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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Ecuador: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation – Ecuador Floods	MDREC011
Date of issue: 16 February 2016	Date of disaster: 24 January 2016
Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Pabel Angeles, Regional Disaster Management Coordinator – South America	Point of contact: Paola López - National Technical Response, Ecuadorian Red Cross
Operation start date: 1 February 2016	Expected timeframe: 3 months
Overall operation budget: 184,836 Swiss francs	
Number of people affected: Approximately 25,000 people (5,000 families)	Number of people to be assisted: 3,260 people (733 families)
Presence of Host National Society (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): Ecuadorian Red Cross Headquarters, in addition to 24 province boards, 110 local branches, 8,000 volunteers, 200 staff members	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) through a development project in San Lorenzo.	
Other partner organisations actively involved in the operation: Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Risk Management Secretariat, Local Governments, UNICEF, World Food Programme (WFP), Plan International, World Vision, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Esmeralda Catholic University's School of Nursing.	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

At 23:00 on 24 January rains over the province started increasing in intensity, causing the overflowing of the Esmeraldas, Muisne, Quinde, San Lorenzo, Eloy Alfaro, Río Verde and Atacames rivers, which led to landslides that affected homes and main roads connecting Esmeraldas and Quinde, Esmeraldas and Atacames, and Esmeraldas and Río Verde. Road conditions began to normalise as rains decreased in intensity.

On 25 January after two days of heavy rains (24-26 January), Esmeraldas, Atacames, and Río Verde authorities declared an emergency due to the impact caused by the flooding, especially since rivers and tributaries in the area maintained higher-than-normal levels several days after the event. On 30 January, through its Return Plan, the Province Governorate initiated actions to encourage residents to leave the places where they were being housed and return home. To this end, officials from various institutions visited the area and efforts began to clean up homes

According to official reports from the province of Esmeraldas, **5,899 families** (23,955 people) were directly affected; 70 per



Residents look at flooded areas near the river affected for the overflow. Source: Ecuadorian Red Cross

cent were evacuated to shelters; and 30 per cent are still in the collective centres. The families who returned to their homes lost or suffered damage to between 50 per cent and 80 per cent of their belongings. Furthermore, official forecasts predict that rains will continue until mid-March.

According to Status Report 1 and the final mission report by the Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC), the main impact was to road infrastructure, housing, containment walls, productivity, electrical systems, and potable water systems.

At this time, the first response institutions conducting relief actions in affected areas include the Risk Management Secretariat, Ministry of Transport and Public Works, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Aquaculture, and Fisheries, Ministry of Social and Economic Inclusion (MIES), Ministry of Public Health, fire brigade, national police, armed forces, National Water Secretariat, and local governments in each canton.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Aquaculture, and Fisheries (MAGAP), over 2,000 have lost their crops, while 80 per cent of tourism has been affected since province authorities suspended Carnival activities, one of the two longest holidays and essential to the local economy.

On February 1st the decentralized local Government of Río Verde Canton and the Mayor of Atacames asked support to the Ecuadorian Red Cross to provide support in assisting families affected by floods in the province Esmeraldas and reduce impacts on affected areas.



Damages caused by water are shown. Source: local media

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

The Ecuadorian Red Cross, in fulfilment of its humanitarian mandate after the heavy rains that caused flooding in Esmeraldas in northern Ecuador, has commenced response activities in 18 communities and 3 collective centres in the cantons of Atacames and Rio Verde.

Direct impacts to populated areas caused by overflowing rivers include total and partial damage to dwellings, loss of crops and small livestock, and blockages in roads and secondary bridges, the latter of which have left some locations partially cut off.

