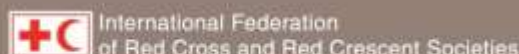


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## Twelve-months summary update

### Ecuador: Earthquake



<b>Emergency appeal n°</b> <a href="#">MDREC012</a>		<b>GLIDE n°</b> <a href="#">EQ-2016-000035-ECU</a>
<b>Issued on:</b> 28 June 2017		<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 22 April 2016 to 30 April 2017
<b>Emergency Appeal operation start date:</b> 22 April 2016		<b>Timeframe:</b> 16 months (ends on 21 August 2017)
<b>Appeal target current budget:</b> 15,085,628 Swiss Francs	<b>Appeal coverage:</b> 63%	<b>Total response to date:</b> 8,468,259 Swiss francs
<b>Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated:</b> 405,778 Swiss francs		
<b>N° of people being assisted:</b> At least 85,324 people (21,331 families)		
<b>Host National Society presence:</b> 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 and more than 1,300 students from the ERC Technical Institute (ISTCRE).		
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> 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).		
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners supporting this operation:</b> American Red Cross, Andorran Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, British Red Cross, China Red Cross (Hong Kong branch), China Red Cross (Macau Branch), Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Honduran Red Cross, , Japanese Red Cross Society, Liechtenstein Red Cross, Mexican Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross (with own and Swiss government funds), Red Cross of Monaco, Swedish Red Cross (with Swedish government funds), Swiss Red Cross (with own and Swiss government funds), Taiwan Red Cross Organization, The Canadian Red Cross Society (with own and Canadian government funds), The Netherlands Red Cross (with Netherlands government funds) and The Republic of Korea National Red Cross.		
<b>Other donors to this Appeal:</b> Apple iTunes, Estonian government, Global giving Foundation Inc. (from Procter & Gamble), IFRC at the UN Inc, Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund, Monaco government, New Zealand government, online donations, OPEC Fund For International Development, PA School 69 Queens, Sundry, Transperfect Translations International, United States-Private Donors, VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief and Western Union Foundation.		
<b>Bilateral support to the Ecuadorian Red Cross</b>		
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement components:</b> Colombian Red Cross Society, International Committee of the Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Thai Red Cross Society, The Canadian Red Cross Society, The Republic of Korea National Red Cross,.		
<b>Institutions, governments, businesses and other private donors</b> (in alphabetical order): 11ants Analytics, ADM Cares, Agroamerica Fruit, Banco Bolivariano, Barry Callebaut Services, Canadian government, Casa de la Música, Children International, CNT, Coca-Cola Foundation, Corporación GPF, Corporación Kronfle (Dunkin Donuts), Doctors USA Association, Domino's Pizza, Ecuadorian Confederation of Not-for-profit Organizations, Ecuadorian National Symphonic Orchestra, Esquel Foundation, Global Shapers Ecuador, Itabsa-Tanasa, Inter-American Development Bank, Johnson & Son, Kia Motors, Microsoft, National Symphony Orchestra of Ecuador, Nestlé, Nissan / AYASA, Niagara Bottling LLC, Posiviva (Ritex), Produbanco, Quinn Emanuel Foundation, Repsol, Schott AG, Telefónica, Tetra Pak, UMCO, UNICEF, United States Government – USAID, USA Medical Funds, Visa USA Inc. and World Wildlife Fund (WWF).		

<Click [here](#) for 12-month financial report.>

## Appeal History

**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.

**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.

**16 October 2016:** [Six months report](#) issued.

**11 November 2016:** [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) issued for 15,085,628 Swiss Francs to assist 85,324 people (21,331 families) and extend actions until August 2017.

## Operation Summary

On 16 April 2016, a 7.8-magnitude earthquake (Richter scale) struck off the coast of northern Ecuador at 6:58 pm local time. The epicentre was closest to the area between Cojimíes and Pedernales (Manabí province) and near the Muisne canton (Esmeraldas province). According to official figures, 663 people died, 6,274 were injured, 383,090 were affected, and 9 remain missing. A total of 113 people were rescued alive. Approximately 35,000 homes were destroyed or damaged, leading to 28,775 people relocated to collective centres. In sum, more than one million people were affected directly or indirectly by the earthquake.

In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, the Government of Ecuador declared a state of emergency in 6 of the country's 24 provinces; the town of Pedernales (Manabí province) was declared a disaster zone. The heavy precipitation during this past winter season (November 2016 - April 2017) combined with the impacts of the earthquake and aftershocks have led to the state of emergency continuing in the Esmeraldas and Manabí provinces.<sup>1</sup>

A 6.8 (Richter scale) aftershock on 19 May and two others on 10 July 2016 measuring 6.3 and 6.5 increased the humanitarian needs, particularly in psychosocial support and community-based disaster risk reduction. Other large replicas were reported in Atacames (Esmeraldas) on 19 December 2016. From the 16 April 2016 earthquake through 30 April 2017, the National Geophysical Institute registered 3,556 aftershocks.

In the first 24 hours after the event, ERC, with IFRC support, deployed its disaster response team to rapidly respond and provide immediate humanitarian support to communities most affected by the earthquake. Technical teams were deployed from across the country, working along the following lines of action:

- Search and rescue
- Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (DANA)
- Pre-hospital and primary health care
- Psychosocial support
- Restoring of family links
- Relief and humanitarian shelter assistance
- Safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion

As of October 2016, a total of **5,164 mobilizations** of ERC volunteers and staff and Ecuadorian Red Cross Technological Institute (ISTCRE) students were deployed to assist the above lines of action. This Appeal operation has supported travel costs, food and lodging in the camp for volunteers in Pedernales, visibility and



The ERC and community members work together to plan recovery actions. Source: ERC

<sup>1</sup> As this report was being written, the most recent state of emergency was extended for a sixty-day period and will end on 12 June 2017. Republic of Ecuador, Executive Law No. 1354, 12 April 2017.

protection equipment (t-shirts, vests, boots, masks, torches, etc.), as well as personal hygiene items.

Humanitarian aid was delivered based on a methodology that consisted in identifying needs from the earthquake-affected areas that fulfilled the selection criteria established by the ERC in its plan for this response operation. Based on the needs analysis carried out in the field with support from volunteers and technical personnel, most of the beneficiaries were registered using the Open Data Kit (ODK) tool and humanitarian aid subsequently was distributed using the Mega V tool.

**In the response phase (April-October 2016)**, the Ecuadorian Red Cross, with the support of the participating National Societies and the IFRC, distributed the following humanitarian items:



During the emergency phase, the ERC, with IFRC support provided humanitarian aid in **108 communities** (36 in Esmeraldas and 72 in Manabí). A total of **85,396 people (21,349 families)** in the affected areas were reached.<sup>2</sup> Thanks to donations to this Appeal and national-level donations to the Ecuadorian Red Cross (national headquarters and provincial boards), this operation provided emergency responses to support humanitarian needs in health, water and sanitation, restoring family links, livelihoods and emergency shelter. The following table summarizes the principle achievements during the emergency phase:

Sector	Quantity	Unit
Pre-hospital Care	6,481	Cases attended
	322	Patient transfers
Restoring Family Links	946	Cases successfully closed
	18	'Safe and sound' calls
Water and Sanitation	284,422	Litres of water (purification)
	2,667,475	Litres of water (chlorination)
	12,549	Litres of bottled water
Health Promotion and Prevention	5,799	Cases attended
	17,886	People reached with Healthy Habits training
Primary Health Care (Health Bus, Emergency Medical Unit- EMU)	46,356	Cases attended
Psychosocial Support	21,748	People reached
Cash Transfer	740	Families reached
Emergency shelter	54	Families reached
Safe Housing (model module)	1	Family reached

Based on the October 2016 needs analysis and identification conducted in the field by the Ecuadorian Red Cross, IFRC and Spanish Red Cross (SRC), these actors reviewed the plan of action that had been used since April 2016. This review enabled the consolidation of Red Cross actions into a Single Recovery Plan that incorporates all of the donor contributions for the humanitarian aid of the earthquake-affected population. The Revised Appeal, published in November 2016, combined the original actions contained in the IFRC Emergency Appeal with those of the Single Recovery Plan.

**During the recovery phase (October 2016 to April 2017)**, Ecuadorian Red Cross, with support from IFRC and the Spanish Red Cross targeted **32 communities** in Esmeraldas and Manabí provinces, in addition to 19 collective centres and informal settlements in these provinces. Of these 32 communities, 13 were prioritized for interventions

<sup>2</sup> According to the Ecuadorian National Statistics and Census Institute (INEC), the targeted provinces have an average of four people per family.

in comprehensive health and care; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; shelter; livelihoods and disaster risk reduction (DRR) plus 4 canton capitals.

**Between October 2016 and April 2017**, a total of **4,715 families (18,860 people)** were reached in the aforementioned 32 communities. The ERC also targeted 65 communities with medical and dental care through a health bus, which is a regular project of the ERC at national level, reaching a total of 5,786 people.

With IFRC support, the National Society maintains a continuous monitoring, evaluation and coordination process at national and local levels to ensure that its actions respond to areas requiring greater humanitarian support.

The Single Recovery Plan focuses on comprehensive recovery actions in 13 prioritized communities, including collective centres and informal settlements, and 4 canton capitals. The objective of the current Single Recovery Plan, according to the needs, resources and capacities available within the operation, is to maintain a comprehensive recovery intervention in 13 rural communities in the Manabí and Esmeraldas provinces to reach 2,046 families for targeted for comprehensive humanitarian aid during the recovery phase:

Province	Canton	Rural community	Families
Esmeraldas	Muisne	Guadurnal /Sapote	107
		Puerto Nuevo	158
		Santa Martha	83
	Quininde	La Bocana de Guallabamba	25
Manabi	Pedernales	Coaque y Barrios	641
		La Cabuya	99
	Jama	Tabuga	126
		Rambuche	84
		Mocora	128
		Salima	130
	Sucre	San Roque	174
		San Miguel de Piquigua	211
		Periqueame	80
<b>Total families in rural communities</b>			<b>2,046</b>

In recent months, the intervention logic in communities began with a vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA), followed by the creation of the plan of action in which community members are the main actors. The VCA tool and the establishment of community committees and brigades were rolled out with 20 communities.

Recovery actions will be channelled through the creation of community committees and specialized brigades, furthering community development and cohesion. In line with the intervention strategy, through April 2017, up to 17 community committees of 166 people (93 women and 73 men) were created in Manabí and Esmeraldas. These community committee members were trained in International Movement principles and values and in the basic knowledge of Integrated Community Volunteering. This type of volunteering is characterized by spontaneous and community-level volunteers in areas in which the Red Cross works and who have not yet formally affiliated to a local branch.

