian personnel
- Theft of humanitarian assistance, equipment and institutional vehicles
- Extortion by criminal gangs present in the area of intervention
- Exposure to crossfire due to confrontation between gangs
- Risk of Exposure to Explosive Devices
- Health effects due to the lack or inadequate use of personal protective equipment
- Traffic accidents associated with the state of the roads and basic infrastructure affected by floods during operational movements.

An additional effect documented is the impact of the context of violence on humanitarian assessment processes: during the collection of community information, many families have shown reluctance to share personal data (telephone number, family information, economic activities) for fear of becoming victims of extortion or reprisals. This situation represents an additional challenge for the processes of assessment, characterization of humanitarian needs and registration of affected persons.

Additionally, the National Government established night-time mobility restrictions through Executive Decree 329 in provinces such as Guayas, Los Ríos, El Oro and Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas, establishing a curfew between 11:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. Although, these measures exempt health services, risk management entities and emergency response teams, which allows the continuity of



humanitarian operations in the framework of the national emergency; for the Ecuadorian Red Cross, this provision implies the need to strengthen institutional coordination with local authorities and security forces, carefully plan operational movements and ensure that humanitarian personnel have the corresponding identification and accreditation during deployments in the field.

In this context, the Ecuadorian Red Cross will continue its humanitarian work by strengthening operational security measures and safer access for volunteer and humanitarian personnel, in order to ensure continuity of assistance to flood-affected communities and reduce the risks associated with deployment in contexts of insecurity. The planned actions include:

- Mandatory designation of a safety officer in each field operation.
- The permanent socialization of recommendations on safe behaviors.
- Provision of personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Systematic application of security protocols in the processes of evaluation, planning and implementation of humanitarian response.
- Community acceptance through the dissemination of key messages on the Auxiliary Roll and Fundamental Principles (humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence) of the CRE as a tool for institutional protection.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

Yes

## Planned Intervention



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

**Budget:** CHF 100,416

**Targeted Persons:** 3,200

#### Indicators

Title	Target
Number of families receiving toolkits	750
Number of families receiving tarpulines (2 per family)	750
Number of families receiving blankets or sheets (2 per family)	750
Number of families receiving cooking kits	150

#### Priority Actions

- Detailed information collection of families
- Prioritization of families to attend
- Local procurement of tool kits, blankets/sheets and kitchen kits
- Importation of Tarpaulins.
- Distribution of tool kits, blankets, tarpulines and kitchen kits
- Training the community in the use of kits and materials delivered.



### Multi Purpose Cash

**Budget:** CHF 127,175

**Targeted Persons:** 1,600



## Indicators

Title	Target
Number of Families Receiving Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA)	500
No. of volunteers trained in cash assistance delivery processes (distribution)	60
Number of people who mention meeting their basic needs	1,280

## Priority Actions

- Market analysis, feasibility study and risk analysis of the financial service provider.
- Gathering information through EVIN records or collection of specific data from families identified as affected or affected.
- Validation and filtering of lists of beneficiaries in coordination with other institutions to avoid duplication.
- Training beneficiaries on the use of cash assistance (CVA/MPCA)
- Implementation and distribution of the cash assistance delivery mechanism.
- Post-distribution follow-up and application of satisfaction surveys to beneficiaries.
- In support of the prioritized actions, the AVC Regional Coordinator will provide technical guidance and accompaniment during the implementation of the cash assistance activities (AVC), in line with established practices and previous experiences in DREM operations.
- Identification, in coordination with community leaders, of people with long-term health needs, in order to facilitate their referral to available services.

The calculation of the amount of the transfer is based on 50% of the value of the basic vital basket corresponding to the month of February, estimated at USD 567.22, which is equivalent to USD 283.61. For the purposes of operational implementation, this value has been rounded up to USD 280 per household.

This calculation methodology is consistent with the criteria adopted by the Government of Ecuador for the delivery of the contingency bond to families affected by floods. It is also aligned with the agreements established within the framework of the Cash Transfer Working Group (GT PTM).



