

Ecuador| Floods and Environmental Contamination

Emergency appeal №: MDREC027 Emergency appeal launched: 23/03/2025 Operational Strategy published: 07/04/2025	Glide №: AC-2025-000037-ECU FL-2025-000026-ECU
Operation update #2 Date of issue: 01/05/2025	Timeframe covered by this update: De 01/03/2025 a 25/04/2025
Operation timeframe: 12 months (10/03/2025 – 31/03/2026)	Number of people being assisted: 176.200
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 4 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 4.5million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1.000.000

This Emergency Appeal, which seeks 4,000,000 Swiss francs, is 11% funded. This update adjusts the strategy to integrate the earthquake response in Esmeraldas and highlights the urgent need for additional funds to assist more than 174,000 people affected by the rains in the coastal region.



Around 30 Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC) volunteers and technical staff are currently active at the Provincial Board, coordinating damage assessments and collecting initial information on the affected areas. Part of the team was deployed to Río Piedra, where, in addition to conducting rapid assessments, they provided psychosocial support to people affected by both the earthquake and the heavy rains. The IFRC team on the ground accompanied the staff during both the assessment visit and at the Provincial Board's Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Source: ERC.

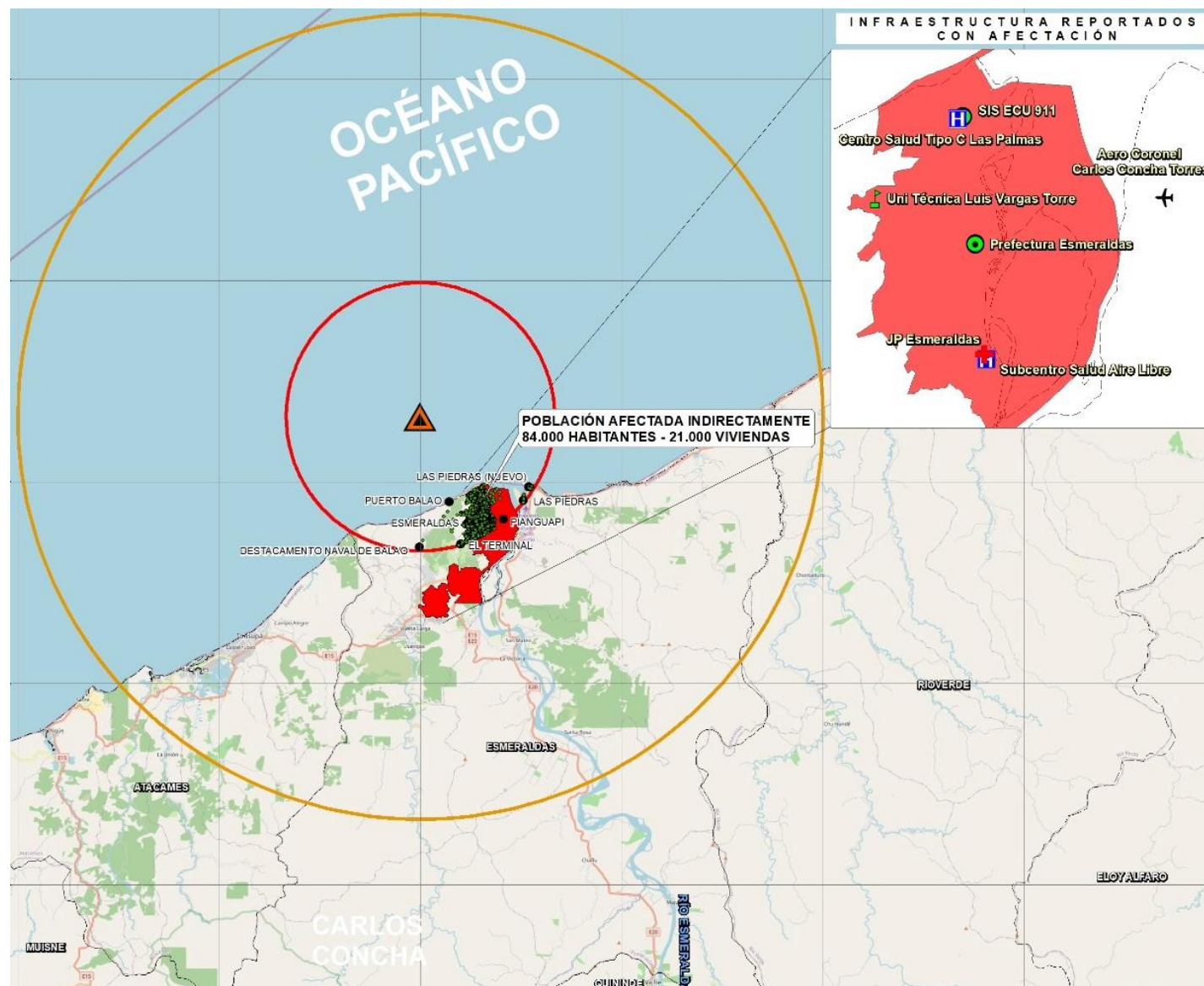
Through support from this Emergency Appeal and the valuable commitment of our volunteers from the Ecuadorian Red Cross Cantonal Board of Balzar, in the province of Guayas, we have delivered hygiene kits and safer water to families at the Luis Godín shelter, as well as various forms of support to several communities affected by the floods. These volunteers are responding to the emergencies caused by the sharp increase in rainfall recorded last week across the coastal region. In Guayas, nearly 40,000 people have been affected by this phenomenon. Source: Ecuadorian Red Cross | Cantonal Board of Balzar.



