

DREF Final Report

Ecuador: Volcanoes 2014



DREF Operation Ecuador Volcanoes 2014 – Chiles and Cerro Negro	Operation no. MDREC008
Date of issue: 23 October 2015	GLIDE Number: VO-2014-000153-ECU
Date of Disaster: 20 October 2014	
Operation start date: 24 October 2014	Expected timeframe: 2 months
National Society: Ecuadorian Red Cross	Overall operation budget: 57,061 Swiss francs (CHF)
Number of people affected: Approximately 14,800 people	Number of people assisted: 6,783 people (1,357 families)
National Societies actively participating in the operation: Colombian Red Cross Society and Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC).	
Other partner institutions and organizations in the operation: The Risk Management Secretariat, Governor's Office of Carchi, Ministry of Transportation and Public Works, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, Ministry of Public Health, Armed Forces, Carchi Fire Department, National Police, National Water Secretariat, Autonomous Decentralized Government of Tulcán and Espejo cantons, the Autonomous Decentralized Government of the Province of Carchi.	

<[Click here](#) to view the contact information. [Here](#) to view the final financial report>

A. Situation Analysis

Description of the disaster

Volcanic activity of the Chiles and Cerro Negro volcanoes on the border between Ecuador and Colombia increased on 20 October 2014. On that day at 2:33 pm (local time), a 5.8 earthquake on the Richter scale, which was the strongest earthquake registered for these volcanoes and had an internal depth of 10 km, struck. The monitoring network for the Chiles and Cerro Negro volcanoes continued to register localized tremors on the Colombian and Ecuadorian border, located southwest of the Chiles volcano.



CHILES VOLCANO

In November, a daily average of 6,200 minor earthquakes was registered. The majority of these are volcanic-tectonic (VT) earthquakes, which are associated with the fracturing of rocks; to a lesser extent, there have been tremors with characteristics of volcanic earthquakes of the long and extremely long variety.

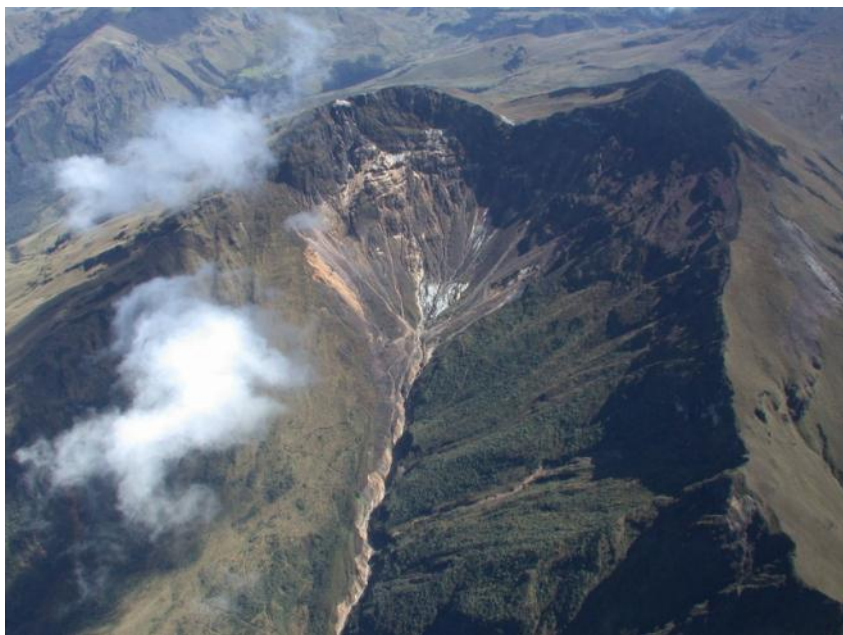
According to information from the Ecuadorian Geophysical Institute (IGEPN) and Colombia, the Tulcan and Espejo cantons are located in the area that is most impacted by the Chiles and Cerro Negro volcanic eruptions. Based on these developments, the government issued an orange alert on 22 October for the areas considered at high risk within the province following a meeting with the Emergency Operations Committee (EOC) of the state's Secretariat of Risk Management, and it decreed an active process, which entails permanent meetings, for the technical working groups (known as MTT in Spanish).

The preliminary reports from the Ecuadorian Secretariat of Risk Management reported damage to the Maldonado parish access roads in the Tulcan canton. The Ministry of Transportation and Public Works fixed an alternative road to connect the Chical parish to the Imbabura province, which aimed to serve as an evacuation route in the event of another natural occurrence.

Current situation

The registry of earthquakes associated with the fracturing of cortical material continued throughout December 2014, with a mid-month increase in these events. The highest quantity of earthquakes registered reached 3,891 earthquakes on 21 December 2014, and from 17 to 24 December, there was a daily average of 2,742 earthquakes. However, the volcanic activity did not register changes in cortical deformation and superficial activity.

