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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Ecuador: Population Movement



DREF Emergency Plan of Action n° MDREC013	Expected timeframe: 3 months
Date of issue: 11 July 2018	Expected end date: 7 October 2018
DREF allocated: 150,646 Swiss francs (CHF)	
Total number of people affected: An average of 1,500 people per day, which may reach 3,000 at critical times.	Number of people to be assisted: 3,000 people
Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): The Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC) has 24 provincial boards, 110 local branches, 7,802 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), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Ministries of Public Works, Public Health, Education, and Risk Management; Decentralized Autonomous Governments of Tulcán, Lago Agrio, and Machala, Huaquillas; World Food Programme (WFP), Plan International, World Vision, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Association of Venezuelans in Ecuador, International Organization for Migrants (IOM), Hebrew Organization for Assistance to Immigrants and Refugees, Tulcán Canton Protection Board, Caritas in Tulcán, Jesuit Refugee Service.	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

There are an estimated 90,000 migrants in Ecuador; in January 2018, an average of 1,800 migrants arrived per day, and 180,000 migrants arrived in Ecuador between January and March 2018, compared to 230,000 arrivals in all of 2017.

Based on the increased migration to Ecuador in 2018 and the results from detailed assessments carried out by the National Society (with support of the IFRC office in Quito), in the southern part of the Ecuador at the beginning of June 2018 and a simultaneous assessment carried out by the ICRC in Ecuador's northern border area with Colombia, a Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) request has been developed to respond to the population movement in Ecuador. The information and data collected through the assessment has been shared and coordinated with other actors and is a result of the surge deployment (supported by the DREF) to the Americas Regional Office to respond to and support National Societies affected by the population movement in the region. At the same time, the proposed intervention strategy is covering the gap in the assistance that is being provided by other actors in the areas, and it will establish the basis of the National Society's longer-term engagement in responding to the situation depending upon the evolving situation.

Ecuador has the Organic Law on Human Mobility (LOMH), which is considered the first organic body that establishes favourable norms for both Ecuadorians abroad and in country and foreigners in Ecuadorian territory, with changes to rights and duties. This law establishes the regulation of the exercise of rights, obligations, institutional framework and mechanisms linked to people in movement, including migrants, immigrants, people in transit, Ecuadorian returnees, people requiring international protection, and victims of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants and their families.

Despite the existence of policies that migrant populations have a right to health, education and employment, among other areas, their migratory status needs to be regularized.

Migrants passing through Ecuador can access sanitary facilities (sinks and toilets, but not showers) in public transportation terminals in cities they are travelling through. However, there have been some issues regarding the ability

to meet demand, especially in Tulcán, Quito and Guayaquil, both because of the number of sanitary facilities and damage to the facilities.

The following intervention locations were identified from various meetings and field assessments.

ENTRY INTO ECUADOR

Entry through National Border Attention Centre (CENAF) in Rumichaca

- Northern border: *Carchi - Tulcán*
- Altitude: *3,461 metres above sea level*
- Temperature: *Between 0 and 27° C.*
- Average number of people per day: *1,500 to 2,000*
- Population peak: *3,000*
- Immigration office hours: *Every day from 8:00 to 18:00 hours*
- Waiting time: *Up to 20 hours*
- Health care points: *1 belonging to the Ministry of Public Health.*
- Main conditions identified: *respiratory, fevers, dehydration, or conjunctivitis*
- Drinking water access points: *0*
- # of sinks and toilets: *6*
- # of showers: *4 - do not work, not connected to sewer system*
- Access to free Wi-Fi: *One IOM point; it is not meeting demand*



Entry through Bi-national Border Service Centre - Puente San Miguel

- Northern border: *Sucumbíos – Lago Agrio*
- Altitude: *303 metres above sea level*
- Temperature: *Between 19 to 27° C*
- Average number of people per day: *250*
- Population peak: *650*
- Immigration office hours: *Every day 8:00 to 18:00 hours*
- Waiting time: *3 to 4 days*
- Health care points: *1 belonging to the Ministry of Public Health*
- Main conditions identified: *Hypothermia, dehydration, fever*
- Drinking water access points: *0*
- # of sinks and toilets: *2*
- # of showers: *0*
- Access to free Wi-Fi: *0*



TO EXIT ECUADOR

through Bi-national Border Service Centre

The southern border has two Bi-national Service Centres (CEBAF for its acronym in Spanish). One inside Ecuadorian territory (CEBAF Ecuador), which tracks people leaving Peru and entering Ecuador, and another in Peruvian territory (CEBAF Peru), which tracks people leaving Ecuador and entering Peru.