During this winter season, this operation has provided support for people leaving in collective centres and informal settlements in the four canton capitals. Additionally, key messages to raise awareness of healthy habits and risk reduction actions, including participation in community drills, were broadcast on local radio stations. Micro-zoning studies will take place in the next months in order to reinforce the community disaster preparedness. The following table details the four canton capitals:

Province	Canton	Capital	Families
Esmeraldas	Muisne	Muisne	1,776
Manabi	Pedernales	Pedernales	11,025
	Jama	Jama	4,650
	Sucre	Bahia de Caraquez	14,290
<b>Total families in rural areas</b>			<b>31,741</b>

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With the aim of reinforcing the ERC provincial and canton boards in the affected provinces, this operation has contributed to training opportunities and equipping of ERC volunteers in areas such as psychosocial support; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; and livelihoods. Following the review of the plan of action, 7 rural communities (779 families), which had been attended with response and recover actions until February, were transferred to the ERC boards for the continuation of work with them, alongside the complementary community health and disaster risk reduction that will be provided by this Appeal operation. These communities are: Cabo San Francisco and La Colorada in Esmeraldas province; Camarones, La Piquigua, Papaya, El Junco, and Acuarela neighbourhood in Manabi province.

Bilateral support to the Ecuadorian Red Cross is being provided by the Luxembourg Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross. The Spanish Red Cross is working with the National Society to implement a shelter project that will build 149 homes with access to safe and clean water through the distribution of domestic water filters and household-based risk reduction in Manabí and Esmeraldas. The Spanish Red Cross is also supporting a livelihoods project in Manabí. The Swiss Red Cross has approved a project to rebuild water systems in four communities in Manabí. The Luxembourg Red Cross is supporting the Ecuadorian Red Cross to implement its livelihoods programme.

Other non-Movement institutions have also made bilateral contributions to the Ecuadorian Red Cross. UNICEF is contributing to a water, sanitation and hygiene promotion and psychosocial support in a project in the Manabí and Esmeraldas provinces. Corporación GPF, ITABSA and Produbanco are financing water, sanitation and hygiene promotion and shelter, particularly the construction of the bathrooms for the 149 homes to be built. World Wildlife Fund (WWF) is financing a project on solid waste management in Coaque (Manabí). Global Shapers is financing water, sanitation and hygiene actions. Additionally, Corporación GPF regularly supports the Ecuadorian Red Cross with the implementation of the health and dental buses, which are currently being used in Manabí. This Appeal operation contributes to the maintenance of these buses. A new health bus has been funded by the Colombian Red Cross Society, Italian Red Cross, Repsol and Quito Tennis y Golf Club for implementation in Esmeraldas province for the upcoming six months.

The changing scenario has entailed additional efforts to provide humanitarian aid in the selected provinces. On 19 December 2016, a 5.7-magnitude earthquake (Richter scale), with an epicentre off the coast of the Atacames canton in Esmeraldas, was felt in the area of this operation. According to official figures, there were 3 deaths, 47 people injured, 4,005 people affected, and 332 people who required emergency shelter in collective centres, as well as damage to 700 structures and infrastructure, 145 collapsed homes and damage to hotel infrastructure.<sup>3</sup> In response to this event, ERC, with IFRC support, provided psychosocial support to 219 people (children, adolescents, senior citizens and pregnant women) in the Atacames canton, as well as providing pre-hospital care to 223 people. Within this context, the ERC distributed humanitarian shelter assistance to 500 families in Atacames.

The heavy rains of the winter season (November 2016 to April 2017) aggravated the situation in the earthquake-affected areas. As a result, humanitarian interventions were strengthened to respond to the emerging needs, particularly support for the improvement of the habitability of families living in collective centres and informal settlements.

The ERC periodically assesses communities' needs in order to adjust the intervention as needed.

National Society Capacity Building is one of the focus areas in this operation. ERC management and leadership participation in regional courses and workshops and national-level trainings for volunteer capacity building have been organized. The ERC, with IFRC support, has created a logistics unit, improved its communications equipment and reviewed its project management and financial processes. Furthermore, as part of this operation, the IFRC National Society Development department in Geneva supported the organization of an Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) workshop. This workshop aimed to enable the National Society to identify overall strengths and weaknesses as input for the design of institutional development strategies. With funding from this operation, Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) processes with the ERC provincial boards are planned.

Additionally, a national logistics workshop was held with the support from the IFRC Americas regional logistics, procurement and supply chain excellence program manager, the IFRC regional disaster law officer and the IFRC logistics officer for the operation. The two latter positions are based in Ecuador. A project is currently being designed to strengthen the National Society's capacities in the deployment and maintenance of the Emergency Medical Unit (EMU) that was used in the emergency and subsequently donated by the Canadian Red Cross (CRC) to the Ecuadorian Red Cross.

During this first year of the operation, the governance bodies at the national and provincial levels have changed,

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<sup>3</sup> Ecuadorian Risk Management Secretariat, Situation report No. 09 (22/12/2016) and No. 16 (03/01/2017).

according to programmed elections. ERC governance body elections were held in July 2016. Since February 2017, numerous provincial boards have also held election processes to change their governance bodies.

In addition to the regular monitoring of the evolution of the humanitarian needs in the intervention areas, in the last quarter of 2016, the National Society with IFRC support, assessed and adjusted its plan of action for this operation. When the one-year commemoration of the earthquake approached, this analysis factored in the many international humanitarian institutions that had departed from the country. Starting in March and April 2017, additions were made to the ERC technical team to better address planned recovery phase actions. Beyond the established monitoring of the evolution of humanitarian needs and required adjustments, the National Society and the IFRC agreed that ERC actions, funded bilaterally, would strategically contribute to reducing the operative gaps stemming from the incomplete coverage for this Appeal operation. With this objective, a second appeal revision is planned for July 2017; this revision aims to extend the operation until December 2017 to be better suited to the revised plan of action and current funding available.

## Coordination and partnerships

### Movement coordination

Within hours 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. Staff in ERC national headquarters activated an emergency operations centre (EOC). Programmatic and support staff from the 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 its disaster and crisis department, 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 planning, monitoring, evaluation and reports- 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 during the emergency response in the areas of: general; Mega V- ODK; relief; water, sanitation and hygiene; shelter; volunteering; logistics; regional coordination; IT-Telecom; resource mobilization; and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reports.

The Spanish Red Cross, which is located in the National Society headquarters, also mobilized its capacities to provide direct and immediate support to the Ecuadorian Red Cross following the earthquake. In the emergency phase, this operation 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, as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the IFRC.

These International Movement components jointly worked with the National Society of Ecuador to support coordination and in the areas of communication; damage and needs assessment; health (psychosocial support, pre-hospital care, relief); humanitarian diplomacy; restoring family links; search and rescue; water, sanitation and hygiene; shelter; livelihoods; logistics; information technology/ information management/ global information service, which included use of ODK and Mega V and support services. In the early recovery phase, the Canadian Red Cross seconded a member of its staff to serve as the first operations manager following the departure of the Head of Emergency Operations (HeOps).

The National Society, with IFRC support, has led the coordination of the operation in the response and recovery phases. In this first year, the ERC has organized Movement meetings in Quito and in the field in order to coordinate the response and strategically plan for the early recovery and reconstruction phases. When the emergency phase ended, the Spanish Red Cross was the only Participating National Society (PNS) in country.

The IFRC offices in Lima and Panama continue offering specialized support to numerous issues related to the operation and development of the ERC, such as support of the IFRC Americas regional logistics, procurement and supply chain excellence program manager, follow-up of the ERC organizational development, support by the logistics team in Panama; innovation team; regional reference centres (especially the Reference Centre for Institutional Disaster Preparedness- CREPD); regional delegate for disaster law; housing, land and property rights

(HLP); human resources team; and disaster and crises department in addition to the constant administrative and finance departments. Delegates were deployed in the areas of: health; shelter; shelter coordination; livelihoods; logistics; and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.

Following the earthquake, the International Committee of the Red Cross deployed six delegates from its global network to support to the Ecuadorian Red Cross in restoring family links (RFL) and to help the authorities in the management of human remains. ICRC provided logistic support to the Colombian Red Cross Society (CRCS) in the first response that included RCF and forensics. Both ICRC and the Ecuadorian Red Cross, worked with the Public Prosecutor's office to identify the corpses recovered in collapsed structures, and to outline protocols for forensic response.

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, Luxembourg 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 phase, the following clusters were activated: protection; water and sanitation; food security and nutrition; camp coordination and displaced persons (CCCM); shelter and non-food items (NFIs); logistics; education; and early recovery. The IFRC and ERC led the technical Working Group for Housing, Land and Property Rights at the national level. The IFRC participated in the nationwide coordination meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team, and other specific meetings to which it was invited alongside the ERC. The IFRC, with the full participation and leadership of the National Society, coordinated with local emergency operation centres, decentralised autonomous governments (GADs) and other governmental agencies.

The ERC has a permanent cooperation framework with the Ecuadorian state's Risk Management Secretariat (SGR). 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 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 2016, 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 actively participated in both. The recovery platform lead coordinates the development of the inter-agency recovery plan to contribute to government efforts. The IOM was 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 Development and Housing (MIDUVI) provides them with homes.

As the emergency phase came to an end, many international humanitarian institutions began their departure from the earthquake-affected areas. The Humanitarian Country Team continues contributing to meet affected population's needs, although with a much-reduced participation by international partners. Some of the organizations that are still working in the affected provinces at the end of April 2017 are: Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA), CARE International, Catholic Relief Services, International Organization for Migration (IOM), OXFAM International, Plan International and UNICEF. Some relevant UN Agencies, such as the UNHCR, have returned to their regular activities in the country. Many national organizations maintain their work in the earthquake-affected provinces.

In the recovery phase, the IFRC continued to support the National Society to implement and participate in provincial planning and implementation with government institutions and other humanitarian actors. The ERC is solidifying its position as a humanitarian actor in the recovery phase.

Since its creation in 2007, the Risk Management Secretariat has been the lead agency for risk management in Ecuador. However, after the earthquake, the Government of Ecuador decided to put the response and recovery operations in charge of the Security Coordinating Ministry (MICS) and the SGR became a fully operational entity. For this reason, coordination meetings have been held directly with the Security Coordinating Ministry (MICS) and with other actors such as Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion (MIES), Ministry of Urban Development and Housing, International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNICEF. However, some specific meetings were held in Pedernales, Manabí with the Risk Management Secretariat (SGR), especially for the coordination of actions between all the humanitarian organizations that were working in the affected communities throughout an Emergency operations Committee. Specific shelter attention was provided at the onset of the winter season in

collective centres and informal settlements; this also entailed coordination for the shelter and settlements interventions.

