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## Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Ecuador: Volcano Preparedness

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF operation MDREC010</b>	
<b>Date issued:</b> 9 December 2015	<b>Date of disaster:</b> 19 November 2015
<b>Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA):</b> Pabel Angeles, Regional Disaster Management Coordinator – South America – International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	<b>Point of Contact:</b> Paola López - National Technical Response, Ecuadorian Red Cross
<b>Operation start date:</b> 19 November 2015	<b>Expected timeframe:</b> 3 months
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> 124,895 Swiss francs (CHF)	
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 130,042 people.	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b> 5,000 people (1,000 families).
<b>Host National Society presence (number of volunteers, staff, and branches):</b> National Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC) Headquarters; 24 Province boards; 110 branches; 8,000 volunteers; 200 staff members.	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation (if available and relevant):</b> IFRC	
<b>Other partner organisations actively involved in the operation:</b> Government Ministries, Risk Management Secretariat, local governments, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), Plan International	

<Click [here](#) for the contact information. [Here](#) for the DREF Budget. [Here](#) for a map of the affected area>

### A. Situation Analysis

#### Description of the Disaster

There are 30 active volcanoes on mainland Ecuador. On 17 November, the Tungurahua Volcano (5,023 m), located in the Cordillera Oriental of the Andes of central Ecuador, 140 kilometres (87 mi) south of the capital Quito increased in activity and was evident from the continuous emissions of water vapour columns with moderate to high ash content that have reached 3,500 metres above the crater level and are moving in a north-westerly direction. Falling ash has affected several villages located on the volcano's slopes, as well as several cantons in the province of Tungurahua and Chimborazo, where the effects on the population, crops and livestock are apparent.

To date, the most affected sectors are in: Cotaló, Chacauco, Pillate, Chontapamba, Chonglontus, Cúsua, Juive, and Bilbao, among others, where fallen ash is between 1 to 6 millimetres deep. The cantons of Pelileo, Quero, Mocha, Cevallos and Ambato were also affected by falling volcanic material.

At night time the volcano's crater was visibly glowing from the expulsion of ballistic material that reached 500 metres above

the crater level and descended 500 metres down the flanks without affecting populated areas. Classes were suspended in schools in the cantons of Mocha, Quero, Cevallos, and Tisaleo due to the falling ash.



Emission of ash columns from the Tungurahua volcano.  
Source: Ecuadorian Red Cross



Cleaning crew in Cotaló Crops in Pillate affected by falling ash on 19 November. Source: Ecuadorian Red Cross

On 19 November, the Risk Management Secretariat issued an orange alert for the cantons of Quero and Mocha in Tungurahua and the cantons of Penipe and Guano in Chimborazo due to the potential eruption of the Tunguraga Volcano. The total estimated population at risk is 130,042 people.

Province	Cantons	Total No. People at risk
Tungurahua	San Pedro de Pelileo	34,328
	Santiago de Tisaleo	12,137
	Cevallos	8,163
	Ambato	11,570
	Quero	14,254
Chimborazo	Guano	42,851
	Penipe	6739
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>130,042</b>

On the morning of Friday, 20 November 2015, the Tungurahua Volcano stopped emitting the water vapour columns with moderate ash content that had exceeded the height of 4.5 kilometres above the crater level. Surface activity decreased; however, according to the daily report issued by the Ecuadoran Geophysical Institute of the National Polytechnic School (IGEPN for its acronym in Spanish) on 22 November, the volcano's activity remained high. By 23 November, the volcano once again emitted a column of ash two kilometres high affecting nearby towns. Additionally, on 27 November 276 long period quakes were reported. Authorities issued an orange alert due to these activities, which is moderate but the volcano is still emitting gas and vapour. A volcanic eruption cannot be ruled out.

### Overview of Host National Society

As soon as the Risk Management Secretariat (SGR) issued the orange alert, the Ecuadorian Red Cross activated its local technical teams in areas determined to be within the zone of influence of the volcano in order to conduct community work based on this context, strengthening its institutional responsiveness and working directly with communities on preparing for a potential emergency:

#### In communities

- Assessment of the communities of Huambalo and Cotaló with a 15-volunteer team from the Pelileo Board in order to verify the situation in regard to the falling ash.
- Activation of volunteer staff from the Red Cross in Ambato and Baños, for a phone chain to respond if required.
- Drafting of first situation report.
- Participation in Technical Task Forces and Emergency Operation Committee meetings at the canton, province, and national level.
- In areas where the population has been affected, efforts have been aimed at linkages with community leaders to coordinate information gathering in the next few days.