On 8 May 2018, CEBAF Peru reported information technology (IT) issues, which made it necessary for Ecuador CEBAF to track the people exiting from Ecuador; this has expedited the procedures to leave the country, and now people have to wait less than six hours.

Northern border: <i>El Oro - Huaquillas</i>
Altitude: <i>0 to 20 metres above sea level</i>
Temperature: <i>Between 30 to 35° C</i>
Average number of people per day: <i>1,000</i>
Population peak: <i>2,000</i>
Immigration office hours: <i>24 hours</i>
Waiting time: <i>Currently less than six hours</i>
Health care points: <i>1 belonging to the Ministry of Public Health</i>
Main conditions identified: <i>Hypothermia, dehydration, fever</i>
Drinking water access points: <i>0</i>
of sinks and toilets: <i>6</i>
of showers: <i>3</i>
Access to free Wi-Fi: <i>One IOM point; it is not meeting demand</i>



Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

Within this context, the ERC, through its National Team and Provincial Boards in El Oro, Carchi and Sucumbios have carried out various assessment and migrant response actions as detailed below:

ACTIONS BY HEADQUARTERS

Together with the ICRC staff, a national principles and values programme technician performed monitoring visits to the northern and southern borders to verify the status of migrants crossing Ecuadorian borders, the needs along the migratory route and the services being provided by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs) and the government. The latter have shared information on the humanitarian needs they have identified and the actions they are conducting with migrants, and this assessment provided the basic information to develop this EPoA.

The national risk management and principles and values technical team has participated in coordination meetings with various national actors at the protection table. The ERC has presented its findings regarding the security situation at the northern border (San Lorenzo) and on the migrant population.

Through coordination between the ERC and the government's Risk Management Secretariat (SGR), a specialized water and sanitation team was deployed to Huaquillas (volunteers from the El Oro Province Board) to assess the feasibility of setting up a water treatment plant in CEBAF Ecuador. Their report suggests that this is not needed; although, it is necessary to provide water to the population in movement via SGR tanker trucks and to have chlorine on site to treat this water once it is delivered, which will be done in coordination with the city's local water supply company.

ACTIONS BY PROVINCE BOARDS

EL ORO

The Provincial Board Technical Team has conducted the following actions since March 2018:

1. Management of cases of Venezuelan nationals needing transport to Peru or legal advice from local actors such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Migration Zone Coordination in El Oro.
2. Ongoing update meetings with local actors such as Migration and Customs Service in the province.
3. Through local self-management, the Provincial Board has carried out activities to assist people at CEBAF Peru, delivering fruit, snacks, juices and bottled water, especially to families with children and older adults
4. Coordination with the Ministry of Public Health for assistance from volunteer personnel for the taking of vital signs at the health point in the CEBAF.

CARCHI

Because of its location along the migration route, the Carchi Provincial Board receives at least 30 requests for humanitarian aid per day (the delivery of food such as fruits and legal advice). With local self-management, a donation of 1,000 oranges and 200 passion fruits was obtained to distribute among the population at the Rumichaca bridge, and some hot meals such as teas and bread at the Tulcán depot. The ERC's headquarters obtained ripe bananas to supplement the deliveries.

It is important to mention that the provincial president has been actively participating in inter-institutional Migration Roundtable meetings with public actors and NGOs to coordinate actions to aid at the Rumichaca Bridge and in Tulcán.

SUCUMBÍOS

The Provincial Board has reported that it is attending inter-institutional coordination meetings on a permanent basis, and it has committed to weekly shifts to provide care to the affected population. The ERC will implement psychosocial support (PSS) actions and disseminate key information to the migrant population.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC has a representation office in Peru that provides support to the ERC and other National Societies in South America. The IFRC's Disaster and Crisis Department's Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) for the Americas region is providing ongoing support and technical assistance during the situation. Four years ago, the IFRC reached an agreement with the ERC that established an emergency response warehouse in Ecuador to supply the country, southern Colombia, and northern Peru in the event of a crisis.