The Secretariat for Risk Management issued a decree for the areas at highest risk (Tufiño and Maldonado), which remained on orange alert until the geophysical conditions of the Chiles and Cerro Negro volcanoes returned to normal while the rest of the province remained on yellow alert.



CERRO NEGRO VOLCANO

Summary of the Measures Adopted

In Ecuador, risk management activities are coordinated by the National Decentralized System for Risk Management (SNDGR), under the leadership of the Secretariat for Risk Management, which involves all public and private institutions. Joint work is undertaken with the different local authorities at the community, parish, canton and provincial levels through the respective decentralized autonomous governments, as well as public institutions at the national level through different ministries that lead the eight technical working groups on the Emergency Operations Committee.

As a border region, all of these actions were brought up in the bi-national coordination bodies to optimize preparedness strategies for response and to improve the situation of the population that could potentially be affected in the case of a more serious event.

In order to implement these actions, the ERC strengthened the Carchi branch's capacity. With the support of the technical team from ERC headquarters, multiple training, coordination and organization activities were implemented, which improved response protocols and provided a clearer panorama of response to a possible eruption.

Overall Situation of the National Society

In fulfilment of its humanitarian mandate and within the plan of action for the 2014 DREF Volcanoes, the ERC implemented an array of activities to improve institutional and community response capacity. These actions aimed to improve response operations, raise the level of internal coordination, improve the skills of the volunteers from the locality and area and improve the ERC's proximity with the communities.

The activities implemented by the ERC:

- Training of local volunteers in psychosocial support, damage assessment, first aid, telecommunications, Open Data Kit (ODK) and Mega V; self-protection during volcanic eruptions; and temporary shelters in emergencies.
- Training of school teachers in the Carchi province in self-protection measures for earthquakes and volcanic eruptions; creation of a summarized institutional plan emphasizing evacuation.
- Development of a baseline in the communities in high-risk areas (Maldonado, Chical and Tufiño) of pyroclastic flows and mud flows from a possible eruption of the Chiles and Cerro Negro volcano range. The provincial EOC assigned this responsibility to the Ecuadorian Red Cross.
- Support as evaluators and observers in the implementation of the evacuation drills in the Maldonado and Tufiño parishes.



One of the trainings for Ecuadorian Red Cross volunteers. Source: Ecuadorian Red Cross

- Permanent participation in the inter-institutional coordination meetings and the EOC technical groups for the creation of the contingency and evacuation plans.
- Reestablishment and maintenance of the provincial telecommunications network and the national radio link in the very high frequency (VHF) and high frequency (HF) system for the institution's internal communication.
- Acquisition and pre-positioning of personal protective equipment items so that volunteers could implement actions in the field.



Evacuation drills. Source: Ecuadorian Red Cross

- Initial request for funds from external institutions to develop the baseline. Oxfam - Intermon immediately responded and provided part of the funding for the implementation of this activity.

Overall situation of the International Movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in the country

The bi-national coordination between the Red Cross Societies of Ecuador and Colombia required strengthening due to the bi-national context of this emergency. This was done through the signing of a cooperation agreement in the case of an adverse event, as well as the exchange of information regarding the contingency plans and roles to perform in the management of the emergency. All of this was done in a manner that was compatible with the bi-national plan of action for the Chiles and Cerro Negro volcanoes' eruption process.

- The Colombian Red Cross Society (CRCS) and the ERC held four bi-national meetings to exchange information and establish coordination protocols in the border context of the Chiles and Cerro Negro volcanic range.
- The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) conducted the first monitoring visit for the creation of the DREF Plan of Action, which was subsequently approved, and it also provided technical support to the National Society in the field.



Coordination meeting between Ecuadorian Red Cross and Colombian Red Cross Society. Source: Ecuadorian Red Cross

Situation of institutions outside of the International Movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent who work in the country

As has been previously explained regarding the National Decentralized Risk Management System (SNDGR, is its acronym in Spanish): each ministry is responsible for coordinating and providing technical aid to the implementation of activities in each of the areas of intervention. The following details some of the most notable actions:

- Creation and updating of the inter-institutional contingency plans by the technical working groups:
 1. Water access and distribution
 2. Health and hygiene
 3. Infrastructure and recovery
 4. Comprehensive support to the population
 5. Comprehensive safety for the population
 6. Productivity and livelihoods
 7. Education, culture and environment
 8. Strategic sectors
- Identification and evaluation of possible temporary emergency shelters to be implemented in the Carchi province (*Ministry of Social and Economic Inclusion*)
- Creation of the evacuation plans for the areas at risk: Maldonado, Chical and Tufiño parishes in the Tulcán canton (*Emergency Operations Committee/ Armed Forces of Ecuador*)
- Creation of a bi-national plan of action for the response to a possible eruption of the Chiles and Cerro Negro volcanic range (*National Unity for Disaster Risk Management of Colombia and the Secretariat for Risk Management of Ecuador*)
- Updating the risk and resources map at the Carchi provincial level (*Institute of Geophysics of the National Polytechnic School and the Secretariat for Risk Management*)
- Permanent meetings with the Emergency Operations Committee and technical working groups for the planning, monitoring and evaluation of the actions implemented during the period of the orange alert.
- Constant upkeep of the evacuation roads in the Tulcán province (*Ministry of Transportation and Public Works/ Carchi Prefecture/ Autonomous Decentralized Government of the Tulcán Municipality*).
- The positioning of tents used for temporary shelters in the Tulcán canton (*The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR]*).



