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## Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

### Ecuador: Earthquake



<b>Revised Emergency Appeal no. 2</b>	<b>Operation no. MDREC012; Glide no. <a href="#">EQ-2016- 000035 ECU</a></b>
<b>Disaster date:</b> 16 April 2016	<b>Date of issue:</b> 8 August 2017
<b>Operation start date:</b> 22 April 2016	<b>Expected time frame (revised):</b> 24 months (ending 21 April 2018)
<b>Operation manager:</b> Carmen Ferrer, Operations Manager, Email: <a href="mailto:carmen.ferrer@ifrc.org">carmen.ferrer@ifrc.org</a>	<b>Host National Society:</b> Ecuatorian Red Cross (ERC)
<b>Operation budget:</b> 10,620,501 Swiss Francs (CHF)	
<b>Number of people affected:</b> Estimated at 1 million people	<b>Number of people to be assisted (revised):</b> At least 34,566 families (138,264 people) in the recovery and reconstruction phases <sup>1</sup>
<b>Host National Society presence:</b> The Ecuatorian Red Cross (ERC) has its national headquarters in Quito, 24 provincial boards, 110 local branches, 200 staff members. For this operation, it has mobilized 765 volunteers and more than 1,300 students from the Ecuatorian Red Cross 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>Support for this appeal via an online donation platform:</b> National Societies (in addition to those previously mentioned) include Andorran Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hellenic Red Cross, Maldivian Red Crescent, Nepal Red Cross Society, Palestine Red Crescent Society, and Philippine Red Cross. Multiple individual donors from around the world also contributed via this platform.	
<b>Other donors for this appeal:</b> Apple iTunes, Estonian government, Globalgiving Foundation Inc. (from Procter & Gamble), IFRC at the UN Inc., Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund, Monaco government, New Zealand government, 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>Direct donors to the Ecuatorian Red Cross:</b>	
<b>Bilateral support Red Cross Red Crescent Movement:</b> Colombian Red Cross Society, International Committee of the Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Thai Red Cross Society, Canadian Red Cross Society, 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, Casa de la Música, Children International, CNT, Coca-Cola Foundation, Corporación GPF, Corporación Kronfle (Dunkin Donuts), Doctors USA Association, Domino's Pizza, Ecuatorian Confederation of Not-for-profit Organizations, Ecuatorian National Symphonic Orchestra, Esquel Foundation, Global Shapers Ecuador, Government of Canada, Itabsa-Tanasa, Inter-American Development Bank, Johnson & Son, Kia Motors, Microsoft, National Symphony Orchestra of Ecuador,	

<sup>1</sup> Using an average of four people per family based on Ecuatorian National Institute for Statistics and Census (INEC) for the target provinces.

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).

**Other partner organizations that actively participated in the operation:** The Ecuadorian Red Cross is coordinating its actions with the Secretariat for Risk Management (SGR), Ministry of Public Health (MSP), Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MIDUVI), Ministry of Security Coordination (MICS), Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion (MIES), the Armed Forces, National Police, and Public Ministry, as well as with the local governments in Manabí and Esmeraldas provinces. The Ecuadorian Red Cross also coordinates with the private sector in diverse response and early recovery actions.

This **revised emergency appeal** focuses on the needs of prioritized communities in the recovery and reconstruction phases. Based on current humanitarian needs, implementation capacities, and donors' response to this appeal, this Emergency Plan of Action (EpoA) details how the Ecuadorian Red Cross, with support from the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, will provide comprehensive community relief in the recovery and reconstruction phases to at least **34,566 families (138,264 people)**. In close coordination, the ERC and IFRC will **extend the operation from 16 to 24 months (2 years)**. The **budget has been reduced to 10,620,501 Swiss francs**.

In this revised EpoA, the ERC, with IFRC support, will implement actions in the areas of **health; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; shelter and human settlements; livelihoods; disaster risk reduction; and National Society capacity building**. The results fully achieved during the emergency phase have been eliminated in the current plan. Information on these results is available in prior Operation Updates.



**16 April 2016**, an earthquake measuring 7.8 magnitude on the Richter scale shook Ecuador's north coast at 6:58 p.m. (local time). The epicentre was near the area between Cojimíes and Pedernales (Manabí province), and near Muisne canton (Esmeraldas province) in a 170 kilometre area to the northwest of Quito, the country's capital. The Ecuadorian government declared a state of emergency and issued a red alert in the following six provinces: Manabí, Esmeraldas, Santo Domingo, Los Ríos, Santa Elena, and Guayas. Pedernales (Manabí province) was declared a disaster area.



The Ecuadorian Red Cross has provided permanent housing solutions in prioritized communities. Source: ERC

**18 April 2016:** The IFRC assigned 405,778 Swiss francs of its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to provide humanitarian relief to 40,000 people. The Ecuadorian government extended the state of emergency, allowing all the international organizations not registered with the State to provide humanitarian relief in the country.

**20 April 2016:** The first charter flight provided by the IFRC Regional Logistics Unit arrived in Ecuador with 64 tonnes of humanitarian aid.

**22 April 2016:** [The emergency appeal](#) was launched with 18,350,836 Swiss francs to support 100,000 people during 12 months.

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

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

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

**28 June 2017:** The [12-month report](#) was issued.

<Click [here](#) for the revised budget and [here](#) to view contact information.>

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

As a result of the 16 April 2016 earthquake, 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.<sup>2</sup>

The Ecuadorian Red Cross National Society immediately initiated response actions in the provinces affected by the earthquake, Manabí and Esmeraldas, with support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Participating National Societies (PNS) as well as internal and external donors who collaborated with the ERC for comprehensive emergency assistance. The response efforts were focused on search and rescue, management of dead bodies, damage assessment and needs analysis (DANA), pre-hospital care, psychosocial support, restoring of family links (RFL), and delivery of humanitarian relief in affected communities. These efforts were done in coordination with the national Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) and the municipal decentralised autonomous governments (GADs) in each area.

The National Geophysical Institute reported 3,556 aftershocks between 16 April and 30 June 2017. Severe aftershocks on 19 May 2016 (6.8 magnitude), 10 July 2016 (6.3 and 6.5 magnitude), 19 December 2016 (5.7 magnitude) and 30 June 2017 (6.3 magnitude) created new humanitarian needs, especially for increased psychosocial support and disaster risk reduction (DRR) actions in the communities. The 19 December aftershock led to 3 deaths, 47 wounded and 4,005 affected people and 332 people housed in collective centres. This aftershock also caused the collapse of 145 houses and affected hotel infrastructure.<sup>3</sup> This event prompted the ERC to provide psychosocial support to 219 people (children, adolescents, seniors and pregnant women) in Atacames canton and pre-hospital care to 223 people. A total of 500 families received non-food items.

The situation faced by families affected by the earthquake worsened with the rainy season (starting in November). The response intervention reinforced community-based actions to respond to collective needs and encourage local-level organization.