#### Institutional

- Information gathering and damage assessment and needs analysis
- Operational safety and safer access
- Protection measures against falling ash and proper use of safe water
- Training for the use of technological tools such as Open Data Kit (ODK) and MEGA V.
- Maintenance of the antenna and repeater in the area.
- Telecommunications.

## Overview of the Red Cross - Red Crescent Movement in the country

The IFRC has a representation office in Peru that provides support to the Ecuadorian Red Cross and the Andean countries and the Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU), which is providing technical support and assistance to the operation.

Two years ago, an agreement was made between the IFRC and the Ecuadorian Red Cross, which stated that the headquarters would be a strategic location to implement a warehouse with prepositioned stock for responding to emergencies within the country, in southern Colombia, and in northern Peru. This agreement was renewed in November 2015, and the warehouse has been kept in appropriate conditions for immediate deployment to assist 500 families with hygiene kits, kitchen kits, and jerry cans.

The National Society has been implementing a DIPECHO project in coordination with the Spanish Red Cross, focusing on community preparedness in Baños in eastern Ecuador. In fact, this canton is within the area of risk; however, it has not been affected by the eruption so far. Additionally, there was a DREF operation for volcano preparedness implemented by the Ecuadorian Red Cross for the volcanoes Cerro Negro and Chiles located on the border with Colombia. The preparedness activities in this operation increased the capacity of the Carchi branch, volunteers and population to be better prepared in case of future eruptions.

## Movement Coordination

The Ecuadorian Red Cross is in permanent communication with the IFRC through the submission of situation reports, uploading of information onto the Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) and holding phone and virtual meetings to coordinate possible actions as scenarios change. The National Society continuously submits situation reports to the various Movement components in the country, which are: American Red Cross, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), IFRC, and Spanish Red Cross.

## Overview of non-RCRC actors in the country

In Ecuador, risk management activities are coordinated from the National Decentralized System, involving 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), which are led by the relevant Ministries.

The Ecuadorian Red Cross actively participates in 5 of the 8 Technical Task Forces at the canton, province, and national level. The main actions carried out at the local level are:

- **Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion.** - Evaluating and fitting out of the infrastructure, which will function as collective centres should they be required, as well as coordinating with the water and health panel to assist the population in the community.
- **Ministry of Urban Development and Housing,** - Evaluating the condition of housing and communal structures
- **Ministry of Public Health.-** Assistance in health centres to people who come in with health issues,
- **Ministry of Transportation and Public Works.** – Ensuring main access roads remain open regardless of falling ash and secondary lahars.
- **Ministry of Security Coordination.** - Ensuring the safety of the population coming to high-risk areas during established times.
- **Ministry of Production, Employment and Competitiveness Coordination.** - It is currently assessing the impact on the agricultural and livestock sectors in areas affected by ash.
- **Ministry of Education and National Water Secretariat.** - Verifying the impact on water sources supplying the populations in targeted areas.

The main technical-scientific institutions are: IGEPN, National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology (INAMHI for its acronym in Spanish), National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC for its Spanish acronym), Oceanographic Institute of the Navy (INOCAR for its acronym in Spanish), and National Geologic, Mining & Metallurgy Research Institute (INIGEMM for its acronym in Spanish), which provide basic information to authorities for decision making.

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). The IFRC has information that organizations such as the World Food Programme (WFP), UNICEF and Plan International are on-site conducting preparedness activities within the areas targeted by projects they had been implementing prior to the event. The WFP has an office in Tungurahua and has been implementing a development project. UNICEF and Plan International have offices in the same province developing projects in preparedness for Cotopaxi Volcano.

## Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

The characteristics and potential risks for each sector are described below:

**Health** - Low-income communities in areas far from canton centres.

- From ash: Eye, respiratory, skin, digestive tract, and injury-related issues.
- From gases: Short-term irritation to respiratory tract, eyes, skin
- From pyroclastic flows: Burns
- Problems with water, electricity and telecommunications.

**Water and sanitation** - Dry area, with little variety of water sources

- Contamination of water sources and accumulation of volcanic material in sewers or drains.

**Livelihoods** - Highly agricultural and livestock-raising areas

- Damage to irrigation systems, loss of vegetation and crops in affected areas, both near and far.
- Animal death

**Food security** - Considering that these are agricultural/livestock areas, falling ash represents a direct loss in production for both sale and consumption.