Meeting with EOC and technical groups. Source: Ecuadorian Red Cross

Analysis of the needs and planning according to possible scenarios

Neither volcano has an open crater; landslides can be seen in one of the range's flanks due to an explosion that occurred hundreds of years ago. However, the current seismic activity and other characteristics, such as the increase in water temperatures in some areas close to the volcanoes, fumaroles and the smell of sulphur in the Cerro Negro volcano, are signs of a possible eruption. The National Risk Management Units considered that under these conditions, and if these conditions were to persist or increased, more

significant volcanic events would occur. Based on scientific information from the Ecuadorian and Colombian Geophysical Institutes, the following scenarios were envisioned:

Scenario 1: Intrusion of magma characterized by the presence of fracture earthquakes (VT) and of earthquakes with long-period components (VLP), possibly causing phreatic activity in the short term, which could cause ash emissions, ballistic projectiles, and mudflows.

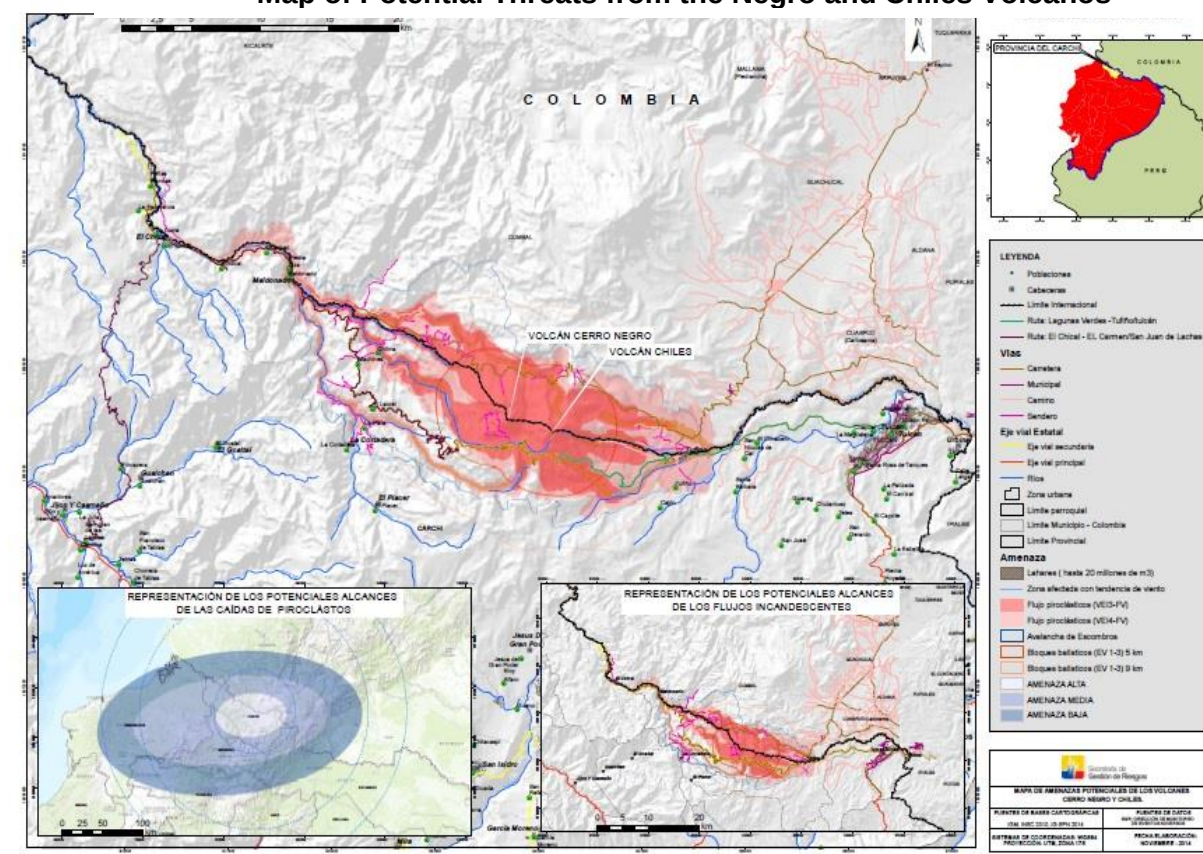
Scenario 2: Burning clouds, ballistic projectiles, lava flows, huge lahars that would affect the population living on riverbanks and near the volcano (approximately 14,000 people).