A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

B. Description of the crisis: The Esmeraldas Province

On March 13, landslides damaged the Trans-Ecuadorian Oil Pipeline System (SOTE), causing the spill of 25,116.95 barrels of crude oil and contaminating 82 km of rivers and estuaries. A total of 31,795.81 m³ of oily waste has been recovered. Additionally, Esmeraldas has been heavily affected by the rains. As part of the overall emergency, 17,906 people were affected and reported damages included 312 hectares of agricultural land, 9 beaches, 8 tourism establishments, and 378 affected animals. Although there is progress in the response, the situation is still dire.



On April 25 at 06:44, a 6.1 MLv magnitude earthquake was recorded 8.4 km from Esmeraldas, at a depth of 28 km, affecting the cantons of Esmeraldas, Eloy Alfaro, Atacames, Muisne, Quinindé, Rioverde, and San Lorenzo. As of April 26, a total of **2,810 people** were reported affected, including 49 injured, and 222 without homes across five main cantons. Damage was reported to 994 houses, 3 educational institutions, 7 health centres, 2 bridges, and 38 public assets, including significant damage in the city of Esmeraldas.

The map on the left, produced by the Ecuadorian Red Cross Situation Room, shows an estimate of the impact: the red circle indicates an area within 0 to 10 km of the epicentre, where severe damage to weak structures, falling objects, and minor damage have been observed. The orange circle covers 10 to 30 km, with moderate damage reported. Although the depth and proximity to the epicentre caused notable material damage, no major human losses have been reported so far. Impact assessments will continue over the coming days.

Description of the crisis: Rains in the littoral area

From January 1, 2025, to date, Ecuador's National Risk and Emergency Management Service (SNGR) 2,970 **adverse events related to rainfall** have been recorded, affecting **24 provinces, 207 cantons, and 788 parishes**. The most frequent events have been landslides (41.18%), floods (37.21%), structural collapses, washouts, strong winds, and mudslides. The provinces most impacted are **Manabí, Los Ríos, Guayas, El Oro, Esmeraldas, and Loja**. By resolution of the SNGR, a Red Alert was declared in six coastal provinces. The regional emergency was renewed and extended to new areas such as Pichincha, Bolívar, and Chimborazo. The state road network was also declared in emergency in Guayas, Manabí, El Oro, Esmeraldas, Santa Elena, Loja, and Azuay. Currently, **15 provincial COEs, 113 cantonal COEs, and 33 parish COEs remain active**. In the last week of April, heavy rains caused new floods in areas of Manabí and Esmeraldas (Teaone River). Meteorological Bulletin No. 25 from the National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology (INAMHI) warns that heavy rains will continue in the coastal and Amazon regions.

Parishes Affected by Flooding in Daule-Peripa Reservoir



The Daule-Peripa reservoir, with an approximate area of 270 km², supplies water to large agricultural areas in the provinces of Guayas, Manabí, and Los Ríos. **During April 2025, heavy rains in the coastal region caused rising reservoir levels and overflows along the Daule River, particularly affecting the cantons of Balzar, Colimes, Palestina, Santa Lucía, and Daule.** So far, the most impacted parishes include Pueblo Nuevo, El Rosario, Limonal, and Mocache, among others.

Currently, national authorities, based on meteorological bulletins from INAMHI, warn that high-intensity rains will continue to affect coastal areas in the coming days. This increases the risk of new floods in areas adjacent to the reservoir and along the Daule River.

The National Risk Management Secretariat (SNGR) maintains the red alert for Guayas, Los Ríos, and Manabí, prioritizing continuous monitoring, preventive evacuations, and activation of cantonal COEs in anticipation of possible future flooding and overflows.

Summary of response

Overview of the Host National Society and Ongoing Response

The Ecuadorian Red Cross (CRE) carries out its work through four key programmatic areas: Disaster Risk Management, Health and Community Development, Fundamental Principles and Values of the Movement, and Youth. It currently has 829 staff members, 7,721 volunteers, and 24 provincial boards, with its national headquarters in Quito and operational presence throughout the country. It provides 75% of the blood components required for transfusion therapies nationwide. Through the Programmatic Partnership Program with DG ECHO (PPP) and with support from IFRC and the National Societies of Spain, Italy, and Germany, it has strengthened its preparedness through pre-positioning of supplies in Imbabura, Tungurahua, Pichincha, and Azuay, staff training, equipment availability, and the establishment of response protocols. These protocols were tested during the National Response Teams Exercise (ENER) in February 2025, with over 300 participants. It has also reinforced its capacity to implement WASH interventions in emergencies.