The level of vulnerability was particularly notable in rural areas. Damage was most apparent in deficient housing infrastructure, and in community water and sanitation infrastructures (particularly in schools and health centres). In addition, issues related to inadequate waste management and environmentally-sound practices; lack of stability in land tenure and property rights; loss of the communities' production infrastructure; and undeveloped risk management capacity at community and local governmental levels were also exacerbated by the disaster. Due to damage to sanitation systems as well as informal water and trash storage methods, there was an increase in vector-borne diseases. These include Zika (63 per cent of identified cases are in Manabí province and 4 per cent in Esmeraldas province), dengue, and chikungunya. Non-communicable diseases like high blood pressure, cardiovascular diseases and diabetes, among others, affect the elderly and other vulnerable groups.

This revised appeal will focus on the areas of health; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; shelter and human settlements; livelihoods; disaster risk reduction and National Society capacity building. These sectors will be addressed with a community-based intervention approach that includes comprehensive community support for the recovery process.

### Summary of the current response

Throughout the emergency phase, which lasted until October 2016, this appeal supported and covered 78 per cent of the response expenses organized at the level of ERC national headquarters. This included the safekeeping (warehouse rental and security personnel), positioning and distribution of humanitarian goods received bilaterally as well as the deployment and living expenses for the ERC and ISTCRE volunteers and paid staff. This support allowed the ERC national headquarters to implement the immediate deployment of all donations received in ERC provincial boards. As not all donations and actions implemented by the provincial boards were systematized and centrally recorded, there is no complete registry of the ERC's response. The National Society received a large amount of non-food items such as in-kind donations, either through the appeal's mobilization table, bilaterally from Participating National Societies, donors such as USAID and through purchases by the National Society or nationally through its sub-national network. The following table details the registry of these bilateral donations:

<sup>2</sup> Secretariat for Risk Management, Situation report No. 71 (19 May 2016).

<sup>3</sup> Secretariat for Risk Management, Situation Report No. 9 (22 December 2016) and No. 16 (3 January 2017) Earthquake 5.7 Atacames – Esmeraldas.

	Planned	Budgeted	Implemented		Registered	Reported
	Planned on the Mobilization Table	Budgeted in original IFRC Emergency Appeal (EA)	Procured by IFRC EA	Bilateral contribution	Total registered in the ERC operation	Reported in 12-month report
Long-lasting insecticidal Nets (LLIN)	8,534	2,534	3,534	8,506	0	17,390
Tarpaulins	34,500	30,500	18,900	10,450	0	19,218
Shelter Tool kit	8,000	5,000	3,500		0	5,107
Jerry cans	40,000	37,800	13,406	20,400	0	21,592
Kitchen sets	15,520	18,900	6,365	5,780	0	11,665
Cleaning kits	6,000	20,000	1,000	1,500	0	10,246
Cleaning kits - non-standard					2,500	
Blankets	56,500	94,500	55,900	5,303	0	37,210
Household kits	4,000	1,100	1,600		0	1,094
Hygiene kit	14,000	18,900	1,767	7,176	0	9,748
Buckets	500	-	1,000		0	1,000
Mattresses	250	-	250	460	710	467
Food kits	-	40,000	0	13,210	0	13,210
Bladder tanks (10m3)	11	-	6	5	11	11
Kit 5	1	1	1	-	1	1
Body soap			6,500		0	
Family tents				250	250	250
Laundry soap			1,000		0	
Repellents				8,000	0	6,600
Shoes				66,000	0	
Set of plates, cups and cutlery					2,500	

Based on the records from the ERC's national headquarters, the regional logistics office and the IFRC financial system, as a result the international appeal, the National Society received close to 115,000 of the almost 270,000 relief items initially budgeted. Moreover, the ERC received over 160,000 relief items through bilateral contributions. Significant bilateral contributions were received from the National Societies of Canada, Colombia, Korea and Spain as well as USAID and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). In addition, other associations, companies or organizations donated funds to purchase and assemble kits with humanitarian items.

### Summary of the Host National Society

The Ecuadorian Red Cross has been in existence for 107 years. In 1923, it was recognized as a formal member of the International Red Cross Movement. Its national headquarters is located in Quito. At the institutional level, the ERC organizes its territorial work in four areas, with six provincial boards in each. In addition to these 24 provincial boards, it has 110 cantonal boards, as well as community volunteers in parochial and neighbourhood brigades. Throughout the country, as of 30 June 2017, there are 7,660 active ERC volunteers.

In addition, the National Society is composed of other associated management components, such as the ERC Technological Institute, the blood bank, and Cruz Vital laboratory services.

In 2016 and 2017, the National Society underwent programmed changes in its national and provincial bodies. In July 2016 elections were held for the ERC governance body, resulting in a change in the National President and Secretary General. Since February 2017, numerous provincial boards have also had elections. At the end of June 2017, the National Society began a new selection process for Secretary General, in line with the National Board's decision. These changes require adaptations in the ERC management and governance systems, as well as a transition period during which the IFRC is offering its full support from the IFRC offices in Lima and Panama.

During the emergency phase, the ERC national headquarters led the response operation. The Ecuadorian Red Cross deployed over 765 volunteers and 1,300 ISTCRE students studying paramedics and risk management (as pre-professional internships) to affected areas to implement the operation's actions. In addition to actions coordinated by the national headquarters, all ERC provincial boards implemented support actions for victims by organizing fundraisers and the collection of in-kind donations. These were distributed directly by the regional teams in affected areas. The ERC also engaged in fundraising efforts that, as of 31 June 2017, collected over 6 million US dollars in cash, in-kind donations and services, primarily during the emergency phase.

In the recovery stage in October 2016, the ERC, with technical support from the IFRC, designed a Single Recovery Plan based on the original activities contained within the IFRC Appeal. It prioritized target communities based on

needs analyses and identification done in the field by volunteers and technical staff from the Ecuadorian Red Cross, IFRC and Spanish Red Cross. This plan anticipates comprehensive recovery actions in affected communities with the aim of accompanying them into a process fostering resilience building. Between March and April 2017, the plan was revised again to adjust the target communities and available resources to better fit with the changing context.

In addition to this appeal, the National Society maintains 10 bilateral projects and 11 activities that contribute to the Single Recovery Plan. The complex consolidation and the implementation of these actions demand an enormous effort from management support units. The ERC's national headquarters has administrative, financial, planning, human resources, procurement and logistics teams that collectively support the operation. These teams complement and strengthen the actions implemented by the field teams. The ERC leadership is committed to the operation and makes efforts to orient resources so the commitments with IFRC and bilateral donors can be fulfilled.

### **Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in the country**

The following National Societies provided direct support during the emergency phase: 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, Norwegian Red Cross, Philippine Red Cross, Salvadorian Red Cross Society and Spanish Red Cross. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) provided assistance in restoring family links and the humanitarian handling of dead bodies.