Since 2007, the ICRC has been working on different awareness-raising and capacity building activities in the northern border provinces. In view of the context, in coordination with the National Society, the ICRC conducted a visit from 11 to 20 April 2018 to the northern and southern borders to obtain more information about the situation, establish linkages with other organizations and identify the main intervention needs required.

The Spanish Red Cross has a delegation in the country developing community and institutional strengthening projects such as the civilian-military project, which aims to combine institutional emergency and disaster preparedness and response efforts. The European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations organization (ECHO) is the main partner in the country financing these proposals.

The ERC has ongoing communication with the IFRC through the submission of situation reports and virtual and phone meetings to coordinate potential actions as scenarios change, including regular coordination meetings with the HeOps deployed to assist with the IFRC's regional approach to population movement and to align it with the IFRC's regional strategy. The National Society is continuously sending situation reports to various Movement components in the country: ICRC, IFRC, and Spanish Red Cross.

Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country

In Ecuador, risk management activities are coordinated from the National Decentralized System, which involves all public and private institutions in the country (all of them are part of the Emergency Operations Committees' eight Technical Work Groups, which are led by the relevant ministries). The ERC actively participates in two of the eight Technical Work Tables at the canton, provincial, and national level, and in one of the three National Risk Management Secretariat (SNGR for its acronym in Spanish) Working Groups.

Several public and private agencies that operate at the national level are responding to the current situation and providing assistance such as the Ministries of Public Health and Transport and Public Works, the International Organization for Migration and the Country Humanitarian Team's Human Mobility Team.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

To reduce the vulnerability of people who are in transit through the country's northern and southern borders, the ERC has identified the following sectors to facilitate access to services and information:

HEALTH

Most of the people entering Ecuador present a situation of high vulnerability, as their arrival in Ecuador is accompanied by structural shortages in their domestic economies and deprive them of income-generating activities. These migrant population flows sometimes travel long distances; when they arrive, they face serious mental and physical exhaustion and long lines to process their documents at border crossings. This population, both the familiar groups and individuals, arrive in conditions of great need, as they are unable to access basic services such as health, shelter and food. According to different national and international sources, there have been reports of gender-based violence in border and health and epidemiological issues. Moreover, there have been isolated outbreaks of discrimination towards migrants once they arrive in Ecuador.

Despite the medical service coverage, no PSS actions are being conducted by other actors. These are very important since the population exhibits signs of stress, anxiety, concern and disorientation due to their situation and also to the uncertainty of the future.

Protection

When migrants arrive in Ecuador, they have limited or no access to communication with loved ones in their places of origin, transit or destination, or basic information about the country. The latter would be very helpful in order to have guidance on issues such as immigration procedures, travel routes, self-care messages, and contact with organizations or institutions at the national level that can provide specific services.

As part of this component, an ICRC and an ERC team have reported that they have budget allocated for providing restoring family links (RFL) coverage at the northern border, which would supplement the DREF line of action for the southern border area in Huaquillas.

To implement a comprehensive strategy, it is necessary to work on a communication strategy aimed at the host population that focuses on reducing discrimination and xenophobia since there have been instances of migrants being negatively received upon their arrival in Ecuador.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Even though CEBAF Ecuador (El Oro - southern border) and the Ecuadorian Immigration Office (Carchi - northern border) have sanitary and shower facilities, these do not meet minimum standards for use:

- **CEBAF Ecuador:**
 - Showers provide neither privacy (the shower stalls do not have doors) nor space to hang clothes or towels.
 - Tile floors remain wet and slippery due to permanent use.
 - No adequate garbage bins in toilets or outdoors. These have no lids, and the high temperatures make them breeding sites for flies and infectious bacteria
 - Safe water supply points need to be set up for the population in movement.
- **Immigration office in Rumichaca:**
 - Physical facilities for showers exist, but they are not connected to the sewer system. This requires an investment that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs currently cannot cover; therefore, it is searching for strategic allies to help cover this need.
 - Even if these facilities were to be constructed, there would still be the same problems as in the southern border - wet floors and no space to hang clothes or personal towels.
- **Immigration office in San Miguel**
 - Safe water supply points need to be set up for the population in movement.
 - No adequate garbage bins in toilets or outdoors. These have no lids, and the high temperatures make them breeding sites for flies and infectious bacteria.