On the multiple emergencies in Esmeraldas and increased rainfall in the coastal region

As of April 24, 2025, CRE has assisted more than 25,000 people through the distribution of 3,500 kits (kitchen, food, hygiene, cleaning, and tools) and 4,250 relief items (blankets, masks, water gallons, and mosquito nets). It has also treated nearly 1.6 million litres of water and delivered approximately 4,300 litres of chlorine in affected provinces. Psychosocial and medical assistance has been prioritized, with 500 psychosocial interventions, 258 medical consultations, and 190 pre-hospital care services. Additionally, more than 50,581 people have been reached with preventive messages, and health messages were sent to 7,788 families. A total of 842 humanitarian professionals and 311 vehicles, including ambulances and boats, have been mobilized in this nationwide operation. This work is carried out with the support, beyond the Appeal, of partners such as AECID, Coca-Cola, the German Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Honduran Red Cross, and the PPP partners. CRE continues to work closely with the National Risk Management Secretariat (SNGR) on Initial Needs Assessments (EVIN) for more than 8,500 families, maintaining ongoing coordination during the emergency. It remains in constant communication with its provincial and cantonal boards, as well as with national and local authorities, in line with its auxiliary role. This includes participation in all relevant technical working groups.

National and Decentralized Authorities

To respond to the emergency, the National Decentralized Risk Management System (SNDGR) activated 6 provincial Emergency Operations Centers (COE), 48 cantonal COEs, and 10 parish commissions. Nine cantons issued emergency declarations, and Nangaritza (Zamora Chinchipe) declared a state of disaster. To date, eight temporary shelters have been activated in El Oro, Manabí, Los Ríos, Santa Elena, and Pichincha to assist 262 displaced people. Main reported consequences include disruptions in drinking water supply, outbreaks of respiratory, digestive, and skin diseases, crop and livestock losses, and interruptions in electricity and connectivity. Currently, 15 provincial COEs, 113 cantonal COEs, and 33 parish COEs remain active.

Needs analysis

The Ecuadorian Red Cross is actively involved in initial emergency assessments in its auxiliary humanitarian role, with a strong community presence throughout the country. If you need detailed information on needs in each sector, you can refer to the [latest operations update](#), which provides a breakdown. This section will be primarily dedicated to the earthquake in Esmeraldas and the increase in rainfall during April. It is noted that all this information is preliminary, and that the situation is evolving daily.

Esmeraldas: Earthquake and Oil Spill

Shelter and Essential Items	Urgent assistance is needed for families whose homes have been classified as "uninhabitable" (25 cases), as well as for the reconstruction or rehabilitation of severely damaged houses, based on conducted georeferenced risk assessments. It is also necessary to strengthen the capacity of temporary shelters currently hosting around 90 people.
WASH	It is necessary to ensure the continuous supply of safe drinking water in the affected cantons (Esmeraldas, Río Verde, Atacames), including tanker distribution and strict quality control of the supplied water. It is also essential to maintain water coverage for communities without access to water systems or official tanker services.
Salud	It is necessary to ensure the continuation of medical brigades, fumigation in temporary shelters, repair of damaged health infrastructure (Delfina Torres de Concha Hospital and other centers), and availability of medical supplies. Psychosocial, recreational, and protection activities for children and adolescents must also continue.
Livelihoods and Basic Needs	Damage assessments are still required for tourism establishments. Support is needed for local economic recovery and to ensure that tourist areas can reopen safely and in a controlled manner.

Data collection in Esmeraldas is ongoing, but the number of affected people is not expected to increase significantly.

New Impact of Rainfall in the Coastal Region – According to SNGR SitRep 103

Sector	El Oro	Guayas	Loja	Manabí
Shelter and Essential Items	At least 2,187 houses affected and 14 destroyed. There is an urgent need to provide tools and tarpaulins, and to strengthen temporary shelters, especially in Machala, Santa Rosa, and Marcabellí.	Approximately 1,511 houses affected and 26 destroyed. Toolkits are needed, along with support to temporary shelters in Samborondón, Juján, and Salitre.	More than 330 houses affected and 45 destroyed. Urgent replacement of shelter materials and support to shelters in Saraguro and Chaguarpamba are required.	Over 2,000 houses affected and 40 destroyed. Immediate delivery of family kits and support to temporary shelters are needed in Portoviejo and Santa Ana.
WASH	Severe flooding and contamination of water sources in Machala and Marcabellí. There is an urgent need for the distribution of drinking water, jerrycans, chlorination kits, and repair of community systems.	Damage to drinking water systems in Samborondón and Salitre. Alternative supply, water treatment, and family hygiene kits are urgently needed.	Water outages in Chaguarpamba and rural areas. Emergency water supply by tanker trucks and restoration of systems are required.	There are areas where safe water distribution and hygiene kits are needed, as well as the installation of community tanks; additional coordination is necessary for decision-making.

