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Six months update Ecuador: Earthquake

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDREC012		GLIDE n° EQ-2016-000035-ECU
Six months report		Timeframe covered by this update: 22 April to 16 October 2016
Emergency Appeal operation start date: 22 April 2016		Timeframe: 16 months (ends on 21 August 2017)
Appeal budget: 15,085,628 Swiss Francs	Appeal coverage: 56%	Total estimated Red Cross and Red Crescent response to date: CHF 7,524,462 Swiss francs
Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated: 405,778 Swiss francs		
N° of people being assisted: 85,324 people (21,331 families)		
Host National Society presence: The Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC) has a national headquarters in Quito, 24 provincial boards, 110 local branches 200 staff members and for this operation has mobilized 765 volunteers.		
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Colombian Red Cross Society, Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexican Red Cross Society, Norwegian Red Cross Society, Philippines Red Cross, Salvadorian Red Cross Society Spanish Red Cross, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).		
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners supporting this operation: American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Honduran Red Cross, Hong Kong Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Macau Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross (with government of the Netherlands funds), Norwegian Red Cross, Peruvian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross (with Swedish government funds) and Swiss Red Cross.		
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners supporting the online donation platform (AMMADO): Other National Societies beyond those listed above include Andorran Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hellenic Red Cross, Maldivian Red Crescent, Nepal Red Cross Society, Palestine Red Crescent Society and Philippine Red Cross.		
Other donors to this Appeal: Airbus foundation, Canadian government (through the Canadian Red Cross Society), Dutch government (through the Netherlands Red Cross), Estonian government, Geosyntec, Italian government, iTunes (through its fundraising campaign), New Zealand government, OFID (OPEC Funds for International Development), Procter & Gamble, Swedish government (through the Swedish Red Cross), the United States government through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Western Union Foundation.		
Direct donors to the Ecuadorian Red Cross: Within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement: Bolivian Red Cross, Colombian Red Cross Society, Italian Red Cross, Korean Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Thai Red Cross Society and Turkish Red Crescent provide bilateral support to the ERC.		
<p>The following institutions and businesses (in alphabetical order) generously provide support and/or have partnership agreements with the Ecuadorian Red Cross for the response efforts: 11ants Analytics, ADM Cares, Agroamerica Fruit, Association of Tennis Professionals, Banco Bolivariano, Banco de la Producción S.A. (Produbanco), Barry Callebaut Services, Casa de la Música, CNT, Children International, Coca-Cola, Ecuadorian Confederation of Not-for-profit Organizations, Corporación Kronfle (Dunkin Donuts), Doctores USA, Domino's Pizza, Ecuadorian Association in British Columbia (Canada), Ecuadorian National Symphonic Orchestra, Esquel Foundation, Fybeca, General Electric, General Motors, Global Shapers Ecuador, Gráficas DZ, Kia, Inter-American Development Bank, JohnsonWax del Ecuador S.A., Mecanoplast Don Bosco, Microsoft, Nestlé, Niagara Bottling LLC, Pasteurizado Quito, Posiviva (Ritex), Repsol, Quinn Emanuel Foundation, Schott AG, Tabacalera Andina S.A. (TANASA), Telefónica, Tetra Pak, UMC0, Visa USA Inc. and World Wildlife Fund (WWF).</p>		

<Click [here](#) for the contact information. Click [here](#) for the interim financial report>

16 April 2016, a 7.8-magnitude earthquake (Richter scale) struck off the coast of northern Ecuador at 6:58 pm local time. The Ecuadorian government declared a state of emergency with a red alert in six provinces: Manabí, Esmeraldas, Santo Domingo, Los Ríos, Santa Elena and Guayas. The area of Pedernales (Manabí province) was declared a disaster zone.

18 April 2016: The IFRC allocated 405,778 Swiss francs from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to provide humanitarian aid to 40,000 people. The Ecuadorian government expanded the State of Exception, which enabled all international organizations not registered with the State to deliver humanitarian aid within the country.

20 April 2016: First plane chartered by IFRC – GLS America with 64 tonnes of humanitarian aid arrived in Ecuador.

22 April 2016: [Emergency Appeal](#) was launched for 18,350,836 Swiss francs to support 100,000 people for 12 months.

10 May to 24 June 2016: [Operations update no. 1](#), [Operations update no. 2](#) and [Operations update no. 3](#) issued.

11 November 2016: IFRC issues revised [Emergency Appeal](#) for approximately 15 million Swiss francs to assist 85,234 people and extend actions until August 2017.



Ecuadorian Red Cross volunteers distributed non-food items in Esmeraldas province during the emergency phase. Source: ERC

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

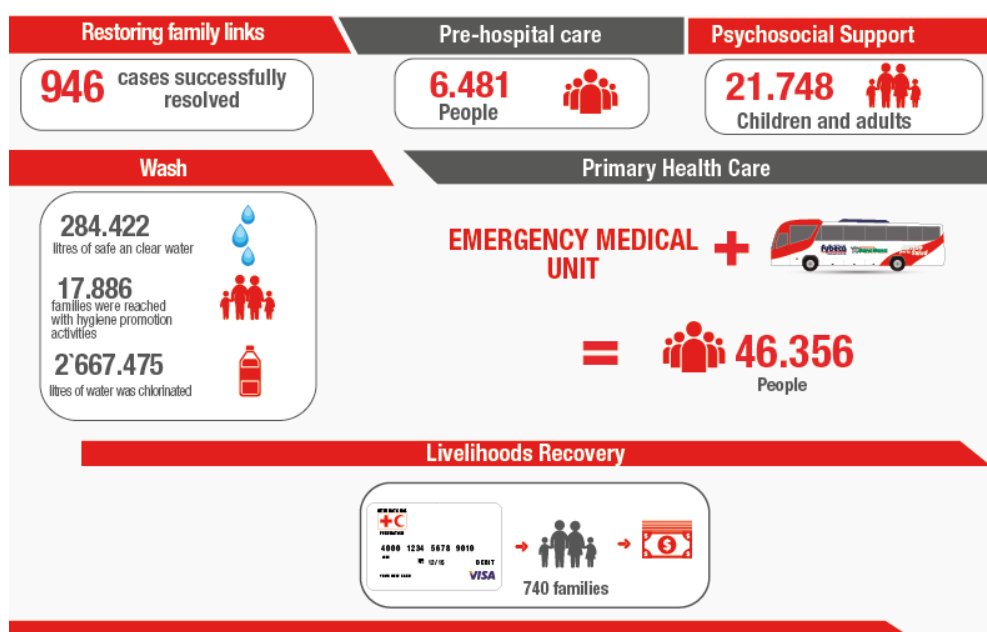
Six months following the 16 April 2016 earthquake, the ERC is dedicated to providing recovery assistance that responds to the humanitarian needs of the affected populations in the provinces of Manabí and Esmeraldas. This report provides a summary of the operation's actions during the first six months.