Possible affected areas included:

- Health (eye, skin, respiratory and digestive tract)
- Agriculture and livestock: loss of livelihoods due to flows, ash emissions and road closures.
- Damage to the central drinking water plant and contamination of water sources
- Damage to roads and infrastructure in general due to the earthquakes
- People's displacement to shelters

The areas affected by falling ash would depend on the altitude and pressure at the time of the eruption. Daily bulletins forecasting and monitoring weather conditions in the volcanoes' area of influence were used towards this end.

Map of Potential Threats from the Negro and Chiles Volcanos



Faced with these possible scenarios, the Ecuadorian Red Cross in coordination with the provincial EOC developed a baseline in the communities at the highest risk of pyroclastic and lahar flows, which obtained the following results:

POPULATION DATA FROM THE TUFÍÑO PARISH

Community/ neighbourhood	Number of families	Number of people	Number of people with disabilities
Centro	42	180	7
El Carrizo	18	89	2
El Charco	15	63	4

El Consuelo	56	263	11
El Obrero	33	155	4
Gran Colombia	224	224	16
La Concepción	17	58	4
Maspaz	11	56	6
Río Grande	56	242	10
San Francisco	27	107	5
San Luis	32	120	4
San Nicolás	15	67	4
Santa Bárbara	22	91	6
Vicente Ponce	23	103	6
TOTAL	591	1,818	89

POPULATION DATA FROM THE MALDONADO PARISH

Community/ neighbourhood	Number of families	Number of people	Number of people with disabilities
Bellavista	18	75	1
Centro Poblado	83	317	13
Chilma Alto	27	110	4
Chilma Bajo	49	212	10
El Laurel	9	47	1
La Plata	9	41	3
La Chorrera	31	131	5
Piedra Liza	14	73	2
Puente Palo	47	187	10
Río Plata	23	126	11
TOTAL	310	1,319	60

*With the exception of the Santa Maria community.

POPULATION DATA FROM THE CHICAL PARISH

Community/ neighbourhood	Number of families	Number of people	Number of people with disabilities
Centro Poblado	133	620	44
Angostura	19	80	7
Palmeras	16	78	9
Peñas Blancas	4	26	1
Puerramal	25	152	5
Quinshull	46	252	8
Untal	45	185	15
TOTAL	288	1,393	89

TOTAL POPULATION DATA

No/ of communities or neighbourhoods	No. of families	No. of family members	No. of men	N°o. of women	Children under the age of 1	Age 1 to 6 years	7 to 17 years	18 to 30 years	30 to 65 years	65 years and older	No. of people with disabilities	No. of pregnant women	No. of students
31	1,189	4,530	2,253	2,280	110	529	1,156	1,000	1,406	329	239	32	1,440

Evaluation of Risk

- The climatic and meteorological conditions (rains) provoked frequent landslides on the roads between the Tufiño and Maldonado parishes, which caused a delay in the development of the baseline. This activity had to be suspended twice and the information was finally gathered on 24 November in the designated areas. The ERC officially presented this report to the provincial EOC.
- Access by land was not possible in the community of Santa Maria in the Maldonado parish. The roads were in poor condition due to the permanent rains, and these roads are only used for foot traffic. This community is located in a high-risk area if an eruption were to occur. The information on this community was provided by the Maldonado parish governing board, which estimated that there were approximately 40 families (200 people) in this community.
- The high-risk areas in the Maldonado and Chical parishes did not have access to mobile telephone signals, which limited the actions of the operation. Faced with this situation, the ERC installed a VHF radio to guarantee safety telecommunications.
- Armed actors have a presence in the Ecuador and Colombia border region. Actions in the field followed strict safety regulations that included the time of day of activities as well as prior contact with the communities in the area.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

Regarding the overall objective, the preparedness work increased the responsiveness of the Carchi provincial branch and provided training and safety equipment to respond to a volcanic eruption. The actions undertaken also have positioned the ERC as an inter-institutional reference of importance in preparedness as well as on technical aspects for immediate response and humanitarian assistance.

The actions were important for the beneficiary communities since they were the basis for the planning, organization and leadership of the local preparedness processes, as well as allowed for increased clarity of the risk scenario and the humanitarian needs that might be needed following a volcanic eruption.

According to the baseline developed by the ERC and the risk assessment based on the scenarios imagined by the IGEPN and the Secretariat of Risk Management (SGR is its acronym in Spanish), the parishes of Tufiño, Maldonado and Chical were considered areas at risk.

The project's beneficiary population corresponds to the rural areas of the Tulcán canton that are located in the border region in which the population in transit includes families and individuals who are Colombian, Ecuadorian, have dual nationalities or are refugees. Their means of subsistence are mainly oriented toward the primary economic activities of agriculture and livestock and to a lesser extent the border trade and in fewer cases to tourism. Access to public services and permanent coverage from State institutions for these communities; however, these institutions have little experience in emergency and disaster management. Other beneficiaries included ERC volunteers from the parish branches who were able to strengthen their skills and abilities in emergency response within their respective communities.

