

DREF Final Report

Ecuador: Volcano Preparedness

DREF operation MDREC010	
Date issued: 20 July 2016	
Operation manager: Pabel Angeles, Regional Disaster Management Coordinator – South America – International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Point of Contact: Paola López - National Technical Response, Ecuadorian Red Cross
Operation start date: 7 December 2015	Date of disaster: 19 November 2015
Overall operation budget: 124,895 Swiss francs (CHF)	Expected timeframe: 3 months and 3 weeks
Number of people affected: 130,042 people	Number of people to be assisted: 5,000 people (1,000 families).
Host National Society presence (number of volunteers, staff, and branches): Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC) national headquarters; 24 provincial boards; 110 branches; 8,000 volunteers; and 200 staff members.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Relevant state ministries; Risk Management Secretariat; relevant provincial and municipal governments; the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); World Food Programme (WFP); and Plan International.	

<Click [here](#) to view the final financial report and [here](#) for contact details>

A. Situation Analysis

A.1 Description of the disaster

After the increase in activity of the Tungurahua Volcano in November 2015, another increase in activity was detected in early March 2016; due to the increased activity, the operation was extended for another 3 weeks.

The emergency began in mid-November when emissions reached 3,500 metres above the crater level and began drifting northwest. The falling ash affected several villages located on the slopes of the volcano, as well as several cantons in the provinces of Tungurahua and Chimborazo. The most affected sectors were in Cotaló, Chacauco, Pillate, Chontapamba, Chonglontus, Cúsua, Juive and Bilbao, where 1 and 6 millimetres of ash fell. The cantons of Pelileo, Quero, Mocha, Cevallos and Ambato were also affected by falling volcanic material.

Technicians from the Tungurahua Volcano Observatory (OVT) reported explosions, as well as an increase in emission tremors on 4 March 2016, which caused ash, gas, and vapour emissions. The activity was so strong that the explosions were heard in various provinces in Chimborazo and Tungurahua and accompanied by vibrations in the earth and infrastructure.



Preparedness and evacuation workshop before the volcanic eruption in the schools in the Silveria community in the province of Chimborazo.
Source: ERC

Incandescent rocks were reported to have rolled down the flanks of the volcano in the early morning hours while significant levels of falling ash were recorded in nearby towns such as Chompanba, Chacauco, Pillate, Cotaló, San

Juan, Cevallos, Quero, Tisaleo and Pelileo in Tungurahua and Guano, Puela, El Manzano, and Riobamba in Chimborazo. Layers of ash in the most distant areas reached 2.2 millimetres and winds carried volcanic dust to the south-east and south-west of the country.

A.2 Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

Following the orange alert declared by the Secretariat for Risk Management for areas within the zone of influence of the volcano, the ERC activated its local technical teams to develop community-based activities, thereby strengthening the institutional response capacity and working directly with communities on emergency preparedness issues. These activities were conducted through actions at the institutional and community level.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

As explained in the [emergency plan of action](#), the IFRC has a representation office in Peru that provides support to the Ecuadorian Red Cross as well as a representative of the Disaster and Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Department (DCPRR), which is providing technical support and assistance to the operation.

The ERC maintains a warehouse with pre-positioned stock (500 hygiene kits, kitchen kits and jerrycans) to mount an effective response to emergencies in Ecuador, southern Colombia and northern Peru. The ERC will maintain non-food items pre-positioned in the ERC warehouse in Tungurahua.

Movement Coordination

The Ecuadorian Red Cross maintains permanent communication with the IFRC and presents situation reports, uploads information onto the Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) and via phone and virtual meetings to coordinate possible actions related to the changing situation. The National Society also presents situation reports to the various Movement components in the country: American Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross, as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Overview of non-RCRC actors in the country

In Ecuador, risk management activities are coordinated from the National Decentralized System and involve all public and private institutions as advising entities, which in turn are part of eight technical task forces (in normal situations) and of the Emergency Operations Committees (in emergency and disaster situations); the Emergency Operations Committees is led by the relevant state ministries. The Ecuadorian Red Cross actively participates in 5 of the 8 technical task forces at the canton, provincial and national level. Further detail on the main actions is available in the emergency plan of action.