The national-level election campaign was underway during part of the first year of this operation. Reconstruction efforts at moments appeared to be affected by the electoral campaign. On 19 February 2017, the current governing party alliance won the first round of the presidential elections with 39% of the votes versus the 28% of the second runner, which led to a second electoral round. The second-round elections were held on 2 April in which the frontrunner won. Amidst allegations of fraud, the National Electoral Council recounted the contested ballots and found these allegations unfounded. The presidential swearing in ceremony was planned for 24 May.

### **National Society Capacity Building**

As mentioned, 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. Training sessions on different topics were held for ERC volunteers, staff and leadership. Specific equipment and prepositioning stock will also be provided to national and provincial branches so they can be better prepared.

During the emergency phase, ERC volunteers were trained in the basic and advance use of ODK and Mega V for the data collection required for humanitarian distributions. A real-time evaluation (RTE) for this operation in July 2016 aided in identifying areas that required adjustment. The ERC responded to the recommendations, as well as the IFRC (in country and ARO). Additionally, ERC volunteers participated in July in Participatory Approach to Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) training. Volunteers were also trained in safe construction techniques to be able to share these with affected communities alongside the distributions of emergency shelter assistance.

ERC volunteers were trained in the use of the health emergency response unit as its service came to a close. This medical regional response unit, donated by the Canadian Red Cross to the National Society, will remain with the ERC for future events or crises in the country and sub-region. Additionally, the CRC shared its deployment evaluation with the National Society.

A lesson learned workshop about 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, Spanish Red Cross, IFRC, ICRC as well as UNICEF.

The ERC governing board furthered its support to implement the recommendations by issuing a joint agreement, known as the Ibarra Commitment, which highlights the central areas for improvement. This commitment will be part of the National Society's development objectives.

The ERC, with support from the Spanish Red Cross, during the last quarter of 2016 created and developed a livelihoods unit as part of its Essential Areas. During the last three months of 2016, the National Society implemented training courses and a self-assessment to determine the direction of its livelihoods strategy.

As part of the route for development of this unit, in March 2017, two workshops were held in livelihoods: Identification of needs for the Protection and Recovery of Livelihoods in Emergency and Recovery Phases and Cash Transfer Programme. Both workshops were held in Esmeraldas province with ERC participants from all regions of the country.

In April 2017, an Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification workshop was held, which entailed a self-assessment of institutional capacity. This same month, a national logistics workshop contributed to strengthen the logistics organization and capacity of the National Society and a national workshop on culture of peace and violence prevention was organized for volunteers. At the canton and provincial levels, workshops have also been organized so volunteers can strengthen their skills in areas related to the response and recovery to the earthquake.

As stated above, the National Society, in coordination with the IFRC and the Spanish Red Cross, created a Single Recovery Plan to facilitate joint planning, implementation, monitoring and general management of the operation's recovery phase. The planning and finance units continue to work together to align planning and monitoring tools and to reinforce the skills of the operation staff in these fields. It is planned to implement an enterprise resource planning system solution for ERC programmatic processes.

## **Operational implementation**

### **Overview**

One year after the 16 April 2016 earthquake, the ERC continues to provide comprehensive recovery assistance that responds to the humanitarian needs of the affected populations in the provinces of Manabí and Esmeraldas. This assistance is provided in the areas of health and care; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; shelter; livelihoods; and disaster risk reduction.


The implementation of community participation mechanisms has led to improved communication between communities and the National Society in order to best respond to their humanitarian needs and priorities. These lines of action address the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable populations, and are sufficiently flexible, which has enabled adjustments and adaptations to the changing context.

The operation is structured in two provincial boards (Manabi and Esmeraldas); three operational units, located strategically near the places of intervention: one in the province of Esmeraldas and two in Manabí (Pedernales and Bahia de Caraquez). More than 50 staff positions have been hired for the operation and eight members of the IFRC team in Ecuador support the ERC in the areas of management, finance, PMER, logistics, wash, shelter, livelihoods and health.

During the emergency phase, three camps for volunteers were established in Pedernales and Manta in Manabi and Same in Esmeraldas. All volunteers were lodged and received their meals in these camps. These spaces required repair to be functional for the quantity of people using them. This included ensuring safe electricity, security of the installations, sufficient sanitary services, etc. By the time this reporting period was ending, the camp in Pedernales was the only one that remained in use with an office and a small warehouse. As of February 2016, this camp no longer provides lodging and food.

All relief response activities were considered finalized by 15 October 2016 and recovery activities fully began by the end of that month. On 11 November 2016, a revised appeal was issued. The original Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) was extended four months and adjusted to better reflect the planned recovery phase activities.

The following sections provide information on the achievements of the operation. These results represent the advances in the twelve months of the operation, but as mentioned above, another appeal review will take place in July 2017 in order to extend it until December. The budget will be reduced because there are bilateral ERC funds that will be used in the operation.

 <b>Search and Rescue</b>	
<b>Outcome 1: Mortality and morbidity are reduced through search and rescue activities.</b>	
Outputs	Progress
Output 1.1: Search and rescue activities are implemented in the emergency area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>166 volunteers implemented search and rescue activities (representing 4 National Societies)</li> <li>19 people rescued</li> </ul>

This outcome was reached during the first two weeks of the operation. The International Movement was responsible for locating 19 people. Volunteers from four National Societies were mobilized as part of this emergency response. The National Societies of El Salvador and Mexico participated as members of their inter-institutional country teams. The International Movement had 166 people focused on search and rescue in the immediate aftermath of the emergency:

National Society	Volunteers
Ecuadorian Red Cross	68
Colombian Red Cross Society	73
Mexican Red Cross	22
Salvadorian Red Cross Society	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>

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 the 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 2016. A few months after the earthquake, ERC and ICRC presented a report to the Public Prosecutor with lessons learned and good practices for body management in disasters.



## Health and Care

**Outcome 2: The health risks generated by the emergency are reduced through the provision of curative and preventive health services and psychosocial support.**

Outputs	Progress
<p><b>Output 2.1:</b> A primary health-care oriented programme prevents further mortality and morbidity of the affected population.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6,481 people attended with primary health-care activities in the emergency</li> <li>• 322 people transferred to hospitals in the emergency</li> <li>• 49,673 people attended in primary health care by emergency medical unit (EMU) and health bus</li> <li>• 65 communities of Manabí and Esmeraldas have been attended with health care services</li> <li>• 2,469 people attended in dental care by health bus in 65 communities of Manabi and Esmeraldas</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 2.2:</b> Psychosocial support is provided to the affected population, ERC staff and volunteers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25,350 people received psychosocial support</li> <li>• 33 communities have been attended with psychosocial support activities</li> <li>• 95 volunteers and 73 staff reached with psychosocial support activities</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 3: Affected communities strengthen their capacities in prevention, promotion and health self-care</b></p>	
<p><b>Output 3.1:</b> Community committees are created, trained and equipped and implement health prevention and promotion activities in their communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 17 community committees have been created</li> <li>• 73 men and 93 women are actively part of the community committees</li> <li>• 590 people of communities have been trained by the community committees in food security, nutrition, and principles and values of Red Cross Movement</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 3.2:</b> The affected population has access to information and actively participates in health prevention and promotion activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11,090 people have participated in health prevention and promotion activities</li> <li>• 55 communities reached with health prevention and promotion activities</li> <li>• 17,886 people reached with healthy habits training</li> </ul>

### Emergency Health and primary health care

During the emergency response phase, 6,481 people were cared for through preventive and curative actions and 322 were transferred to health facilities with support from ERC volunteers through the ambulance service, using their equipment. In addition, 46,356 medical consultations were provided through the Emergency Medical Unit and the health bus until the end of September 2016. During the recovery period, the health bus with medical staff from the Ministry of Public Health provided 3,317 medical consultations in 65 communities, overlapping with some of the target communities of this operation. Due to the difficulty to access health care in many rural areas of the Manabí and Esmeraldas provinces, the buses for health and dental care continued to offer services. The ERC, in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health, and thanks to local donors regularly offers services through the health bus. Since this Appeal is contributing to the maintenance costs for these buses, their actions are reported as part of the operation.



The ERC provided pre-hospital care to the affected population. Source: ERC

### Psychosocial support (PSS)

The ERC has used psychosocial intervention methodologies in prioritized communities and collective centres and informal settlements, thus enabling the population to have support for their psychological recovery and emotional reconstruction processes. Furthermore, in a context of increased physical proximity and close interaction between the earthquake-affected population, humanitarian institutions noted the need for actions to eliminate and attend to cases of domestic violence, gender-based violence and discrimination in collective centres and informal settlements.

The accompaniment, psycho-education, promotion of support in community networks and violence prevention activities with groups have enabled people to overcome conflicts, develop skills and adopt healthier coping strategies. ERC volunteers carried out 25,350 psychosocial support actions in 33 communities during the operation.

This appeal supported the deployment of four members of the Colombian Red Cross Society to the field. They worked directly with the Ecuadorian Red Cross on these psychosocial support activities.

Other psychosocial support actions have focused on the well-being of volunteers and staff. Activities, such as recognition of emotions and feelings, psycho-education, emotional discharge sessions, self-care techniques and detection and follow-up of cases, strengthening resilience have been provided to those active in both phases of this operation. A total of 95 volunteers and 73 staff have been reached with psychosocial support activities. The aim was to reach at least 70 per cent of ERC volunteers and staff and this goal have been achieved.

### **Community Committees**

The identification of the communities to be prioritized in the recovery phase and the planning process for community committees began during the emergency phase. Between October 2016 and April 2017, 17 community committees were created. Progress has been made in identifying a significant number of brigade members for the health, PSS, and water, sanitation and hygiene sectors. They are in the process to be trained and will be provided with materials and supplies for their community-based thematic labours. Brigades for disaster risk reduction will also be created in upcoming months. Until April 2017, 590 people of communities have been trained by the community committees in food security, nutrition, and principles and values of Red Cross Movement.

With the aim of offering increased sustainability to these committees and brigades, community members have become integrated community volunteers of the Ecuadorian Red Cross. They have received the basic institutional training and have begun coordination with the closest ERC canton and provincial boards. As mentioned, this type of volunteering incorporates community-level volunteers from the areas in which the Red Cross works and supports their formal affiliation to local branches.