The Spanish Red Cross, ICRC and IFRC are the only Movement components that maintain a presence in the country. Since 1995, the Spanish Red Cross has a permanent delegation in country and has worked with the Ecuadorian Red Cross in actions to reduce disaster risks in communities. Presently, the Spanish Red Cross has a team in Jama and Pedernales and provides the ERC with technical support for durable housing solutions and has recently launched a livelihoods project in the earthquake-affected areas.

The IFRC has an eight-person team that contributes to the implementation of this Appeal. Directed by the operations manager, the IFRC team is composed of delegates in health; water and sanitation; shelter and settlements; and livelihoods, in addition to three officers in finance; planning, monitoring, evaluation and reports (PMER); and logistics. The IFRC also continues to provide institutional and technical support through the country cluster support team (CCST) office for Andean Countries, the Americas Regional Office (ARO) and relevant reference centres.

### **Movement Coordination**

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, particularly its disaster and crisis department, and the Global Logistics Service for the Americas (GLSAM) along with the country cluster support teams 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. A total of 23 members of the regional intervention team (RIT) with diverse specializations were deployed to Ecuador; other deployments included support services (administration, finance, communications and PMER), Movement cooperation and humanitarian diplomacy. The IFRC also provided staff to co-lead the shelter cluster from April to mid-September 2016 at the national and provincial levels.

The Spanish Red Cross, located within the ERC national headquarters, also deployed delegates to offer direct and immediate support to the Ecuadorian Red Cross following the earthquake. In the emergency phase, the operation was supported in the field by representatives of the National Societies of Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Islamic Republic of Iran, Paraguay, Spain and United States of America, as well as the ICRC.

These components of the International Movement worked jointly with the National Society to support coordination; communications; damages and needs assessment; health (psychosocial support and pre-hospital care); humanitarian diplomacy; restoring family links; search and rescue; water, sanitation and hygiene; shelter; livelihoods; logistics; information technology, information management and global information services.

As previously mentioned, the National Society together with Movement components, created a single recovery plan in October 2016. Between March and April 2017 it was adjusted to include the resources collected bilaterally by the ERC at the national and international levels. This most recent version is the basis for this second revision of the emergency appeal. It aims to foster increased synergies in the Movement and optimize combined resources.

The Spanish Red Cross, Colombian Red Cross Society, Italian Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross currently provide bilateral support to the Ecuadorian Red Cross. The Spanish Red Cross is working with the National Society on a housing project to build 149 houses in Manabí and Esmeraldas that will have access to safe water (home water filters) and implement domestic-level risk reduction actions. The Spanish Red Cross is also supporting a livelihoods project in Jama (Manabí). The National Societies of Italy and Colombia are supporting the establishment of a new health bus project for the Esmeraldas province. The Swiss Red Cross has approved a

project to rebuild water systems in four communities in Manabí. The Luxembourg Red Cross is contributing to the livelihoods programme. The Canadian Red Cross continues coordination for the establishment and long-term sustainability of the Emergency Medical Unit (EMU) to be used nationally in accidents with multiple victims or in other crisis situations. The Canadian Red Cross deployed this unit during the emergency and the equipment was donated, with technical hand-over, to the ERC in June 2016.

### Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent 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. In September 2016, the Humanitarian Country Team announced the reorganization of the nation-wide coordination platforms and established two coordination working groups in which the ERC actively participated: recovery, led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and displaced people, led by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The recovery platform lead coordinated the creation of an inter-agency recovery plan to contribute to government efforts. The IOM was responsible for tracking displaced persons within collective centres and informal settlements and coordinated the provision of reinforced tents as a temporary housing solution until the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MIDUVI) provided housing.

The IFRC and ERC led the national-level housing, land, and property rights working group. The IFRC, with the National Society's full participation and leadership, worked in collaboration with the local emergency operations centres, decentralised autonomous governments and other governmental agencies.

The ERC has a permanent cooperation framework with the Secretariat for Risk Management. The operation contributes to implementing actions to increase the impact of the risk reduction strategy at the national, provincial and district levels.

As the emergency phase came to an end, many international humanitarian institutions began their departure from the earthquake-affected areas. The Humanitarian Country Team (which includes Adventist Development Relief Agency- ADRA, CARE International, Catholic Relief Services, IOM, OXFAM International, Plan International and UNICEF) continued to coordinate the efforts to respond to the affected population's needs, despite the greatly reduced participation by international partners. Many national organizations maintain their work in the earthquake-affected provinces.

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. The private sector companies, GPF Corporation, 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.

The 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, GPF Corporation regularly supports the Ecuadorian Red Cross for its health and dental buses, which currently are 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 and Golf Club for implementation in Esmeraldas province for the next six months.

### Needs analysis, selection of beneficiaries, risk assessment and scenario planning

Resource deployment from the central government, complemented by international and multilateral cooperation and humanitarian missions, has allowed for a response to the affected populations' needs in the emergency and recovery and reconstruction phases. Fifteen months after the earthquake, the results from both the humanitarian and governmental response are visible in the affected areas. With regards to housing, the national government's reconstruction plan,<sup>4</sup> which involves voucher distribution, reported those distributed in the Manabí and Esmeraldas provinces:

Voucher type	Manabí	Esmeraldas
Housing repairs	11,022	2,594
Construction of new housing on their own land	14,085	2,244
Construction of new housing on government land	1,660	277
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,767</b>	<b>5,115</b>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.habitatyvivienda.gob.ec/incentivos-de-vivienda-pos-terremoto/>

The Ministry of Urban Development and Housing reported a total of 45,455 validated vouchers to support housing after the earthquake, of which, as of the writing of this report, 11,242 are pending contracts. By October 2016, humanitarian organizations had provided 3,559 temporary shelters (*reinforced tents*) in Manabí and Esmeraldas provinces.

The healthcare systems were re-established in the first few months of the response efforts. In addition to state institutions, humanitarian stakeholders implemented activities in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; psychosocial support; protection; livelihoods and medical care.

The Humanitarian Country Team, registering its collective achievements in October 2016, reported a total of 291,780 people received food kits and/or food vouchers; 33,500 children and adolescents received school kits; 42,000 people received sexual and reproductive health kits; 100,000 people received hygiene items; 3,559 tents were reinforced; 200,000 people had access to safe water; 4,669 people were reached with the cash-for-work programme; 151,699 people received non-food items; 276,800 people received micro-nutrient supplements; and 102,300 people received individual or collective psychosocial support.<sup>5</sup> International and national experts provided ongoing technical advice to the State.

Aside from this assistance, some community needs in the Manabí and Esmeraldas provinces have yet to be met or are still partially met, 15 months following the earthquake. Furthermore, community needs have changed between the emergency and recovery phases.