**Shelter** - The main problem in this sector is that older houses are built with local materials and the excess weight from ash on roofs and terraces might weaken structures and cause them to collapse. In locations 30 kilometres away, it is estimated that ash might be up to 30 centimetres deep.

### Target Population

According to the damage assessment conducted in affected areas, the estimated number of individuals and families to be assisted could be considered to fall under the following:

- **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 1,000 families.
- **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 (OVT), long-period earthquakes, which are associated with movement of magma into surrounding rock, have decreased; this decline in activity is because the magma that played a part in the increase in activity these last four weeks has released much of its energy. This does not rule out new magma injections over the following weeks, which could lead to an event similar to the recent one.

This leads to the assumption that the impact, especially to health and agriculture, may worsen in the coming weeks, leaving families little choice but to undersell their products so as not to lose them entirely and incur in unforeseen expenses to protect their families, especially children, teens, older adults, and persons with disabilities.

Another aspect to consider is the risk of the Cotopaxi Volcano erupting, which according to current scenarios could affect three points of the main highway. This leaves two access routes to Ambato, which would involve travelling more than 9 hours to reach the provincial capital and reaching affected communities within 36 hours could not be guaranteed.

### Description of scenarios

In view of this evident change in activity and according to the monitored parameters, the IGEPN proposes the following likely scenarios that range from several days to several weeks:

1. The ongoing emissions of gas, ash and incandescent material continue; the main effect from the eruption would be a moderate level of falling ash, which would affect sectors west of the volcano (SW and NW), and small pyroclastic flows could be generated, which would remain highly active in the volcano. In the event of heavy rains, lahars could race down the volcano.
2. Activity decreases gradually, emitting small columns of ash and gas without significant effects to the population.
3. A new injection of magma occurs, making the activity increase and become more explosive. This scenario involves pyroclastic flows of moderate size and significant levels of falling ash.

## Vulnerability criteria

- Homes located in risk areas
- Families living in risk areas
- Groups prioritized for assistance
- Families engaging in agriculture in affected areas
- Families with possible damage to their livelihoods from the impact to the agriculture and livestock sector

## B. Operational plan and strategy

By presenting these scenarios and being under a state of emergency, the Ecuadorian Red Cross has made a difference in the need to intervene in preparedness issues and in continuing to gather information about the families affected by falling ash while taking into account the fact that the populations in the targeted areas engage primarily in agriculture and livestock.

At this time, most of the assistance is being directed to first impact areas in the event of an eruption of the Cotopaxi Volcano, thereby decreasing the prioritization of the efforts conducted in Tungurahua and Chimborazo.

### Overall Objective

To contribute in the immediate preparedness and 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 effects, protect lives, and meet immediate humanitarian needs.

The strategy aims to support the operation currently being conducted by the Ecuadorian Red Cross in accordance with the operational plan for such events and in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. All actions will be carried out according to the humanitarian mandate of the National Society in the country and international Red Cross Movement's regulations linked to this context. With support from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) operation and complementary measures, the Ecuadorian Red Cross will complement its actions with the mobilization of own resources and capacity.

#### a) People benefitted from awareness-raising through key messages:

One of the fundamental pillars for adequate emergency response is prior awareness-raising for at least 26,000 people in the provinces of Tungurahua and Chimborazo, who will receive information on specific issues involving preparedness and advisories disseminated through key messages in radio and TV spots.

It is essential to strengthen the procedures to disseminate key messages to promote self-protection in the event of:

- Falling ash
- Evacuation routes, hazardous areas, meeting points, secure areas, emergency evacuation centres and temporary collective centres.
- Proper handling of food and water, and personal and household hygiene.

This will strengthen the positioning of the institutional image at the community level, generating trust in the efforts being conducted in emergency preparedness.

#### b) People benefitted through community warning and preparedness for volcanic eruption-related disasters.

It is considered necessary to implement preparedness activities at the community level for at least 1,000 families at risk to the volcanic eruption, which will facilitate the efforts to respond to the various events that may affect the provinces involved directly or indirectly:

1. Development of Family Emergency Plans
2. Identification of warning sounds, alarms, evacuation routes, safe areas, and collective centres
3. Awareness-raising regarding Emergency Preparedness Backpacks
4. Making a homemade mask
5. Gathering information on families in targeted areas.
6. Identification of community leaders and brigades in support to the ERC's work.
7. Basic training and equipment community brigades.