### **Health Promotion and Prevention**

In the emergency phase (April and October 2016), ERC volunteers reached 5,799 people with health promotion and disease prevention activities. During the recovery period, health promotion and disease prevention activities were carried out with 5,291 people in 55 communities, which is 63.7 per cent of the target of 8,300 people aimed to be reached with these activities.

Since the beginning of the operation, the IFRC has supported the ERC in planning, implementing and monitoring health, PSS, and water, sanitation and hygiene actions. The Canadian Red Cross deployed and staffed an emergency medical unit that was initially located in Jama and then in Pedernales. The CRC transferred the implementation of the EMU in June 2016, which was led by the Ecuadorian Red Cross until the end of September when upon the Ministry of Public Health's request, it was closed. The Canadian Red Cross donated the EMU to the Ecuadorian Red Cross to be used in future emergencies. With the support of the CRC and the IFRC, an inventory and replenishment of the EMU is taking place while storage in Quito. The ERC national headquarters and the ERC Technical Institute, with guidance from the Canadian Red Cross and the IFRC, established roles and responsibilities for its comprehensive management, related training activities and deployment during emergencies. The CRC and the ERC have established a cooperation agreement and a project will be created to enable the self-sustainability of the EMU.

The ERC community health and development unit, which also covers PSS and water and sanitation, is undergoing changes that entail challenges in the planning and monitoring of the operation in this area. The IFRC is supporting the ERC in the strengthening of this unit.

IFRC has also helped ERC in the implementation of bilateral cooperation agreements with other donors for health, psychosocial support, and water, sanitation and hygiene issues.



## Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

**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**

Outputs	Progress
4.1: 1,000 families receive safe drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 603 families received safe water (bottled water or purified water from ERC water treatment plants) (through Feb 2017)</li> <li>• 2,808,462,50 litres of water have been purified for 5 affected communities in Manabí, regularly reaching 893 families</li> <li>• 284,422 litres were produced through two water treatment units and water distribution equipment in 3 affected communities,</li> <li>• 4 bladders were installed in 4 communities benefitting 216 families</li> <li>• 242 families received water storage tanks in 5 communities</li> </ul>
4.2: 20,000 families participate in sanitation and hygiene promotion activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20,799 families have received training in healthy habits and hygiene promotion activities</li> <li>• 9,748 hygiene kits distributed</li> <li>• 21,592 jerry cans distributed</li> <li>• 10,246 community cleaning kits distributed</li> <li>• 10 cleaning campaigns conducted in 10 communities (1 each)</li> </ul>

**Outcome 5: Affected population has safer access to water and sanitation and increased knowledge of good environmental practices and vector control**

5.1: Targeted communities have sustained access to safe and clean water that complies with international standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13 water tanks were installed in 4 communities</li> <li>• 639 families identified for water systems repair in 4 communities</li> <li>• Water quality in targeted communities monitored</li> </ul>
5.2: Targeted communities understand and practice appropriate hygiene habits and good environmental practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4,500 people reached with community-based hygiene and environmental promotion activities</li> <li>• 256 families have intervened directly in improving environmental conditions in two communities in the recovery phase.</li> <li>• 14 community committees received training in BPA topics, water security, hygiene, sanitation, vector control and environmental care</li> </ul>
5.3: Targeted communities understand and implement vector-control activities to prevent Zika, dengue and others and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 17,390 long lasting insecticidal nets (LLIN) distributed to 26 communities</li> <li>• 3,651 families benefited with vector-control actions</li> </ul>
5.4: Targeted communities improve their access and use of sanitation infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 bathroom is installed as a complement to the ERC-built homes.</li> <li>• Identification of interventions to improve community sanitation facilities</li> </ul>



Ecuadorian Red Cross volunteers gave talks on healthy hygiene habits in the affected communities. Source: ERC

### Safe water supply

During the first year of this operation, 2,808,462,50 litres of water have been purified, which has benefited to 893 families in La Chorrera, Coaque, Rambuche, Cabuya and Bellavista in Manabi province. In addition, 284,422 litres have been produced through water treatment plants located in educational facilities in Jama (Manabi) and Motalbo (Esmeraldas). With the support of the Colombian Red Cross Society, the latter was later moved to Chamanga collective centre.

A total of 603 families received safe water during this year, whether bottled water or directly collecting from the water treatment plants, through February 2017.

This Appeal operation supported the mobilization and maintenance of the water treatment plants and the logistics costs related to distributions. In that month, local authorities had put in place other measures to cover basic water supply needs in the areas where the operation had been providing water.

The ERC installed 4 bladders in 4 communities that regularly received water by the state water company, SENAGUA. This emergency installation was replaced by water tanks, simple water storage and distribution systems, but more durable, benefitting 242 families in 5 communities. All of this water was treated and chlorine levels regularly were monitored by the ERC. All of the materials were bilateral donations to the National Society.

Again, this appeal operation supported the mobilization and logistics costs for these bladders.

The ERC distributed 21,592 jerry cans for the safe storage of water. Of these, 15,400 jerry cans were a donation from USAID for the earthquake-affected regions. Following the distributions during the emergency phase and for the response to the winter season in these regions, the ERC now has 1,646 prepositioned jerry cans.

### **Sanitation and hygiene promotion**

Five latrines, part of the Kit 5 that was deployed, were installed in educational centres in the first months of the emergency response. During the operation, 20,799 families were reached with sanitation and hygiene promotion activities, of which 2,913 families were reached during the recovery phase in 20 communities in Manabí and Esmeraldas. With the aim to support healthy behavioural change, the operation incorporated health promotion into a comprehensive intervention. Awareness-raising activities will continue in the upcoming months.

The ERC is training and supporting the creation of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion brigades in Esmeraldas province. ERC volunteers from the Manabí and Esmeraldas branches were trained in basic water, sanitation and hygiene promotion so they could in turn train the community members and support the creation of community brigades. Community members received training on issues such as safe water, pollution, care and protection of water sources, manners to obtain safe water, chlorination and other uses for liquid bleach.

In Manabí province, trainings were given on the use and maintenance of domestic water filters for safe water and on how to prevent source pollution from poor sanitation and hygiene.

Cleaning and hygiene promotion campaigns were, and continue to be, conducted in both Manabí and Esmeraldas provinces. These campaigns entailed distribution of materials to support healthy hygiene practices. The ERC distributed 10,246 community cleaning kits and 9,748 hygiene kits. Thanks to national-level donations, the ERC could distribute more community cleaning kits in addition to those standard kits that were mobilized via the IFRC. The hygiene kits (non-standard) were thanks to the donation of 3,000 hygiene kits from the Korean Red Cross and hygiene items from donors within Ecuador.

In combination with actions following the winter season flooding in these earthquake-affected regions, an additional 1,220 hygiene kits were distributed to the population in Guayas province, Jama and Pedernales in Manabí province and Tonsupa in Esmeraldas province. At the end of this reporting period, the ERC had 2,074 pre-positioned non-standard hygiene kits in stock for future disasters in the country and sub-region.

### **Sustained access to safe and clean water**

During the recovery phase, 140,987.50 litres of water were treated, benefitting 313 families in 5 communities on a regular basis. To ensure sustained access to safe water, the strategy during the recovery phase focuses on rehabilitating and expanding water distribution systems that were damaged by the earthquake in four communities, as well as on the installing simple and easily sustainable systems in communities that are especially vulnerable to lack of access to safe water.

With the bilateral support from the Swiss Red Cross, a feasibility study on reconstruction of clean water systems was conducted. As a result of the feasibility study, bilateral Swiss Red Cross funds, complemented by this appeal, will be used for the repair of water infrastructure in four communities in Manabí province (San Roque, San Miguel de Piquigua, Tabuga, and Mocora) and will benefit 639 families.

The ERC, with support of the Spanish Red Cross, is providing domestic water filters to families who receive permanent housing. These domestic filters will also be distributed to the rest of the shelter-related prioritized families in this operation.

### **Good Environmental Practices**

This operation is working at a community level for the strengthening of healthy hygiene habits and good environmental practices. The ERC is providing educational talks and workshops, as well as supporting community work groups (*mingas*). The operation reached 4,500 people with community-based hygiene and environmental promotion activities in the response phase and 256 families have intervened directly in improving environmental conditions in two communities in the recovery phase.

The ERC has a bilateral project with World Wildlife Fund for solid waste management in Coaque. This pilot project aims to transfer the high-impact actions to other targeted communities. The families that will receive homes will also be reached with technical support, in coordination with water, sanitation and hygiene promotion and livelihoods. This integrated support will enable the implementation of improved solid waste management that also aims to address possible income-generating opportunities.

The Norwegian Red Cross seconded a specialist in Green Response to provide in-country technical support to the operation for three weeks in March and April 2017. Aiming to reduce the operation's environmental impact, the

National Societies of Sweden and Canada provided distance support for more environmentally-friendly actions in each sector. These actions are aligned with the ERC 2015-2019 Strategy and IFRC global commitments. The operation will expand the implementation of environmentally-friendly actions in administrative and logistics management, as well as in the joint implementation of activities with the communities.

### **Vector control**

During the operation, 17,390 long-lasting insecticidal nets were provided to earthquake-affected communities. The ERC used all of its existing stock of these nets to reach more people in areas potentially prone to vector-borne diseases. By the end of this reporting period, the ERC only has 17 prepositioned long-lasting insecticidal nets.

National Society volunteers reached 3,651 families with vector-control actions. As a complement to this operation's actions and thanks to a bilateral donation to the ERC, 1,396 families in 26 communities received repellent. In upcoming months, the brigades trained and equipped under the recovery plan will carry out community vector control activities to further educate the target population on vector-control measures.

### **Sanitation infrastructure**

This Appeal supported the design and construction of the first sanitary unit that will complement the homes to be built with Spanish Red Cross support. National funds provided as bilateral support to the ERC will be used for the construction of the remaining 148 sanitary units. Through this Appeal, the IFRC will continue to support the construction of sanitary units for families in the planned 500 durable living solutions. By the end of this reporting period, the ERC built 7 sanitary units and installed 14 bio-digesters.

In addition, a plan is being developed to build community sanitary infrastructures in schools, markets and public plazas.