Proposed strategy

The ERC's proposal for preparedness activities within the context of areas that would be imminently affected by the volcanoes focused on the following lines of action:

1. Strengthening local capacity:

- a. Through the establishment of a crisis room at the Carchi Provincial branch to manage the operation
- b. Increased and permanent inter-institutional coordination through the participation in national and bi-national EOCs, as well as in technical working groups for the creation of inter-institutional contingency plans
- c. Pre-positioning protective equipment for volunteers in the ERC Carchi provincial branch and in the ERC headquarters for the regional and national support teams

- d. Activation of the telecommunications system for the Carchi province in the Maldonado parish, Tulcán and Espejo cantons
- e. Training in first aid, psychosocial support, shelter, damage and needs assessment (ODK and Mega V), self-protection against earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, operative safety and basic curriculum for training ERC Carchi provincial branch volunteers.

2. Bi-national coordination:

- a. Holding coordination meetings between border ERC and CRCS branches
- b. Signing of a letter of mutual aid between the presidents of the National Societies
- c. Participation in bi-national Risk Management Unit meetings in Ipiales and Tulcan.
- d. Support the creation of a bi-national plan of action to address the possible eruption of the Chiles-Cerro Negro volcanic range.

3. Community preparedness:

- a. Conducted two drills in Tufiño and Maldonado, where the Ecuadorian Red Cross participated with support equipment at the local level in the evacuation while personnel from other provincial branches were deployed as evaluators and observers of the drill's implementation to gather information regarding improved experiences and to identify weak points in the community evacuation plans.
- b. A baseline was developed in 31 communities in the Tufiño, Maldonado and Chical parishes.
- c. Support was provided on the definition of evacuation routes and the creation of evacuation plans for the communities in the areas at risk.
- d. Training in first aid and preparedness for disasters aimed at the staff from the different provincial directorates/offices of public institutions such as the Health Directorate, the Education Directorate, and the Provincial Directorate for Risk Management, police, armed forces, fire fighters and municipal government.

Operational support services

Human resources

The ERC had a multidisciplinary technical team to implement these actions that were composed of:

- One coordinator in the field (Zone 1)
- One local operation coordinator (funded through this DREF operation)
- One local technical support person for the development of the baseline (Zone 2)
- One response technical staff person in charge of permanent monitoring from the (Disaster Risk Reduction Management (GRED, acronym in Spanish) national.
- Permanent accompaniment from the ERC secretary general in the political meetings at the national and bi-national levels.
- Administrative - accounting staff at ERC headquarters
- Risk Management and Community Health Programme staff for the activities of institutional and community preparedness
- Staff from the Planning and Projects Office at headquarters for the monitoring of the operation's progress and economic oversight
- Logistics staff (procurement, warehousing, fleet)
- Public Relations staff
- Telecommunications and information technology (IT) staff
- Volunteer staff from the neighbouring provincial branches.
- Staff from the School of Risk Management of the Ecuadorian Red Cross Technical Institute

Processes were supervised through the Disaster Management Programme (which had support from project officials and the programme director) and the Planning and Projects Department (which had high-level technical and financial assistance from the project). The ERC headquarters also had a monitoring team to keep track of financial reports, and it had the responsibility for ensuring the quality of intermediate outputs and final reports.

Logistics and supply chain

In the DREF 2014 Plan of Action for Volcanoes, protective material was purchased for the volunteers from the Carchi provincial branch, the provincial volunteers in the area and the national teams that would support the emergency intervention in the first 48 hours.

The acquisition process was requested by the ERC headquarters' head of the risk management office, and it was implemented by the in the National Society's acquisitions coordinators. The oversight by the accounting coordinator for this DREF operation guaranteed the appropriate management of funds in agreement with the budgetary approval. In this case, the final line item was less than what was budgeted. The remaining amount was requested to cover costs related to the development of the baseline in communities that experienced certain challenges as explained above.

The following items were procured for the ERC volunteers:

- Long-sleeve shirts with the ERC emblem
- Institutional caps with the ERC emblem
- Collar pads
- Sweaters
- Protective glasses
- Disposable face masks
- Face masks with filters
- Flexible leather gloves
- Helmets
- Head lamps

There were some challenges in the procurement process due to the short duration of this project and ERC's internal procedures. The individual protective material was distributed on 30 December. All of the items were scheduled for delivery in 15 days, except for the helmets which needed to be imported. The delivery is planned for the end of March 2015. A receipt of reception of these helmets will be signed when they are received at the ERC's national headquarters. Once these last items are received, the appropriate supporting documents will be presented to the IFRC secretariat.

In the case of the office supplies, the purchases were made in January 2015 to replenish the stock used from the provincial branch and the ERC headquarters. The appropriate restocking process was made with these recently purchased goods.