As part of immediate response, headquarters deployed its national risk management technician and two volunteer National Intervention Team members to the area, who supported Province Board actions in the following areas:

- ✓ Support to evacuation actions in flooded areas.
- ✓ Assistance to the Esmeraldas Province Board President and her technical team in canton or province COE meetings.
- ✓ Conduction of damage assessments needs analyses, and survey of families in accessible areas, with participation from Health, Risk Management and Youth volunteers.
- ✓ Preparation of a situation report, and a final report of the emergency and of Ecuadorian Red Cross interventions.
- ✓ Gathering of information regarding affected communities and collective centres set up in Esmeraldas and Atacames (validated and not validated by MIES).
- ✓ Coordinated work with Catholic Church representatives. Support was provided to a collective centre not designated by the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion (MIES) that was housing several local families. The Catholic Church is conducting crisis support activities in coordination with the national police in three unofficial collective centres in the canton of Esmeraldas.
- ✓ Institutional representation at province and canton COE meetings to organise interventions on the ground with support from national technicians.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent actions in the country

The IFRC has a representation office in Peru that provides permanent support to the Ecuadorian Red Cross and other countries in South America. There is also the Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU), which is providing on-going support and technical assistance during the situation.

About two years ago an agreement was reached with the IFRC that the Ecuadorian Red Cross would be a strategic location for implementing an emergency response warehouse for the country, southern Colombia, and northern Peru. This agreement was renewed in November 2015, and the warehouse has been kept in adequate conditions for immediate deployment of hygiene kits, kitchen kits, and safe water storage containers (jerrycans) to respond to 500 families.

The National Society has been implementing a community strengthening project in northern Ecuador with support from the ICRC, and in this case has a strong preparedness component in the province of Esmeraldas.

Movement Coordination

The Ecuadorian Red Cross has on-going communication with the IFRC through the submission of progress reports, uploading information onto the Disaster Management Information System (DMIS), and the holding of virtual and phone meetings, in order to coordinate potential actions as scenarios change. The National Society is constantly sending situation reports to various Movement components in the country: ICRC, IFRC, American Red Cross, and Spanish Red Cross. (These two PNS are working in country on other projects and other areas).

Overview of non-RCRC 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 as advisory bodies. It is part of eight Technical Work Tables (in normal situations) and Emergency Operations Committees (in emergency and disaster situations), which are led by the relevant ministries. The Ecuadorian Red Cross participates actively in five of the eight Technical Work Tables at the canton, province, and national level.

The main actions being conducted at the local level are:

- **Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion.-** Evaluation and fitting out of the infrastructures which will be functioning as collective centres if required, as well as coordinating with water and health tables to assist the population in communities.
- **Ministry of Urban Development and Housing,-** Evaluation of the condition of housing and communal houses
- **Ministry of Public Health.-** Assistance in referral centres and points to people seeking health care, for example for diarrheal diseases, skin infections, coughs, and snake bites.
- **Ministry of Transportation and Public Works.** - Keeping main access roads open in the event of both secondary landslides and settling of foundations near river banks.
- **Ministry of Security Coordination.-** Ensuring the safety of people accessing high-risk areas during established times, keeping armed forces teams near the area ready to undertake evacuation actions if necessary.
- **Ministry of Production, Employment and Competitiveness Coordination.** - Currently assessing the impact to agricultural and livestock sectors in flood-affected areas.
- **Ministry of Education and National Water Secretariat.** - Determining the impact to water sources that supply water to populations in affected areas.

The main technical/scientific institutions are: Geophysical Institute of the National Polytechnic School (IGEPN) DEA National Meteorology and Hydrology Institute INAMHII), National Institute of Statistics and Census, National Oceanic CAR Institute of the Navy (INOCAR) and the National Institute of Geological Research Metallurgical Mining (INIGEMM), which provide basic information to authorities for decision-making.

The ERC is an active part of the Country Humanitarian Team, which holds weekly meetings to exchange information and coordinate with other member NGOs. Organisations such as UNICEF, IOM, ERC, and World Vision are reportedly on-site conducting response activities within the areas of action of the projects they were running prior to the event.