In terms of safe water, it is necessary to set up a permanent water supply for human consumption in CEBAF in Huaquillas and CENAF in San Miguel.

Strengthening the National Society's operational capacity of to respond to the situation

Considering that this is the first time that such a situation has occurred in the country and that the training of personnel in Provincial Boards would require a strengthening process in terms of numbers and training in these specialties, the National Society needs to implement some basic activities to ensure that the plan is executed according to the situation.

- Technical support strategy for volunteer staff in Provincial and Canton Boards involved with the ongoing deployment of National Intervention Team (NIT) staff trained at the country level:
 - o PSS and RFL NITs for the southern border (Huaquillas).
 - o PSS NITs for the northern border (Rumichaca and San Miguel).
- Awareness-raising activities for hired and volunteer staff in all the country's provinces.
- Care and self-care training sessions for participating volunteers
- Basic equipment will be procured and distributed to the of Provincial Boards involved in the lines of action to be implemented

Targeting

The ERC is committed to aiding all migrants regardless of nationality; however, it will prioritize groups such as:

- Pregnant women.
- Persons with disabilities
- The elderly
- Unaccompanied minors
- Persons with chronic illnesses.
- Single-parent households

Scenario planning

1. Considerable increase in the number of migrants arriving and remaining in the country, leading to greater dissatisfaction among the local population.
2. Decrease in the migratory flow, or people return to their countries, which would require a returning home strategy.
3. Ecuador closes its borders due to security or other issues, which causes a change in the population movement scenario.

Operation Risk Assessment

Based on the situation analysis, there are five important aspects that must be considered because they pose a risk to the implementation of the proposed EPoA :

1. The stress and health conditions of the arriving population lead to despair, making them easy targets for con artists offering rapid immigration clearance services to avoid the long lines at official immigration control offices. The problem becomes evident when they reach the southern border and are prevented from leaving the country because their entry is not properly recorded. This forces them to spend several days at the CEBAF until their migratory status is formalized.
2. The Ecuadorian State has not officially acknowledged that this is a situation that requires special attention; consequently, entry and exit processes continue to require the usual controls.
3. The security situation seen in northern border areas since January 2018 due to clashes, explosions and detainment of people by armed groups in Colombia-Ecuador border areas, especially in Esmeraldas province, has generated tension in other provinces such as Carchi and Sucumbíos.
4. Considering that many of the actions to be implemented depend on third parties (Immigration Offices, Decentralized Autonomous Governments), ongoing coordination and the fulfilment of commitments assumed by the different actors involved in responding to the event are vitally important to the achievement of the objectives.
5. There have been reports of discrimination by the host population toward the migrant population

B. Operational strategy ¹

Overall Operational objective:

Provide basic assistance in health and water and sanitation and other services to people in movement in support of the activities already being implemented by Provincial Boards to assist the population in movement.

Proposed strategy

All actions will be carried out according to the National Society's humanitarian mandate established by law. In addition to the DREF funds, the ERC will complement its actions through resource mobilization and its own resources. Due to its widespread acceptance in Ecuador, the ERC will play a key role in ensuring the coordination of field actions to avoid the duplication of efforts in the following areas:

- **Health**
- **Migration**
- **Water, sanitation and hygiene**
- **Development of a communications and awareness-raising strategy**
- **Increasing ERC'S capacity in migration**

Considering that the situation in each point is different, the planned activities will be developed according to the following table:

Activity	Northern border		Southern border	National
	Rumichaca	San Miguel	Huaquillas	
Restoring of Family Links			X	
Dissemination of General Information	X	X	X	X
Basic First Aid	X	X	X	X
Emotional Containment	X	X	X	
Communications/community engagement and accountability (CEA) Strategy	X	X	X	X
Advocacy with government agencies for provision, regularization and control of services such as sanitary facilities, showers, safe water, transportation routes.	X	X	X	X
Assessment of the feasibility of setting up a water purification plant		X		

Exit strategy:

Based on the National Society's good standing within the affected communities, the proposed strategy also includes a communication strategy for public fundraising to establish a continued response strategy for future actions based upon the evolving situation in the country.