The human toll of this disaster is registered as 668 deaths, eight missing people and 6,274 people with severe injuries. More than 230,000 people were wounded and more than one million people were directly or indirectly affected by the earthquake. Approximately 35,000 homes are classified as destroyed or damaged and 140,000 people lack adequate housing. The government initially declared a state of emergency in six provinces which was extended until mid-December in the provinces of Esmeraldas and Manabí. The severe aftershocks of 19 May and 10 July in the same provinces produced further humanitarian needs, particularly for increased actions in psychosocial support and community-based disaster risk reduction. The National Geophysical Institute has reported 2,657 aftershocks as of 16 October. Faced with the insecurity generated by these aftershocks, community members have acknowledged their lack of preparedness.

In the six months following the earthquake, this operation has reached a total of 106,745 people (21,349 families). The following provides some of the achievements during this period. The Ecuadorian Red Cross, with the support of the participating National Societies and the IFRC, has distributed:



During the first six months of this operation, the Ecuadorian Red Cross has mobilized Movement actors to provide a wide-range of humanitarian support as detailed below:



The National Society mobilized 765 Ecuadorian Red Cross volunteers and additional 1,500 students from the Ecuadorian Red Cross Technical Institute (ISTCRE), and often more than once, during the emergency phase and early recovery actions. As of 16 October, the Ecuadorian Red Cross reports 5,164 mobilizations of people from the National Society and other International Movement components to support this emergency operation.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination

On the same evening of the earthquake, the Ecuadorian Red Cross launched an organized response with the activation of all its provincial boards and a general alert for response teams in the provinces of Esmeraldas, Manabí and Guayas. In the national headquarters, the emergency operations centre (EOC) was activated. Programmatic and support staff from the ERC national headquarters also began rotating into the field to ensure the smooth functioning of the response efforts.

In coordination with the National Society, the IFRC in the Americas mobilized its resources and capacities to respond to the emergency. The Americas Regional Office (ARO), particularly the Pan-American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and the Global Logistics Service for the Americas (GLSAM) along with the country

cluster support teams (CCST) for the Andean countries and for the Southern cone worked together with the ERC to launch, roll out and implement the actions of this operation. These included the programmatic response areas, as well as support services (administration, finance, communications and PMER), Movement cooperation and humanitarian diplomacy. IFRC also provided cluster lead from April to mid-September to the Shelter cluster at national and provincial levels.

Surge capacities were put in place and a Regional Intervention Team (RIT) alert was issued. A total of 25 RIT members were deployed.

The following secretariat staff was deployed in the emergency phase:

Area of Intervention	People mobilized	Home Office or National Society
Head of Emergency Operations (HEOPs)	1	Secretariat headquarters
Humanitarian diplomacy	3	ARO; CCST Andean countries
Communication	1	ARO
Finance	3	CCST Andean countries, ARO, CCST Southern cone
Logistics	1	ARO
Shelter	2	ARO and Secretariat headquarters
Information Management/ Geographic Information System (GIS)	1	Seconded from the British Red Cross
Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reports (PMER)	3	CCST Andean countries, ARO
RIT Regional Support	1	Venezuelan Red Cross
RIT General	1	Argentine Red Cross
	1	Bolivian Red Cross
	1	Salvadorian Red Cross
	1	
RIT Relief	3	Mexican Red Cross
	4	Colombian Red Cross Society
RIT Information Technology Telecom	1	Belize Red Cross Society
RIT Logistics	1	Argentine Red Cross
	1	Colombian Red Cross Society
	1	Dominican Red Cross
RIT Mega V and ODK	1	Honduran Red Cross
	1	Mexican Red Cross
	1	Nicaraguan Red Cross
RIT resource mobilization	1	Mexican Red Cross
RIT PMER	1	Paraguayan Red Cross
RIT Shelter	1	Chilean Red Cross
	1	Colombian Red Cross Society
	1	Dominican Red Cross
RIT Volunteering	1	Mexican Red Cross
RIT Water and Sanitation	1	Guatemalan Red Cross
	1	Honduran Red Cross
Total	41	

An additional 31 people were deployed through the Health Regional Response Unit.

This operation in the emergency phase was supported in the field by the National Societies of Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Great Britain, Guatemala, Honduras, Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Spain and United States of America.

These International Movement components worked together with the National Society of Ecuador on communication; coordination; damage and needs assessment; health (psychosocial support, pre-hospital care, relief); humanitarian diplomacy; information technology/ Information Management/ GIS, use of ODK and Mega V; livelihoods; logistics; programmatic support services; restoring family links; search and rescue; shelter; and water, sanitation and hygiene. In the early recovery phase, the Canadian Red Cross seconded a staff person to be the operations manager following the departure of the HEOP.

The National Society, with IFRC support, convened Movement meetings in Quito and in the field during the emergency to coordinate the Movement response and strategically plan for the early recovery and reconstruction phases. Following the emergency phase, the Spanish Red Cross is the only Participating National Society (PNS) in country.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) deployed six delegates from their global roster to support to the Ecuadorian Red Cross in restoring family links (RFL) and the management of the human remains following the earthquake. The Colombian Red Cross Society (CRCS) provided forensic experts that coordinated directly with the ICRC coordinator for cadaver management. With the Ecuadorian Red Cross, the ICRC coordinated with the Public Prosecutor's office and the National Directorate for Crimes against Life, Violent Deaths, Disappearances, Extortion and Kidnapping (DINASED) to identify the cadavers recovered in collapsed structures and establish security parameters and good practices.

The ERC has received bilateral support from within and outside the Movement. The following Participating National Societies have worked or continue to work with the ERC: Bolivian Red Cross, Colombian Red Cross Society, Italian Red Cross, Korean Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Thai Red Cross Society and Turkish Red Crescent.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

During the emergency, the following clusters were activated: protection; water and sanitation; food security and nutrition; coordination of camps and displaced persons (CCCM); shelter and non-food items; logistics; education; and early recovery. The IFRC participated in the nationwide coordination meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team, and other specific meetings to which it was invited together with the ERC. The IFRC, with the full participation and leadership of the National Society, locally coordinated with the emergency operation centres (EOCs), decentralised autonomous governments (GADs) and other governmental agencies. The ERC has a permanent cooperation framework with the Secretariat for Risk Management and this operation contributes to implement actions to increase the impact of the national risk reduction strategy, which is adjusted at the provincial and canton levels as needed.

The ERC signed three Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with three GADs, with a fourth pending signature, in Manabí and Esmeraldas provinces where the main recovery interventions are being implemented. These MoU frame the inter-institutional cooperation in the areas of shelter, livelihoods and water and sanitation with a Red Cross focus on the most vulnerable households in each canton.

In September, the Humanitarian Country Team announced the reorganization of the national-wide coordination platforms and established two coordination working groups: Recovery, led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and displaced people, led by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The ERC and IFRC actively participate in both. The recovery platform lead coordinates the development of the inter-agency recovery plan to contribute to government efforts. The IOM is responsible for tracking displaced persons within collective centres and informal settlements and coordinates the provision of reinforced tents to already selected population as a temporary housing solution until the Ministry of Urban and Housing (MIDUVI) provides them with homes.