Students from the Esmeralda Catholic University's School of Nursing are conducting psychosocial support actions in collective centres designated by MIES in the province capital. Work has started in the following locations:

- ✓ Fire brigade training school
- ✓ Luis Vargas Torres educational unit
- ✓ Margarita Cortés educational unit
- ✓ Río Esmeraldas school
- ✓ Cocoa dryer
- ✓ Mormon church

The Coca Cola Company have a modular agency in Atacames and they are supporting the communities with the distribution of potable water for consumption.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection and risk assessment and scenario planning

The main sectors affected by the current situation are:

Health. - These problems have been observed and referred to by the population during Ecuadorian Red Cross staff visits to the field. The families who are receiving on-going assistance are those in collective centres in urban areas, while 80 per cent of those identified by the Red Cross are families living in communities and still living in their homes:

- **Respiratory issues:** mainly colds.
- **Skin infections:** rashes from coming into contact with mud-contaminated objects.
- **Gastrointestinal infections:** detected from the presence of diarrhoea, especially in children.
- **Minor injuries:** cuts to lower extremities while walking through water or over debris left by the flood.
- **Snake bites:** it is not uncommon to see an increased number of snakes in the water when rivers overflow. It is not uncommon to see cases of people who have been bitten by snakes during cleaning efforts around homes and properties.

Water and sanitation.-

- Contamination of water sources and accumulation of garbage outside homes. Damage to roads, especially in rural communities such as Rio Verde and Sua, have prevented garbage trucks from making their weekly rounds because of their size.
- Proliferation of mosquitoes, which increases the risk of the emergence of Zika, dengue and chikungunya cases in 18 provinces in the country.

Livelihoods.-

- Impact to crops and tourism-related activities in the affected areas and the province, considering that Atacames has the most visited beaches in the province and are the main source of income during national holidays. These have been affected because the Governor decided to suspend tourism-related activities due to possible flooding at the busiest locations: Atacames, Sua and Muisne.

Food Security.

- Considering that these are areas that engage in agriculture and fishing, floods have jeopardised incomes and harvest of necessary products.

Shelter.

- The main problem in this sector is that floods have weakened or even destroyed dwellings, forcing residents to seek shelter elsewhere or in collective centres set up in higher parish areas: Sua, Tonchigue, Nueva Esperanza in Atacames and Chontaduro - Recinto Guayabal, Chontaduro - Recinto Julián, Chontaduro - Parish capital Chontaduro - Recinto La Cierpe, Chontaduro - Recinto Bellavista, Chontaduro - Recinto Zapallo, Chontaduro - Recinto El Porvenir, Chontaduro - Recinto La Torre, Chontaduro - Recinto Sandoval, Chontaduro - Recinto Zapallito, Montalvo - La Muralla, Río Verde - Vuelta Larga, Olivo, El Alto, Guayavillo, San Vicente in Río Verde.

Target Population

As mentioned under Current Situation, authorities have provided limited information regarding affected areas; however, after holding meetings with Government ministries and local institutions from the Province Autonomous Decentralized Government and gathering information on 733 affected families, we have identified the families in the cantons of Atacames and Rio Verde who will be the direct beneficiaries of this Plan of Action because of the level of damage suffered:

OVERALL TOTAL	FAM.	PEOPLE	M	F	M	F
	733	3262	894	906	743	719

Broken down by:

COLLECTIVE CENTRES						
ATACAMES	NUMBER		ADULTS		CHILDREN	
	FAM.	PEOPLE	M	F	M	F

Sua	9	40	8	8	12	12
Tonchigüe	13	46	8	14	12	12
Atacames Educational Unit	68	331	73	81	82	95
TOTAL	90	417	89	103	106	119

HOUSING						
ATACAMES	NUMBER		ADULTS		CHILDREN	
	FAM.	PERS.	M	F	M	F
Nueva Esperanza	112	538	146	139	119	134
Sua	289	1255	350	336	316	253
TOTAL	401	1793	496	475	435	387

HOUSING						
RIOVERDE	NUMBER		ADULTS		CHILDREN	
	FAM.	PERS.	M	F	M	F
Chontaduro - Recinto Guayabal	16	78	21	25	16	16
Chontaduro - Recinto Julián	9	42	16	11	5	10
Chontaduro - Parish capital	5	13	5	4	1	3
Chontaduro - Recinto La Cierpe	5	16	8	4	1	3
Chontaduro - Recinto Bellavista	16	97	20	45	17	15
Chontaduro - Recinto Zapallo	27	125	37	41	20	27
Chontaduro - Recinto El Porvenir	4	10	4	4	1	1
Chontaduro - Recinto La Torre	2	3	1	1	0	1
Chontaduro - Recinto Sandoval	29	105	33	40	15	17
Chontaduro - Recinto Zapallito	22	93	22	29	17	25
Montalvo - La Muralla	2	8	3	1	0	4
Río Verde - Vuelta Larga	29	157	42	41	40	34
Olivo	30	134	33	38	35	28
El Alto	20	76	29	21	14	12
Guayavillo	16	65	23	16	14	12
San Vicente	10	30	12	7	6	5
TOTAL	242	1052	309	328	202	213