## Shelter and settlements

**Outcome 6: Humanitarian actors' shelter response is strengthened through enhanced leadership, coordination and accountability (Shelter Coordination)**

Outputs	Progress
<p><b>Output 6.1:</b> Timely, predictable, and widely accessible shelter coordination services are provided to humanitarian shelter actors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nearly five months of Shelter Cluster coordination, information management and technical coordination provided</li> <li>22 people from 9 organizations trained in Participatory Approach to Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) methodology</li> <li>Coordination for 3,559 temporary shelters and the repair of 1,774 houses.</li> </ul>

**Outcome 7: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the targeted population are met.**

<p><b>Output 7.1:</b> Essential household items are provided to the targeted population.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>21,309 families were reached with non-food items</li> <li>1,094 household kits</li> <li>11,665 kitchen kits</li> <li>37,210 blankets</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 7.2:</b> Targeted population provided with emergency shelter assistance and families receive materials and tools to reinforce (winterize) temporary shelters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4,502 additional families received 2 tarpaulins each (9,004 in total)</li> <li>5,107 families received IFRC shelter kits (tool kits plus two tarpaulins)</li> <li>1,821 tarpaulins in 19 collective shelters and 13 informal settlements (includes training and support in installation)</li> <li>54 families reached with temporary shelters (domes) of Guadua bamboo</li> <li>180 community cleaning kits</li> <li>54 community construction kits</li> </ul>

**Outcome 8: The targeted population has safe and adequate shelter.**

<p><b>Output 8.1:</b> Shelter assistance provided to at least 500 families to obtain durable solutions, upgrades or reinforcement of their housing to meeting minimum international standards.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>86 homes to 85 families in 4 communities in Manabí</li> <li>72 identified families in Manabí and Esmeraldas to receive housing reinforcement or extension</li> <li>50 community tool kits</li> <li>13 community clean up kits</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 8.2:</b> Orientation/ awareness-raising sessions on safer shelter provided to targeted communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>211 people have been trained in the build back better methodology in 3 communities</li> </ul>

**Outcome 9: Advocacy and assistance in housing, land and property provided at the national, local and community levels.**

<p><b>Output 9.1:</b> Communities and public authorities with improved knowledge to implement housing, land and property rights regulations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 households have received their land titles</li> <li>A municipal ordinance passed by the GAD in Pedernales to facilitate access to land titles</li> </ul>
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ERC staff and volunteers, in coordination with state authorities, provided materials to winterize shelters and informal settlements in Manabí. Source: ERC

### Shelter coordination with other humanitarian organizations

IFRC co-led the shelter cluster with the Ecuadorian Ministry for Urban Development and Housing, the State counterpart in shelter and settlement issues. This cluster was active from April to September 2016. IFRC deployed a nine-person shelter cluster team to coordinate the humanitarian community's response in the area of shelter and non-food items, which was conducted in support of the Ecuadorian state's response. Sectorial coordination meetings in shelter at the national level were co-chaired by the vice-ministry of MIDUVI; a total of 24 organizations participated. At the field level, meetings were jointly held with the camp coordination and

camp management cluster. All the institutions participating in the shelter cluster were responsible for the establishment and management of 3,559 temporary shelters and the coordination to 1,774 homes that were not covered by the extensive government programme.

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 rights; 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 (PASSA) methodology.

### **Distribution of non-food items**

This indicator was fully achieved in the emergency phase. The ERC distributed non-food items provided through multilateral and bilateral donations with the mobilization and logistics support from this Appeal. Thanks to the support of national-level donors in Ecuador, as well as donors to this Appeal operation, the Ecuadorian Red Cross was able to distribute IFRC standard kits of non-food items and extend distributions of kits assembled with local-level donations. The latter provided the separate components that enabled the National Society to distribute family kitchen kits, kitchens kits for people housed in collective centres, cleaning kits and hygiene kits beyond the quantities directly mobilized by the IFRC in support of the Ecuadorian Red Cross.

During the emergency phase, 21,309 families were reached with NFIs, which surpassed the goal of 20,000 families. Among the most important achievements of the first year of this operation include the distribution of:

- 10,246 cleaning kits
- 1,094 household kits
- 11,665 kitchen kits
- 37,210 blankets
- 325 family tents (a bilateral donation to the ERC)
- 4,502 additional families received 2 tarpaulins each (9,004 in total)

As mentioned, the ERC has made a concerted effort to extend humanitarian aid to more people affected by the earthquake. Of the 10,246 cleaning kits distributed, 1,070 of these were purchased by the ERC with funds donated at the national level and others were assembled from donated household items. The kitchen kits were distributed during the early emergency phase and then to other households following the winter season flooding in Guayas. The remaining household kits were prepositioned in ERC warehouses to be used to support national and sub-regional emergency needs. The ERC has also prepositioned the remaining blankets, some of which are only useful in colder climates, for future operations. The tarpaulins distributed are in addition to the 950 rolls of plastic sheeting (200-metres in length) that was a donation by USAID.

### **Emergency shelter assistance and reinforcement to winterize shelter**

In the emergency phase, 54 families received a Guadua bamboo dome structures and tools for temporary shelter. The IFRC Shelter Research Unit, located in the Luxembourg Red Cross, provided technical support.

Furthermore, 5,107 families received the standard and non-standard shelter tool kits that include 2 tarpaulins (10,214 tarpaulins in total). The non-standard shelter tool kits, composed of national-level donations, were created to closely resemble the standard kit. The remaining kits, which have yet to be distributed, currently are stored in the ERC warehouse in Quito.

In November 2016, the IOM identified 33 collective centres, but only four of them were established as such by the time of addressing the winterization efforts. The operation reached 17 collective shelters and two informal settlements, benefiting to 1.489 families through reinforcement of makeshift shelters (144 families) and family tents at the collective centres (1.345 families). This was done with support in the installation and training of the proper use and construction of drainages. A total of 1,821 tarpaulins were delivered in 19 collective centres and 13 informal settlements, as well as 180 cleaning kits for the winterizing of emergency shelters.

Following the 19 December aftershock reported in Esmeraldas, an additional 500 families were supported with tarpaulins in combination with the technical aid provided with the support of the IFRC.

### **Housing reinforcement and expansion - lasting solutions**

On 18 August, the ERC with bilateral support from the Spanish Red Cross completed the first permanent shelter in Coaque, Pedernales (Manabí). This permanent shelter has access to electricity and safe water. The IFRC provided the design and installation of the bathroom for this home. By the end of this reporting period, the ERC with bilateral support from Spanish Red Cross has built and handed over permanent homes to 82 families. A private national donor has donated the bathrooms for these homes. The selected households who required additional or adjustment to the basic house and bathroom to be accessible (i.e. ramps, rainwater harvesting for the bathroom, among others) will receive additional support.

In the recovery phase, the operation is working in ten communities where beneficiaries of housing retrofitting and expansion have been selected. By the end of this reporting period, a comprehensive shelter solution that entails materials, tools and technical assistance is in the process to reach 72 identified families in Guadurnal, Esmeraldas province (60 households) and Acuarela, Manabí province (12 households).

Families targeted for shelter-related interventions will receive a semi-conditional cash transfer to acquire housing-related goods or services now of entering the new or retrofitted home. This support is implemented in coordination with the ERC livelihoods team that implemented a cash transfer programme during the emergency phase.

### Safe construction training and guidance

ERC targeted communities were reached through radio spots with key messages. The key messages that the shelter cluster created during the emergency phase were used in these radio spots, which continue to be broadcast in the communities of Jama (Pedernales) and in Guadurnal (Esmeraldas). As this reporting period came to an end, the ERC had made the contact with a radio station with coverage of the entire Manabí province where these and other awareness-raising messages will be broadcast.

To date, the building back better orientation to households has been provided in the communities where the ERC and Spanish Red Cross are building permanent homes. IFRC supports the provision of the technical orientation in the selected communities where the SRC is not present. In addition, ERC with SRC have delivered 50 community tool kits and 13 debris removal kits had been delivered by the end of this reporting period.

### Housing, Land and Property

As part of the humanitarian community during the emergency phase, the ERC and IFRC co-led with the MIDUVI the working group on housing, land and property. The HLP working group advocated for more inclusive access to construction and repair incentives. Resulting from the strong technical justification and advocacy conducted by this technical working group, people who possess land without property titles were made eligible for national-level government reconstruction programmes. In Pedernales canton, a municipal ordinance to the same effect was issued that aims to benefit the high number of rural households without property titles. The ERC is continuing the advocacy work for similar ordinances in other municipalities.

Additionally, on this topic, the operation detected the need to reach out to the community with clear and accurate information that enables them to understand the rights to housing, land and property, as well as the procedures related to these rights (drawing up of contracts, registration procedures and inheritance issues, among others).

With the support of the IFRC shelter unit in Geneva, a course on housing, land and property was held in Manta in December 2016. The 27 participants came from 8 public and humanitarian institutions in Ecuador and neighbouring countries: Ecuadorian Ombudsman's Office, Ministry of Agriculture, Municipality of Pedernales, Fundación PROGAD, International Committee for the Development of People (CISP), Ecuadorian Red Cross, Colombian Red Cross Society and Peruvian Red Cross. The workshop objectives were to review the key HLP concepts; identify the principle humanitarian challenges in HLP in the region; identify common legal and practical barriers in the region and seek solutions; identify mechanisms to conduct advocacy with government authorities with the aim of creating public policies and response plans for disasters that incorporate HLP issues.

The IFRC regional disaster law officer attended the global meeting on resettlement due to climate change, organized by the World Bank in Washington D.C. (USA) to share the goals achieved in this operation.

During the recovery phase, the goal is to legalize the 149 homes that are being built within the framework of the progressive housing project conducted by Ecuadorian Red Cross with support from Spanish Red Cross and additional up to 350 families in the prioritized area of intervention. The process to legally register the land belonging to the targeted households has begun. Together with the homes, each targeted household has received guidance on land legalization processes. The first of the property titles have been signed.

Five housing, land and property manuals are being produced. Once completed, these will be presented to governmental authorities and community members in public events. The manual, presented in a popular education format, discusses the importance of legal registering land and housing and explain the processes that enable the compliance of the right to property.



### Livelihoods and Food Security

**Outcome 10: Livelihoods are protected, restored and strengthened and the negative coping strategies among the affected population are reduced.**

Outputs	Progress
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<b>Output 10.1:</b> Cash Transfer Programmes is implemented for 740 families during the emergency phase	740 assisted families with cash transfer
<b>Outcome 11: Targeted communities strengthen their productive livelihoods</b>	
<b>Output 11.1:</b> 2,000 vulnerable families in the targeted communities strengthen or diversify their livelihoods	Identification of 12 potential livelihood projects for capacity building or livelihoods restoration that will benefit to 212 families in 6 communities

### Cash Transfer Programme

In July 2016, the ERC implemented a cash transfer programme that reached 740 families (65 per cent female beneficiaries and 35 per cent male beneficiaries) in Coaque and La Cabuya (Manabí). The ERC used a census to identify target households and create a selection committee composed of community leaders, municipal officials from the decentralised autonomous governments and the ERC. Credit cards with \$200 US dollars' balance were distributed to these 740 families. In the survey regarding the use of these funds, it was found that 25 per cent purchased water and food; 21 per cent used the funds for health costs; and 13 per cent used the funds for housing costs.