Communications

The DREF Plan of Action included a component to disseminate the work of the ERC at the local and national levels through:

- Social networks (Facebook and Twitter): Publication of actions undertaken in the field; ERC volunteers throughout the country shared this information from the ERC official account their own accounts.
- Institutional bulletins: The bulletin named "La Red" ("The Network") was issued; it provided weekly and monthly coverage of the thematic and extraordinary issues surrounding the ERC's actions.
- Press releases: The ERC issued press releases to the printed, radio and television media outlets. The activities were also disseminated in this manner, and interviews were given when requested. These publications were also used to inform the citizenry about the preventative measures that they should adopt in the case of an adverse event or emergency.

Safety

There were some delays in a few of the programmed operational activities (development of the baseline) due to climate issues. The steady rainfall for two weeks in November caused constant landslides on the roads between the two parishes in the areas at high risk. The field visits had to be rescheduled several times during this period because rubble had to be removed by the corresponding State institutions.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

Based on the approved plan of action, the planning was done using the standard institutional tools for all of the planned activities for implementation. These were justified with standard reports and their related means of verification.

The ERC headquarters' office for development and planning conducted the monitoring of the project and the accountability required by the current financial report standards.

Reports

Narrative: From the start of the intervention, weekly situation reports were issued to measure the reach and fulfilment of the objectives and products.

Financial: Due to the different aspects related to the implementation of actions in the field and the justification of these expenditures, the interim financial report was not completed; thus, the request for disbursement for the related bank transfer was not able to be made. However, when the activities were finalized in mid-December 2014, the request for these funds was reconsidered since the expenditures made did not require additional funds.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming - Areas common to all sectors

Quality programming - Areas common to all sectors		
OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	RESULTS
Outcome 1 A base line and analysis is used to inform the design	Baseline final report # of funding proposals developed for response preparedness based on the baseline	1 final document of the baseline official presented to the provincial EOC and national institutions 3 parish evacuation plans 8 inter-institutional contingency plans 2 evacuation drills <i>* These activities were implemented in an inter-institutional manner and financed by State institutions and in light of the baseline developed by the ERC</i>
Output 1.1 A baseline has been developed for communities selected by the ERC	# of communities registered in the baseline # of volunteers involved in gathering information for the baseline	31 communities registered in 3 parishes in high-risk areas in Tulcán canton 50 volunteers from the parish branch, neighbouring parishes' branches and the Ecuadorian Red Cross's Technical Institute (ISTCRE is its acronym in Spanish) participated in the development of the baseline using ODK software
Output 1.2 Operation activities are disseminated at the national and international level	# of testimonials from at-risk community residents # of press released produced and disseminated	14 testimonies from beneficiaries residing in the communities in high risk areas in a video 3 press releases 5 "LA RED" institutional newsletters 3 special issue newsletters for the emergency 3 Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) reports published in the IFRC system
Outcome 2: The operation's implementation is managed in a coordinated manner,	At the end of the project, there is a final report using IFRC standard format. At the end of the project,	1 final report at the end of the project with the pertinent accounting Sources of verification through the standard forms include:

with a proper implementation and monitoring system	there are sources for verification for the actions conducted	Reports on every activity Meeting reports Report on the development of the baseline Registries of the signed lists for attendance, food, transportation and housing Registries of distributions and reception activities Financial justification (receipts, tax holdings, rotating funds)
Output 2.1: The project has been monitored and implemented according to the schedule established in the plan of action	# of progress reports on activity implementation There is an operation coordinator from the start to the end of the operation # of monitoring visits to the project area by ERC headquarters and the IFRC	7 weekly situation reports 1 monthly progress report 1 financial report for each fund received 1 DREF project coordinator, hired for services for 2 months (1 November to 31 December 2014) 4 monitoring visits from the ERC headquarters 1 monitoring visit from the IFRC

Planned date of implementation

Real date of implementation and completion

Activities	Oct		Nov				Dec				Jan			
	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Development of a baseline														
Drafting of a baseline report														
Drafting and publication of two beneficiary testimonials														
Drafting and dissemination of four information bulletins														
Hiring of a local operation coordinator														
Monitoring visits by ERC headquarters														
Monitoring visits by the IFRC														
Drafting of internal progress reports														

Achievements

- One report on the development of the baseline in 31 communities in the Tufiño, Maldonado and Chical parishes in the Tulcán canton in the Carchi province. This report was based on a census of 1,189 families with a total of 4,530 people, using the ODK tool and with the support of ERC volunteers from the local parish branches, neighbouring branches and the ISTCRE.
- Three press releases, five institutional newsletters and three special newsletters providing information on ERC actions during the emergency were produced

- Seven weekly situational reports, two monthly progress reports and one economic report for each assigned fund were completed. To this end, the forms were standardized for reports, workshops, signed registries for attendance, housing, food and transportation
- A National Intervention Team (NIT) member was deployed at the start of the operation and once the DREF Plan of Action was approved, he became the project coordinator

Challenges

- The level of inter-institutional coordination is extremely weak, which made it difficult to implement certain activities for trainings and community preparedness in the planned time period. As an immediate solution, training was provided to public servants from public institutions in first aid and disaster preparedness. This was the first step in the ERC being designated to lead the process to gather information in the communities, for which the municipal, provincial and governor-level support was provided at all times.
- The communities where the baseline was developed are far from one another. This made it difficult to comply with the established schedule for household visits to gather information. With the aim of optimizing human and economic resources and expediting the operation, the institutional schedule was adapted to the agendas of the parish governments and their planned community meetings. These meetings were used to ensure increased coverage.