Risk Assessment

Currently, the main risk identified are the rains both in the affected area and in the northern highlands, as water flows into the main Esmeraldas and Quindé river tributaries which then flow down toward coastal areas and across the province.

The work to remove debris from access roads and to rehabilitate or rebuild bridges has taken longer than expected because of the continuing rains and insufficient machinery in the canton to do so.

The greatest area for concern is the weather forecast for the coming weeks, according to official data (INOCAR and INAMHI) released during a press conference¹:

- A new period of rains expected to take place between 9-12 February in coastal Ecuador areas.
- Intense rainfall may be focused and specific, as in the case of Esmeraldas, Guayaquil and Chone, as a result of the indirect impact of the El Niño phenomenon and the converted process from the Amazon basin with a load of humidity during the rainy season.

¹ ERFEN Bulletin #3 – Rainy Season with High-Intensity Conditions

- Above-normal rainfall is expected between February and April across most of the coastal and island areas, which would be considered a strong winter. Localised rainfall similar to that in recent weeks cannot be ruled out, as these are normal for the rainy season in coastal, inland, and island areas.
- Dynamic and statistical models regarding El Niño indicate that ocean temperature anomalies will decrease considerably over the next four months. Normal conditions are expected for the second half of this year.

All of the above affect response actions to the first flood and immediate recovery of affected families.

Scenario Descriptions

The following scenarios are proposed given the constant rains:

- Increase in river flows and respective tributaries, taking into account the changing tides factor over the next few days.
- Second impact to already affected areas, complicating actions and possibilities of implementing both response and recovery activities.
- Increase in the number of affected families.

Vulnerability criteria

Families were selected as per the following criteria:

- Located in areas affected by floods and landslides.
- Families who have suffered damage to over 50 per cent of agricultural activities, such as small farmers and agricultural workers.
- Located within sectors assigned to Red Cross by COE.
- Families left cut off due to landslides or collapsed bridges and roads.

The ERC is committed to prioritising care to groups such as:

- Pregnant women.
- Families with disabled members.
- Families with older adults.
- Single-parent and diverse families

B. Operational strategy and plan

Based on the damage evaluations and the risk assessment after the floods in the Esmeraldas Province the Ecuadorian Red Cross intends to support the Cantons Atacames and Rio Verde with immediate support to 733 families through the provision of food, hygiene and cleaning kits, and access to basic health and water and sanitation.

Overall objective

Assist families in the affected cantons of Atacames and Río Verde River by providing humanitarian aid, as well as awareness-raising through the dissemination of information and measures to prevent diseases caused by floods.

Proposed strategy

The strategy aims to support the operation currently being conducted by the Ecuadorian Red Cross, as per operation plans for these types of events and in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. All actions will be carried out according to the role established by the National Society's humanitarian mandate and international regulations of the Red Cross Movement related to this context. Supported by the DREF operation and complementary measures, the Ecuadorian Red Cross will complement its actions with resource mobilisation and own capacity.

The main idea is for the ERC to be the point of convergence of coordinated actions by institutions present in the area, mindful not to assume all their responsibilities or those of communities to avoid dependence on external assistance. It also intends to socialise the functioning of the national decentralized system at the local level in order to start empowering people in activities within the entire risk management cycle.

a) Families served immediately with humanitarian assistance.

Having the kits necessary to assist 733 families immediately, including food, hygiene, protection against vector borne diseases and distribution of cleaning kits. Hygiene kits, mosquito nets and jerrycans will be taken from existing IFRC warehouse stock, while food and cleaning kits will have to be acquired as these have not been prepositioned.