Ecuadorian Red Cross volunteers facilitate livelihoods recovery activities. Source: ERC

As mentioned, cash transfer will be implemented as part of the shelter strategy. The families that will receive housing support by the Red Cross will also receive semi-conditioned cash transfer for \$200 US dollars to contribute to the purchase of household items or to construction materials or services to facilitate adjustments based on the needs of each household.

### Livelihoods strengthening and diversification

The Ecuadorian Red Cross, thanks to specific technical and financial support of the Spanish Red Cross and IFRC, now has a national-level structure in livelihoods. Between September and December, the Spanish Red Cross assisted in the development of a livelihoods unit in the National Society that will be able to follow-up on initiatives in this area.

The national livelihoods strategy has been reviewed and approved by ERC board of directors. A training itinerary was launched with ERC volunteers in the branch network and staff from the ERC Technical Institute. The IFRC Livelihoods Centre and American Red Cross facilitated three training sessions in livelihoods programming; a training of trainers; and cash transfer programme and rapid assessment of markets.

As part of the actions during the recovery phase, the ERC with support from IFRC has identified potential livelihoods projects that are aimed at capacity-building or restoring livelihoods. Information for potential intervention and for a baseline was collected on the socio-economic situation of each of the communities using surveys, focus groups and in situ observation. To date, these planned projects will reach 212 families in 6 communities. The projects will be micro-enterprises managed by a family or small groups of families and community actions that benefit the entire community. Once the intervention is completed, the impact will be measured against the baseline. Potential areas where livelihoods support could be centred include community sports fields around which informal food and other vendors often sell their goods; agricultural producing areas; and coastal areas where fisher people need technical guidance (legal regulations) as well as fishing supplies.

The ERC has also identified new commercial initiatives following the earthquake; for example, the new food stores and bakeries could benefit from increased visibility and markets for the sale of these goods.



### 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	Progress
Output 12.1: Attention in restoring family links cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,006 cases received (946 resolved)</li> <li>18 'Safe and sound' calls</li> </ul>


The International Committee of the Red Cross, together with representatives of the National Societies of Portugal

and Paraguay, supported the Ecuadorian Red Cross and the Colombian Red Cross Society with actions in restoring family links.

As this is an emergency phase sector, the bulk of the actions were conducted in the first ten days of the operation. The combined Movement components received 1,006 RFL cases, of which 946 were resolved and 60 remained open until the recovery phase.

The 60 open cases (48 received by the ERC and 12 by the Colombian Red Cross Society) refer to those in which the solicited connection was unable to be made after the ERC cross-checked lists compiled by the National Police, Public Prosecutor's Office and relevant ministries. In the recovery phase, the Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values programme officer travelled to Jama and Pedernales cantons to cross-check the missing and deceased person lists and with community leaders in order to close these 60 search requests that remained open. The municipal authorities reported that neither Jama nor Pedernales, two of the cantons with the greatest initial RFL needs, had pending missing person-related needs. The cases which could not be closed after this activity have since been administratively shelved, which allow them to be reopened if relevant information emerges.

The ICRC also supported the participation of two ERC representatives in a regional RFL workshop in Chile; workshops for RFL for volunteers in several cities of Ecuador, as well as for strengthening these capacities. The ICRC supported the capacity building of the ERC in the restoring family links and the handling of dead bodies during disasters.

 <b>Disaster Risk Reduction</b>	
<b>Outcome 13: Affected communities are prepared and sufficiently resilient, in coordination with local authorities, to respond to future earthquakes and other disasters.</b>	
Outputs	Progress
<b>Output 13.1:</b> Earthquake-prone households, communities have sufficient preparedness to respond to the emergency and reduce risks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 155 family emergency plans created in 5 communities</li> <li>• 16 community vulnerability and capacities assessments</li> </ul>
<b>Output 13.2:</b> ERC reviews its response mechanism and strengthens its response capacity	Plans for the achievement of this output are underway

### Community disaster preparedness

Risk reduction activities employed participatory methods with community members and their leaders. ERC employed the vulnerabilities and capacities assessments (AVCs) in 16 communities. In five communities in Manabí and Esmeraldas, ERC facilitated and providing training to 155 families to develop their emergency family plans. Some of these families were those reached within the framework of the housing project funded by SRC.

The operational teams in Manabí and Esmeraldas participated in tsunami drills organized by the canton municipal authorities and the risk management secretariat. As part of the nationwide ERC campaign called "I know what to do and how to do it", ERC volunteers conducted home visits to teach community members how to prepare a family emergency plan.

In addition, a risk management training workshop was organized for ERC volunteers from the Pedernales branch.




ERC volunteers facilitated VCA in affected communities. Source: ERC

To contribute to the strengthening and empowering of the municipal emergency operations committees in Manabí and Esmeraldas, a Basic Incident Command System Course was held in March for staff from response agency institutions, decentralized autonomous governments and other local institutions. The Risk Management Secretariat coordinated and endorsed this training. Two Administrative Management of Emergency Operations Committees courses were held in March-April in Manabí and Esmeraldas for representatives of decentralized autonomous governments and the representatives in the state-sponsored technical working groups. The latter training had the objective of articulating emergency structures, functional relationships, methods, procedures and protocols at the inter-sectoral, inter-agency and territorial levels.

### Response mechanisms

The actions to strengthen ERC disaster preparedness mechanisms and capacity building for disaster response began in March 2017 and are planned to continue until the end of this operation. The ERC National Response Plan will be disseminated in the ERC general assembly in June 2017 in order to cover new capacities of the provincial boards, national headquarters and the ISTCRE for the optimization of the effectiveness and efficiency of future responses. A nation-wide simulation will take place later in the year.

ERC branches that were damaged by the earthquake will be equipped with response material. Response mechanisms include pre-positioning humanitarian assistance in four new ERC warehouses as part of a strategy within the logistics plan, a rescue workshop for ERC volunteers, and the provision of basic equipment for first response teams.

 <b>National Society Capacity Building</b>	
<b>Outcome 14: National Society preparedness for future disasters and capacity to deliver sustainable programming and services are strengthened</b>	
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Progress</b>
<b>Output 14.1:</b> The ERC is prepared to re-deploy the Emergency Medical Unit (EMU) used during the emergency phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Memorandum of Understanding signed between ISTCRE and CRE national headquarters on the use of the EMU</li> <li>• 48 ERC volunteers and 280 students of the ISTCRE participated in an EMU deployment</li> </ul>
<b>Output 14.2:</b> CRE has a clear evaluation of its organizational capacity weaknesses and challenges at national branch level, especially in the affected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Logistics plan created and pending full implementation</li> </ul>
<b>Output 14.3:</b> Increased skillsets available for the National Society and its affected branches to respond to current and future disasters and deliver programmes and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lesson Learned national training (57 participants)</li> <li>• Open Data Kit and Mega V basic and advanced training (16 participants)</li> <li>• Participatory Assessment for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) training: build back better (19 participants from 7 humanitarian organizations) and volunteers (15 participants)</li> <li>• Build back better training (17 participants)</li> <li>• EMU basic logistics management (55 participants)</li> <li>• Logistics training (24 participants)</li> <li>• General National Intervention Team (NIT) training (27 participants)</li> <li>• Peace culture and violence prevention training (40 participants)</li> <li>• Courses for volunteers on good environmental practices (82 participants), vector control (23 participants), livelihoods (20 participants), and basic water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (34 participants)</li> <li>• Livelihoods training: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Trained of trainers (ToT) in Livelihoods (18 trainers)</li> <li>◦ Identification of needs for protection and recovery of livelihoods in emergency phase and Recovery (ERLA) (26 participants)</li> <li>◦ Cash transfer program (29 participants)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 14 disaster risk management trainings (301 participants), with the following principle courses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Basic risk management training (20 participants)</li> <li>◦ VCA training (15 participants)</li> <li>◦ Administrative Management of Emergency Operations Committees course (MACOE) (20 participants)</li> <li>◦ Basic Incident Command System Course (26 participants)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Drug abuse prevention (25 participants)</li> <li>• Good environmental practices training for branch leaders (30 participants)</li> </ul>
<b>Output 14.4:</b> ERC has increased material capacity available to respond to current and future disasters, deliver programmes and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equipment for affected branches in Manabí (furniture, repairs, internet, computers, telecom equipment)</li> <li>• 4 IFRC vehicles</li> </ul>
<b>Output 14.5:</b> ERC has improved organizational systems and processes in place to respond to current and future disasters and deliver programmes and services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OCAC training complete (19 participants) and improvement of identified attributes underway</li> <li>• Security and safety plan being implemented</li> </ul>

## Strengthening of the Emergency Medical Unit

During the emergency phase, the EMU was deployed and staffed by the Canadian Red Cross in Jama and then Pedernales. Following the withdrawal of the Canadian Red Cross in June 2016, the EMU was donated to the ERC for its use, in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health, in Pedernales from June until 29 September 2016.

The first training workshop in technical and logistic module on the EMU was held in January. The workshop was attended by 48 volunteers, 280 ISTCRE students, 20 ISTCRE administrative staff and 5 technical staff from the national headquarters. This workshop substantially contributed to the improvement of preparedness and responsiveness to support future deployments in emergencies and disasters using the EMU. The Canadian Red Cross supported this first training.

The CRC and the IFRC are supporting the ERC to get developed protocols and procedures for the comprehensive management of the EMU. The National Society with CRC will develop a project that will enable the long-term sustainability of the EMU, as well as scope and protocols for its future use. This project is planned to continue after the end of this operation. In addition, ERC is working in the inventory of the EMU that is expected to be finished in the next month.

### **Organizational capacity building**

During the recovery phase, the ERC, with IFRC support, drafted a national logistics plan. The plan, which has begun to be implemented, entails the creation of a national logistics unit (NLU) out of the combination of the former procurement, warehousing, fleet management and general services areas. The pre-existing staff is redefining its functions as part of this national unit. With the aim of increasing the logistics capacities to support the ongoing operation, three additional staff positions (a national coordinator, two technicians for the ERC provincial boards in Manabí and Esmeraldas) have been filled. Two members of the newly created ERC Logistic unit participated in the regional logistics course organized by the IFRC in Panama in November 2016.