In the recovery phase, the IFRC has continued to support the National Society to implement and participate in provincial planning and implementation with government institutions and other humanitarian actors. As a result, the ERC is solidifying its position in the recovery phase. Coordination meetings are being held with the

Ministry of Safety (MICS), Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, IOM and UNICEF. Specific attention is being given to support for the preparation of the winter season in collective centres and informal settlements and coordination for the shelter and settlements interventions.

National Society Capacity Building

With the objective of strengthening Ecuadorian Red Cross capacities for this and future disasters, this area is directly incorporated into the operation as a specific outcome. While further details will be provided in the pertinent sections below, several significant actions have been implemented during the first six months of this operation. During the emergency phase, ERC volunteers were trained in the use of ODK and Mega V for the data collection required for humanitarian distributions.

Within the shelter component, 15 ERC volunteers participated in Participatory Approach to Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) training in July. Volunteers were also trained in safe construction techniques to be able to share these with affected communities.

Prior to the closure of the health RRU, volunteers were trained on its use this past July. The equipment, donated by the Canadian Red Cross, will remain with the ERC for future disasters in the country and sub-region. Additionally, the Canadian Red Cross shared its deployment evaluation with the ERC.

With support from the logistics delegate for South America, the ERC has begun institutional assessments, necessary reorganization of its organizational flow chart and human resource strengthening for the creation of a logistics unit in the ERC.

Following the real time evaluation (RTE), conducted in July by a three-person team with one IFRC staff person, the ERC has responded to the recommendations. The IFRC has also responded in country and through the ARO to these recommendations.

A lessons learned workshop for the operation was held from 21 to 23 October with the participation of staff, volunteers and leadership from the ERC, American Red Cross, Colombian Red Cross Society, Spanish Red Cross, and IFRC as well as ICRC via remote participation and UNICEF as external agencies. While this activity was planned, the ERC governing board furthered its support to implement the recommendations in the signing of the Ibarra Commitment (Annex 1) at the end of the workshop.


The National Society has established a sole plan for recovery (PUR for its acronym in Spanish) in coordination with the IFRC and the Spanish Red Cross. This plan provides tools for joint planning, implementation, monitoring and general management of the operation. The planning and finance units continue to work together to align planning and monitoring tools.

On 25 October, the Ecuadorian Red Cross, the IFRC and the ICRC held a press conference to provide information on their combine humanitarian actions conducted in the first six months of this operation.

Operational implementation

Overall Objective

At least 21,331 earthquake-affected families (85,324 people) are supported during the recovery and reconstruction phases in the areas of community health; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; shelter, Livelihoods, food security and nutrition; disaster risk reduction and National Society capacity building.

 Search and Rescue		
Outcome 1: Mortality and morbidity are reduced through search and rescue activities.	Outputs	% achieved
		Output 1.1: Search and rescue activities are implemented in the emergency area.
Progress towards results This outcome was reached during the first two weeks of the operation. The International Movement was		

responsible for locating 19 people. Search and rescue operations were supported by volunteers from the following National Societies:

National Society	Volunteers
Ecuadorian Red Cross	68
Colombian Red Cross Society	73
Mexican Red Cross	22
Salvadorian Red Cross Society	3

During the response phase, the ICRC facilitated a forensic response. Upon request by the public prosecutor's office, the ICRC supported authorities in debris removal and the identification of human remains. The ICRC contacted the Latin American Association of Forensic Anthropology (LAAFA) to deploy 17 forensic experts for coordinating debris removal and identification of dead bodies. The ERC and ICRC worked together to develop protocols to be used by the public prosecutor's office for the handling of dead bodies following disasters. The ICRC invited the Director of the Molecular Genetics Laboratory of the Ecuadorian Red Cross to the course on Emergency Management of Dead Bodies, which was held in Islamabad, Pakistan in August.



Health

	Outputs	% achieved
Outcome 2: The health risks generated by the emergency are reduced through the provision of curative and preventive health services and psychosocial support.	Output 2.1: A primary health care-oriented programme prevents further mortality and morbidity of the affected population.	85%
	Output 2.2: Psychosocial support is provided to the affected population, ERC staff and volunteers.	37.5%

Progress towards results

Since the start of the operation, the ERC-led operation has provided pre-hospital health care to 6,481 people. Additionally, the ERC transferred 262 people who required more advanced attention to better equipped medical facilities.

Regional Response Unit (RRU) in health

The Canadian Red Cross deployed a RRU in health to Ecuador on 24 April 2016. By 29 September when it was dismantled, the Canadian Red Cross RRU reached over 45,000 people with its services. The RRU provided basic medical care through support for outpatient care in health centres, mobile clinics and base camp facilities with a focus on early recovery. Over 31 people (18 men and 13 women) were deployed to support the RRU; in addition to the Canadian Red Cross, staff was provided from the Colombian Red Cross Society and individuals from the Mexican Red Cross, Philippines Red Cross and IFRC.

The RRU was originally set up in Jama; the mobile clinic commenced attention on 28 April 2016. The RRU also established a satellite health post in El Matal. The RRU moved to Pedernales in mid-May and was functional by 18 May when two strong aftershocks hit the area. The RRU continued to run mobile clinics in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health and Ecuadorian Red Cross and established another satellite health post in Cojimies. This RRU has worked in close coordination with ERC and the Ministry of Public Health. On 28 June, the RRU—now called Emergency Medical Unit (EMU) — was handed over to National Society and began being staffed by volunteers from the ERC, including the ISTCRE, and MSP personnel.

At the request of the Ministry of Health, which has since set up its own field hospital, the EMU was dismantled and packed up on 29 September. It is being stored in an ISTCRE warehouse in Quito. The ISTCRE, with assistance from the Canadian Red Cross and the IFRC, is creating deployment protocols, conducting an inventory and refilling supplies.

Health Buses

The ERC has provided medical care through a Health Bus since June for a total of 5,950 people (3,272 men and 2,678 women). Since September, a dental health bus has been included. The five prevalent pathologies that

were assisted were: a) upper respiratory tract infections, b) gastrointestinal tract infections, c) hypertension, d) skin and soft tissue infections, and 3) vaginitis. These services are funded by the national donor, GPF, and cover rural areas and shelters in the provinces of Manabí and Esmeraldas.


Psychosocial Support

Between April and October 2016, a total of 24,705 people have received psychosocial support, and a total of 20,830 people (9,039 adult women; 8,168 adult men, and 1,795 girls and young girls; 1,828 young boys) have participated in psychosocial support activities within communities and in shelters. The ERC has implemented psychological first aid actions in the communities of Pedernales (Coaque, La Cabuya and San Marcos) and Jama (Tabuga and El Matal). Additionally, a total of 898 volunteers and staff from the Movement, who participated in the emergency phase, have received psychosocial support from the ERC teams. These actions entailed coordination and partnership with the Ministry of Public Health for detection, notification and referral of cases requiring additional care.