Between March and April 2017, the National Society, with the IFRC's support, undertook additional analysis of community needs to refocus its intervention. Based on this analysis, below are the details of the primary community needs, 15 months following the earthquake:

#### *Health*

- Promotion of domestic hygiene and healthy habits
- Cleaning campaigns and vector-prevention activities
- Community psycho-education recreational spaces for children
- Programmes for violence and drug-use prevention, sexual education and family planning.

#### *Water and Sanitation*

- Water supply, distribution systems and management
- Sanitation infrastructure
- Waste management and good water use.

#### *Housing, Land and Property*

- Construction, reinforcement, repair or improvement of houses and community areas
- Legal advice on land, housing and property.

#### *Livelihoods*

- Strengthening entrepreneurial skills and promoting livelihoods
- Strengthening the commerce of local products.

#### *Disaster Risk Reduction*

- Family emergency response plans and awareness-raising actions to reduce risks and vulnerability
- Community equipment (signage and maps) for early warning systems.

In addition to its basis on the single recovery plan, this revised appeal also draws on the work of the three operation units of National Society, with support from IFRC, in Manabí and Esmeraldas. In March 2017, these operation units initially carried out needs analysis of each community where ERC worked during the recovery phase. Second, an analysis was conducted to identify the best solutions to the different issues. Lastly, these units prioritized target communities based on the analysis of available resources combined with evolution of the community and operational context. An analysis of the needs enabled a selection of the most vulnerable communities with whom actions will be implemented until the operation's end.

The criteria, which is binding for all sectors, focuses on habitability needs, damage to community water and sanitation systems and the potential for fostering positive impacts on livelihoods. In addition, with the recently created hand-over plan with canton branches, the ERC will continue to implement actions with 779 families in 7 communities even after the end of the appeal operation activities in these communities.

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<sup>5</sup> UN Ecuador, Six-month earthquake response report.

As a result of this three-step process, with support from the IFRC, the ERC has incorporated three new communities in the Esmeraldas province. Since April 2017, 13 rural communities (9 communities in Manabí and 4 in Esmeraldas) have been prioritized as well as the respective cantonal capitals:

Provinces	Cantons	Prioritized rural communities	Households
Esmeraldas	Muisne	Guadurnal /Sapote	107
		Puerto Nuevo	158
	Quinindé	Santa Martha	83
		La Bocana de Guallabamba	25
Manabí	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 households in rural communities</b>			<b>2,046</b>

The Guadurnal/Sapote community (Esmeraldas) is considered as one community due to proximity. However, some actions (such as the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments and community action plans) report them as two separate communities, resulting in 14 rural communities.

The focus on four canton capitals means an additional 31,741 families will be reached, as detailed in the following table:

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

During the recovery and reconstruction phase, this operation will reach at least 138,264 people, which encompass 2,406 rural households and 31,741 urban households in the Esmeraldas and Manabí provinces. According to the Ecuadorian National Statistics and Census Institute (INEC), the targeted provinces have an average of four people per family (Manabí: 3.97 and Esmeraldas: 4.12). Therefore, this operation uses four as the average number of people per family.

## B. Strategy and operational plan

Fifteen months following the earthquake, the Red Cross operation in Ecuador seeks to establish a sustainable intervention that contributes to improving community preparation for disasters, strengthening and diversifying livelihoods and supports household and community infrastructure projects. Considering that over 50 per cent of the operation's earmarked funds are currently designated for construction initiatives to improve the habitability of household and community infrastructure, non-earmarked funds will be used to increase actions in DRR and livelihoods.

This second appeal revision extends the operation to April 2018 to ensure complementarity with ERC actions implemented with bilateral support from national and international donors. The National Society and the IFRC have agreed that ERC activities, financed bilaterally, will strategically contribute to reducing this appeal's funding gap. This revised operational plan therefore reflects actions that will be funded by appeal resources.

This revised appeal seeks to guarantee that the ERC, with the IFRC's technical support, has the material and non-material resources to strengthen its recovery plan. In addition to a change of needs, this revision contributes to capacity building for the National Society's responses in future national and regional disasters.

### General objective

At least 34,566 families (138,264 people) affected by the 16 April 2016 earthquake and aftershocks have comprehensive support during the recovery and reconstruction phases. The focus is on community health; water,



sanitation and hygiene promotion; habitability, housing, land and property rights; livelihoods; food security and nutrition; and community preparation for disaster risk reduction.

## **Proposed strategy**

The prioritization of communities revealed the need for the following comprehensive interventions: suitable housing solutions, water and sanitation for the community and livelihoods support for associations or family groups, as well as preparation for disasters and health issues. These actions surpass the rebuilding of destroyed infrastructure or the substitution of lost goods; instead they aim to make communities more resilient, healthy and sustainable.

The operational strategy based on social cohesion as well as interconnected and complementary actions, channels recovery actions through the creation of community committees and specialized brigades. These committees will receive training on health, water and sanitation, environmental management and risk reduction. These topics will feed into a community plan of action that is also grounded in community vulnerability and capacity assessments.

Key messages on safe construction; housing, land, and property rights; disaster reduction; hygiene promotion; and healthy behaviours will be disseminated to all target communities and canton capitals.

Community participation and accountability are cross-cutting themes in this operation. The ERC community participation mechanisms have enabled affected communities to express their questions and concerns and participate in decisions regarding the intervention itself. To date, the community feedback received has allowed the National Society to adjust actions in order to ensure that objectives are reached, while respecting the standards and procedures of the ERC and the IFRC. This approach will be maintained in this revised plan of action.

## **Operational support services**

### **Human resources**

This appeal intends to partially finance the management structure and technical capacities necessary to implement the single recovery plan. The human resources identified in the first revision continue to be used in this phase with the addition of a shelter delegate. More than 60 people are currently engaged in actions to achieve the objectives of the single recovery plan.

The ERC has partially transferred the management of the single recovery plan to the Manabí and Esmeraldas provincial boards, which facilitates the actions undertaken by the three operational units. Each of the three operational units has a coordinator, a logistician and a community action team composed of staff specialized in health; psychosocial support; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. Support staff (PMER, finances, logistics, and provincial operational coordination) is located in the two provincial boards. In the case of Manabí, the support staff is responsible for the two operational units in the province: Sucre-Saint Vicente and Jama-Pedernales.

Since June 2017, these provincial boards are receiving support to strengthen their logistics (procurement and storage) and construction capacities to increase their level of preparedness for planned infrastructure projects. In addition, the ERC national headquarters continues to provide varied support from planning and organizational development to operational security, as well as in all the existing technical areas in line with the RCRC Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values. The operation is also assisted by two lawyers with experience in housing rights land, and property. Regular trips are made to the field, as necessary.

The national volunteer coordination team has created a plan to recruit and maintain volunteers with the aim of connecting them to the community's work. The resource deployment team has planned actions mostly in the provinces affected by the earthquake, as this a fundamental pillar for the recovery phase's sustainability.