A national logistics workshop was held in Manta (Manabí) on April with the participation of 24 ERC staff and volunteers from 19 branches and the participation of two members of the ITSCRE staff. Co-facilitated by the IFRC Americas regional logistics, procurement and supply chain excellence program manager, IFRC regional disaster law officer based in Quito, the IFRC logistics officer in country and the Ecuadorian Red Cross NLU coordinator, participants learned the new logistics procedures, standard Federation procedures and formats. The ERC plans to implement these logistics procedures at the branch level.

With this objective, the Ecuadorian Red Cross manuals for logistics processes have been reviewed and adjusted to be closely aligned with IFRC standards. The NLU will review these prior to their presentation to the ERC secretary general and board for final approval.

These changes are contributing to the improving of the procurement procedures for this operation, which in the recovery phase have surpassed the existing capacity of ERC human resources. Since the start of the emergency phase, the ERC provided logistics support for the procurement of goods and services. In the recovery phase, the ERC has been leading this process for all programmes including more complex aspects related to the procurement of construction materials and sanitary facilities for the shelter and water and sanitation activities.

For two months during the recovery phase, the operation was unable to hire a logistics coordinator. Two provincial-level logisticians were hired in January.

As part of the strategy to strengthen the ERC provincial boards in Manabí and Esmeraldas, certain operational competencies have been decentralized. These two provincial boards have incorporated finance, logistics, coordination and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting staff. For the ERC national headquarters and provincial boards, management requirements for an operation of this magnitude are large. Due to this, the staff of the provincial boards and operative units require continuous mentoring, follow-up and support to correctly implement monitoring, procurement and financial accountability. This situation has led to delays in the financial reporting and implementation level. As this reporting period came to an end, important efforts are being made to redirect the management quality in this operation and to adjust the size of teams to the level of planned implementation.

In the recovery phase, the national volunteer coordinator has created a plan to recruit and retain volunteers with the purpose of linking them to community work, with an emphasis on earthquake affected provinces of Manabí and Esmeraldas.

### **Increased National Society response competencies**

The strengthening of response competencies is a central component of this operation. Through training courses and workshops, the ERC has increased its capacities in a wide range of humanitarian issues. The following lists some of the highlights of these training opportunities:

In September 2016, the recently elected ERC president, vice-president and secretary general received orientation through a two-day induction in the IFRC Americas Regional Office in Panama. This induction focused on the Movement actions, IFRC projects and procedures, with an emphasis on the Americas region.

In December 2016, the Spanish Red Cross supported the National Society to conduct a self-assessment of its

capacities for livelihoods management in a workshop for 26 volunteers and staff. In a participatory manner, a livelihoods strategy was created, which was later approved by the ERC governing board.

ERC organized an event to offer its gratitude and institutional recognition of ERC volunteers from the 24 provincial branches who participated in the emergency response phase of this operation.

As mentioned above, training was provided to volunteers and staff on the use of the emergency medical unit in January. This training will contribute to the ERC capacities in emergency health.

The National Workshop on Lessons Learned from Operation Earthquake was held in the city of Ibarra in October 2016. The workshop was attended by the ERC provincial board chairs and governing bodies; technical and operational teams active in the emergency phase; Participating National Societies from Spain, Colombia and the United States); IFRC staff; and the ICRC (via remote participation). The ERC 19 participants collectively signed a commitment (known as the "Ibarra Commitment") to implement the National Society's development objectives based on these identified lessons.

In February 2017, the American Red Cross and this appeal supported the ERC to hold a general national intervention team course for 27 volunteers. Faced with a reduced number of NIT members who can be deployed during emergencies, the ERC plans on facilitating another general NIT course in May.

This past March, 70 volunteers and staff attended a workshop to identify needs in the emergency phase and livelihoods recovery in Esmeraldas province. Co-facilitated by the IFRC Livelihoods Reference Centre with an ERC staff member, the workshop aimed to strengthen ERC staff capacity to conduct needs identification and design of emergency and recovery responses to protect, restore and strengthen livelihoods.

That same month, a cash transfer programme workshop was attended by 25 ERC volunteers and staff from the branch network. The IFRC Livelihoods Reference Centre and American Red Cross co-facilitated this training event to contribute to the National Society's capacity in market analyses and feasibility studies to implement CTPs in emergencies.

With the aim of providing training on peace and violence prevention to ERC volunteers, community mobilization technicians and psychosocial support technicians for the operation, the ERC held a training of trainers workshop in April. A total of 39 people were trained in topics such as human rights; psychological first aid and volunteer well-being; violence as a humanitarian challenge; and creation of safe environments.

As mentioned, the strengthening of the National Society is cross-cutting to this operation's actions. In the first year, other workshops were also organized to increase National Society capacities and to adequately prepare branch-level staff and volunteers in the earthquake-affected regions. These courses included livelihoods training of trainers (26 participants); drug abuse prevention (25 participants); good environmental practices for branch-level focal points (30 participants); and a psychosocial support workshop in Manabí (15 ERC volunteers). In April 2017, 4 courses, attended by 178 ERC volunteers, staff and leadership, were held to train on good environmental practices, vector control, livelihoods, and basic water, sanitation and hygiene promotion were held in April 2017.

### **Improved National Society material capacity for response**

The ERC national response plan has been created and is pending dissemination starting in June 2017 through the ERC National Assembly.

The ERC compiled information to identify the changes required in the branch-level physical infrastructure; this report is being used to chart the material improvement needed in the National Society.

Actions have been undertaken to repair and equip the branches that were damaged by the earthquake. This includes structural repairs, as well as the provision of furniture, radio communication equipment for operational security and information technology equipment. This includes satellite phones, computers, printers, scanner, cameras (digital, manual, video conference), a projector and GPS equipment. The branch network will also receive support to improve institutional visibility.

Four IFRC vehicles were sent from the IFRC Global fleet unit in Dubai and reached Ecuador in December 2016. Three of these were purchased with Appeal funds and the fourth was donated by the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society.

The ERC has created a plan to implement 4 strategic warehouses that will have pre-positioned relief items for 500 families. Each warehouse will be located in one of the four regions into which the ERC has operationally divided the country. This Appeal operation is supporting with funds for this pre-positioning.

### **Improved National Society processes and systems**

During this first year of the operation, the National Society has created plans for resource mobilization and

Security to this operation.


The ERC, with IFRC support, has created new logistics procedures and standards, as well as acquired logistics actions. As part of this operation, the National Society has acquired a pallet jack that is used in the ERC warehouse in Quito and a forklift that is used in the ERC warehouse in Manta. This same forklift and an industrial drill, also purchased with Appeal funds, have been used in construction activities in Pedernales.

With the support of the IFRC organizational development unit in the Americas Regional Office, the ERC has started a multi-pronged process to improve its institutional development. This process was launched with a series of organizational and capacity assessment actions, following the framework of the organizational and capacity assessment certification, at the national and branch levels. An OCAC workshop was held in April 2017 with the support of the IFRC Global organizational development unit in Geneva, to self-assess the ERC's institutional capacities and detect its strengths and weaknesses (19 staff members and ERC volunteers). These findings will contribute to the institutional development strategies to be developed at the branch level in line with the set of planned branch organizational capacity assessments. It is planned that each of the branches conduct a participatory diagnosis using the BOCA methodology and enabling comprehensive actions for organizational capacity strengthening.

These processes were concurrently conducted with leadership training for the ERC governance body and the leadership training with the youth area of the National Society.

With the aim of supporting a green response in this operation, the Norwegian Red Cross seconded the deployment of a delegate in the field for the analysis of the operation with a focus on environmental and sustainability issues. The final report presents the actions at the operational and management levels that can be conducted to reduce the negative impacts of this operation on the environment. This report is currently being analysed so it can be included as a collective commitment of the National Society.

The ERC is seeking to improve its project management system. Processes for the management of fleet and procurement will also be analysed in order to be converted into online platforms. This tool aims to streamline internal processes, optimize actions, simplify them and prevent duplication and time consuming at the national headquarters and throughout the branch network.

 <b>Quality programming/ Areas Common to All Sectors</b>	
<b>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</b>	
Outputs	Progress
<b>Output 15.1:</b> 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beneficiary survey of 844 people in 11 communities</li> <li>Feedback system in place. Community mailboxes installed in six communities Manabí (4) and Esmeraldas (2) reaching a population of 1,193 families.</li> <li>ERC has received a total of 20 comments, requests for information, acknowledgments, complaints and suggestions, all of which have been managed in their entirety.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 16: Effective communication with all stakeholders</b>	
<b>Output 16.1:</b> Targeted communities have access to information that enables them to make decisions, improve their well-being and implement recommended practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>104 key messages (distinct topics) disseminated in 10 communities in Manabí and Esmeraldas</li> <li>6 community billboards installed in Manabí and Esmeraldas.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 16.2:</b> Effective public relations with all stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>63 graphic and audio-visual materials</li> <li>3,286 radio spots and interactive programmes produced (It is estimated that these spots have reached up to 100,000 people in urban and peripheral urban areas in the Manabí province).</li> <li>11 videos</li> <li>Infographic, brochures and advertising materials</li> <li>7 radio spots, with key messages on safe construction and DRR (aired to 1.054 families of Manabi and south of Esmeraldas)</li> <li>12,036,335 people reached with social media campaign through the institutional social network accounts (Facebook and Twitter).</li> <li>245 informative publications were posted in social networks reaching 522,601 people</li> <li>46,120 visitors to earthquake ERC website</li> </ul>

### Community participation/feedback mechanisms

The ERC designed a community participation strategy and plan for two-way communication in each community. Using these mechanisms, the list of people to be supported with Red Cross actions and information on meetings with the ERC were transmitted to community members.

Community mailboxes and billboards were set up in six communities in Jama canton (Manabí) and Muisne canton in Esmeraldas, reaching 1,193 families. Through these tools, ERC has received demonstrations of appreciation from the communities, requests for housing and vulnerability criteria analyses and clarifications, and solicitudes to provide training on construction issues.

In support of all intervention sectors in the operation, the ERC communications team has provided services for design and production of visual aids to work with communities, as well as key messages to be shared through local radio. In addition to the key messages and publications disseminated in various media such as television, print media, radio and digital news agencies, specific communication products were created to improve contact with the affected communities. Key messages included those related to the cash transfer programme, emergency backpack preparation, earthquake prevention measures, household emergency plans, first aid and evacuation routes. Messages on psychosocial support, water and sanitation, shelter, pre-hospital care and humanitarian assistance are also transmitted.