	Outputs	% achieved
Outcome 3: Affected communities strengthen their capacities in prevention, promotion and health self-care	Output 3.1: Community committees are created, trained and equipped and implement health prevention and promotion activities in their communities.	10%
	Output 3.2: The affected population has access to information and actively participates in health prevention and promotion activities	20%

Progress towards results

This outcome, adjusted in the revised appeal, is directly related to activities planned for the recovery and reconstruction phases. Six months following the earthquake, the National Society started the process to strengthen community committees, employing a community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) approach.

 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion		
	Outputs	% achieved
Outcome 4: The risk of waterborne and water-related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water and adequate sanitation and hygiene promotion	Output 4.1: 1,000 families receive safe drinking water	30%
	Output 4.2: 20,000 families participate in sanitation and hygiene promotion activities	89%
Progress towards results		
<p>The ERC began distributing water within days of the earthquake with bilateral support from the Spanish Red Cross and through a contribution to this appeal from the Colombian Red Cross Society, Norwegian Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross. This support was essential in providing the logistics necessary for National Society volunteers and staff, as well as RITs specialized in water and sanitation to be in the field and travel between communities, as well as the materials to implement the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion actions.</p> <p>These actions were implemented following damage and needs assessments for water and sanitation conducted in 84 communities by ERC volunteers.</p> <p>The ERC installed two mobile water treatment units in Jama. ERC volunteers monitored the chlorine levels on a regular basis. There was also a treatment unit that initially was set up in Montalba in Esmeraldas and then taken to the Chamanga collective centre in the same province.</p> <p>This operation is responsible for the installation of bladders, donated by USAID, in five communities (La Chorrera, La Playita de Coaque, Cabuya, Bellavista and Rambuche, between Jama and Pedernales). These were filled by water trucks and monitored for residual chlorine levels. These bladders provided regular water supply to 290 households.</p>		

In October, these bladders were replaced by plastic water tanks: Rambuche (two 500-litre water tanks); La Cabuya (five 1,100-litre water tanks); Playita de Coaque (four 1,100-litre water tanks).

As part of the agreement with the Pedernales municipality, the ERC set up a 10,500-litre water tank (Oxfam type 11) and a water plant (kit 5) in the Pedernales Municipal Public Water Company (EPMAPA) Tachina plant in early October.

During the first six months of this operation, 284,422 litres of water were distributed and 2,667,475 litres of water were chlorinated and regularly checked for residual chlorine. In addition to these actions, the National Society has monitored water quality in other locations attended by state and non-state actors. This operation's actions in water and sanitation have enabled the Ecuadorian Red Cross to strengthen its public profile as a knowledgeable humanitarian actor that provides technical support to other institutions.

As mentioned, the public water company SENAGUA provided water through water trucks from April through September. In September, water distribution was reduced and ERC volunteers required more frequent monitoring of the water quality.

Additionally, the ERC has undertaken hygiene promotion activities, which require fewer funds than the actual provision of water, although the impact equally important. The expenditures for this area are primarily in mobilization and logistics to transport and distribute the jerry cans donated by USAID, the bars of soap donated by the Norwegian Red Cross, liquid bleach for household use donated bilaterally to the ERC from a national donor.

In the six-month reporting period, the ERC conducted hygiene promotion activities in 74 communities. Of these, 59 communities were in Manabí province (32 communities in the Pedernales, Cojimíes, Atahualpa and 10 de Agosto parishes and 27 communities in Jama). In the Esmeraldas province, 15 communities were reached. Sessions were given on handling safe water, hand-washing, personal hygiene, vector control and household water treatment with liquid bleach, which is a frequent practice in the country.

All of the water treatment units used in the emergency phase have been repaired and at the end of this reporting period were in the process of being replenished. The CRCS ceded a water treatment plant for six months, which was repaired, replenished and returned in mid-October.


As shown in the graphic on achievements of this operation, in the first six months of the operation, 10,246 cleaning kits, 21,592 jerrycans and 11,423 mosquito nets were distributed. Additionally, as part of the strategy to decrease Zika transmission, the distribution of mosquito nets to at least 2,500 households will continue in November, which is prior to the rainy season, in the most affected cantons in Manabí province, based on WHO data.

Additionally, 200 buckets with 3,000 water treatment chemicals (in sachets) from Kit 5 were distributed for water treatment in Guadurnal, Muisne in Esmeraldas province. The five latrines that came in Kit 5 were installed in the informal or spontaneous settlements in Chorrera in Pedernales. ERC volunteers have provided training on the healthy maintenance of these latrines and other hygiene promotion actions.

These actions would not have been possible without the ERC volunteers. On a weekly average, five local ERC volunteers and 10 students from the ISTCRE in Quito have been involved in conducting the hygiene promotion activities. Since the shifts were week-long for a large portion of this six-month period, operational expenditures include travel costs to rotate volunteers and ISTCRE students in and out of the field.

	Outputs	% achieved
Outcome 5: Affected population has safer access to water and sanitation and increased knowledge of good environmental practices and vector control	Output 5.1: Targeted communities have sustained access to safe and clean water that complies with international standards.	10%
	Output 5.2: Targeted communities understand and practice appropriate hygiene habits and good environmental practices	40%

	Output 5.3: Targeted communities understand and implement vector-control activities to prevent Zika, dengue and others and health promotion	15%
	Output 5.4: Targeted communities improve their access and use of sanitation infrastructure.	10%
<p>Progress towards results</p> <p>This second outcome for water, sanitation and hygiene promotion reflects the planned actions for the recovery and reconstruction phases. Community brigades and ERC volunteers will receive materials for water-quality control (equipment to measure water quality, protection equipment, etc.).</p> <p>As the first six months period of this operation came to a close, good hygiene practices have been disseminated in 74 communities as stated above. These will continue with the distribution of mosquito nets and the specific talks on reducing Zika incidence.</p> <p>Additionally, during the emergency phase, five latrines were built for schools. The achievements of this area also include the study to determine the 290 families that will require sanitation facilities to be built with their homes to be provided by the Spanish Red Cross in a bilateral donation to the Ecuadorian Red Cross.</p>		