In addition, as was explained in detail in the 12-month operational report, the IFRC office in Ecuador together with the IFRC CCST in Lima, the Americas Regional Office and the specialized reference centres continue to support to the operation with organizational development, logistics, human resources, administration and finances.

### **Logistics and supply chain**

Logistics is integrated in the outcome on National Society Capacity Building described in detail below. As has been reported, the ERC created a National Logistics Unit by combining acquisitions, warehouses, fleet management, and general services. The national logistics plan created with IFRC support, anticipates the implementation of four strategic warehouses for the storage of pre-positioned relief non-food items for 500 households. The operation's logistics coordinator works closely with the national logistics team in national headquarters. The team was recently expanded to include a procurement assistant in Quito and another in Manabí province. Three logistics officers, a procurement officer and two procurement assistants are dedicated exclusively to the operation.

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The Ecuadorian Red Cross procurement and fleet management manuals have been reviewed and adjusted to be aligned with IFRC standards. These manuals are currently being approved by National Society authorities. The logistics team leads the processes of purchasing goods and services for all sectors of the appeal, including more complex aspects related to the acquisition of construction materials and sanitation installations for housing and water and sanitation activities.

## **Information Technology (IT)**

The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) unit of the Ecuadorian Red Cross provides support to improve quality operational processes in coordination with the planning unit. Computers have been purchased for operational personnel. The National Society capacity building objective incorporates an IT component, as will be detailed below.

The telecommunications equipment at the provincial and cantonal branches is being updated. The ERC used the ODK tool for data collection for beneficiary selection, and surveys and Mega V for distribution. The experience in using these tools acquired by the ERC during the emergency, in addition to basic and advanced training courses received by volunteers in November 2016 has permitted an improvement in its use and scope.

## **Community Participation and Communications**

The ERC communications team supports community participation to ensure that its actions are clear and appropriate for the selected communities. This team also fosters accountability with the people reached, donors and society in general. The specific activities directed towards this aim are described in detail below.

## **Security**

The ERC has a national security plan that includes all institutional areas and programmes. The Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values unit, with IFRC support, developed a specific operational security plan for this operation. This plan will be updated along with the national headquarters' plan.

Significant security problems are not present in Manabí. However, in the city of Esmeraldas, common crime is frequent. In the rural communities of Esmeraldas province, no security incidents have been reported.

The rural areas lacked mobile telephone or radio coverage prior to the earthquake. Therefore, the strengthening of a radio system between the ERC canton branches has been incorporated in the National Society's capacity building objective, which is detailed below.

## **External relations, resource mobilization and humanitarian diplomacy**

A variety of external and internal partners, including national and local level State institutions, donor agencies, the UN system, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community groups are partners in this operation. As has been mentioned, the ERC and IFRC maintain close coordination with relevant Ecuadorian state institutions and public officials who participate in the reconstruction efforts.

The ERC began fundraising soon after the damage caused by the earthquake was reported. The level of trust that the country's society, companies and organizations have in the Ecuadorian Red Cross was part of its fundraising success. As a result, the ERC has numerous projects and additional bilateral commitments on top of the appeal's commitments.

This revision to extend the operation's implementation until April 2018 will enable the ERC to continue to implement actions with earmarked appeal and bilateral funds. The National Society maintains fundraising channels open for earthquake response actions and works with other National Societies as well as local private sector businesses to cover financial gaps. The current goal is to obtain funds for the sustainability of response actions and ERC regular programmes, such as the Health Bus.

## **Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting**

As mentioned in the twelve-month report, the National Society with the IFRC's technical support has been engaged in the planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting for this operation. This revised appeal will continue to engage with the National Society so its decisions are based on evaluations and analysis at the same time as they are responsive to ERC resources and capacities.

Since the beginning of the recovery phase in October 2016, the ERC has identified weaknesses and bottlenecks that impeded an effective implementation of PMER during the emergency. Through planning and strategic management, the operation now has systems and processes in place for monitoring and comprehensive evaluation, as well as fostering capacity building. A midterm impact evaluation is planned; it will measure the level

of benefits and knowledge provided to the community through the operation. This data will be collected using satisfaction surveys, focal groups, household visits, interviews with community leaders and ERC volunteers.

The following monitoring, evaluation, and reporting mechanisms are being (and have been) implemented:

- Monthly narrative and financial reports during the emergency phase (in Spanish)
- Operational updates (English translated to Spanish)
- Midterm evaluation by the ERC (in Spanish)
  
- Satisfaction survey with beneficiaries (planned for July 2017 and March-April 2018)
- Donor reports (IFRC and ERC, according to conditions)
  
- Final internal operational evaluation (IFRC)
- Internal operational audit (IFRC and ERC)
- Final narrative and financial report within 3 months of the end of the operation.

## Administration and finance

With support from the IFRC, all levels of the National Society contribute to the implementation of a standardized, transparent, and agile financial management system.

The single recovery plan is also used in administrative and finance related activities, particularly to strengthen and consolidate financial management instruments that foster accountability to donors, the general public and communities. The IFRC finance team in CCST in Lima has trained and provides ongoing technical support to the IFRC team in Ecuador and to the ERC finance area (budget revision and validation, banking procedures, revision and validation of invoices). The ERC is responsible for funds management in country and reports on operational advances from the IFRC, as per the agreement for this operation.

As previously mentioned, the ERC has partially transferred operations management to the provincial boards in Manabí and Esmeraldas. Continual action to strengthen these boards (staff and leadership) is required for the proper implementation of financial processes.

## C. Detailed operational plan

This adjusted plan of action revises the activities to be implemented in the recovery and reconstruction phases. This Revised Appeal solicits an extension until 21 April 2018, which represents eight additional months for this operation. Consequently, this operation that was launched on 22 April 2016 will now span a two-year period.

These revised lines of action respond to the affected population's current humanitarian needs and build on the successful actions of the ERC response during the emergency phase and early recovery phases.

The results achieved during the emergency phase, as well as the activities that have been discontinued, are not included in the detailed operational plan below. However, as this appeal operation consists of actions over a two-year timespan, the numeration follows what was agreed upon in the original emergency plan of action (as such, it appears as non-sequential). This numeration is aligned with the financial reports to date and the annexed revised budget.

This revision contains the future actions to be implemented within this operation's framework over a 12-month period, based on the 30 April 2017 cut-off date used for the 12-month Report. As such, the tables below start with month 13 and the target figures are those for the upcoming period. It is important to note that these differ from the global targets for this operation.