### Materials in Community Brigade Kits

- 1 first-aid kit
- 2 flashlights and spare batteries
- 4 reflective vests
- Light emitting diode (LED) lights
- 4 whistles
- Supplies for first-aid kit
- 1 megaphone with spare batteries
- 4 thermal blankets

#### c) Families who could receive immediate humanitarian assistance in the event of an eruption.

Given the characteristics of the risk, having enough response stock for 500 people pre-positioned in a strategic warehouse located in Pinillo, Tungurahua becomes a priority in order to reduce the time required to provide adequate and timely humanitarian assistance to families who may be affected by the eruption to a minimum; this would involve providing food kits, hygiene kits, kitchen kits, and protection kits to families and response materials to local intervention teams from province and canton boards.

In the event of an eruption, this stock will be used in any canton within the area of influence based on damage assessments and needs analysis, as well as situation reports issued according to changing scenarios.

#### Pre-positioned stock:

- 500 hygiene kits (IFRC standard)
- 500 cleaning kits (trash bag, gloves, goggles, shovels, mask, broom, mop, bucket, detergent)
- 1,000 10-litre jerry cans. (2 per family) (IFRC standard)
- 1,000 tarpaulins (IFRC standard)

The National Society will likewise mobilize the following resources to the area

#### National Society stock:

- 1 fully equipped water treatment plant (bladders and storage tank)
- 1 generator.
- Visibility: Flags and vests for staff use.
- Protection: Masks, goggles, scarves and leather work gloves for staff use
- Medication for PAB and APH (for volunteers and population).
- Office equipment for warehouse (chairs, desk, computer).
- Support vehicles: 1 van, 1 Unimog multi-purpose vehicle and 1 truck.
- For resting: Mattresses, sleeping bags, blankets
- Food and hydration: Drinks and food for 72 hours

### Operational support services

#### Human Resources

The Ecuadorian Red Cross has approximately 8,000 volunteers nationwide, of which 235 are active in the provinces on alert. Volunteers assisting in the operation have the profiles required to develop this operation and the basic security materials for visibility and to provide pre-hospital care. However, it is necessary to procure insurance and personal protective and visibility equipment to volunteers, such as:

#### *Personal protective equipment*

- Helmets
- Goggles
- Protection masks
- Long-sleeve polo shirt

The operation will also provide the funds for a full-time operations coordinator for three months

#### Logistics and supply chain

The operation does not allow for purchasing materials at the international level. All procurements will be made at the national level since domestic markets have all the goods required for the operation; however, masks will be imported if there is no stock available in the country. The ERC has two strategic warehouses stocked with relief supplies, one located at its headquarters about two hours from Ambato, while the second one is located in Ibarra. The IFRC has prepositioned stock for 500 families such as hygiene kits, cleaning kits, tarpaulins and jerry cans. This stock is owned by the IFRC and will be used for this operation. The Global Logistics Services unit (GLS) in Panama would replenish an additional 500 units as per agreement to top up initial established quantities; therefore the National Society will have 500 owned and 500 IFRC owned which could be used in case of different events.

There are three important reasons why the National Society should procure the relief items through the DREF and not maintain them as prepositioned stock of IFRC in the main warehouse:

1.- The process of the eruption of Volcano Tungurahua could potentially be a slow offset emergency due to the fall of ashes until the final blast which would require that the National Society to support smaller groups of people that have been displaced due to the natural processes of the eruption; therefore, it would not be cost effective to procure and transport several times small quantities to the affected area.

2.- If there is a combination of events and Volcano Cotopaxi erupts, there is a good possibility that the Pan-American highway will be cut due to volcanic flush slides leaving north and south of the country disconnected; therefore, it is important that stocks are procured and pre-positioned at the National Society warehouse at a safe proximity to the volcano Tungurahua.

3.- By the National Society procuring these stocks they would secure these stocks for this event as there are two additional important threats to the country: the Nino Phenomenon and the Cotopaxi Volcano.

Additionally, through this DREF operation the National Society warehouse will be conducting small repairs and maintenance to their central warehouse.

## **Information Technology (IT)**

As for the application of the new beneficiary assessment and registration tools for this emergency, the ERC is using the ODK and MEGA V platform and its basic kit (1 scanner and 10 Android phones), which was mobilized to the area to train volunteers and develop the baseline

The ERC has an operational very high frequency (VHF) telecommunications system with 34 repeaters in the country, 80 per cent of which is linked; this allows for the coordination of emergencies in different parts of the territorial network and covering targeted areas, neighbouring provinces and the headquarters in Quito. This ensures communication links in the event the central system collapses.