Human Resources

The ERC has 7,802 volunteers nationwide, of which 306 are in El Oro, 90 in Carchi and 175 in Sucumbíos. Approximately 40 of these volunteers will be available for the development of operational activities and to support the NITs at least three days per week. Both the ERC's headquarters and the Provincial Board have a multidisciplinary technical team that will ensure the implementation of activities:

N°	Details
1	One coordinator in the field (Zone 1).
2	Administrative - accounting staff at headquarters
3	Principles and Values, Risk Management and Community Health Programme staff
3	Technicians for executing the plan in the field
1	Planning Office staff
3	Logistics staff (procurement, warehousing, fleet)

¹ The plan should be prepared by the National Society, with support from the Secretariat technical departments and support services.

3	Public Relations staff
2	Telecommunications and IT staff
100	Volunteer staff nationwide for the dissemination of the awareness-raising strategy
24	Staff with NIT training

As this is an operation that will take place at the border, the ERC will need to increase all three provinces' volunteers' knowledge of the migratory situation and the number of available volunteers; therefore, with support from National Operational Programmes and Provincial Technical Teams, the ERC's Volunteer Department will implement a basic capacity building and refresher training strategy for areas established within this EPoA .

Logistics and supply chain

The operation foresees the need for communication outputs and to purchase emotional containment items, basic first aid supplies and computer equipment. At the local level, work will be conducted with the Provincial Board in El Oro regarding food and mobilization services at the local level. The ERC has a specific department for procurement processes, and it is responsible for providing timely goods and services that meet operational requirements

Information Technology

The ERC has a very high frequency (VHF) telecommunications system with 34 repeaters nationwide; in total, 80 per cent are linked to coordinate emergencies in different parts of the territorial network, which allows for coverage within areas of influence, neighbouring provinces, and the ERC's headquarters in Quito to ensure communications in the event of a central system collapse. There is also a monitoring room that will assist with information gathering and the preparation of technical outputs required in the affected areas.

The IT team will assist with the establishment and operation of the RFL line, including the technical specifications of the computer equipment to be acquired. Considering that the DREF activities will initiate long-term actions, the team must guarantee operation for at least two years to assist migrants and facilitate administrative justification processes for the technical team hired for the DREF and the Provincial board once the DREF ends.

Communications

In accordance with emergency communications procedures, there are official local and national spokespersons, who must be kept constantly updated regarding actions or emerging changes in scenarios to have complete information about the situation in general.

Communications and Public Relations will implement one communication and CEA strategy. The strategy will promote a positive approach to combat the stigmatization of people based on their nationality through a communication plan that sensitizes the media to their plight and supports actions that reduce migrants' vulnerability through sensitization, aid and protection for populations in transit. This strategy will contain the main guidelines for all the Provincial Boards, key messages and general information for both the designated spokespersons and volunteer staff in the field who might be approached by the media. The ERC will also prepare awareness-raising materials, in coordination with the IFRC focal point. The ERC's communication strategy will focus on the target population as a direct beneficiary. It is important to note that both the communication and the CEA strategy will be aligned with the regional strategies being planned for both approaches. A CEA workshop has been included in the workplan.

Security

Considering that field activities will be conducted in border areas, and that the provinces of Carchi and Sucumbíos are near the Colombian border and therefore areas considered sensitive because of internal violence issues in Colombia , the ERC will at all times be working under the minimum standards for operational safety required by the Movement. The National Society has appointed an operational security technician who works permanently to ensure compliance with the provisions issued from the national operations coordination in the area.

The response team will have the personal protective equipment, materials and resources to fulfil its humanitarian mission and ensure its visibility and protection. While the National Society has insurance for volunteers at the country level, the DREF operation will provide insurance to the volunteers deployed for this operation.