The National Society will also deploy to the area *one fumigating plant and one Psychosocial Support team* to strengthen local capacity *and reinforce the actions delivered for the Students from the Esmeralda Catholic University's School of Nursing in collective centres designated by MIES in the province capital.*

b) People benefit from awareness-raising through key risk management, health, and hygiene messages:

One of the fundamental pillars of adequate emergency response is awareness-raising to communities, in this case to least 14,000 people across the province dealing with preparedness and alert, disease prevention measures, and safe water handling, which will be socialised via radio spots and home and community visits.

This will strengthen the positioning of the institutional image at the community level, building trust regarding emergency preparedness efforts from the Province Board.

Operational support services

Human resources

The Ecuadorian Red Cross has approximately 8,000 volunteers nationwide, of which 37 are active within the Esmeraldas Province Board. To develop this plan, both Headquarters and the Province Board have a multidisciplinary technical team that will ensure the implementation of activities:

- One coordinator in the field (Zone 1).
- Administrative - accounting staff at Headquarters.
- Risk Management and Community Health Program staff.
- Planning and Projects Office staff
- Logistics staff (procurement, warehousing, fleet)
- Public Relations staff
- Telecommunications and IT staff
- Volunteer staff from Esmeraldas and Neighbouring Province Boards.

The chain of responsibility in the monitoring process includes local, national and international levels, starting with community leaders and volunteers that provide continuous information from direct sources.

The breakdown of volunteers' per diem has been budgeted as follows:

Detail	Days	# of personnel per day	Cost per personnel unit per day
2 deliveries of humanitarian aid kits, field work for disease prevention campaigns, fumigation and PSS.	40	12	15.00
Personnel that will support in each canton but who are not based within the cantons	10	10	18.00

Logistics and supply chain

The operation foresees having to purchase materials at the international level, so it will require support from the IFRC's Panama-based logistics unit. The ERC has 2 strategically located warehouses with relief supplies. One is located at Quito headquarters, and the other in Ibarra some 7 hours away from Atacames which can provide support if required, as it is located some two hours from the Colombian border, a main entry point to northern Ecuador.

The Ecuadorian Red Cross has a specific department for procurement processes, and is responsible for providing timely goods and services that meet requirements requested. The contracting of the following is subject to regulation procedures:

- Goods, supplies, and inputs;
- Service provision;

- Works execution

The process is based on an approved plan, and the funds for the requisitioning of purchases or services are allocated in accordance with the estimated budget. The Economic Commission is the only body that may authorize the acquisition and purchase of goods, services or works that involve direct purchases above 0.1% of the total budget. The Economic Commission will be composed of the following members, with right to vote and voice:

- National President of his or her delegate, who will preside;
- General Secretary;
- Financial/Administrative Director;
- Procurement Coordinator or manager
- Legal counsel in the role of secretary.

Information Technology (IT)

The ERC has a VHF telecommunications system with 34 repeaters nationwide; 80 per cent are linked so as to coordinate emergencies in different parts of the territorial network, which allows coverage within areas of influence, neighbouring provinces, and Quito headquarters in order to ensure communications in the event of a central system collapse.

Radio communications systems are essential to relief operations; however, the Telecommunications Regulatory Agency has changed the frequency of the Ecuadorian Red Cross repeaters in order to regulate the use of radio spectrum. As previously noted, this entailed reprogramming equipment and new antennas, especially in provinces directly affected by El Niño, the total cost of which is \$3,578.

The data collection for the needs assessment, the damage evaluation and affected population data was difficult and took a long time because the CRE branches do not have the conditions required. These kind of emergencies are recurrent in the Esmeralda Province is why we need to have a system that helps us to improve time to realization of our assessments and also for monitoring, review and submission of reports of the emergency information, With this system we pretend facilitate the communication process for the implementation of the emergency operation and improve future assessments carried out by the Ecuadorian Red Cross Provincial Branches in Esmeraldas (Atacames, Rio Verde and San Lorenzo).

Communications

In accordance with emergency communications procedures, there are official spokespersons that 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 unfold and sent to various media across the country, as well as uploaded onto the institutional website and social networks. This will be done via different photographic and audio-visual tracking mechanisms at both local and national levels.