Lessons learned

- Community response preparedness to emergencies and disasters is extremely weak. Nevertheless, the GRED area coordinator had continuous contact with the Carchi provincial government to provide technical aid on training processes and to identify possible actions that can improve community-level preparedness. To this same end, the ERC volunteers at the Tufiño and Maldonado branch levels received support to strengthen the communities. Through trainings with the community, the women and men can become leaders in the behavioural change process in which the perception of risk in the communities is increasingly recognized.
- International disaster response laws, rules and principles (IDRL) could be used as tool to promote coordination between trans-border National Societies.

National Society capacity strengthening

National Society capacity strengthening

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	RESULTS
Outcome 3 Support the responsiveness of Canton branches of the Carchi provincial branch in the province of Carchi	# of branches that have received support on response preparedness	6 branches that actively participate in the project, increase their capacity for local response (Parishes of Tufiño, Maldonado, El Carmelo; Espejo canton and Carchi and Imbabura provinces)
Output 3.1 Canton branches in Espejo and Tulcán in the Carchi provincial branch have protective supplies and knowledge to respond to volcanic eruptions	# of volunteers trained in first aid, psychosocial support (PSS), shelter, damage and needs assessments (ODK and Mega V), operational safety and self-protection measures for working during volcanic eruptions # of protective kits for volunteers pre-positioned at the Carchi Provincial branch	22 volunteers trained in first aid 42 volunteers trained in PSS 22 volunteers trained in temporary shelter 54 volunteers trained in ODK – Mega V 110 volunteers trained in operational safety and institutional doctrine 13 volunteers trained in risk management and evaluation of disasters and needs assessments 50 protection kits positioned in the Carchi provincial branch 100 protective kits positioned in the central warehouse of the ERC in Quito
Output 3.2 The ERC Telecommunications network in the province of Carchi has been restored and is operational	# of branches with local and national connection # of people who have received refresher training in handling ERC radio systems	3 branches have provincial and national VHF links (Espejo, Tulcán y Maldonado) 23 volunteers at a provincial level trained in telecommunications

Outcome 4: Establish bi-national coordination between ERC and CRCS for response to volcanic eruption between border branches	# of written proceedings of bi-national meetings and of agreements established	One agreement of shared work between the National Societies of Colombia and Ecuador, in accordance with the situation of established risk, on issues of pre-hospital care, water and sanitation, reestablishment of family links, psychosocial support and temporary shelter aid
Output 4.1: The ERC and CRCS have established coordinated mutual support aid lines of action to assist affected families in border areas	# of activities to plan response preparedness activities # of volunteers trained in bi-national activities	One bi-national plan of action approved and developed in the EOC through their technical working groups Two volunteers trained in bi-national workshop on risk management organized by the technical working group on disabled people <i>* The shelter workshop was planned as a bi-national event, but this was not possible; thus, it was a workshop for the ERC.</i>

Planned implementation date

Real date of implementation and completion

Activities	Oct		Nov				Dec				Jan	
	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
Two first aid refresher workshops												
Two psychosocial support refresher workshops												
One shelter workshop												
One refresher workshop on damage and needs assessment (use of Mega V/ODK)												
One operational safety workshop												
One workshop in self-protection for working during volcanic eruptions												
Purchase of 150 protective kits for volunteers												
Deployment of national telecommunications technician to restore and monitor the telecommunications network												
Refresher training workshop on handling ERC radio systems												
4 bi-national meetings between the ERC and the CRCS												

Achievements

In general, it was possible to strengthen the response capacity in emergencies and disasters of the Carchi provincial branch, as well as to strengthen its overall organizational presence at the community, inter-agency and international levels.

The following actions were taken to meet this objective:

- 2 workshops on basic first aid for volunteers in the Carchi provincial branch, with the participation of a total of 22 volunteers
- 2 workshops on psychosocial support with the psychological first aid methodology, with the participation of 42 volunteers, who shared their knowledge by applying it in schools in the Tufiño and Maldonado parishes. A total

of 201 children were assisted with emotional support and learned about its provision during disasters.