The Risk Management and Principles and Values teams will review the security strategy for operational staff working in the field and the official document that will be disseminated to publicize the ERC's efforts.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

At the ERC, the disaster management programme (responsible for emergency response) and the Department for Territorial Network Planning and Development monitor operational processes. The ERC's headquarters also has a financial monitoring team responsible for financial reporting and for ensuring the quality of intermediate and final reports.

The ERC will administer a satisfaction survey to beneficiaries at the end of the project to assess the fulfilment of the operation's objectives and its impact.

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, e.g., DREFs and Emergency Appeals. Through its Finance Department, the IFRC will be tasked with training new ERC financial department staff and providing necessary support to the operation to review and validate budgets, bank transfers, technical assistance to the National Society regarding expense justification procedures and the review and validation of operational invoices.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Health

People targeted: 9,000 people provided with PSS (3,000 people per month at three care points) and 1,500 people with basic first aid

Male: To be determined

Female: To be determined

Requirements (CHF): 24,483

Needs analysis: Most of the people entering Ecuador present a situation of high vulnerability, as their arrival in Ecuador is accompanied by structural shortages in their domestic economies and deprive them of income-generating activities. These migrant population flows sometimes travel long distances; when they arrive, they face serious mental and physical exhaustion and long lines to process their documents at border crossings. This population, both the familiar groups and individuals, arrive in conditions of great need, as they are unable to access basic services such as health, shelter and food. According to different national and international sources, there have been reports of gender-based violence in border and health and epidemiological issues. Moreover, there have been isolated outbreaks of discrimination towards migrants once they arrive in Ecuador.

Population to be assisted: The ERC will provide PSS adapted to the context and use tools aimed at children, adolescents, adults and the elderly. Additionally, the ERC will provide first-aid assistance to people requiring it on site or as requested by the SIS ECU 911. The ERC will establish three PSS care points in the border areas, while three of the first aid care points will be in the border areas and the other two will be bus terminals in Quito and Guayaquil to assist migrants in transit.

Considering that most of the population is just passing through the country, the average length of time that migrants are in the country between 6 to 10 hours depending upon the day and time. The ERC will provide basic first aid to approximately 16 people a day and PSS services to 100 people. Even though the ERC will provide assistance to anyone who requires it, the National Society will prioritize children, adolescents, the elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with chronic illnesses and pregnant women.

Programme standards/benchmarks: For basic first aid supplies and assistance, the ERC will follow the Higher Technological Institute's basic first aid / PSS kit standard and the 2017 updated basic first aid manual. For PSS, the ERC will use the methodology implemented by the IFRC (Operation Peru) and the ERC's Care and Self-care Manual.

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 1.1: The health and dignity of vulnerable people are improved through increased access to appropriate health services	<i>10,500 people reached 58 participating volunteers and hired personnel are reached</i>															
	Health Output 1.1.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases	<i>1,500 people assisted with basic first aid 20 participating volunteers</i>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP011	<i>Provision of basic first aid supplies to five first aid care points</i>	X	X					X	X								
AP011	<i>Provision of health services to the population (first aid)</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
P&B Output Code	Health Output 1.1.2: The ERC builds its capacity to assess and offer long-term assistance to vulnerable family groups	<i>9,000 people assisted with PSS 20 participating volunteers and 18 deployed NITs assisted with PSS</i>															

AP026	Coordination with other water and sanitation actors regarding target group needs and the appropriate response	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 2.1.2: The ERC promotes positive behavioural changes for improved hygiene practices in target communities.	3 sanitation service points improved and maintained																	
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP030	Provision of shower and bathroom services in CEBAF Ecuador - El Oro and in Immigration Office in Rumichaca	X	X	X	X														
AP030	Rehabilitation of showers - contract work to connect to sewer system	X	X	X	X														
AP030	Provision of sanitary facilities to the population				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						



Migration

People targeted: Approximately 3,000 people at three care points per month

Male: n/a

Female: n/a

Requirements (CHF): 49,323

Needs analysis: It is necessary to provide the following services to reduce the vulnerability of migrants with limited or no access to communication with their loved ones in their places of origin, transit or destination, or basic information about their current country.