**Budget:** CHF 34,561

**Targeted Persons:** 2,400

## Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people receiving mental health and psychosocial support	1,500
Number of people reached with health promotion and disease prevention actions in communities	3,000
Number of community epidemiological guards trained for the identification, notification and community monitoring of priority communicable diseases.	42
Number of health personnel of the MSP and the CRE updated in clinical guidelines for the detection, classification, initial management and timely referral of dengue cases.	100
Number of households intervened with actions to eliminate mosquito breeding sites	400

## Priority Actions

- Conduct community health promotion and disease prevention sessions in communities and temporary shelters.
- Disseminate key messages about dengue, leptospirosis, diarrheal diseases, skin conditions and respiratory infections.
- Acquire supplies and materials for health promotion activities in the territory.
- Mobilize volunteers for the development of community activities in coordination with the MSP.
- Train community epidemiological watchdogs in the identification and notification of priority communicable diseases.
- Coordinate with health districts the follow-up of community alerts reported by the guards.
- Carry out refresher sessions for MSP and CRE personnel on the clinical management of dengue.
- Mental health care and psychosocial support for the community.
- Mental health care and psychosocial support for external interventions.
- Mental health care and psychosocial support for paid and volunteer personnel of the Ecuadorian Red Cross
- Training of community epidemiological guards in the identification, notification and follow-up of prioritized syndromes (fever with cough, fever with rash, fever with jaundice), in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health.
- Inclusion of refresher modules in first aid, warning signs and basic management of cases in the community, as part of training in community epidemiological surveillance.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

**Budget:** CHF 89,423

**Targeted Persons:** 6,400

## Indicators

Title	Target
Numbers of families receiving sodium hypochlorite	2,000
Number of families receiving family hygiene kits	500
Number of families receiving family cleaning kits	500
Number of families receiving household water purifiers	200
Number of families receiving jerrycans (2 per family)	2,000
Deployment of technical equipment for water quality assessment and/or operation of water treatment plants / purification equipment	1
Number of people sensitized to water, sanitation and hygiene activities.	3,000

## Priority Actions

- Delivery of family cleaning kits.
- Delivery of family personal hygiene kits.
- Delivery of inputs for the production and distribution of sodium hypochlorite for home use.
- Delivery of household water purifiers and jerrycans
- Promotion of good water, hygiene and sanitation practices.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

**Budget:** CHF 7,418

**Targeted Persons:** 3,000



## Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people in the community sensitized to gender-based violence prevention and care routes.	300
Number of local agreements for derivations of rights violations with local institutions.	3
Number of people reached through mass dissemination of key RCF messages and auxiliary role with access to multiple languages	3,000

## Priority Actions

- Make local agreements for safe referrals and referrals in the event of identified cases of people from priority care groups with specialized care needs to competent entities, whether state or non-governmental, in accordance with the mapping of entities in the provinces.
- Delivery of community awareness-raising material on gender-based violence, accompanied by informative and prevention talks aimed at the affected population
- Implementation of community awareness-raising actions through the dissemination of preventive measures and delivery of printed material aimed at adults and children and adolescents.
- Mass dissemination campaign of key messages to prevent the breakdown of family ties and auxiliary role in several languages and through digital, community and local advertising media



## Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 2,529

**Targeted Persons:** 3,000

## Indicators

Title	Target
Percentage of people who report being treated with respect	85
Percentage of people who consider that the inputs or assistance received meet their priority needs	85
Percentage of people who report receiving clear information about services received	85
Number of people reached indirectly through the communication strategy with a CEA approach.	3,000

## Priority Actions

- Implementation of feedback mechanisms from and for the community, finalizing the distributions or services received from a sample through the application of focus groups, surveys or community meetings.
- Refreshment on concepts of Community Participation and Accountability (CEA) for the staff of the Provincial Boards involved in the response to the emergency.
- Development of key messages with a CEA approach on the auxiliary role of the State and humanitarian principles.





Budget: CHF 87,667

Targeted Persons: 0

## Indicators

Title	Target
Number of volunteer and humanitarian personnel with safety equipment (PPE)	350
Number of volunteers share knowledge about operational safety and safe behaviors in sensitive and unsafe contexts.	150
Evaluation workshop and lessons learned	1
Equipment specialising in water rescue and evacuation.	1

## Priority Actions

- Acquisition of PPE safety equipment for volunteer and humanitarian personnel involved in the operation.
- Refreshment in operational safety and safe behaviours in sensitive contexts for volunteering.
- Acquisition and delivery of rescue and evacuation boat.
- Hiring of technical equipment
- Tracking and monitoring of activities
- Evaluation meetings and presentation of results

# About Support Services

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

A total of 400 people from the National Society (350 volunteers and 50 rented) will be part of this operation in the provinces of Esmeraldas, El Oro, Guayas, Manabí, Los Ríos, Loja and at the National Headquarters.