The ERC is an active part of the Humanitarian Country Team, which holds weekly meetings for information sharing and coordination among member non-government organizations (NGOs).

A.3 Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis, target population, risk assessment and scenario planning

Target Population

According to the damage assessment conducted in affected areas, the individuals and families to be assisted were grouped under the following criteria:

- **People benefitted from awareness-raising through key messages:** At least 26,000 people (20 per cent)
- **People benefitted through community preparedness and warning in the event of volcanic eruption-related disasters:** At least 1,212 families were targeted. However, the ERC believed that it necessary to increase this number due to the availability of resources and capacity as well as need.
- **Families who could receive immediate humanitarian assistance in the event of an eruption:** 500 families

Risk Assessment

According to technical data from the Tungurahua Volcano Observatory (VPO), the alert level was lowered to yellow; however, this does not rule out new magma injections or ashes leading up to an event similar to the one that occurred in recent months. ERC teams in the field conducted actions to support communities where ash emissions took place.

The impact of the disaster, especially on agriculture and health, left families few options to avoid losing their products completely; this was due to the fact that families were forced to undersell their products and incur unexpected

expenses to protect their family members, particularly children and adolescents, pregnant women, older adults and persons with disabilities.

Another aspect to consider was the risk of Cotopaxi Volcano erupting as well, which according to current scenarios would have affected access to three points along the main highway; This scenario would have left only two access routes into Ambato province and significantly lengthened the time it took to reach the provincial capital by car, rendering it impossible to reach affected communities within 36 hours.

B. Strategy and Plan of Action

Overall Objective

To contribute to the preparedness and provide advisories to at least 1,000 families at risk from an eruption of the Tungurahua Volcano in the provinces of Tungurahua and Chimborazo in order to reduce its adverse effects, protect lives and meet immediate humanitarian needs.

Proposed Strategy

The proposed strategy was detailed in the emergency plan of action. This includes: a) reaching people through awareness-raising via key messages; b) reaching people through community warning and preparedness for volcanic eruption-related disasters; c) households that could receive immediate humanitarian assistance in the event of an eruption. All of these actions were implemented.

B2 Operational Support Services

Human Resources

As mentioned in the emergency plan of action, the ERC has approximately 8,000 volunteers nationwide, of which 235 were active in the provinces on alert. In order to ensure volunteer safety, they received protective and visibility material. A full-time operations coordinator was hired for three months to implement this operation.

Logistics and supply chain

There was a warehouse close to the area at risk with pre-positioned non-food items. The IFRC had pre-positioned stock for 500 families such as hygiene kits, cleaning kits, tarpaulins and jerrycans, which was used for this operation (1,000 jerrycans and 1,000 tarpaulins).

Information Technology (IT)

As part of the operation, maintenance was done on repeaters and the telecommunications system in areas at risk to the eruption.

Communications

According to National Society communications procedures, official spokespersons were appointed at both the national and local level, who were kept updated at all times on actions and changing scenarios as they arose in order to have complete information regarding the overall situation.

The Communications and Public Relations Department forwarded guidelines to provincial boards containing key messages and general information for use by designated spokespersons and volunteer staff in the field in case they were approached by the media. Likewise, press releases were issued as events evolved, sent to national media and posted on institutional websites and social networks.

Security

Considering that field activities were implemented in first impact areas, any sudden change in the volcano's eruptive process could have put volunteer staff at risk; therefore, the National Society appointed an operational security technician who worked on a permanent basis to ensure that the instructions issued by the operation's national coordination were followed.

Working meetings were held in participating branches, and training was provided to volunteers involved in the operation. Protective gear was provided to volunteers, as well as IFRC insurance.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

In the ERC, the monitoring processes falls to the Disaster Management Programme (responsible for emergency response) and the Territorial Network Planning and Development Department, which received high-level technical and financial assistance from the project.