Health	Damage to several rural health centers. Deployment of mobile medical brigades, delivery of basic medical supplies, and fumigation in shelters are needed. At the same time, psychological first aid activities for affected communities should be expanded.	Overwhelmed medical services require reinforcement of staff, provision of supplies, and psychosocial support for the population in temporary shelters and affected areas in Samborondón and Juján.	Prehospital care is needed in remote rural areas, along with the repair of one damaged health centre. Emotional support activities are needed for families evacuated from rural areas.	The increase in waterborne diseases in affected areas requires expanded capacity and medical supplies.
Livelihoods and Basic Needs	It is important to highlight that livelihoods assessments are complex during the emergency. Local data collection is still ongoing. Estimates are presented below.			
	Support is needed with agricultural inputs, recovery of small businesses, and access to cash.	Support for agricultural recovery, technical assistance, and economic support mechanisms.	Urgent need for productive recovery and assistance with subsistence farming.	Support for the recovery of agricultural and fishing production.
Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)	Increased risk of gender-based violence in shelters; need to strengthen safe protection pathways and implement connectivity points in shelters in Machala to restore family links.	Increased risk of gender-based violence in shelters; need to strengthen safe protection pathways and implement connectivity points in shelters in Machala to restore family links.	Strengthening of community protection mechanisms in affected rural areas.	Priority actions for the prevention of GBV and child protection in emergency shelters; possible activation of Restoring Family Links (RFL) services in emergency shelters in Portoviejo.

Operational risk assessment

No changes are expected that would affect operational risk since the publication of the operational strategy. During this period, the team continues to work on various mitigation actions in response to the risks identified in the operational strategy, for example:

- Constant monitoring of the national situation and weather conditions is maintained through the Ecuadorian Red Cross Information Room, in coordination with national and decentralized authorities. Active collaboration also continues with national authorities and local governments across all relevant technical working groups, including joint needs assessments.
- The Federation is supporting with deployed personnel in areas such as security and communication and has developed a fundraising strategy that is currently underway. It has also supported the procurement of supplies in coordination with CRE to ensure timely delivery and operational readiness, while addressing complex procurement processes to guarantee the continuity of quality humanitarian services.

- The risk management plan will include the need to monitor civil sentiment in Esmeraldas following the earthquake. As much of the damage is concentrated in public infrastructure rather than private homes, there is an increased risk of social dissatisfaction and potential protests.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY


Update on the strategy

This operations update modifies the operational strategy to include assistance to people affected by the earthquake in Esmeraldas. Funding requirement lines have been adjusted to prioritize new needs in shelter, cash transfer programs, and direct support to the Esmeraldas branch, which sustained damage. The rest of the operational plan remains in effect, as the initial needs persist, and continued fundraising efforts are required for full implementation. Additionally, it is noted that the increase in rainfall and its adverse effects across the country—particularly in coastal provinces—may influence the geographic priorities for response, while remaining within the originally affected 14 provinces. Internal adjustments have been made to existing budget lines under the current Emergency Appeal to reinforce the response to the earthquake in Esmeraldas. These shifts are based on confirmed contributions and operational priorities on the ground and do not involve any change to the overall funding requirement.

- Updates were made to shelter, housing and settlement interventions related to toolkits, tarpaulins, and shipping, reflecting the needs highlighted by the Esmeraldas Provincial Board.
- A new line has been added to provide support the Provincial Board of Esmeraldas in contracting a professional structural assessment process to the damage suffered in their office.
- Operational cost lines were adjusted to prioritize field visits and necessary movements of technical staff.
- These revisions are aligned with the strategy, and were planned for better, more localized response efforts.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT


STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements		Female > 18 years 1.458	Female < 18 625
		Male > 18 years 1377	Male < 18: 601
Objective:	<i>Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</i>		
Indicators Key:	Indicator	Actual	Objective
	# of families provided with essential household items	139*	500
	# of families provided with temporary emergency shelter solutions	1.130	1.700

	# of people who attended training/awareness raising sessions on safe shelter	n/a**	TBC
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The operational focus of the Appeal is on Guayas, Esmeraldas, Los Ríos, and El Oro, where the current budget has allowed the confirmed delivery of supplies to 1,130 families, mainly toolkits along with plastic tarpaulins. At least 139 kitchen kits have been dispatched, pending verification*. All assistance has been and continues to be distributed using pre-positioned stock. These supplies are being replenished with the support of the Federation through the logistics hub at the regional office in Panama. The community training and support process** is still under documentation and verification.


This sector will be modified through this update, increasing the objective to 1,700 families, to include shelter support for people affected in Esmeraldas who will be assisted by the Provincial Board, as well as support to sites being used as temporary shelters.

 Livelihoods and Basic Needs	Female > 18 years 0	Female < 18 0
	Male > 18 years 0	Male < 18: 0

Objective:	<i>Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods</i>
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Indicators Key:	Indicator	Actual	Objective
	<i># of families reached with CVA assistance to recover and/or strengthen their livelihoods</i>	0	1.600
	<i># of people who received technical assistance/training to recover and/or strengthen their livelihoods</i>	0	1.600
	<i># of communities with livelihoods microprojects implemented</i>	0	4
	<i># of families reached with food kits</i>	n/a	1,000

A mapping of agronomist volunteers has already been developed, and a list by Provincial Board is available to better understand their availability to support diagnostic assessments. The diagnostics are expected to begin next month.

 Multi-purpose Cash	Female > 18 years 0	Female < 18 0
	Male > 18 years 0	Male < 18: 0

Objective:	<i>Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs</i>
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	Indicator	Actual	Objective
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Indicators Key:	<i># of people reached with multipurpose cash assistance to cover basic needs</i>	0	4.800
	<i># of people trained to effectively manage funds</i>	0	1.500
	<i># of volunteers and staff trained in CVA</i>	0	TBC

In the coming weeks, work will proceed alongside the Provincial Boards to gather information on market conditions and the availability of financial service providers. This information will be ready in the coming weeks. This sector will be modified through this update, prioritizing 50 families out of the 4,800 initially considered, to include shelter support for people affected in Esmeraldas who will be assisted by the Provincial Board, as well as for sites being used as temporary shelters.