 Shelter (including Household non-food items)		
Outcome 6: Humanitarian actors' shelter response is strengthened through enhanced leadership, coordination and accountability.	Outputs	% achieved
	Output 6.1: Timely, predictable and widely-accessible shelter coordination services are provided to humanitarian shelter actors.	100%
<p>Progress towards results</p> <p>While this outcome has been revised to only include specific actions for the recovery and reconstruction phases, it should be noted that the deployment of shelter cluster coordination team had a positive role in coordination with the humanitarian state and non-state actors during the emergency phase. The IFRC deployed a nine-person shelter cluster team to coordinate the shelter and non-food items (NFI) response of the humanitarian community in support of the Ecuadorian state. The team provided coordination and policy support, technical assistance and information management services for emergency shelter, recovery and housing reconstruction.</p> <p>The shelter cluster had a key role in establishing and advocating for legal and technical minimum standards, for formal and informal settlements to ensure that the humanitarian response and reconstruction process did not undermine tenure security and included the most vulnerable populations. Key policy and technical documents were produced as was tracking assistance and NFIs to guide the process to provide shelter and enable reconstruction. The shelter cluster negotiated permission from Ecuadorian government to allow humanitarian actors to provide temporary shelter and permanent housing in rural areas. This enabled the construction of 3,559 temporary shelters and the repair of 1,774 houses. The inclusion of occupiers of land as eligible for the government's housing reconstruction grants and the broadening of the government's reconstruction modalities to include NGOs as providers of permanent housing in rural areas was also achieved.</p> <p>The shelter cluster offered trainings as part of its provision of technical assistance. To this end, 250 legal officials and 40 humanitarian actors received training on housing, land and property issues; 4,695 families received technical trainings and 22 staff of nine organisations received a training of trainers' (ToT) session in the Participatory Approach to Safe Shelter Awareness methodology.</p> <p>With the support of the IFRC, the ERC carried out two training workshops in the PASSA methodology. The first was held from 11 to 15 July for 19 participants (10 men and 9 women) from 9 organizations from the</p>		

housing cluster (CRS-Caritas; All Hands Volunteers, IOM, PROGAD Foundation, CEIBA, women's movement; CISP, and two Decentralised Autonomous Governments (GADs) from Santa Ana and Puertoviejo. The three facilitators (1 man and 2 women) were from Habitat for Humanity (2) and Salvadorian Red Cross (1).

The trainer from the Salvadoran Red Cross and one of the trainers from Habitat for Humanity facilitated a second training from 18 to 22 July for 15 volunteers (12 men and 3 women) from the National Society. ERC volunteers from the boards in Los Ríos, Guayas, Santa Elena, Chimborazo, Loja, Pedernales and Napo were trained to become trainers for the participatory approach that is being used in affected communities.

With the support of the Spanish Red Cross, a workshop on basics of safe construction was carried out for 17 ERC volunteers and staff (10 men and 7 women).

In the early recovery phase, the IFRC and ERC as part of the humanitarian community in country have coordinated in the working group on housing, land and property with MIDUVU. This working group advocates for more inclusive access to construction or repair incentives. People who possess, but do not have land titles, the land have recently been recognized as eligible for government reconstruction programmes through the Ministry-Level Agreement number 022-016. This achievement is in part due to the strong technical justification and advocacy jointly conducted by the ERC and IFRC.

	Outputs	% achieved
Outcome 7: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the targeted population are met.	Output 7.1: Essential household items are provided to the targeted population.	106%
	Output 7.2: Targeted population provided with emergency shelter assistance and families receive materials and tools to reinforce (winterize) temporary shelters	50%

Progress towards results

Since the start of the operation, the ERC has distributed non-food items and shelter items, as indicated in the graphic on page 6. These distributions during the emergency phase have successfully reached 21,309 people, which exceed the planned objective of 20,000 people.

The most important shelter and settlement achievements of the first six months of this operation include:

- 9,988 received emergency shelter
- 325 family tents
- 5,107 families received the IFRC Shelter tool kit and 2 tarpaulins (10,214 tarpaulins in total)
- 4,502 families received 2 tarpaulins (9,004 tarpaulins)
- 54 families received a bamboo dome structures for temporary shelter

An additional 50 additional construction kits were distributed, with support provided from the IFRC shelter research unit (SRU), which is located in the Luxembourg Red Cross.

In August, the ERC delivered the first progressive housing in Coaque (Manabí) with the support of the Spanish Red Cross and the IFRC, the latest for the water and sanitation facilities.

	Outputs	% achieved
Outcome 8: The targeted population has safe and adequate shelter.	Output 8.1: Shelter assistance provided to at least 500 families to obtain durable solutions, upgrades or reinforcement of their housing to meeting minimum international standards.	5%
	Output 8.2: Orientation/ awareness-raising sessions on safer shelter provided to targeted communities	20%

Progress towards results

As mentioned above, the outcomes of the revised appeal focus on the recovery and reconstruction phases.

Thus, the achievements for this outcome will not be fully appreciated until the next operations update.

The shelter assistance to upgrade homes for 500 families will be started in January 2017. Additionally, the shelter cluster has worked together to identify the materials required. Prior to this, the ERC and IFRC have jointly been coordinating with MIDUVI and non-state institutions to gather the data and ERC volunteers have conducted a census to determine need and identify people to be reached.

The awareness-raising sessions began during the emergency phase and will continue. ERC volunteers have been trained to support these actions.

	Outputs	% achieved
Outcome 9: Advocacy and assistance in housing, land and property is provided at the national, local and community levels.	Output 9.1: Communities and public authorities with improved knowledge to implement housing, land and property rights regulations.	30%

Progress towards results

The ERC, with IFRC support, and National Humanitarian Team co-lead the National Technical Working Group on Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights under the national-wide cluster platform that brings together civil society organizations and international institutions working on shelter issues. Organizations in the area estimate that barely 20 to 30 per cent of people have property titles, which creates legal barriers to reconstruction. Lacking the legal certainty to build or rebuild is another cause of vulnerability. A need exists to establish minimal legal standards, such as standard of alternative proof regarding possession as well as minimal technical standards to build with legal certainty.

This working group has engaged in advocacy with national and local authorities for these issues, particularly for national policy reform and strengthening of municipalities' policy decisions regarding the granting of housing vouchers. The national government has reformulated the internal legal framework to include those who do not have formal possession, as well as the regulation of the construction of temporary shelters. This has enabled the implementation of 3,559 reinforced tents (338 to be completed) and the repair of 1,774 homes (321 to be completed) and 4,695 have participated training sessions. Additionally, this working group has trained 300 justice operators on housing, land and property rights.

This working group has achieved the following since the start of its existence: a concept note on housing, land and property rights; general guidelines and protocols for the resettlement process; comments to the government text regarding housing recovery; proposals for regularizing plots in rural areas; model for act to be used in delivery and reception of new housing; vulnerability criteria; proposal for prioritization based on conditions of vulnerability; proposal for a transitional legal measure for regulating land tenure and inclusion of HLP criteria in UN system agencies and non-governmental organizations.

The ERC and the IFRC, as part of this working group have plans to contribute to the legal certainty of those who possess their land without a property title; strengthen GADs as the primary institutions responsible for the regularization process; publication of a study on legal barriers for emergency shelter; publish informational material on HLP for community-level distribution; establish a legal research group for follow-up on the study's recommendation; and training sessions for justice operators, local authorities and communities in HLP.



Livelihoods; Nutrition; Food Security

	Outputs	% achieved
Outcome 10: Livelihoods are protected, restored and strengthened and negative coping strategies in the affected population are reduced.	Output 10.1: Cash transfer programme is implemented for 740 families during the emergency phase.	100%

Progress towards results

This output originally had a goal of 5,000 families. In the revised appeal, this action was changed to reflect the

cash transfer programme implemented based on needs and available funds and the elimination of the food distributions. In the emergency phase, the ERC distributed 13,210 food kits provided by national donors. Additionally, 200 families received food kits for two months in the Manabí province. No more were necessary since national donations were used.