Activities are being conducted to finish implementing the Trilogy Emergency Response Application (TERA) system under agreement with the Security Coordinating Ministry, Risk Management Secretariat, Comprehensive ECU 911 Security System, and one of the telephone companies in the country, seeking to have an alternative solution for prevention, early warning, response, and recovery via text messages (SMS), in support to the National Decentralized Risk Management System. Even though not all actors are involved, the proposal is to use it by forming early warning messaging groups. This application has been implemented by the IFRC operations like Haiti to care for families affected by the earthquake.

Security

Considering that field activities will be conducted in first-impact areas, and that the province of Esmeraldas is near the Colombian border and has a permanent flow of people to and from Ecuador, we will be working under the minimum standards for operational safety required by the Movement at all times, despite the fact that nothing has happened to put either staff or logistical aspects at risk. The National Society has appointed an operational security technician who works permanently to ensure compliance with the provisions issued from the national coordination of operations in the area.

The response team will have the 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 volunteers activated for deployment.

The rains are expected to continue and the level of water will continue increasing the Ecuadorian Red Cross consider necessary provide personal protection equipment for the volunteers supporting the operation (50 volunteers). The personal protection equipment includes:

- Rain coats
- Boots
- Flashlights
- Whistle
- Gloves
- Goggles

The Risk Management and Principles and Values teams will review the security strategy for operational staff working in the field, as well as an official document to be socialised in the community in order to publicise Ecuadorian Red Cross efforts.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

At the ERC, processes are monitored by the disaster management programme (responsible for emergency response) and the Department for Territorial Network Planning and Development (which is assisted by the high-level technical and financial project).

Headquarters also has a financial monitoring team responsible for financial reporting and for ensuring the quality of intermediate and final reports. The chain of responsibility in the monitoring process includes local, national and international levels, with support from the Regional IFRC Office through two monitoring visits by the IFRC disaster management coordinator for South America.

The following tools will be part of monitoring:

- Monthly review of implementation against the plan of action and work based on the monthly implementation reports
- Visits by the national project coordinator to neighbourhoods and districts with each branch's technician. These visits will include meetings and interviews with branch teams, key actors, and community beneficiaries.
- Field monitoring mission reports
- Narrative reports of the operation.

Work and coordination within the community and with local authorities will take place from the branch, allowing for direct and efficient communications. Moreover, for logistical, financial and administrative purposes, the branch will establish a liaison with headquarters.

At the end of the project's implementation, a beneficiary satisfaction survey will be conducted in order to assess the extent of objective and impact fulfilment,

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 - DREFs and Appeals, for example. We are an entity that 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 **SUMA-LSS** program. It is activated during large events when the flow of in-kind donations increases, which ensures proper control and management of inputs and outputs in all three warehouses (one central and two strategic).

Moreover, through the Finance Department, the IFRC will train new financial department staff and provide the necessary support to the operation to review and validate budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to the National Society regarding expense justification procedures, and review and validation of operational progress invoicing.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS																
Direct Outcome 1 Continuous assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.	Invoices for the acquisition of humanitarian assistance kit items. Invoices for vehicle maintenance costs after the first distribution. Beneficiary satisfaction surveys. Results submission document Institution video of assistance provided.																
Direct Outcome 2 The affected population has flood response information and disease prevention awareness from the Ecuadorian Red Cross	Materials produced # of messages sent (TERA platform) # of people informed																
Output 1.1 Assessment of needs, operational management and operational security	# of families served based on authorised planning # of communities visited. Report on tabulation of family census																
Output 1.2 There is on-going monitoring and evaluation of the situation and the Plan of Action	# of actions reported # of beneficiaries																
Activities	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Damage assessment (situation report)																	
Home visits for awareness-raising on various flood related issues.																	
Evaluation and submission of results																	
Preparation and submission of reports																	
Tracking, evaluation, and monitoring																	
Maintenance to Kodiak truck to execute delivery processes over the next months																	
Design and reproduction of materials for working on response preparedness and alert (production of graphics and audio and video spots)																	
Distribution of messages and materials																	
Immediate rehabilitation of the radio communications system at the local level																	
Beneficiary satisfaction survey																	

Health and Psychological Support

Needs analysis: The evaluation performed for the ERC shows the need to perform diffusion of preventive messages and transfer of skills to the communities in order to prevent flood-related diseases, the people affected does not have access to their normal diet because the overflow cover most of the planted areas and the garbage trailed for the flood cover a huge part of the communities favouring the environment for the proliferation of vectors. The ERC will support the Esmeralda Catholic University's School of Nursing with PSS actions in collective centres designated by MIES.