- 1 workshop on basic temporary shelters for Carchi provincial branch volunteers, with the participation of 18 volunteers. Topics of this shelter training included management, shelter administration, sphere standards, gender issues in shelter situation, human rights, violence risk reduction, set up of temporary shelters, security and safety, and team work.
- 1 workshop on ODK and Mega V for volunteers from the Carchi provincial branch, as well as 3 ODK training sessions for volunteers from the Imbabura branch and the ISTCRE who developed the baseline. A total of 54 ERC volunteers were trained.
- 1 workshop on operational safety and 3 workshops on the basic volunteer training, which provided guidance on the main guidelines of the ERC for work in the field and operational safety. A total of 110 people were trained
- 2 workshops on risk management for earthquakes and volcanic eruptions in which 13 provincial branch volunteers participated
- The telecommunications link in the province was re-established through the maintenance of the VHF and HF telecommunication equipment in Tulcán, the installation of a VHF radio in the Espejo canton and the repair of a VHF radio in the Maldonado parish
- A provincial-level course in telecommunications was provided for 23 volunteers from El Carmelo, Maldonado, Tufiño and Tulcán.
- 4 bi-national coordination meetings were held between the Colombian and Ecuadorian National Societies.

Challenges

- The operative capacity of the ERC Carchi provincial branch lacked the adequate level of preparedness and response skills such as the number of volunteers did not reach the required minimum and the irregular compliance with established procedures. Due to this, a training proposal was created and implemented for the training and maintenance of the branch volunteers' skill sets and knowledge. This led to an increase in the number of registered ERC volunteers. A proposal for the restructuring of the disaster management programme at the local level was also created. It aims to continue the institutional strengthening and training over the next half year.
- The Carchi provincial branch did not have contingency plans. In this light, the identification of local resources was undertaken and a contingency plan for volcanic eruptions and earthquakes was created.
- The Carchi provincial branch had a VHF telecommunication system installed in Tulcán, but at the parish level there was a HF system, which is not efficient during volcanic eruptions. As a result, VHF radio bases were installed in Maldonado and Espejo that ensured maximum utility for the provincial and national radio links.
- The training process in temporary shelter, originally planned as a bi-national training, was unable to be held due to the Colombian Red Cross Society's prior 2014 programming. Thus, and in compliance with what was established in this operation's plan of action for November and December, this activity could not be extended and was held with the ERC. Ecuador's National Society has a regional trainer in shelter management in emergencies, and he facilitated the workshop with the participants from the ERC.

Lessons learned

- Since the provincial branch lacked organizational capacity at the operational level, it was necessary to mobilize people to provide permanently technical accompaniment and aid in the field on issues of preparedness and management of emergencies not only at the level of the ERC, but also as an institution that is member of the EOC and the technical working groups, which are organizational spaces that allow the ERC provincial branch to serve as an aid at different levels.
- A proper plan of activities should always include volunteers, aid in fostering activities at a local level, thereby fostering the start of training activities with volunteers to increase the number of volunteers for the provincial branch's different programmes.

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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 Humanitarian 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.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDREC008 - Ecuador - Volcanic Eruption

Timeframe: 10 nov 14 to 10 ene 15

Appeal Launch Date: 10 nov 14

Final Finance Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/11-2015/9	Programme	MDREC008
Budget Timeframe	2014/11-2015/1	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		57.061				57.061	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Other Income							
DREF Allocations		57.061				57.061	
C4. Other Income		57.061				57.061	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		57.061				57.061	
D. Total Funding = B + C		57.061				57.061	

* 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		57.061				57.061	
E. Expenditure		-42.391				-42.391	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		14.670				14.670	

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Reporting Timeframe	2014/11-2015/9	Programme	MDREC008
Budget Timeframe	2014/11-2015/1	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)			57.061				57.061	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Utensils & Tools			-5				-5	5
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup			-5				-5	5
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage			624				624	-624
Transport & Vehicles Costs	6.735		2.638				2.638	4.097
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	6.735		3.262				3.262	3.474
Personnel								
National Society Staff	6.062		8.421				8.421	-2.359
Volunteers	2.896		475				475	2.421
Other Staff Benefits	28.865		23.523				23.523	5.342
Total Personnel	37.823		32.419				32.419	5.404
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Professional Fees			372				372	-372
Total Consultants & Professional Fees			372				372	-372
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	2.983		1.942				1.942	1.041
Total Workshops & Training	2.983		1.942				1.942	1.041
General Expenditure								
Travel	2.309		1.749				1.749	561
Information & Public Relations	1.347		199				199	1.148
Office Costs	914		988				988	-74
Communications	890		388				388	502
Financial Charges	577		-1.510				-1.510	2.088
Total General Expenditure	6.038		1.814				1.814	4.224
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	3.483		2.587				2.587	895
Total Indirect Costs	3.483		2.587				2.587	895
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	57.061		42.391				42.391	14.670
VARIANCE (C - D)			14.670				14.670	

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Budget Timeframe	2014/11-2015/1	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	57.061		57.061	57.061	42.391	14.670	
Subtotal BL2	57.061		57.061	57.061	42.391	14.670	
GRAND TOTAL	57.061		57.061	57.061	42.391	14.670	