Seven radio spots were produced, with key messages on safe construction and disaster risk reduction, which were broadcast on radio stations airing in Manabí and Esmeraldas. Furthermore, infographic, brochures and branding materials were designed, including roll-up banners, bracelets, vests, t-shirts and caps, banners, etc. These items contributed to transmitting the actions conducted by the National Society to respond to the earthquake and its aftermath and provided visibility to the ERC volunteers in the field.

### **Effective communication**

Throughout the operation, the ERC has strove for effective communication with all actors. The ERC communications department posted 245 informative publications and paid advertisements about the operation in official institution networks (Facebook, Twitter and YouTube). According to the counts on each, the institutional social networks reached a total audience of 522,601 people. The ERC also made 11 videos: 5 videos on the progressive housing project that include the testimonials of the beneficiaries who received housing built by ERC; 3 videos with testimonials from volunteers and beneficiaries; 1 fundraising video; 1 video (in Spanish and English) on collaboration among Movement components during the operation; and 1 video on the operation for the commemoration of the first anniversary of the earthquake.



The ERC organized commemorative events on the one year anniversary of the earthquake. Source: ERC.

In coordination with the resource mobilization unit, the ERC held a press conference to commemorate the six month anniversary of the earthquake. In addition to the participation by all Movement components in the country, donors were also invited to an event to inform them of the operational progress. These accountability actions are essential to this operation and the National Society in general. A six-month report was issued in October 2016.

On the first anniversary of the earthquake, the National Society organized public events to provide and disseminate information on ERC interventions in the affected areas. Events were held in Quito, Pedernales, Manta, Bahía and Esmeraldas.

### **Plan of Action**

As mentioned, with the National Society's lead, a Single Recovery Plan was created in which all Movement components shared and coordinated actions. This plan, collectively created in October 2016, reflects the comprehensive actions to support community recovery and institutional strengthening.

Between March and April 2017, a participatory process with the ERC national and field coordinators and staff, IFRC team and the Spanish Red Cross was held to review the Single Recovery Plan in light of the evolution of community needs and the available capacities in country and collective financial resources available.

The participants shared information between the different provincial teams to determine if additional people could be reached by this ERC-led response. The impact of the different Red Cross actions in the targeted communities was also discussed. As a result of the process, the National Society and the IFRC worked together to analyse the inputs gathered during this process concluding the need of adjusting the timeframe and modify some actions of the Single Plan for Recovery. Subsequently, a revision of the current IFRC appeal is planned to extend the

implementation period through December 2017.

This process also provided an opportunity to analyze operational issues in the intervention, adjust some of the tools used, socialize logistics and procurement procedures, and revisit the logic of the work with the communities.

As of April 2017, the planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting team is composed of an IFRC PMER officer, primarily based in Quito, and three technicians (two in the field and one in national headquarters). Within the ERC, the national planning coordinator leads the single recovery plan process. Periodic visits and field workshops are carried out to continuously build the teams' capacity in PMER processes.

A final external audit is planned at the end of the operation.

## 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 Disaster 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.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.



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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of nonviolence and peace.

Find out more on [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

## Reference documents

Click for

[Emergency Appeal](#)

[Operations update No. 1](#)

[Operations update No. 2](#)

[Operations update No. 3](#)

[Emergency Appeal](#)

Click [here](#) for the 12-month financial report

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## 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	2016/4-2017/4	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
<b>A. Budget</b>		<b>8,741,134</b>	<b>4,311,933</b>	<b>460,028</b>		<b>13,513,095</b>	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
American Red Cross		1,169,227	94,078			1,263,306	
Andorran Red Cross		2,718				2,718	
Apple iTunes		107,292	45,982			153,274	
Austrian Red Cross		2,934				2,934	
British Red Cross		107,182	2,114			109,296	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		3,434	47,242			50,676	
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		9,678				9,678	
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund		546,975				546,975	
Japanese Red Cross Society		527,383	196,194	94,136		817,713	
Liechtenstein Red Cross		1,000				1,000	
Mexican Red Cross		21,559	2,368			23,927	
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*)		460,617	13,546	4,354		478,517	
On Line donations		112,546				112,546	
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		125,064	83			125,147	
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		9,657				9,657	
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief		1,000				1,000	
Western Union Foundation		61,857				61,857	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>6,692,830</b>	<b>967,912</b>	<b>98,490</b>		<b>7,759,233</b>	
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>							
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	
<b>C2. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>		<b>678,448</b>	<b>72,467</b>			<b>750,916</b>	
<b>Inkind Personnel</b>							
The Canadian Red Cross Society		8,900				8,900	
<b>C3. Inkind Personnel</b>		<b>8,900</b>				<b>8,900</b>	

**Disaster Response Financial Report**

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**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2016/4-2017/4	Programme	MDREC012
Budget Timeframe	2016/4-2017/8	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>7,380,179</b>	<b>1,040,379</b>	<b>98,490</b>	<b>8,519,048</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B +C</b>	<b>7,380,179</b>	<b>1,040,379</b>	<b>98,490</b>	<b>8,519,048</b>

\* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

**II. Movement of Funds**

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>		7,380,179	1,040,379	98,490		<b>8,519,048</b>	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-4,221,033	-401,659	-59,497		<b>-4,682,189</b>	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		3,159,146	638,720	38,994		<b>3,836,860</b>	

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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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>8,741,134</b>	<b>4,311,933</b>	<b>460,028</b>		<b>13,513,095</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	544,463		362,739				362,739	181,724
Shelter - Transitional	29,647		8,905				8,905	20,742
Construction - Housing			40				40	-40
Construction - Facilities	177,885		20,750	1,191			21,940	155,945
Construction Materials	1,136,487		1,893	195			2,089	1,134,399
Clothing & Textiles	474,686		226,641	2,583			229,224	245,462
Food	39,530		48				48	39,482
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,868,819		74,593	72,611			147,205	1,721,615
Medical & First Aid	227,199		7,185	8,005			15,190	212,008
Teaching Materials	780,109		10,986	44,006	59		55,051	725,059
Utensils & Tools	1,076,741		243,913	33,001			276,914	799,826
Other Supplies & Services	860,667		24,195	2,014	119		26,328	834,339
Cash Disbursement	278,686		153,060				153,060	125,626
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>7,494,919</b>		<b>1,134,948</b>	<b>163,606</b>	<b>178</b>		<b>1,298,732</b>	<b>6,196,187</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	125,310			71,366			71,366	53,944
Computers & Telecom	137,762		58,317	1,623	2,169		62,110	75,652
Office & Household Equipment	120,665		981		8,711		9,692	110,973
Others Machinery & Equipment	136,232		25,606				25,606	110,626
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>519,970</b>		<b>84,905</b>	<b>72,989</b>	<b>10,880</b>		<b>168,774</b>	<b>351,196</b>
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	109,696		50,842	1,945			52,788	56,908
Distribution & Monitoring	220,153		129,234	7,945			137,180	82,973
Transport & Vehicles Costs	440,848		288,393	40,675			329,068	111,780
Logistics Services	247,572		78,203	10,084			88,286	159,286
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>1,018,268</b>		<b>546,673</b>	<b>60,649</b>			<b>607,322</b>	<b>410,947</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	879,323		532,995	7,355			540,350	338,973
National Staff	107,132		59,674				59,674	47,458
National Society Staff	672,885		214,394	4,354			218,747	454,138
Volunteers	171,659		223,193	15,286			238,480	-66,821
Other Staff Benefits	24,706		30,904				30,904	-6,198
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>1,855,705</b>		<b>1,061,160</b>	<b>26,995</b>			<b>1,088,155</b>	<b>767,550</b>
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	122,421		41,543				41,543	80,878
Professional Fees	343,120		155,602	128			155,729	187,391
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>465,541</b>		<b>197,145</b>	<b>128</b>			<b>197,272</b>	<b>268,269</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	519,819		25,655	27,645			53,300	466,520
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>519,819</b>		<b>25,655</b>	<b>27,645</b>			<b>53,300</b>	<b>466,520</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	313,421		241,704	8,018	3,697		253,419	60,002
Information & Public Relations	301,427		61,262	7,797	29,874		98,933	202,494
Office Costs	71,392		42,964	6,324	10,892		60,180	11,211
Communications	49,017		26,260	339	39		26,637	22,380
Financial Charges	18,243		-34,497	2,338	268		-31,891	50,135
Other General Expenses	6,918		1,181				1,181	5,737

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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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>8,741,134</b>	<b>4,311,933</b>	<b>460,028</b>	<b>13,513,095</b>		
Shared Office and Services Costs	53,711		37,975			37,975	15,736	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>814,129</b>		<b>376,849</b>	<b>24,816</b>	<b>44,769</b>	<b>446,434</b>	<b>367,695</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions			522,414			522,414	-522,414	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>			<b>522,414</b>			<b>522,414</b>	<b>-522,414</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recovt	824,743		253,220	24,170	3,629	281,019	543,724	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>824,743</b>		<b>253,220</b>	<b>24,170</b>	<b>3,629</b>	<b>281,019</b>	<b>543,724</b>	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			15,615	612	41	16,267	-16,267	
Pledge Reporting Fees			2,450	50		2,500	-2,500	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>			<b>18,065</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>18,767</b>	<b>-18,767</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>13,513,095</b>		<b>4,221,033</b>	<b>401,659</b>	<b>59,497</b>	<b>4,682,189</b>	<b>8,830,906</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>4,520,101</b>	<b>3,910,274</b>	<b>400,531</b>	<b>8,830,906</b>		

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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## IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
<b>BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</b>							
Disaster management	3,633,642		4,635,652	4,635,652	2,637,466	1,998,186	
Food security	1,153,525		857,734	857,734	366,411	491,323	
Shelter	3,953,968		1,886,793	1,886,793	1,217,156	669,636	
Subtotal BL2	8,741,134		7,380,179	7,380,179	4,221,033	3,159,146	
<b>BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development</b>							
Disaster risk reduction	874,774		207,471	207,471	29,347	178,124	
Health	356,793		176,262	176,262	92,582	83,680	
Water and sanitation	2,500,762		434,410	434,410	152,812	281,598	
Organizational development	579,604		222,236	222,236	126,919	95,318	
Subtotal BL3	4,311,933		1,040,379	1,040,379	401,659	638,720	
<b>BL4 - Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work</b>							
International relations	460,028		98,490	98,490	59,497	38,994	
Subtotal BL4	460,028		98,490	98,490	59,497	38,994	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>13,513,095</b>		<b>8,519,048</b>	<b>8,519,048</b>	<b>4,682,189</b>	<b>3,836,860</b>	