The ERC's headquarters also had a financial monitoring team for the control of economic reports and ensuring the quality of intermediate and final reports during the operation. The chain of responsibility in the monitoring process included local, national and international levels, which were supported by the IFRC's regional office through two monitoring visits by the disaster management coordinator for South America.

Administration and Finance

The ERC has financial/administrative software that allows the Institution to control its own resources and/or those generated by various projects such as DREFs and appeals. The ERC complies with the country's Internal Revenue Service regulations, which results in transparency and in meeting deadlines for the monthly justification of expenses generated in any area. The ERC works with the Humanitarian Supply System/Logistics Support System (SUMA-LSS) programme. It is activated when the flow of in-kind donations surges during large events, which ensures proper control and management of inputs and supplies at the ERC's three warehouses: the central one and the two strategic ones.

Moreover, the IFRC, through its Finance Department, provided training to new financial area staff, and it provided the necessary support to the operation to review and validate budgets and bank transfers and technical assistance to the National Society regarding expense justification procedures and the review and validation of operational progress invoicing.

C. Detailed Operational Plan

Early warning and disaster preparedness

Outcome 1: Preparedness and early warning actions are implemented for response at the community and institutional level and in the event of an eruption of the Tungurahua Volcano.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1 At least 1,000 families at risk to an eruption of the Tungurahua Volcano in the province of Tungurahua and Chimborazo are prepared and on alert.		
Output 1.2: The Ecuadorian Red Cross has a strategically located warehouse and humanitarian aid supplies for 500 families in the province of Tungurahua in order to ensure assistance for people living in first impact areas.			100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Home visits to develop emergency family plans, and preparation of emergency backpack and homemade masks	X		121%
Acquisition and distribution of kits for first response brigade	X		100%
Training for community brigade staff	X		100%
Conduct drills at the community level	X		100%
Fitting out of local warehouse	X		100%
Acquisition and pre-positioning of stock for 500 families (Hygiene, kits, cleaning kits, tarps, and jerrycans)	X		100%
Training for local branch volunteers on the SUMA/LSS warehouse management system	X		100%
Achievements			

- Home visits to develop emergency family plans, and preparation of emergency backpack and homemade masks

Volunteer staff from Tungurahua and Chimborazo province boards toured communities targeted by the plan of action and went door-to-door explaining and filling out Family Emergency Plan posters. While posters were being filled out, 1,212 families were provided with advice on what needs to be included in their emergency backpack, focusing especially on providing for the needs of children, older adults, persons with disabilities, persons with serious illnesses or on permanent medication and pregnant women. Volunteers exceeded the 1,000-family target set for Tungurahua and Chimborazo province. Families were also taught to make or quickly improvise a homemade mask for protection in the event of falling ash. Risk maps were developed in the communities of Chocalo, Hipolongo, Yalahui Rumipampa and 14 local coordination meetings were held to facilitate the plan of action's implementation.

The operation generated interest among other sectors not initially contemplated by the plan, with which additional activities were developed. Training sessions on self-protection against falling ash were provided to schools in Tungurahua province and on healthy life habits in schools in Quero, Cevallos, Tisaleo, reaching 1,659 students and teachers.

Awareness-raising and preparedness in education units

PROVINCEA	CANTON	COMMUNITY	EDUCATION UNIT	BENEFICIARIES
Tungurahua	Tisaleo	Matriz	Unidad Educativa Anibal Salgado Ruiz	565 students
		Quinchicoto	Unidad Educativa Caracas	204 students and teachers
	Mocha	Matriz	Unidad Educativa Vicente Anda Aguirre	650 students
	Quero	Matriz, Rumipamba y Yanayacu	Unidad Educativa Josefa Calixto Escuela Pablo Neruda Unidad Educativa Yanayacu	240 students and teachers

- Acquisition and distribution of kits for first response brigade

Materials for community brigade kits (Annex 1) were delivered to 30 communities in Tungurahua and Chimborazo (Annex 2), specifically to community representatives or leaders. Megaphones were delivered to 10 communities that were not included in the local early warning system, which will enable them to sound the alarm in the event of emergencies that could jeopardize the lives of families in the at-risk area. The cost of the workshops where the community brigade kits were distributed includes the materials as well as the accompaniment by ERC volunteers who served as facilitators.