- Family Links:
 - Establish a wireless internet point and points for charging electronic equipment outside CEBAF facilities.
 - Provide access to free services for copying and printing personal documents for beneficiaries. The ERC will establish prior agreements with providers of these type of services, through which beneficiaries will be provided tickets to obtain them; the ERC will later reimburse the providers for the provision of these services.
 - Reception of RFL cases.
 - Provide telephone calls for specific national and international cases. The elderly and minors will be prioritized, as not everyone has high-tech cell phones or knows how to use them
- Dissemination of General Information about Ecuador.
 - Migratory status regularization processes.
 - A referral system to request international protection
 - Safe routes to continue their journey south.
 - Self-care messages along the migratory route.
 - Design and implement a mechanism to monitor rumours and for feedback / complaints (both for the migrant population and for transit and host communities)
 - List of institutions/organizations to contact in case of any difficulty (legal, humanitarian, psychological, social, health, exchange rate, among others).

This should be complemented with a communication strategy that focuses on reducing stigma and discrimination at the national level through:

- National awareness campaigns with host populations, focused on reducing stigma and discrimination (key messages).
- Advocacy with other governmental and non-governmental organizations.

- Advice on partnership and agreement processes with external institutions for handling or delivering donations at the local and national level
- A CEA workshop will be given to volunteers and ERC staff.

Population to be assisted: Considering that the flow of people varies depending upon the time and day, it is estimated that Wi-Fi services and information will be provided to 70 per cent of the population in transit in Huaquillas, while the awareness campaign will reach 60 per cent of Ecuador's population and 80 per cent of ERC volunteers. Even though the ERC will provide assistance to anyone who requires it, the National Society will prioritize children, adolescents, the elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with chronic illnesses and pregnant women.

Programme standards/benchmarks: The ERC will follow Sphere standards for this sector.

P&B Output Code	Migration Outcome 3.1: Communities support the needs of migrants and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit and destination)	<i>60% of Ecuadorian population in areas of influence is reached through the ERC's awareness campaign 70% of population in movement are provided with Wi-Fi services and key information 80% of volunteers nationwide through the ERC's awareness campaign 6,400 people reached with migration assistance and protection services</i>															
	Migration Output 3.1.1: Awareness-raising and advocacy actions that address xenophobia, discrimination and negative perceptions towards migrants are implemented.	<i>45,000 awareness materials distributed. 6,400 volunteers and hired staff sensitized on the migration issue 150 volunteers participate in the ERC's campaigns</i>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP037	<i>Development, design and production of communication outputs for awareness campaigns</i>	X	X	X	X												
AP037	<i>Shipping of communication campaign outputs</i>				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
AP037	<i>Constant airing of spots through mass media</i>				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
AP037	<i>Design and implement a mechanism to monitor rumours and for feedback / complaints (both for the migrant population and for transit and host communities)</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
AP037	<i>CEA workshop for staff and volunteers</i>		X														
P&B Output Code	Migration Output 3.1.2: Family links are restored for people separated from or without news of their loved ones as a result of the disaster.	<i>5,800 people have internet access 100 people have access to calling services 500 people have access to copy/printing services</i>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	AP037	<i>Set up three points to provide RFL and coordination services to migrants</i>	X	X													
AP037	<i>Internet, equipment charging and photocopying services in Huaquillas</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				

AP037	Advocacy services (if applicable)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
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Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 54,767

Given that there are no volunteers to cover activities on a permanent basis, the ERC will implement a technical support strategy for ERC volunteers on the Provincial and Canton Boards involved with ongoing deployment of NIT staff trained at the country level:

- PSS and RFL NITs for the southern border (Huaquillas).
- PSS NITs for the northern border (Rumichaca and San Miguel).
- Awareness-raising activities for hired and volunteer staff in all provinces in the country.
- Care and self-care to participating volunteers.
- Minimal equipping of Provincial Boards involved in the implemented lines of action

It is important to consider that the intervention will take place away from ERC Provincial and Canton Boards; therefore, it will be necessary to factor in transportation, food and lodging costs for the field staff and the National Technical Team, in addition to the expense of hiring the field technicians.