In July, the ERC implemented a cash transfer programme that reached 740 families (through 65 per cent female beneficiaries and 35 per cent male beneficiaries) in Coaque and La Cabuya in the Manabí province. This action was based on the identification of households through a census and the creation of a selection committee of beneficiary families (ERC, community leaders and municipal officials from the decentralised autonomous governments) for subsequent delivery of credit cards with \$200 US dollars balance. Two hotlines were established for a month following the distribution to respond to any possible complaints regarding card use.

An exit survey was done immediately after the reception of the credit card used in the cash transfer. Of the people surveyed, 92 per cent stated they preferred receiving cash instead of humanitarian non-food items so they could decide their own needs and contribute to costs for repair of their homes. A total of 99.46 per cent of the beneficiaries took out all the funds in one withdrawal or purchase. Furthermore, 96.41 per cent of the amount on the credit card directly reached the CTP beneficiaries for a total of 147,971.73 US dollars.

The ERC solicited information from those who had received the funds regarding their plans and then followed-up to compare. It was found that only 14 per cent planned on purchasing water and food, but 25 per cent wound up purchasing these items. Health costs were planned for 10 per cent, but 21 per cent had to spend funds for this area. Minor increases were noted for housing products, paying off debts and putting funds into savings. While 34 per cent planned on using the funds for housing, only 13 per cent managed to do so. A decrease was also noticeable in the 6 per cent who had planned on purchasing agricultural and livestock products, but no household was able to do so.

Outcome 11: Targeted communities strengthen their productive livelihoods.	Outputs	% achieved
	Output 11.1: 2,000 vulnerable families in the targeted communities strengthen or diversify their livelihoods.	10%

Progress towards results

This action is planned for the recovery and reconstruction phases. During the first six months and in conjunction with national organizations, the ERC conducted community-level assessments. The activities in this outcome are planned to start in December.




Restoring Family Links


Outcome 12: Family links are restored whenever people are separated from or do not have news of their loved ones as a result of the disaster.	Outputs	% achieved
	Output 12.1: Attention in restoring family links cases.	90%

Progress towards results

The ICRC supported the Ecuadorian Red Cross in restoring family links (RFL) together with the Colombian Red Cross Society and representatives of the National Societies of Portugal and Paraguay. The ICRC has supported participation by two ERC representatives in a regional RFL workshop in Chile, as well as workshops for RFL for volunteers in various cities of Ecuador, as well as continual support for strengthening these capacities. The ICRC supported the capacity building of the ERC in the restoring family links and the handling of human remains during disasters.

As of early October, within this operation and with combined Movement action, 1,006 RFL cases were received of which 946 have been resolved and 60 remain open. The ERC has 12 cases open and the Colombian Red Cross Society has 48 cases open. The open cases account for the not yet 100 per cent completion rate of this primarily emergency outcome.

 Disaster Risk Reduction		
Outcome 13: Affected communities are prepared and sufficiently resilient, in coordination with local authorities, to respond to future earthquakes and other disasters.	Outputs	% achieved
	Output 13.1: Earthquake-prone households, communities have sufficient preparedness to respond to the emergency and reduce risks.	30%
	Output 13.2: ERC reviews its response mechanism and strengthens its response capacity	10%
Progress towards results <p>The ERC has conducted vulnerability and capacity assessments in ten cantons of Pedernales, Jama, Sucre and San Vicente in Manabí province and in the canton of Muisne in the Esmeraldas province. Work is underway to strengthen response capacities at the community level based on these VCA results. Coordination with local governments, simulacrum and creation and dissemination of informational messages have been started, but the primary actions are planned for the upcoming period.</p> <p>In the early reconstruction phase, the ERC began the process to create training plans and protocols related to the emergency medical unit. As explained above, the unit itself was stored in Quito and is in the process of being replenished with the medical and technical equipment used in the emergency phase. With Spanish Red Cross support, a staff person from the ERC was trained in the use and deployment of the emergency medical unit. This staff person will lead the work related to deployment of the EMU in future disasters.</p> <p>The ERC legal team, with the assistance of the IFRC disaster law programme, will continue to lead the technical working group established during the emergency phase as part of the interagency coordination platform, to work towards the enhancement of the country's legal framework for integrated disaster risk management.</p>		

 National Society Capacity Building		
Outcome 14: National Society preparedness for future disasters and capacity to deliver sustainable programming and services are strengthened.	Outputs	% achieved
	Output 14.1: The ERC is prepared to re-deploy the Emergency Medical Unit (EMU) used during the emergency phase.	30%
	Output 14.2: ERC has a clear evaluation of its organizational capacity weaknesses and challenges at national and branch level, especially in the affected areas	10%
	Output 14.3: Increased skillsets available for the National Society and its affected branches to respond to current and future disasters and deliver programmes and services.	30%
	Output 14.4: ERC has increased material capacity available to respond to current and future disasters, deliver programmes and services	40%
	Output 14.5: ERC has improved organizational systems and processes in place to respond to current and future disasters and deliver programmes and services	20%

Progress towards results

The earthquake response has demonstrated the strengths and weaknesses of the National Society, which the ERC begun to address in the early reconstruction phase. This strengthening process is aimed at the board as well as national headquarters levels. Support from Participating National Societies during the emergency and with the secretariat throughout this operation have contributed to these needed improvements. In order to effectively contribute to reaching the planned objectives, the National Society and the secretariat have hired different human resources at the programmatic and support services levels.

The logistics actions of the National Society are being unified into one system. Following an assessment process, the secretariat has been helping the ERC to establish a development plan in logistics. The acquisition process has been adjusted to better respond to current needs for this operation. As mentioned above, the EMU donated by the Canadian Red Cross is now warehoused in Quito. Three other warehouses are implemented in the affected areas, with the inventory process underway. The logistics protocols are being created with technical support from the National Societies of Canada and Spain. Initial meetings with the Ministry of Public Health were held to establish a memorandum of understanding for future EMU deployment as part of the national response system.

While certain actions have not yet been completed, the process was started during the first six months of this operation. The four vehicles that will be purchased as part of this Emergency Appeal will arrive from the IFRC global logistics unit in early December. The ERC has additionally acquired two new vehicles for the operation's logistics needs.

The organizational capacity assessment certification process has been planned for early 2017.

All of the training sessions mentioned in other sections are contributing to the National Society's strengthening. Additionally, the secretariat has worked with the ERC to create a mentoring plan for the governing board, national headquarters and board network on the Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance. This includes the use of the IFRC learning platform in addition to printing 250 copies of the document for dissemination alongside the informative sessions on the topic.

As this outcome was readjusted in the revised emergency plan of action, the remaining training and acquisitions planned will be implemented in the recovery and reconstruction phases.