 Health & Care <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	Female > 18 years 1.223	Female < 18 525
	Male > 18 years 1.155	Male < 18: 504

Objective:	<i>Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening</i>
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Indicators Key:	Indicator	Actual	Objective
	<i># of people reached with MHPSS services</i>	149*	TBC
	<i># of volunteers and staff trained in MHPSS</i>	n/a	TBC
	<i># of health consultations given through Ecuadorian Red Cross medical services</i>	158	TBC
	<i># of people reached by health promotion/awareness activities</i>	3,100	10,776
	<i># of families reached with mosquito nets</i>	n/a	3,592

Since the start of the operational deployment and with the technical support of specialized delegates, a joint strategy has been developed with the Ministry of Public Health (MSP) to gather health needs information at the territorial level. The proposal was presented on April 15 and received a favourable response. The pilot was conducted from April 21 to 23 in Santo Domingo, with the participation of the MSP and the Ecuadorian Red Cross. Progress has been made in procuring mosquito breeding site elimination kits and community cleaning kits to strengthen interventions. Although figures are still being refined, more than 3,100 people have been reached with health promotion or awareness activities.

In mental health and psychosocial support, teams on the ground are being accompanied, and systematic action tracking has begun through Kobo. Between March and April, emergency health services were provided in El Oro (Piñas) and Guayas (Playas), assisting a total of 156 people. Additionally, psychosocial support was provided to 419 responders and 149* individuals, although the data from the Cantonal Boards is still being confirmed.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Female > 18
years
4,032

Female < 18
1,720

Male > 18 years
3,807

Male < 18:
1,662

Objective:

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

Indicators Key:

Indicator

Actual

Objective

of people reached by WASH vector control activities

n/a*

2.160

of volunteers and staff trained in WASH

19

50

of families reached with hygiene supplies

n/a*

6,400

of families reached with cleaning supplies

n/a*

6,400

of families reached with chlorine

2.536

17.000

of families reached with jerrycans

1.425

27.500

*Average number of litres of safe water distributed**

**More than 1.7
million litres**

TBC

*# of people provided with an improved drinking water source
(constructed or rehabilitated)*

0

8.000

*# of people reached by Ecuadorian Red Cross WASH
promotion/awareness activities*

1.730

20.000

The Ecuadorian Red Cross has carried out hygiene promotion activities reaching 541 families, encouraging safe domestic and community cleaning practices. In parallel, approximately 1.7 million litres of drinking water were distributed in Piñas and Esmeraldas using high-capacity water treatment plants as part of the Ecuadorian Red Cross-national response.

Jerrycans were delivered to 1,425 families, and sodium hypochlorite was distributed to over 2,500 families to reinforce water purification. Although challenges persist in data disaggregation, improving information management is a priority through strengthened coordination between headquarters and provincial branches, and by enhancing the information room. In Esmeraldas, four water treatment plants were assessed, benefiting around 8,000 people, although funding for the required rehabilitations has not yet been secured.

Emergency Response Unit M15

At present, the M15 is fully operational on land provided by the university, with all three treatment lines active and a daily capacity of over 75,000 litres of treated water. Local training activities are underway, along with a structured transition plan to ensure full ownership of the process by the Ecuadorian Red Cross. This response is the result of strong cooperation between the Ecuadorian Red Cross as the WASH lead in the country, the WASH Hub of

Honduras (Honduran and German Red Cross), the Spanish Red Cross, and the IFRC in its coordination and facilitation role.



To date, the M15 plant **has produced 201,263 litres of water and distributed 172,000 litres**, despite persistent challenges. The plant has a daily production capacity of over 100,000 litres. Volunteers from the Esmeraldas Provincial Board have accompanied all distributions, verifying the quality of the water at each delivery point. WASH awareness activities were carried out in Puerto Nuevo, highlighting the importance of handwashing, safe storage, and household water treatment.

Cleaning, food, and chlorination kits were also distributed in Puerto Nuevo, Canelón, and San Salvador, although community participation was limited due to weather conditions and time constraints. The context remains sensitive following the April 25 earthquake near Esmeraldas. Looking ahead, reinforcing volunteer mobilization for Hygiene Promotion will be key to maximizing the impact and sustainability of WASH interventions.



After the earthquake, upon arrival at the plant, it was observed that the 12,000-liter Oxfam tank had a slight tilt and some minor damage but remained operational. An action plan was established to carry out the repairs without interrupting operations.