In the community of Santa Lucía de Chuquipogyo in Chimborazo, the existing risk of mudflows necessitated the improvement of warning systems, which resulted in the establishment of an amplifier in a high area in order to achieve better coverage and broadcast warnings over the sound system in the event of an emergency.



First aid workshop for the first response brigades in the Silveria community in the province of Chimborazo.
Source: ERC

- Training for community brigade staff

A total of 51 training sessions were delivered in 30 communities, including first aid brigade, evacuation and psychosocial support (PSS) workshops. These activities supplemented preparedness activities conducted by local authorities in the affected communities (Annex 3)

Communities not prioritized within the plan of action requested training on topics such as health promotion and risk management. Thanks to the capacity strengthening the branches received during the operation, they will now be better able to provide training support to communities.

- **Conduct drills at the community level**

Five evacuation drills were conducted, which complemented those already conducted by authorities. However, drills were not possible in high-risk areas due to the presence and emission of ash, and that these would have complicated community efforts.

In order to complement and enhance exercises, schools in the following communities were involved as part of the drill response:

- **Pilco, Canton of Quero**- with the participation of community brigades and families.
- **Guangaló, Canton of Quero**- with the participation of community brigades and families.
- **Rumipamba, Canton of Quero**- with the participation of community brigades and families.
- **Santa Lucía de Chuquipungyo, Canton of Guano**- with the participation of the school, day care centre and community brigades and families.
- **Education Unit in Silveria, Canton of Guano**- with the participation of teachers

Communities applied the knowledge and organizational skills they gained from these exercises to respond to ash emissions that occurred during the course of the operation.

- **Fitting out of local warehouse and Acquisition and pre-positioning of stock for 500 families**

The ERC's headquarters warehouse in Quito was fitted out, as well as the warehouse in the city of Ambato in Tungurahua. This warehouse now has the capacity to immediately respond to 500 families (because it is the nearest) and to provide humanitarian assistance in the event of damage to roads and highways.

Maintenance was provided to the central warehouse, and the strategic warehouse was implemented through the adaptation and transport of 1,000 jerrycans, 500 cleaning kits, 500 hygiene kits and 1,000 tarpaulins. Tarpaulins and jerrycans were obtained from pre-positioned IFRC stock in Ecuador.

- **Training for local branch volunteers on the SUMA/LSS warehouse management system**

SUMA (Humanitarian Supplies Management System) training was provided to 23 volunteers from the Relief and Humanitarian Assistance National Intervention Team (NIT) from the provincial boards in Tungurahua, Chimborazo, Pichincha, Cotopaxi, Bolivar, Pastaza, Imbabura and Azuay. These branches were chosen because they will be the ones immediately responding in the event of an eruption.

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 2: Continuous assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 2.1: Assessment of initial needs, operation management and operational security.		100%
	Output 2.2: There is ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the situation and the plan of action.		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Rapid scenario assessment by the National Society	X		100%
Review of action guidelines, procedures and protocols	X		100%
Assessment of the security situation	X		100%
Continuous assessment of the situation	X		100%
Monitoring and tracking by the IFRC	X		100%
Maintenance and repair of radio communications system at the local level	X		100%
Achievements			

- **Rapid scenario assessment by the National Society**

In October 2015, provincial boards in the area of influence generated a monthly report due to the increased level of activity, which reached the maximum level of ash emissions in December 2015, prompting continuous monitoring and evaluation of the evolving situation.

The National Society was strengthened thanks to the influx of new volunteers in the provincial boards implementing the operation. A total of 80 new volunteers joined in Chimborazo and 40 in Tungurahua.

- **Review of action guidelines, procedures and protocols**

Eight project meetings were held with branch volunteers in Tungurahua and Chimborazo for the review of risk management guidelines, health promotion and prevention against falling ash and psychosocial support and crisis management for the volunteers that participated in the home visits. Likewise, two meetings were held at the government level, which were attended by the president of each provincial board, the provincial administrator and one government representative; while on the operational side, 8 meetings were held (1 per canton), which were attended by a total of 96 volunteers.