Quality Programming/ Areas Common to All Sectors

	Outputs	% achieved
Outcome 15: Communities and families are engaged in a meaningful dialogue to promote risk reduction, healthy behaviours, anxiety reduction, dispel rumours and foster psychosocial recovery	Output 15.1: Targeted communities have the capacity to communicate with the ERC and participate in decisions and actions planned for implementation by the ERC in their communities.	20%

Progress towards results

In addition to the beneficiary survey conducted for the cash transfer programme, mentioned in the pertinent section above, the ERC conducted a general beneficiary survey in October. This survey reached 844 people (276 men and 568 women) from 11 communities in the Pedernales, Jama, and Sucre and San Vicente cantons in Manabí province and in Muisne canton in Esmeraldas province. The survey was focused on reaching a wide range of people: 38 people between 6 and 16 years of age; 324 people between 17 and 35 years of age; 334 people between 36 and 59 years of age and 148 people who were over the age of 60.

Results showed that 93.6 per cent of the people expressed that ERC humanitarian assistance has been useful with 95.85 per cent stating that it had been very good or good. A total of 92.65 per cent affirmed that they knew about ERC activities in their communities with 91.35 per cent stating that the ERC

respected their dignity when providing humanitarian aid in the response phase. The ERC provided sufficient information according to 80.21 per cent of the people surveyed. A large majority, 73.3 per cent, stated that they did not know how to communicate with the ERC if the need arose.

The communication officer for this operation has worked with the National Society to determine the accuracy of the tools. The data collection tools, particularly ODK and Mega V, have been deemed extremely useful. The IFRC has offered an advanced training in ODK to ERC volunteers; this contributes to the improving the availability of staff for creation of standard forms and information analysis in order to make more informed decisions.

	Outputs	% achieved
Outcome 16: Effective communication with all stakeholders	Output 16.1: Targeted communities have access to information that enables them to make decisions, improve their well-being and implement recommended practices.	40%
	Output 16.2: Effective public relations with all stakeholders	60%

Progress towards results

During the first six months of this operation, 104 key messages were created for the affected communities, namely in the cash transfer programme; emergency backpack preparation; earthquake prevention measures; household emergency plans; first aid; and evacuation routes. Other messages covered psychosocial support, water and sanitation, shelter, pre-hospital care and humanitarian assistance.

In the remaining period, the key messages will be updated for each sector and transmitted to communities in a standard manner with attention to the specific needs of the target communities and populations.

The ERC has produced 63 graphic materials and audio-visual materials. The ERC communications department is centralizing the creation of materials for consistency and to guarantee that the means employed best respond to communities' needs.

A community engagement and accountability plan has been developed for implementation in the targeted communities. As part of this process, the ERC communications department continues to record testimonies from people reached by this operation's actions. These testimonies, in addition to being published on the institutional websites of the National Society and the IFRC, are used to assess community engagement.

During the first six months, the ERC, with IFRC support, has produced 3,286 radio spots and interactive programmes as part of the communication plan. It is estimated that these spots have reached up to 100,000 people in urban and peripheral urban areas in the Manabí province.

The materials produced to support resource mobilization efforts and communication with donors include the regular lines of action of the National Society and the six months report that was presented in a press conference for the press and donors on 25 October.

This outcome includes an activity to produce at least six videos. By mid-October, the ERC had produced 25 videos that were uploaded on to the institutional YouTube channel. The majority were created by the ERC communications department and include testimonies from people reached, the cash transfer programme and one with a song ("Let's remain together" in Spanish) sung by famous artists.

Basic communication equipment for provincial boards was acquired. Three kits were purchased that included high-quality photo and video cameras, printers, GPS and solar chargers. These materials have

facilitated high quality production in the field.

The social media campaign has reached 12,036,335 people through the institutional social network accounts (Facebook and Twitter). During the emergency phase, these sites received the majority of hits. In the latter part of the first six months, the reports and the testimonies are the most viewed.

The ERC communication department created a micro-website to publish 23 press releases, key facts, life stories and testimonies of people reached by the National Society. From April to October, 196,455 visits to the institutional website and microsite have been registered.

	Outputs	% achieved
Outcome 17: Continuous assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	Output 17.1: Needs assessments, operation management and operational security and safety	40%

Progress towards results

During the emergency phase, the regional communications coordinator for the IFRC was deployed to support the ERC communications team and a National Society staff person was hired for communication for this operation. A communications plan was created to produce the communications material used by all the ERC units. The communications department is also the point of contact for direct communication with the affected population and citizenry in general, and governmental and non-governmental institutions.

The communication assessments were conducted in the initial emergency phase and have continued to guarantee apt responses during the following phases. PMER actions will be strengthened with local staff in the field and an IFRC officer was to be hired in November.

The ERC national headquarters' monitoring room was planned to be equipped in the early reconstruction phase. As this reporting period ended, the process was underway for the acquisition of equipment and other materials for 24-hour use as necessary.

During the first six months, improved information management systems for quality and development management were implemented and planned for implementation in later phases. This operation has enabled the renting of space for one year the installation of an antenna in the operational area, which enables security coverage for the affected provinces. Additionally, radio communication equipment for the 20 ERC boards in the operation area and base camp at Pedernales were acquired.

A basecamp was established in Pedernales during the emergency phase and was maintained during the early reconstruction phase. The ERC in coordination with the IFRC plans to close this basecamp and move operations into the ERC board in Pedernales.

Contact Information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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How we work

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

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



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace.**

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Annex I: Summary of the Ibarra Commitment

IBARRA COMMITMENT

Commitment 1 Update and implement volunteer policy and management with a focus on retention, motivation and standardization.

Commitment 2 Develop resource mobilization mechanisms, fostering national and international exchanges on successful experiences.

Commitment 3 Review the legal framework of the companies, organizations, institutions and related bodies that are property of the Ecuadorian Red Cross, guaranteeing their benefits and good practices are implemented with transparency at the provincial as well as national levels.

Commitment 4 Strengthen humanitarian diplomacy with the Ecuadorian government and other humanitarian actors.

Commitment 5 Update the information management system, considering the importance that it has for different internal as well as external actors.

Commitment 6 Review the planning, tracking and monitoring tools and instruments.

Commitment 7 Strengthen the strategic and operative planning process, guaranteeing the connection starting with the development plans through the contingency plans with a participatory and decentralized approach.

Commitment 8 Strengthen the response management system that guarantees coordination and joint operative conditions with all components of the International Movement of the Red Cross in the country.