This revised appeal focuses on six lines of action:

- 1. Health** with an emphasis on medical and dental care; organization and training of volunteers and brigades on community-based health and first aid and psychosocial support
- 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion** that entails sustainable access to safe water; hygiene promotion; and home and community sanitation installations in rural areas
- 3. Shelter** with an emphasis on improving habitability conditions
- 4. Livelihoods** support that strengthens and diversifies these at the community level
- 5. Disaster risk reduction** that focuses on institutional and community preparation
- 6. National Society Capacity Building** for a timely and effective response and care in emergencies and disasters.



communities (self-care, healthy lifestyles, reproductive health, etc.) and disease prevention (Zika, dengue, chikungunya, high blood pressure, diabetes).																		
Implement training of training and posterior echo training sessions with volunteers and brigade members on community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) modules																		
CBHFA in communities, including issues of sexual and reproductive health																		
Organize workshop on Voluntary Counselling and Testing																		
Implement echo training sessions for brigade members on sexuality, HIV/AIDS, prevention of illegal drug use, culture of peace and non-violence																		

The population of Manabí and Esmeraldas provinces affected by the earthquake has been exposed to health risks related to vector-borne diseases, respiratory and diarrhoea diseases, tuberculosis, chronic-degenerative illnesses (diabetes and hypertension), sexually transmitted diseases (including HIV/AIDS), unwanted pregnancies, anxiety and depression. The population also has been more exposed to physical, psychological and sexual violence. Manabí province has the highest percentage of Zika exposure in the country, which is registered as 66.3 per cent of all cases as of 15 June 2017.<sup>6</sup> Although the vast majority of health services in the affected areas have been re-established, these services continue to be inadequate in remote rural areas.

The ERC will continue providing primary healthcare services using a community-based approach that includes medical care, support for the creation and training of community comprehensive health committees and the training and implementation of health brigade members who will implement the preventative and promotional health activities with the support and accompaniment of health and psychosocial support technicians. The approach to community health includes mobile medical attention and psychosocial support with a community-based approach.



The ERC provides free medical and dental services in rural communities in Manabí. Source: ERC.

To reach the objective of reducing health risks in the affected population, comprehensive basic health, obstetrics and dental health services will continue to be provided through ERC health buses. Of the five health buses that the National Society possesses, three are being used to support this operation: one for primary health care and one for dental services are in Manabí. A third bus, which has separate consultation spaces for primary health care, dental services and obstetrics will be used in Esmeraldas. This appeal will contribute to functioning of the latter bus in the Esmeraldas province. In an agreement with the Ministry of Public Health, this ministry's professionals are staffing all of the buses.

ERC volunteers and operation personnel will complement the work of the health buses with health promotion activities (promotion of self-care in health, healthy lifestyle practices, reproductive health, etc.) and disease prevention (Zika, dengue, chikungunya, high blood pressure, diabetes, etc.).

Psychosocial support services will be provided so that the affected people can better respond to the emotional challenges faced, as well as to prevent, identify, control and decrease violence. Psycho-education recreational spaces will be established in all target communities. UNICEF is bilaterally supporting the ERC to run these spaces in Manabí province and appeal funds are being employed for these spaces in Esmeraldas province. Kits to be used in these spaces will be distributed to the community health brigades.

With the objective of capacity building for the affected population in disease prevention and the promotion of self-care in health, ERC volunteers will be trained in community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) training for trainers and then will facilitate CBHFA training for other volunteers and the health brigades. As a strategy to promote empowerment and community participation, the health brigade members will also be trained in disease prevention, health promotion, psychosocial support, prevention of illegal drug use, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence. Thus, brigade members will be prepared to interact with the community and strengthen the affected population's knowledge on health issues, as well as practices for a healthy lifestyle and self-care. The health and community development programme contributes to community empowerment to strengthen collective

<sup>6</sup> [http://www.salud.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/vv-GACETA-ZIKA\\_SE231.pdf](http://www.salud.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/vv-GACETA-ZIKA_SE231.pdf)

work and build more healthy communities with emphasis on health promotion and education, disease prevention, the promotion of voluntary blood donations, HIV/AIDS prevention and psychosocial support.

The activities implemented by health brigades are essential to foment empowerment and skills in the population related to self-care in health with regards to communicable and non-communicable diseases, as well as beginning and practicing healthy lifestyles (healthy diet, physical activity, and prevention of unhealthy habits such as smoking, and alcohol and drug consumption). The ERC will work to promote the participation of adolescents, youth and adults in these brigades, particularly in relation to sexuality, culture of peace and non-violence and the prevention of illicit drug use. ERC personnel specialized in youth, water and sanitation, and principles and values will be directly involved in these trainings.

## **Intervention Methodology**

### ***Health buses***

As mentioned, the ERC is using two buses to provide health and dental care services in rural communities in Manabí. With the support of local donors and this appeal, in July 2017, the ERC will launch another health bus to attend to needs in the Esmeraldas province. The most frequent pathologies treated in the bus are: a) upper respiratory tract infections, b) gastrointestinal tract infections, c) hypertension, d) skin and soft tissue infections and e) vaginitis. These services cover and will continue covering the rural areas in Manabí and Esmeraldas provinces in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health. This revised appeal contributes to bus maintenance and the equipment for the bus for Esmeraldas.

### ***Psychosocial support***

During the recovery phase, community-based psychosocial support will continue for affected people in the communities, volunteers and local staff. The approach used aims to provide information (psycho-education) that enables people to recognize and adopt coping strategies in response to their situation. The identification of expected emotional, physical and behavioural symptoms in emergencies will also be done.

Due to the constant aftershocks in the earthquake-affected areas, psychosocial actions have been reinforced to reduce stress levels in focal populations and local volunteers with relaxation and breathing techniques, strengthening self-esteem and self-knowledge and fortifying community networks between peers (adolescents, children and adults). The psycho-education recreational spaces for children contribute to reducing their stress and fosters their resilience.

The population in informal settlements and communities, in addition to local volunteers and staff, require the continuation of this support. People have identified problems such as violence and an increase in small-scale drug trafficking. The ERC will continue carrying out psychosocial support in home visits and in communities, as well as supporting ERC workers and volunteers in the field.

Internally, ERC needs to strengthen its capacities in public health in emergency situations with community-based approach that promotes and supports self-care within the population. The training activities implemented include training the operation's provincial board volunteers and health staff in the IFRC community-based health and first aid approach. This training will be reproduced with canton board volunteers and community brigades that, with the appropriate support, will implement health promotion and disease prevention activities within their communities.

### ***Community committees and health brigades***

The ERC will work to promote the participation of community members in the design and implementation of community plans of action, which includes the creation of community committees and brigades. The latter will particularly focus on health promotion and the prevention of diseases, psychosocial support, sexual and reproductive education, a culture of peace and non-violence and the prevention of illicit drug use.

ERC personnel specialized in community health, psychosocial support, youth, and principles and values will be directly involved in these actions, as well as health and PSS technical staff.