PSS NIT members held a meeting to review procedures, which was attended by 25 volunteers with basic training or a specialization in crisis management; the participants were later responsible for providing psychosocial support to fellow workers returning from activities in the field.

- **Assessment of the security situation**

In total, 12 meetings were held with volunteer staff in local branches to review operational security procedures and institutional doctrine in Tungurahua and Chimborazo. A total of 156 volunteers from local branches in Chimborazo and Tungurahua were trained. In order to implement properly the activities, 40 personal protective kits were delivered to provincial board volunteers involved in the project.

- **Continuous assessment of the situation**

The plan of action coordinator, accompanied either by the provincial coordinator and/or the province response technician and at least two volunteers, conducted weekly tours to high-impact areas to assess changes in the situation.

Ten situation reports, 3 monthly project progress reports and 1 report for every activity executed were submitted. The project strengthened institutional response capacity in various aspects, such as communications, staff deployment to the field and coordination; this was reflected through greater access to information regarding the situation during the last eruption in February 2016, which allowed the National Society to obtain useful information in just a few hours.

- **Monitoring and tracking by the IFRC**

The operation was monitored by IFRC's disaster management coordinator for South America, who maintained constant communication and coordination, held frequent meetings with the team and travelled to the field, providing technical assistance and advice on the operation's implementation.

- **Maintenance and repair of radio communications system at the local level**

Connectivity between local branches in this area and the national Red Cross network was achieved thanks to the purchase and installation of telecommunications equipment (4 dipoles antennas) and calibration of repeaters and duplexers, which facilitated communication for both volcano-related activities and local emergency system activities. Maintenance was provided to antennas and repeaters in Cerro Loma Grande in Ambato, Cerro Santa Roas of Riobamba and in Patate. This strengthened the National Society's telecommunications system, which in turn was linked with the integrated ECU-911 security system, where institution radio operators were located.

Outcome 3: The population at risk receives information from the Ecuadorian Red Cross on how to prepare for the effects of a volcanic eruption.	Outputs	% of achievement
	Output 3.1 : Dissemination of messages aimed at preparedness and alerting the community to emergency situations and disasters that could occur in zones of influence resulting from Tungurahua Volcano's eruption	100%

Activities	Is implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Development of requirements for reproducing preparedness and warning working materials for response	X		100%
Reception of preparedness and warning materials for response	X		100%
Implementation of awareness-raising schedule at the community level	X		100%
Dissemination of preparedness and warning messages over various media outlets	X		100%

Achievements

- **Development of requirements for reproducing preparedness and warning working materials for response**

In order to facilitate the dissemination of key messages on community preparedness for a possible volcanic eruption, the National Society team analyzed different types of materials which would allow families to obtain information and recommendations; therefore, materials were produced, which provided information and served to establish firmly the durability of the messages.

Below are the materials produced to disseminate messages:

- Family Plan poster
- Flyers and posters containing preparedness actions
- Bookmarks with preparedness information.
- Cardboard writing utensil holder with calendar dates and preparedness messages.

- **Reception of preparedness and warning materials for response.**

Once received, printed materials were sent to provincial branches in Tungurahua and Chimborazo to be distributed by local branches and volunteers to communities. After making an overall assessment of the nationwide impacts of the Tungurahua Volcano eruption, the National Society decided to include other provincial boards in awareness-raising processes, including the boards in Pastaza, Cotopaxi, Bolivar, Los Rios, Manabi, Guayas, Cañar, Azuay and Pichincha, as these are also affected by falling ash depending upon the wind's direction.



Dissemination of key messages and the delivery of materials to the Silveria community in the province of Chimborazo. Source: ERC

- **Implementation of awareness-raising schedule at the community level.**

A social communicator meeting was held in the canton of Guano in Chimborazo, which was attended by 17 volunteers acting as local communicators; furthermore, they participated in the process of identifying communications strategies and the design of materials to share community sensitization messages. In coordination with community leaders, the social communicator team also identified strategic public locations in each community in which to place informational material on self-protection measures in the event of falling ash. All six cantons involved in the project provided support to the dissemination of messages and community-level preparedness efforts in central parks in each community. In addition, on-site visits were made during the meeting to the communities of Quero and Penipe, which is why simultaneous activities were conducted with Red Cross volunteer teams in the community to draw up family emergency plans.