The volunteer staff and staff of the subsidiaries and the Central Headquarters have specialized training in different lines of action such as: accommodation, cash transfers, basic first aid, emergency health, psychosocial support, water, sanitation and hygiene, reestablishment of family links, institutional communication, operational security, PMER, EVIN, among others.

In addition, for the execution of the operation, the following profiles will be hired, who will be responsible for ensuring the efficient implementation of the planned actions, ensuring compliance with the established operational and administrative objectives.

- Project Coordinator (100% dedication).
- Field technician (100% dedication based in Los Ríos).
- Financial Assistant (50% dedication).
- PMER Technician (25% dedication).

The personnel contemplated in this DREF operation are in addition to the equipment currently funded under the Emergency Appeal (MDREC027). There is no duplication of functions or funding, since the profiles included in this request respond to the specific needs of the new prioritized areas of intervention and will ensure an efficient implementation of the planned activities.

## Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your



## volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

The Ecuadorian Red Cross has an extensive network of volunteers at the national level, distributed in provincial and cantonal structures, which allows a diverse territorial presence that is representative of local contexts. This volunteering is made up of people of different ages, genders and sociocultural contexts, which facilitates a closer, more relevant response adapted to the needs of the affected communities.

However, opportunities are identified to strengthen balanced gender representation, as well as in the inclusion of specific groups such as young people, older adults and people in contexts of human mobility. In this sense, the operation contemplates actions aimed at strengthening institutional alignment, continuous training and understanding of the Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) approaches, as well as the implementation of updated institutional guidelines such as the National Volunteer Policy and the Volunteer Management Cycle.

These actions will ensure that volunteers deploy interventions that are inclusive, culturally relevant and sensitive to the differentiated needs of the population.

### Feedback Mechanisms and AAPs

The feedback mechanisms will be implemented within the framework of the Community Participation and Accountability (CEA) approach, promoting spaces for direct dialogue with affected communities, active listening and continuous feedback on the actions developed.

During the implementation of the operation, accessible channels will be established adapted to the local context that allow the population to express doubts, concerns, perceptions and suggestions regarding the assistance received. These mechanisms will include community spaces for dialogue, participatory activities and the use of communication channels appropriate to each territory.

The information collected through these mechanisms will be systematized and used for operational decision-making, allowing for timely adjustments in the implementation of activities and improving the quality, relevance, and acceptance of the humanitarian response.

In addition, the socialization of the auxiliary role, the Fundamental Principles and the correct use of the emblem will be promoted, in order to strengthen trust, transparency and accountability towards the communities, guaranteeing a respectful, inclusive and people-centered intervention.

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

All procurement processes will be carried out by the National Society in accordance with procurement regulations, except for tarpaulins (from accommodation kits) and water storage jerrycans (jerrycans) which will be requested to be shipped from the logistics unit of the IFRC Regional Office, due to the fact that there are no products of the same quality available locally and those offered do not meet the technical characteristics.

## How will this operation be monitored?

The activities carried out in the field will be supervised and advised through the National Coordinator of Risk Management and the National Response Technique, as well as through the different National Operational Programs.

The Planning and Finance Departments will implement a strategy for follow-up, evaluation and monitoring of activities with biweekly meetings to evaluate progress and identify deviations between the activities planned and executed, as well as the implementation of a monitoring matrix, in which compliance with indicators and goals will be scheduled biweekly, which will be reported by those responsible for the technical lines and the coordination of the project. This file will be uploaded to virtual access for real-time use. As for budget monitoring, work will be done with evaluated calendars and an acquisition plan to ensure compliance with specific deadlines and items.

The entire intervention will end with internal meetings to evaluate the operation.

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

Taking into account the affected population, priority will be given to the dissemination of clear and concise information, with short and direct messages, so that they are easily understandable by all audiences, including those with a low level of literacy or limited access to technology. To ensure effective and efficient communication in response, different communication channels will be used to reach



different audiences effectively:

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

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

3. Audiovisual material: Audiovisual material will be produced to show the work of the Ecuadorian Red Cross at a general level, taking into account characteristics of inclusion with sign language or adaptation to an indigenous language, especially in indigenous communities.

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



# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

### MDREC030 - Ecuadorian Red Cross Inundaciones Ecuador 2026

#### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>361,523</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	100,416
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	127,175
Health	34,561
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	89,423
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	7,418
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	2,529
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>127,765</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	40,098
National Society Strengthening	87,667
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>489,287</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*



# Contact Information

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

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[Click here for the reference](#)