Commitment 9 Strengthen verification mechanisms for the compliance with the rights and duties of all components of the International Movement of the Red Cross in the country.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDREC012 - Ecuador - Earthquake

Timeframe: 18 Apr 16 to 21 Aug 17

Appeal Launch Date: 22 Apr 16

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/04-2016/11	Programme	MDREC012
Budget Timeframe	2016/4-2017/8	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		8,741,134	4,311,933	460,028		13,513,095	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
American Red Cross		952,434	1,167			953,601	
Andorran Red Cross		2,718				2,718	
Austrian Red Cross		2,934				2,934	
British Red Cross		107,182	2,114			109,296	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		3,434	25,023			28,457	
China Red Cross, Macau Branch		48,811				48,811	
Danish Red Cross		495				495	
Estonia Government		22,189				22,189	
Finnish Red Cross		55,257				55,257	
German Red Cross			19,559			19,559	
Globalgiving Foundation Inc. (from Procter & Gamble*)			47,355			47,355	
Honduran Red Cross		4,742				4,742	
IFRC at the UN Inc		7,775				7,775	
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund		546,975				546,975	
Japanese Red Cross Society		362,609	155,000	94,136		611,745	
Monaco Government			32,264			32,264	
New Zealand Government		98,625				98,625	
Norwegian Red Cross		7,845	724			8,569	
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)		478,517				478,517	
OPEC Fund For International Development		385,332				385,332	
Red Cross of Monaco			141,622			141,622	
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government*)		341,145	26,060			367,205	
Swiss Red Cross		8,335	41,675			50,010	
Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government*)		391,665	208,325			599,990	
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation		9,809				9,809	
The Canadian Red Cross Society		78,014	83			78,096	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)		380,538				380,538	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)		1,667,921				1,667,921	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross			48,721			48,721	
United States - Private Donors		4,872				4,872	
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief		1,000				1,000	
C1. Cash contributions		5,971,171	749,692	94,136		6,815,000	
Inkind Goods & Transport							
American Red Cross		303,390	18,505			321,896	
British Red Cross		15,822	36,520			52,342	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		54,727	4,765			59,492	
Norwegian Red Cross		134,661	11,339			146,001	
The Canadian Red Cross Society		169,848	1,338			171,186	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		678,448	72,467			750,916	
Inkind Personnel							
The Canadian Red Cross Society		8,900				8,900	
C3. Inkind Personnel		8,900				8,900	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		6,658,520	822,159	94,136		7,574,815	
D. Total Funding = B +C		6,658,520	822,159	94,136		7,574,815	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

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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		6,658,520	822,159	94,136		7,574,815	
E. Expenditure		-3,520,211	-228,318	-39,150		-3,787,679	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		3,138,309	593,841	54,986		3,787,136	

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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)			8,741,134	4,311,933	460,028		13,513,095	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	544,463		362,431				362,431	182,031
Shelter - Transitional	29,647		2,341				2,341	27,306
Construction - Facilities	177,885		9,850	91			9,941	167,944
Construction Materials	1,136,487		8,837	228			9,065	1,127,422
Clothing & Textiles	474,686		227,161	2,583			229,744	244,942
Food	39,530							39,530
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,868,819		81,403	58,426			139,829	1,728,991
Medical & First Aid	227,199		7,151	34			7,185	220,013
Teaching Materials	780,109		2,088	28,015			30,103	750,007
Utensils & Tools	1,076,741		245,450	30,394			275,844	800,896
Other Supplies & Services	860,667		18,173	2,014	119		20,306	840,361
Cash Disbursement	278,686		153,060				153,060	125,626
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	7,494,919		1,117,946	121,785	119		1,239,850	6,255,070
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	125,310							125,310
Computers & Telecom	137,762		38,764	4,360	9,235		52,359	85,403
Office & Household Equipment	120,665		4,840		6,511		11,351	109,315
Others Machinery & Equipment	136,232		23,852				23,852	112,381
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	519,970		67,455	4,360	15,746		87,561	432,409
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	109,696		25,038	1,436			26,473	83,222
Distribution & Monitoring	220,153		115,134	5,577			120,711	99,441
Transport & Vehicles Costs	440,848		200,562	36,582			237,145	203,703
Logistics Services	247,572		75,749	6,778			82,527	165,045
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	1,018,268		416,484	50,373			466,857	551,411
Personnel								
International Staff	879,323		300,419	7,355			307,774	571,549
National Staff	107,132		34,931				34,931	72,200
National Society Staff	672,885		128,007	4,273			132,280	540,605
Volunteers	171,659		109,550	1,681			111,232	60,427
Other Staff Benefits	24,706		21,843				21,843	2,863
Total Personnel	1,855,705		594,751	13,310			608,060	1,247,645
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	122,421		39,454				39,454	82,967
Professional Fees	343,120		35,958				35,958	307,162
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	465,541		75,412				75,412	390,129
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	519,819		4,754	9,281			14,034	505,785
Total Workshops & Training	519,819		4,754	9,281			14,034	505,785
General Expenditure								
Travel	313,421		202,318	5,919	3,539		211,777	101,644
Information & Public Relations	301,427		55,139	4,137	9,862		69,138	232,289
Office Costs	71,392		24,535	2,398	7,187		34,120	37,272
Communications	49,017		21,210	331	39		21,579	27,438
Financial Charges	18,243		-63,728	2,092	268		-61,368	79,611
Other General Expenses	6,918		959				959	5,958
Shared Office and Services Costs	53,711		24,087				24,087	29,624

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Subsector:	*		

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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)			8,741,134	4,311,933	460,028	13,513,095		
Total General Expenditure	814,129		264,520	14,877	20,895	300,293	513,836	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			761,126			761,126	-761,126	
Total Operational Provisions			761,126			761,126	-761,126	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	824,743		211,066	13,585	2,389	227,041	597,702	
Total Indirect Costs	824,743		211,066	13,585	2,389	227,041	597,702	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			5,581	265		5,845	-5,845	
Pledge Reporting Fees			1,117	483		1,600	-1,600	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			6,698	748		7,445	-7,445	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	13,513,095		3,520,211	228,318	39,150	3,787,679	9,725,415	
VARIANCE (C - D)			5,220,923	4,083,615	420,877	9,725,415		

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDREC012 - Ecuador - Earthquake

Timeframe: 18 Apr 16 to 21 Aug 17

Appeal Launch Date: 22 Apr 16

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/04-2016/11	Programme	MDREC012
Budget Timeframe	2016/4-2017/8	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 management	3,633,642		4,104,508	4,104,508	1,817,369	2,287,139	
Food security	1,153,525		707,951	707,951	445,588	262,363	
Shelter	3,953,968		1,846,061	1,846,061	1,257,254	588,807	
Subtotal BL2	8,741,134		6,658,520	6,658,520	3,520,211	3,138,309	
BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development							
Disaster risk reduction	874,774		114,559	114,559	24,623	89,936	
Health	356,793		133,445	133,445	63,490	69,955	
Water and sanitation	2,500,762		400,269	400,269	121,616	278,653	
Organizational development	579,604		173,886	173,886	18,589	155,297	
Subtotal BL3	4,311,933		822,159	822,159	228,318	593,841	
BL4 - Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work							
Communications	460,028		94,136	94,136	39,150	54,986	
Subtotal BL4	460,028		94,136	94,136	39,150	54,986	
GRAND TOTAL	13,513,095		7,574,815	7,574,815	3,787,679	3,787,136	