Community Engagement and Accountability

Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk zones receive relevant, timely information</i>		
Indicators Key:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of community consultation meetings	0	42
	# of satisfaction surveys completed	To be collected	1
	% of surveyed people reporting that they receive useful and actionable information through different trusted channels	To be collected	50%
	% of affected people surveyed report that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable, and participatory manner	To be collected	85%
	# of staff, volunteers, and leadership trained on CEA	9	60
	# of people reached with messages about the auxiliary role of the ERC and the humanitarian assistance it delivers	0	8,000

As part of community engagement efforts, procurement is underway for information kiosks in target communities to improve access to operational updates and gather feedback. Provincial Branches are holding regular meetings with families and community leaders to evaluate and adapt the response. The target of 42 community meetings - three per province across 14 provinces- is in progress. A macro satisfaction survey will also be launched soon. So far, CEA-trained personnel include: 1 in El Oro, 2 in Manabí, 1 in Esmeraldas, 2 in Los Ríos, and 2 in Imbabura.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Female > 18
years
2.873

Female < 18
1.231

Male > 18 years
2.272

Male < 18:
1.169

Objective:	<i>Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs</i>		
Indicators Key:	Indicator	Actual	Objective
	# of staff and volunteers trained on implementing PGI Minimum Standards	0	30
	# of people reached by protection, gender, and inclusion services	n/a	TBC

	# of referral pathways established or updated for the response	n/a	TBC
	# of people reached with RFL services	2.341	600

Protection, Gender and Inclusion

The matrix for collecting or updating mappings of access to services and rights for priority groups is currently up to date. A toolkit is in development, focused on safe referrals, including registration forms, systematization tools, and other instruments designed to support the guidelines currently being drafted. An online training on safe referral and response mechanisms is planned in connection with the above actions and is expected to take place in the second half of 2025.

Restoring Family Links (RFL)

Given the current situation in which several provinces have been affected by floods and landslides, temporary disruptions to connectivity have occurred in various communities. This has led to displacement and the temporary separation of families evacuated to shelters or hosted by other households. In response, the Ecuadorian Red Cross (CRE) has activated Restoring Family Links (RFL) activities to help maintain family connections. Services implemented include:

- Connectivity services (phone calls, internet access, phone charging);
- Referral to other local actors.
- Community awareness on preventive measures.
- Dissemination of the national RFL hotline.

Connectivity services were activated in Guayas, Chimborazo, and El Oro, with notable implementation in temporary shelters, such as for those affected by the bridge collapse in Daule (Guayas). Demand for these services has increased directly in response to the expansion of affected areas.

Community awareness activities were conducted in El Oro, Guayas, Manabí, Santo Domingo, and Santa Elena. These sessions, led by trained staff from the Provincial Branches, provide individual guidance on the use of prevention cards and the RFL TAG. These tools promote practices to prevent family separation, such as memorizing phone numbers and knowing how to access the national RFL hotline. At the national level, CRE has informed the Global Family Links Network—which includes National Societies and the ICRC—of these efforts, to support coordination in case of search requests or specific RFL actions.


	Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	Female > 18 years	Female < 18
		Male > 18 years	Male < 18
Objective:	<i>Strengthen community preparedness and capacities to respond more effectively to future disasters, while simultaneously reinforcing the National Society's capacity throughout the operation to ensure an effective response and the continuity of interventions beyond the immediate emergency phase</i>		
	Indicator	Actual	Objective

Indicators Key:	<i># of communities with EVCA developed in collaboration with the National Society</i>	0	14
	<i># of communities with EVCA with disaster support teams established</i>	0	14
	<i># of communities that received response gear and equipment</i>	0	14
	<i># of people who attended training/awareness raising sessions on DRR</i>	0	2.200
	<i># of established CEWS established</i>	0	14

For now, funding constraints limit risk reduction and resilience activities to an exchange platform, which is being conceptualized to start a bidding process, and will be developed during the recovery phase.

 Environmental Sustainability		Female > 18 years 467	Female < 18 200
		Male > 18 years 443	Male < 18: 190
Objective:	<i>Contribute to the operation's environmental sustainability by minimising and mitigating any potential harm to the local environment caused by humanitarian interventions.</i>		
Indicators Key:	Indicator	Actual	Objective
	<i># of green activities developed to promote environmental sustainability</i>	0	14
<i>Activities are planned for the recovery phase and subject to fund availability.</i>			

Enabling approaches

 National Society Strengthening			
Objective:	<i>Ensure that the National Society is capable of delivering an effective response, based on a clear mandate, community and authority acceptance, an adequate operational structure, financial resources, and robust systems for the safe and efficient management of volunteers and staff.</i>		
Indicators Key:	Indicator	Actual	Objective
	<i># of volunteers involved in the response operation that have been trained in security</i>	TBC	TBC

# of volunteers and staff who received MHPSS	330	200
# of insured volunteers	600**	600
Lessons Learned Workshop conducted	0	1
# of volunteers provided with equipment for protection, safety, and support appropriate to the emergency	0	200

This component will be revised to allow for increased mobilization costs for the delivery of humanitarian assistance, monitoring mission and quality assurance.

- Volunteering: Each sectoral component outlines progress on planned trainings, ID card issuance, and uniform procurement for volunteers. More detailed information will be included in future reports. To date 330 volunteers have received psychosocial support services.

******The Emergency Appeal covers the full annual insurance policy for active volunteers involved in the operation. All accident or illness-related costs for volunteers are fully covered. The final number reached will depend on operational activations by the end of the appeal.