- **Dissemination of preparedness and warning messages over various media outlets.**

The ERC purchased airtime on Radio El Volcán in Tungurahua and Radio Panamericana in Chimborazo to disseminate prevention and preparedness messages. Ten messages and on-air interviews were broadcast daily.

Risk reduction and response preparedness messages were constantly being broadcast over social networks, emphasizing protection against falling ash. The reach is far beyond the locations where plan of action activities are underway. Considering that there are seven active volcanoes in Ecuador, the communications impact of

staying alert and knowing what to do in the event of volcanic emissions is helping more than 70 per cent of the country's population become aware of the risks that may occur near these volcanoes.

In addition to covering actions on site, the team of communicators also interviewed 50 beneficiaries to ascertain their perceptions of the Red Cross's efforts at the community level; this also helped publicize the project.

Challenges: Work in communities was postponed until January 2016 because leaders expressed that the end of the year is a time when communities engage in activities related to the influx of tourists and they sell their harvests to make up for losses; however, the National Society rearranged the schedule to overcome this issue.

Another aspect to mention in terms of the fluctuation of volcanic activity during the project's execution is that implementation was extended for 3 additional weeks due to the increased volcanic activity.

The volcano's location and dimensions involved several risk scenarios and assorted degrees of exposure for various communities. The amount of ash that spread was a factor that hindered activities in the field.

Lessons learned:

- Joint coordination and programming with communities facilitated the implementation of activities.
- The involvement of local branches together with provincial branches and volunteers facilitated the scope of operation.
- Preparedness activities, especially with at-risk families, have a crucial and significant role in emergency response.

Contact Information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
 2. Enable healthy and safe living.
 3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
-

ANNEX 1

Contents of community brigade kits

- Gauze bandage
- Flashlight
- 5 Elastic bandages
- 4 Triangular bandages
- 50 Dressings
- Hospital-grade adhesive tape
- Box of gloves
- Small notepad
- Black scarf
- 6 Oral serum sachets
- 5 Disposable rectangular face mask
- Round-tipped scissors
- Pack of tongue depressors
- First-aid kit carrying case
- Closed reflective vest
- Chemical light bar
- Simple emergency whistles
- 4 Thermal blankets

Annex 2

Distribution of community first aid kits

PROVINCE	CANTON	COMMUNITY	FIRST AID KIT	MEGAPHONE	N° OF COMMUNITIES
TUNGURAHUA	QUERO	RUMIPAMBA	1	1	1
		PILCO	1	1	1
		HIPOLONGO	1	1	1
		CHOCALÓ	1	1	1

		GUANGALÓ	1	1	1
	TISALEO	QUINCHICOTO	1	0	1
		SAN VICENTE	1	0	1
		LA UNIÓN	1	0	1
		SANTA MARIANITA	1	0	1
		SAN MIGUEL	1	0	1
	CEVALLOS	SANTA ROSA	1	0	1
		BELLAVISTA	1	0	1
		SANTO DOMINGO	1	0	1
		ANDIGNATO	1	0	1
		CENTRO	1	0	1
	PELILEO	LAURELPAMBA	1	0	1
		QUESERAS	1	0	1
		SAN JUAN	1	0	1
		PILLATE	1	0	1
COTALÓ		1	0	1	
CHIMBORAZO	PENIPE	PALITAHUA	1	1	1
		MANZANO	1	0	1
		BILBAO	1	1	1
		ALTAR	1	0	1
		PUELA	1	0	1
	GUANO	SANTA LUCÍA	1	1	1
		SAN ISIDRO	1	0	1
		SAN ANDRÉS	1	0	1
		GUANANDO	1	1	1
		SILVERIA	1	1	1
Total			30	10	30