The difficult rainy season that has specially affected the Ecuadorian coast has increased the incidence of vector-borne diseases in the affected areas. The National Society's health and water, sanitation and hygiene teams have been implementing actions for prevention of Zika, chikungunya and dengue and vector control in the communities of Manabí and Esmeraldas. In addition, the ERC will provide information about vector-borne disease transmission, which entails reprinting IFRC manuals on the topic and the use of condoms as a strategy to diminish transmission. These preventative-promotional actions will be connected to others to limit the incidence of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS.

During the disasters, continued treatment for non-communicable chronic diseases becomes a challenge. In the recovery phase, this operation will prioritize prevention and promotional activities to reduce the risk of contracting communicable diseases as well as chronic-degenerative diseases such as hypertension and diabetes. Attention will also be given to the reduction of complications for people in the targeted communities who have pre-existing diseases and conditions.



<b>Output 5.3:</b> The selected communities know and carry out prevention actions to control vectors (Zika, dengue, and others)	# of committees implementing improved actions to control vectors # of prevention actions to control vectors implemented by community committees Reduction in the incidence of vector-borne diseases (using Ministry of Public Health reporting)											
<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>
Implement end line survey												
Provide and distribute equipment and tools for environmental sanitation and vector control												
Provide orientation on vector control												
<b>Output 5.4:</b> Target communities improve their access and use of sanitation infrastructure.	# of families that have appropriate sanitation systems # of communities that have communal sanitary solutions											
<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>
Conduct hydro-geological assessments and studies, in coordination with other institutions												
Contribute to community sanitation infrastructure projects												

The rural areas in the Manabí and Esmeraldas provinces have had limited access to safe and clean water and sanitation. Access to safe water, sanitation and adequate hygiene is crucial to human dignity and is a vital element in preventative public health, in addition to significantly contributing to poverty reduction. The lack of access to water and sanitation, combined with deficient hygiene is among the main causes of death and preventable illnesses globally.

Within the framework of this operation, the ERC seeks to provide access to potable and safe water in a sustainable and lasting manner, as well as favourably transforming the population's hygiene habits. Priority will also be given to communities that had access to potable water prior the earthquake so their services can be restored.

The objectives of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion during the recovery phase are focused on:

- Improving communities' hygiene habits: increase knowledge and understanding of safe water handling, prevention of water-borne diseases, vector control, sound environmental practices and water quality monitoring, etc.
- Improving access to safe water: rehabilitate and extend water distribution systems that were affected by the earthquake. With bilateral support from the Swiss RC, new water systems will be created in communities where access to safe water is limited. In the communities where the installation of distribution systems is not possible, water filters will be distributed to guarantee safe water consumption.
- Improving adequate sanitation: provide each selected household with progressive shelter, in a tripartite collaboration between Ecuadorian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and the IFRC. This entails the provision of appropriate and sustainable sanitary solutions, as well as a community sanitation infrastructure, such as lavatories in public places (schools, communal washing areas and others) and based on the identified needs in each community.

Additionally, the Norwegian Red Cross seconded a specialist in Green Response to provide in-country technical support to the operation in order to analyze how the environmental impact of the operation could be reduced. Recommendations are being incorporated into the operation.

As part of the inter-agency hygiene promotion campaign, the ERC has hired a consultant. This consultant is gathering the hygiene promotion materials, particularly key messages, produced by the member agencies to create a nationwide campaign.

### Intervention Methodology

To reach these goals, community committees were created to represent their interests and with community authorities serving as intermediaries between the communities and the ERC. Specialized brigades will be created, trained and supported to implement different issues. Community hygiene promoters, who will be in charge of transmitting key messages on the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation methodology.

In parallel to the community organizational structures, the capacities of the ERC volunteers will be reinforced through WASH training, such as the PHAST training for trainers, national intervention (NIT) course and workshops





Organize community shelter meetings (programme orientation, guidelines and selection process)														
<b>Output 8.2:</b> Orientation /awareness-raising sessions on safer shelter provided to target communities	# of construction workers trained in safer construction # of families who received a construction tool kit													
<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>		
Train community members in “build back better” approach														
Monitor and conduct final evaluation in shelter assistance														
Provide technical orientation in safe construction (including dissemination and implementation materials in the communities)														
Apply Participatory Approach to Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) tool in communities														
<b>Outcome 9:</b> Advocacy and assistance in housing, land and property provided at the national, local and community levels.	# of proposals presented by ERC in the Housing, Land, and Property technical working group													
<b>Output 9.1:</b> Communities and public authorities with improved knowledge to implement housing, land and property regulations	# of families who improve their knowledge on HLP rights in the communities and shelters # of homes that have received legal assistance on HLP issues													
<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>		
Increase capacities of HLP technical working group to develop printed manuals and materials														
Organize a ToT for ERC volunteers and staff, partners and local authorities on HLP rights														
Provide guidance and awareness-raising activities in HLP in communities														
Improve, with local partners, legal security in land tenure														

As of 24 May 2017, all government-managed shelters closed. Currently, 258 families, in coordination with the livelihoods output, have received funds to purchase materials and tools to reach the established shelter standards and receive support to establish more stable and sustainable livelihoods.

This appeal will assist 500 families obtain more adequate and safe shelter. Another 500 families will receive technical assistance to improve their condition as owners. The ERC, with bilateral support from the Spanish Red Cross and other donors, is providing safe living solutions for the population through the construction of permanent housing. They are also offering training in safe construction and healthy living conditions in five communities in Manabí and one in Esmeraldas.

A needs analysis was conducted to strengthen the habitability strategy for shelters in in Manabí and Esmeraldas.



This project will contract two local engineers for quality control of housing built.

This strategy also covers complementary actions for improved habitability conditions for 500 families whose shelter needs were met by interventions by the state, other humanitarian organizations or their own efforts. The appeal actions for these households will provide a closed living space of at least 3.5m<sup>2</sup> per person, access to sanitation, adapted access for people with reduced mobility, access to safe water, interior walls, washable floors and access to a safe cooking method.

The Housing, Land and Property action line has handled the legalization of land tenure for affected households in the San Miguel de Piquigua community (Manabí province). Source: ERC.

This appeal operation activities complement the progressive shelter project financed by the Spanish Red

Cross. Educational activities focused on safe constructions and national training courses for ERC volunteers on emergency shelter are planned.

The winter rainy season (November to April) can potentially increase humanitarian shelter needs in Manabí and Esmeraldas. While it is expected that State and non-State actors will be able to contribute to housing needs prior to the next winter season, this revised appeal has planned for the reinforcement (winterize) process for temporary shelters, if required.

The teams specialized in water, sanitation and hygiene; infrastructure and habitability; and logistics are refining their skills to provide suitable follow-up to construction efforts. The dispersion of communities and households in some locations and the difficulties for some local suppliers to timely fulfil orders have led to challenges for logistics management and quality control of materials and construction sites.