Population to be assisted: 733 beneficiary families in Atacames and Río Verde.

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS
Outcome 1 The risk of diseases (dermatitis, parasitosis, amebiasis and vector-borne) caused by flood effects has been reduced in affected communities in the cantons of Atacames and Rio Verde.	# of beneficiary families in each parish Records of winter-related diseases treated in medical centres

Output 1.1 733 families, both in own homes and in collective centres, participate in and learn from epidemics prevention campaigns in their communities and distribution of mosquito nets	733 families participating in epidemics prevention training. 704 home visits (the 733 families are distributed in the 704 houses). 3 educational units participating in epidemics prevention lectures. 1,466 mosquitoes nets are distributed to the 733 affected families																
Activities	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Socialisation campaigns through community and school meetings																	
Home visits for epidemics prevention and vector control																	
Work and coordination meetings with local sub-health centres																	
Acquisition and delivery of mosquito nets																	
PSS activities in the collective centres																	

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: Regarding to the risks that may be generated following the first flood, it is essential to support the community to restore their healthy habits through the distribution of hygiene products, cleaning and safe water storage. The municipality is doing the sanitation activities this will be complemented by awareness campaigns for the communities and the distribution of cleaning kits and hygiene kits for the households. The Coca Cola Company is providing potable water to the communities but the families do not have enough containers for water storage properly.

Population to be assisted: 733 families directly, and 14,000 people through awareness-raising messages in 21 communities in the cantons of Atacames and Río Verde.

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS																
Outcome 1 The affected population in the cantons of Atacames and Río Verde have access to safe water and household hygiene and cleaning items	# of people benefitting from access to safe water. # of 20-litre jerrycans for safe water storage distributed																
Output 1.1 733 affected families receive assistance for safe handling of water and household hygiene based on Sphere minimum standards	733 families being benefitted and registered in the system. 733 jerrycans distributed to the 733 affected families Beneficiary satisfaction survey report 733 Hygiene Kits distributed 733 Cleaning Kits distributed																
Activities	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Start-up of fumigating plant in affected areas (15 days of fumigation)																	
Acquisition and delivery of jerrycans for safe water storage																	
Acquisition and delivery of household hygiene kits																	
Acquisition and delivery of cleaning kits																	
Safe water handling awareness-raising campaign (conducted together with home visits)																	

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

Needs analysis: Being an agricultural and tourist area with the purpose for which was presented, it is essential to support families in the delivery of food kits for two months, while their livelihoods are restored, providing an opportunity to generate revenue of investing in shares recovery from their homes.

Population to be assisted: 733 families in flood- and landslide-affected areas who have suffered damage to over 50 per cent of agricultural activities and lost belongings.

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DREF OPERATION

MDREC011- ECUADOR Esmeralda Floods

16/02/2016

DREF Budget CHF

Budget Group	
Shelter - Relief	0
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	5,320
Food	60,384
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,471
Medical & First Aid	0
Teaching Materials	21,870
Ustensils & Tools	24,046
Other Supplies & Services	14,377
Cash Disbursements	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	127,467
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0
Storage, Warehousing	0
Distribution & Monitoring	5,855
Transport & Vehicle Costs	10,459
Logistics Services	1,138
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	17,452
International Staff	0
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	6,767
Volunteers	9,052
Other Staff Benefits	981
Total PERSONNEL	16,799
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0
Workshops & Training	0
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	0
Travel	1,961
Information & Public Relations	2,844
Office Costs	4,482
Communications	2,059
Financial Charges	490
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	11,837
Partner National Societies	0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	11,281
Total INDIRECT COSTS	11,281
TOTAL BUDGET	184,836