Annex 3

Training for community brigades

PROVINCE	CANTON	COMMUNITY	FIRST AID	EVACUATION	PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT
TUNGURAHUA	QUERO	RUMIPAMBA	1	1	
		PILCO	1	1	
		HIPOLONGO	1	1	
		CHOCALÓ	1	1	
		GUANGALÓ	1	1	
	TISALEO	QUINCHICOTO	1		
		SAN VICENTE	1		
		LA UNIÓN	1		
		SANTA MARIANITA	1		
		SAN MIGUEL	1		
	CEVALLOS	SANTA ROSA	1		
		BELLAVISTA	1		
		SANTO DOMINGO	1		
		ANDIGNATO	1		
		CENTRO	1		
	PELILEO	LAURELPAMBA	1	1	
		QUESERAS	1	1	
		SAN JUAN	1	1	
		PILLATE	1	1	
		COTALÓ	1	1	
CHIMBORAZO	PENIPE	PALITAHUA	1		1
		MANZANO	1		1
		BILBAO	1		1
		ALTAR	1		1
		PUELA	1		1
	GUANO	SANTA LUCÍA	1	1	1
		SAN ISIDRO	1	1	1
		SAN ANDRÉS	1	1	1
		GUANANDO	1	1	1
		SILVERIA	1	1	1
Total		30	15	10	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDREC010 - Ecuador - Volcano Preparedness

Timeframe: 07 Dec 15 to 07 Apr 16

Appeal Launch Date: 07 Dec 15

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/12-2016/6	Programme	MDREC010
Budget Timeframe	2015/12-2016/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		124,895				124,895	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		124,895				124,895	
C4. Other Income		124,895				124,895	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		124,895				124,895	
D. Total Funding = B + C		124,895				124,895	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		124,895				124,895	
E. Expenditure		-103,315				-103,315	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		21,580				21,580	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDREC010 - Ecuador - Volcano Preparedness

Timeframe: 07 Dec 15 to 07 Apr 16

Appeal Launch Date: 07 Dec 15

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/12-2016/6	Programme	MDREC010
Budget Timeframe	2015/12-2016/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			124,895			124,895		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	11,645		11,547			11,547	98	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene			15,260			15,260	-15,260	
Teaching Materials	27,851		19,287			19,287	8,565	
Utensils & Tools	3,397		3,389			3,389	8	
Other Supplies & Services	34,450		6,457			6,457	27,993	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	77,343		55,940			55,940	21,403	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	1,456		1,342			1,342	114	
Distribution & Monitoring			1,018			1,018	-1,018	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	7,909		2,097			2,097	5,812	
Logistics Services	2,101		747			747	1,355	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	11,466		5,204			5,204	6,262	
Personnel								
National Society Staff	6,696		8,245			8,245	-1,549	
Volunteers	9,180		4,737			4,737	4,443	
Other Staff Benefits	2,426		1,247			1,247	1,179	
Total Personnel	18,302		14,229			14,229	4,073	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	1,650		8,415			8,415	-6,766	
Total Workshops & Training	1,650		8,415			8,415	-6,766	
General Expenditure								
Travel	1,941		883			883	1,057	
Information & Public Relations	1,359		3,124			3,124	-1,766	
Office Costs	2,688		3,448			3,448	-760	
Communications	2,038		1,469			1,469	568	
Financial Charges	485		4,295			4,295	-3,810	
Total General Expenditure	8,511		13,220			13,220	-4,709	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	7,623		6,306			6,306	1,317	
Total Indirect Costs	7,623		6,306			6,306	1,317	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	124,895		103,315			103,315	21,580	
VARIANCE (C - D)			21,580			21,580		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDREC010 - Ecuador - Volcano Preparedness**

Timeframe: 07 Dec 15 to 07 Apr 16

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Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/12-2016/6	Programme	MDREC010
Budget Timeframe	2015/12-2016/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	124,895		124,895	124,895	103,315	21,580	
Subtotal BL2	124,895		124,895	124,895	103,315	21,580	
GRAND TOTAL	124,895		124,895	124,895	103,315	21,580	