Radio communications systems are essential for relief operations; nevertheless, there are certain limitations when they are used during volcanic eruptions. Ash emissions will prevent the repeaters from transmitting signals (for the first hours), making it necessary to maintain response capability in a Simplex system, which will require strengthening the boards' capacity in targeted areas with emergency equipment (portable equipment, bases).

## **Communications**

In accordance with the National Society's emergency communications procedures, there are official spokespeople both at the national and international level who must be kept constantly updated regarding actions or emerging changes in scenarios in order to have complete information about the situation in general.

The Communications and Public Relations department will issue a guide document to all Province Boards containing key messages and general information for both the designated spokespersons and volunteer staff in the field who could be approached by the media.

Press releases will be issued as events occur and sent to various national media. Information will also be published online on the institutional website and social networks.

Activities are being conducted to complete the implementation of the TERA system via an agreement with the Ministry of Security Coordination, the Risk Management Secretariat, the Integrated ECU 911 Security System and one of the phone companies in the country. The goal is to have an alternate solution for prevention, early warning, response, and recovery through the sending of text messages as support to the National Decentralised Risk Management System. Even though not all of those involved are participating, the proposal is to use it by forming messaging groups as an early warning mechanism.

## **Security**

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

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

The Risk Management and Principles and Values teams will review the security strategy that will govern the operational staff's work in the field, as well as an official document to be shared in the community in order to publicize the Ecuadorian Red Cross's efforts.

## **Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)**

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

The ERC's headquarters also has a financial monitoring team for the control of economic reports, and it is responsible for ensuring the quality of intermediate and final reports. The chain of responsibility in the monitoring process includes local, national and international levels 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 three warehouses: the central one and the two strategic ones.

Moreover, IFRC, through the Finance Department, provides training to new financial area staff, and it will provide 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.



### Early warning and disaster preparedness

**Needs analysis:** The populations at risk from an eruption of the Tungurahua Volcano need to be prepared to respond to an emergency. It is also necessary to have humanitarian aid stock to meet exclusively initial humanitarian needs in the event of an eruption.

**Population to be assisted:** 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 to respond, and there is pre-positioned humanitarian aid stock for 500 families.

Objective		Indicators											
<b>Direct outcome 1:</b> 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.		No. of people reached No. of communities assisted No. of participating volunteers No. of branches prepared and on alert											
<b>Output 1.1</b> 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.		No. of communities assisted No. of people reached with community preparedness No. of emergency family plans No. of training sessions for community brigades No. of people that are members of community brigades No. of kits for first response brigades No. of drills											
<b>Output 1.2:</b> 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.		No. of warehouses in place Inventory of prepositioned products and supplies No. of pre-positioned kits No. of families assisted											
Activities	Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Home visits to develop emergency family plans, and preparation of emergency backpack and homemade masks			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Acquisition and distribution of kits for first response brigade		X	X	X									
Training for community brigade staff			X	X									
Conduct drills at the community level				X				X				X	
Fitting out of local warehouse		X	X										
Acquisition and pre-positioning of stock for 500 families (Hygiene, kits, cleaning kits, tarps, and jerry cans)		X	X	X									
Training for local branch volunteers on the SUMA/LSS warehouse management system							X						

## Contact Information

**For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:  
In the Ecuadorian Red Cross:**

- Roger Zambrano Cedeño, national disaster risk reduction director: [rzambrano@cruzroja.ec](mailto:rzambrano@cruzroja.ec)
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**For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:**