P&B Output Code	SFI 1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform.	<i>50 volunteers will remain active in their Provincial Boards. 150 humanitarian staff with increased knowledge of human mobility issues</i>															
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	<i>150 new volunteers have been registered in the system 58 volunteers have been trained in EPoA intervention lines</i>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP040	<i>Deployment of volunteer NIT personnel as field support</i>	X		X		X		X		X		X					
AP040	<i>Acquisition of equipment and visibility items for volunteers</i>	X	X	X													
AP040	<i>Rapid and basic training processes focused on EPoA intervention lines</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X									
P&B Output Code	Outcome SFI 3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded.	<i>Three Local Technical Teams know the processes for working in human mobility and improve coordination with headquarters.</i>															
	Output S3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved.	<i>National Technical Teams visit each Provincial Board at least twice to assess EPoA development</i>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

AP058	Activities planning	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
AP058	Monitoring, guidance and assessment visits	X	X			X	X			X			X				
AP058	Drafting and submission of intermediate and final reports				X				X				X				

Budget

Please see [attached budget](#).

DREF Operation

03/07/2018

MDREC013 - ECUADOR, PLAN DE ACCIÓN PARA
CIUDADANOS VENEZOLANOS EN SITUACIÓN DE
MOVILIDAD HUMANA.

Budget Group	DREF Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	-
Shelter - Transitional	-
Construction - Housing	-
Construction - Facilities	-
Construction - Materials	-
Clothing & Textiles	-
Food	-
Seeds & Plants	-
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	11,697
Medical & First Aid	4,957
Teaching Materials	53,981
Ustensils & Tools	-
Other Supplies & Services	1,180
Emergency Response Units	-
Cash Disbursements	-
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	71,814
Land & Buildings	-
Vehicles	-
Computer & Telecom Equipment	-
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	-
Medical Equipment	-
Other Machinery & Equipment	-
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	-
Storage, Warehousing	-
Dsitribution & Monitoring	-
Transport & Vehicle Costs	5,353
Logistics Services	-
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	5,353
International Staff	-
National Staff	12,159
National Society Staff	9,628
Volunteers	2,726
Other Staff Benefits	-
Total PERSONNEL	24,513
Consultants	-
Professional Fees	991
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	991
Workshops & Training	27,757
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	27,757
Travel	4,064
Information & Public Relations	991
Office Costs	3,172
Communications	2,230
Financial Charges	565
Other General Expenses	-
Shared Office and Services Costs	-
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	11,023
Partner National Societies	-
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	-
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	-
Programme and Services Support Recovery	9,194
Total INDIRECT COSTS	9,194
TOTAL BUDGET	150,646

Contact Information

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

In the Ecuadorian Red Cross:

- Roger Zambrano Cedeño, National Coordinator for the earthquake operation, email: rzambrano@cruzroja.org.ec

In the IFRC Regional Representation for the Andean Countries:

- Michele Detomaso, Head of Country Cluster: Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, Colombia and Venezuela; phone: +51 997555639; email: michele.detomaso@ifrc.org

In the IFRC regional office for the Americas:

- Iñigo Barrena, Head of the Disaster and Crisis Preparedness, Response and Recovery (DCPRR) department; email: ci.barrena@ifrc.org
- Santiago Luengo, Regional Disaster Management Coordinator, Disaster and Crisis Preparedness, Response and Recovery (DCPRR) department; email: Santiago.luengo@ifrc.org
- Stephany Murillo, Regional Logistics senior officer, mobile: +507 6679-9674, email: stephany.murillo@ifrc.org
- Diana Medina, Communications Unit manager for the Americas, phone: +507 6780-5395; email: diana.medina@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- Marion Andrivet, Emergency Appeals and Marketing Officer, phone: +507 317-3050; email: marion.andrivet@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- Priscila Gonzalez; planning, monitoring and reporting team coordinator; phone: +507 317-3050; email: priscila.gonzalez@ifrc.org

In Geneva:

- Ruben Romero, acting Response and Recovery Lead, programme and operations focal point; phone: +41.22.730.4529, email: ruben.romero@ifrc.org
- Antoine Belair, Operations Coordinator (Americas and Africa regions) +41 79 708 3149; email: antoine.belair@ifrc.org