- Human Resources: The Emergency Appeal includes essential positions, which are currently in the recruitment process. However, additional personnel will be needed if funding increases to expand operational activities.
- Mobility and Vehicles: So far, only basic mobilization costs have been covered. The rental of vehicles for water distribution requires special procurement procedures, with support from the IFRC Regional Office in Panama to facilitate the process.
- Technology and Equipment: There are currently insufficient funds for this component. Partners are encouraged to support the development of the Ecuadorian Red Cross Information Room, which is key for operational readiness, information management, and accountability.
- Communications: Priority has been given to essential costs, but additional funding is needed, particularly for equipment acquisition.
- Logistics and Supply Chain: Essential costs are being prioritized, although additional funding will be required if the operation scales up.
- Telecommunications: No funds have been allocated to this component at present.
- Security: Provision of personal protective equipment is planned for staff and volunteers involved in the response.
- Monitoring and Evaluation: Currently, no funds have been allocated to this component.
- Digital Resource Management: No funds have been allocated to this component at this time.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:

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

Indicator	Actual	Objective
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Indicators Key:	<i>Membership coordination meetings organised and updates are provided to Membership partners (Yes/No)</i>	Yes	Yes
<p>Regular meetings, primarily informal, are being held with all partners involved in the response. Communication is coordinated through the IFRC Regional Office in Panama, the Secretariat in Geneva, and the Cluster Office in Lima. Situation reports have started to be produced, and meetings with donors have been held, along with formal coordination meetings currently under development.</p> <p>Efforts are also underway to comply with the requirements of the new Emergency Response Framework (ERF), including the established coordination mechanisms. While it has not yet been necessary to escalate any issues to higher levels, an activation plan for these mechanisms is being developed in case strategic problem-solving becomes necessary.</p> <p>The Ecuadorian Red Cross continues to participate in all relevant technical working groups at provincial and national level. For example, the technical working group related to Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) held a meeting to update organizational interventions and planned for covering gaps.</p>			



Secretariat Services

Objective:	<i>Strengthen the operations management capacities of the IFRC to provide support to the National Society for the implementation of the actions programmed as part of the Emergency Appeal.</i>		
Indicators Key:	Indicator	Actual	Objective
	<i>Joint coordination tools and mechanisms are in use within the Membership's response (Yes/No)</i>	Yes	Yes
	<i># of surge missions or deployments carried out</i>	8	8
	<i># of people deployed as part of the WASH ERU/WASH Hub</i>	5	6

Surge Profiles Deployed to Ecuador

Profile	Duty Station
Manager, Operations, Evolving Crisis and Disasters (ARO)	Quito (Roving)
Operations Manager	Quito (Roving)
Public Health in Emergencies Coordinator	Quito (Roving)
Public Health in Emergencies Developing Coordinator	
ERU Team Lead – M15	Esmeraldas
Lab Technician – M15	Esmeraldas
Hygiene Promotion Technician – M15	Esmeraldas
WASH Coordinator	Esmeraldas
Security Senior Officer	Esmeraldas
Senior Communications Officer	Esmeraldas

General Operational Functions

- Progress was made jointly with the Ecuadorian Red Cross on the development of the Appeal, the operational strategy, budgets, and the first operations update.
- Coordination began for training in financial reporting, and active coordination continues in logistics, security, and information.
- The shipment of supplies purchased through the Panama logistics hub will arrive in Guayaquil at the end of the month.
- Coordination is underway for the deployment of extended capacity throughout the operation.

Health

- Close collaboration with the health team to finalize the development of a data collection tool to complement the EVIN in health. A pilot project was implemented in Santo Domingo, including one presentation day with the Provincial Board leadership, training for six individuals (staff and volunteers), and two days of assessments involving secondary data, public institutions, Provincial Board capacities, and community engagement.
- Close support was provided in developing the initial document for the DREF application, including technical support to sector leads and engagement with internal stakeholders (cluster, IFRC regional office) and authorities. The concept is ready to be adapted based on results.

WASH

- The initial concept plan for the M15 was finalized, based on technical profiles, handover processes, and local training in coordination with the national headquarters team. The objective is to transfer the ERU to CRE as soon as possible with clear role profiles, as already practiced through the WASH centre.
- Installation of the three water treatment lines of the M15 was completed, enabling the start of continuous production with support from local volunteers.
- An Oxfam tank was installed following a critical failure, ensuring operational continuity and training volunteers during the process.

Security

- The quality of key documents within the Minimum Security Requirements (MSR) package applicable in Ecuador is being improved to ensure safe operations for Secretariat personnel in risk areas, in line with internal regulations.
- Field security assessments have shifted from "completed" to "ongoing" to ensure duty of care for deployed staff. This is being carried out in close coordination with CRE headquarters security and the Esmeraldas Provincial Board focal point to ensure appropriate expertise.
- Support was provided to relocate all international personnel in Esmeraldas to a safe accommodation following the earthquake, based on security assessments.
- The aim is to keep all institutional security responsibilities under the Secretariat, minimizing exposure for CRE. At the same time, ensuring that staff always have two vehicles available in accordance with the current alert level in the province.