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# DREF OPERATION

MDREC010 - ECUADOR Volcano Preparedness

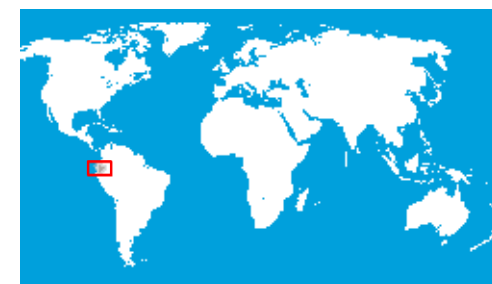
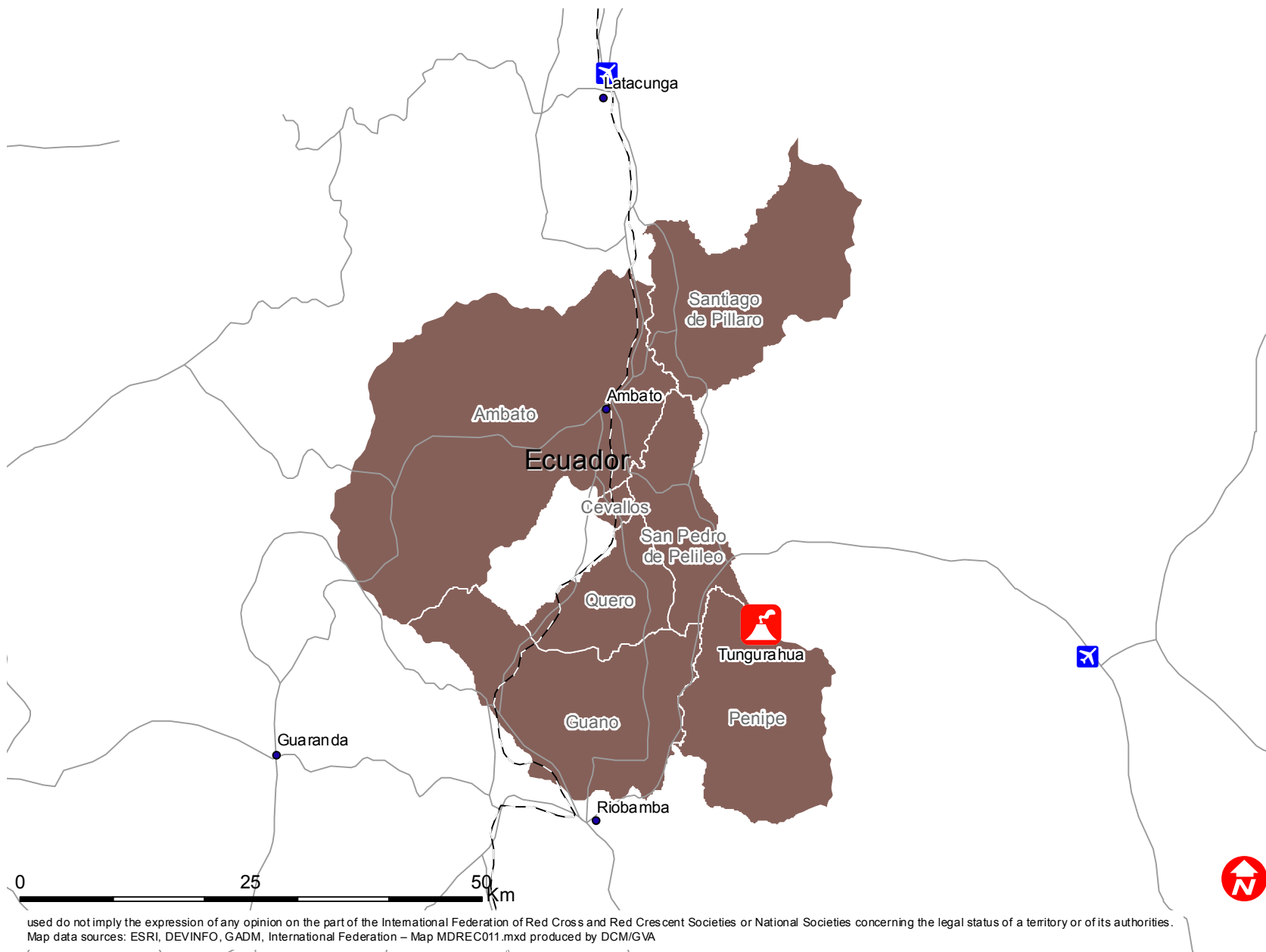
07/12/2015



Budget Group	DREF Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	11,645
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	0
Food	0
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
Medical & First Aid	0
Teaching Materials	27,851
Ustensils & Tools	3,397
Other Supplies & Services	34,450
Cash Disbursements	0
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>77,343</b>
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>0</b>
Storage, Warehousing	1,456
Distribution & Monitoring	0
Transport & Vehicle Costs	7,909
Logistics Services	2,101
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>11,466</b>
International Staff	0
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	6,696
Volunteers	9,180
Other Staff Benefits	2,426
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>18,302</b>
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>0</b>
Workshops & Training	1,650
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>1,650</b>
Travel	1,941
Information & Public Relations	1,359
Office Costs	2,688
Communications	2,038
Financial Charges	485
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>8,511</b>
Partner National Societies	0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0
<b>Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	7,623
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>7,623</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>124,895</b>



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

# Ecuador: Volcano



-  Volcano Tungurahua
-  Cantons at risk