Contact information

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

At the Ecuador National Society:

- Secretary General: Juan Carlos Vizcarra; email: jvizcarra@cruzroja.org.ec, phone: +593 988586734
- Operational Coordination: Jorge Arteaga, Gerente de Áreas Esenciales; email: jarteaga@cruzroja.org.ec, phone: +593 988307156

At the IFRC:

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- Operations, Evolving Crises and Disasters Manager: Maria Martha Tuna; email: maria.tuna@ifrc.org
- Communications Manager: Susana Arroyo; email: susana.arroyo@ifrc.org
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At IFRC Geneva Headquarters:

- Senior Officer, Operations Coordinator: Antoine Belair; email: antoine.belair@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

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

For In-Kind donations and Mobilisation table support:

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

Reference documents



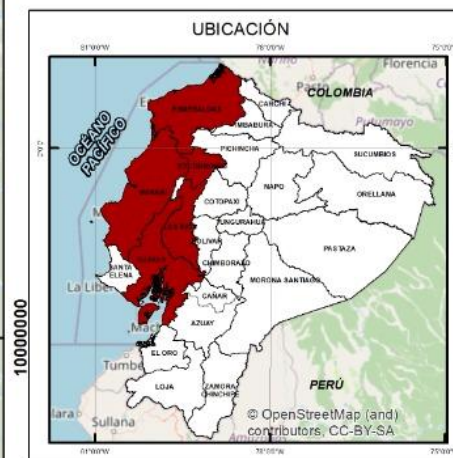
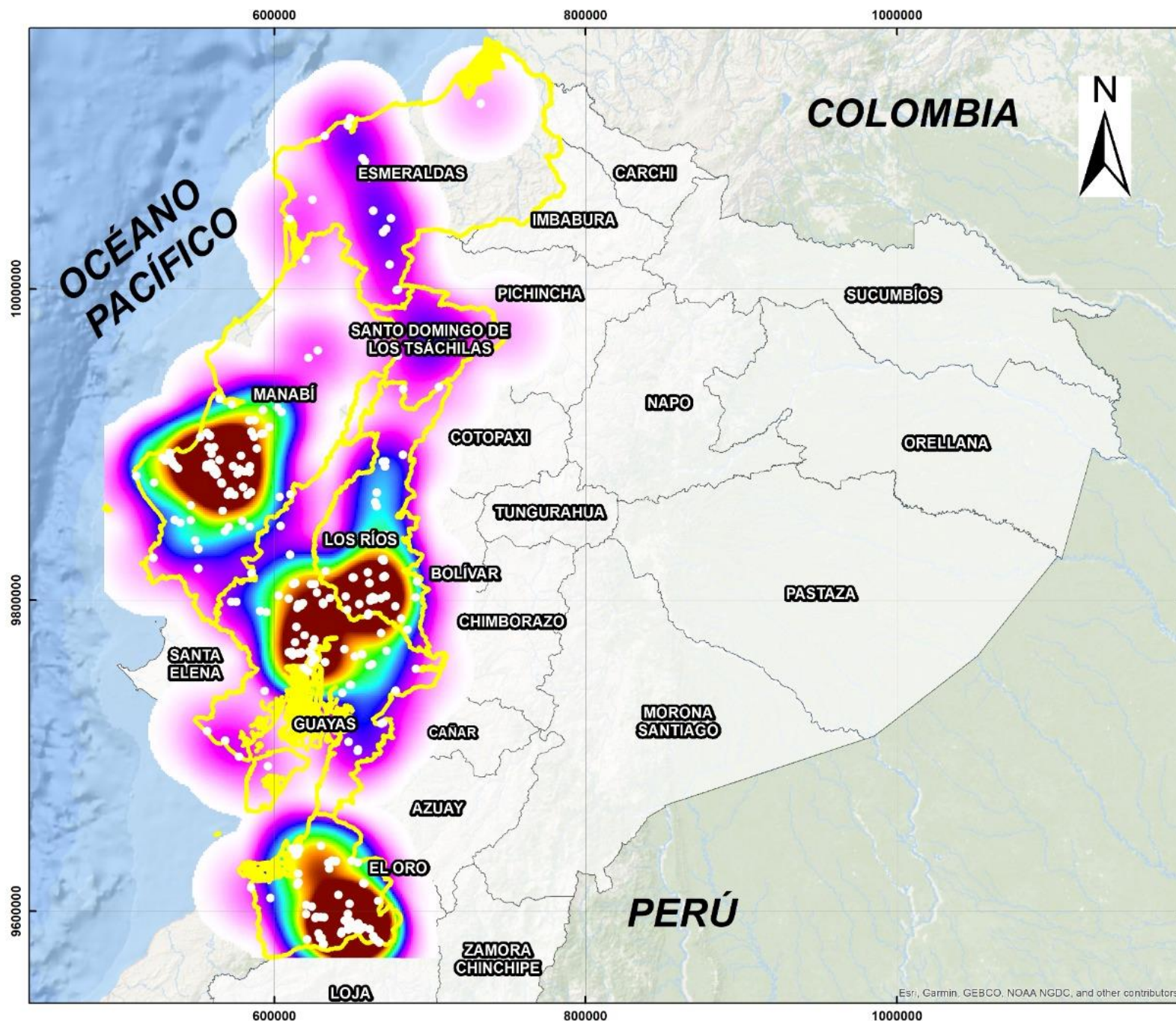
Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

How we work

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

Towns and Townships affected by the Floods



Figures

El Oro - 53
Guayas - 18
Los Ríos - 68