### **Housing, land, and property (HLP)**

This component seeks to promote the respect and protection of human rights to housing, land, and property through advocacy, legal research and inter-institutional coordination. To accomplish this objective, an inter-institutional national-level legal research group drafted documents, guides and recommendations. As a result, municipal ordinances regarding possession rights have been issued in some of the target communities.

Over the next year, this operation will disseminate information regarding property rights and possible processes to legalize land. The ERC will support the most vulnerable households to address the legal situation of the land that they possess. The research group continues to meet and has developed didactic material on HLP rights that will be distributed to target communities. Once the materials are printed, volunteers will be trained on the topic and meet with community members in the prioritized areas. The manual uses simple language and utilizes a comic strip format to illustrate common land rights cases. In addition, volunteers and interns (law students) will be trained to support HLP actions in the field. Also, livelihoods and habitability personnel will participate in the Training of Trainers so that they include the HLP component in their trainings on safe housing, and other topics.

In coordination with the GADs in the respective locations, legal advice and support will be provided to legalize land for the 149 families participating in the progressive shelter program, as well as 400 families in Coaque. There are two lawyers in Manabí who support HLP issues, as well as livelihoods related to the establishment of micro-businesses.


### **Intervention Methodology**

As previously mentioned, the habitability strategy is composed of teams working in shelter; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; and livelihoods. This strategy particularly targets 160 families who are receiving permanent housing and lavatory facilities as well as families in protected areas and/or that have not received aid from the government or other humanitarian institutions.

This appeal will support a range of actions that include: improvement in habitability conditions with access to lavatory facilities; elements for households with a member with reduced mobility; rainwater drains and other drains; rainwater storage for bathrooms; a safe stove; and safe and healthy waste management.

The ERC habitability team, with support from the Federation, has established a series of tools and materials combined to provide the necessary support for the particular needs of each targeted household. To date, support is being provided to 60 families in Esmeraldas and 12 in Manabí and the purchase process is underway for the assistance for 258 families in these same provinces.

A participatory approach will be used so that selected families can repair, reinforce, or extend their house to complement state or other organizations' actions. The Ecuadorian Red Cross will provide access to the tools and materials available in national and local markets. In coordination with the GADs, the ERC and IFRC will implement the training sessions, provision of technical advice and supervision of the construction processes. In the protected areas, this strategy is coordinated with the Ministry of Environment.

 <b>Livelihoods and Food Security</b>																	
<b>OUTCOMES</b>						<b>INDICATORS</b>											
<b>Outcome 10:</b> Livelihoods are protected, restored and strengthened and the negative coping strategies among the affected population are reduced.						% of families interviewed indicate that the support received from ERC has protected its family economy											
<b>Output 10.1:</b> Cash Transfer Programme (CTP) is implemented for 670 families in the recovery phase with the aim of protecting families' economic security and livelihoods						# of families who have received conditional CTP support to acquire goods or materials for their home in the recovery phase											
<b>ACTIVITIES</b>						<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>

Implementation of conditional CTP for targeted families receiving housing assistance and support to strengthen their economic security													
<b>Outcome 11:</b> Targeted communities strengthen their productive livelihoods.	% of participants in the livelihoods programme who corroborate that the micro-projects are sustainable at the end of the intervention												
<b>Output 11.1:</b> 1,200 vulnerable families from selected communities have reinforced or diversified their livelihoods	# of families who participate in livelihoods projects												
<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	
Support the ERC in the creation of the livelihoods unit													
Support provincial board volunteers to implement community-based livelihood actions (CTP)													
Revise and implement the cross-cutting livelihoods strategy in the ERC													
Coordination with local stakeholders													
Implementation of livelihoods projects in communities													

Livelihoods are the material and social possibilities and assets of each person or household to make a living and satisfy basic needs. Sustainable livelihoods refer to the ability to create and maintain actions for future generations and/or adverse situations and economic crises without causing damage to the environment and surroundings. Sustainable livelihoods increase individual and collective resilience, reducing vulnerability to disasters, food insecurity and poverty, while contributing to their empowerment and personal dignity. Livelihoods are a determining factor in promoting health, well-being and social inclusion. As such, the livelihoods team works in coordination with the habitability strategy and community mobilization teams.



Residents from Guadurnal, Puerto Nuevo, and Bocana de Guayllabamaba (Esmeraldas) participated in a workshop on organic fertilizers and pesticides. Source: ERC

The planned livelihoods intervention will focus on rural communities since a May 2016 analysis indicated that these households had less access and fewer opportunities than those in urban areas. Some similar rural income patterns include: community houses, agriculture, raising farm animals, manual labour, small community businesses and fishing-related activities.

All the target households will receive support to protect their livelihoods or to develop an individual or collective income generation activity, based on the specific location. This operation will provide tool kits, training and replacement of livelihoods equipment, as well as adapt physical spaces and reinforce community initiatives to complement other stakeholders' actions.

The strategy additionally envisions tools to measure satisfaction levels and the impact of the intervention. As such, four mobile telephones, which had been purchased in the emergency phase for this area, will be used to conduct feedback surveys with the target population.

The operation has two livelihoods technicians (one in each province), a national technician for livelihoods and another one focused on CTP from the ERC and the IFRC delegate. Diverse initiatives are being implemented to reinforce and diversify livelihoods with the families and groups in the targeted communities: initiatives to protect the fishing ban, processing of organic fruits or cacao, improving small businesses, vocational training in coordination with technical governmental agencies and the improvement of industrialized production. Targeted populations have expressed interest in new skills such as tailoring, hairdressing, crafts, carpentry and management of micro-businesses to generate a sustainable income.

Within the communities targeted for livelihoods support, some households will have access to a cash transfer programme. These correspond to households for which the ERC, through this appeal and bilateral funds, is supporting housing-related solutions. As part of the habitability strategy developed within the operation and in conjunction with community members in a participatory approach, the cash transfer programme is intended to enable families to have access to a functional kitchen that is connected to a water and sanitation services. As such, the CTP is planned for implementation in October 2017 when the families reached by housing interventions will have had finalized the reinforcement of their houses or received a home. The programme intends to support these targeted families to acquire household items to contribute to furnishing their homes (i.e. beds, kitchen items, etc.).



Output 13.2: ERC reviews its response mechanism and strengthens its response capacity	# of ERC volunteers trained # of ERC boards equipped # of validate plans at the national and regional levels											
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
ACTIVITIES												
Provide response equipment and materials for affected boards												
Create or update ERC national and board response plans												
Conduct national simulation exercise employing national response plan												
Pre-position humanitarian relief non-food items (NFIs) in strategically-established warehouses according to logistics plan needs												
Organize ERC rescue workshops (2)												
Provide rescue team equipment in two provinces												

Following the earthquake and its aftershocks, community members have acknowledged their lack of preparation and are interested in learning more about prevention and risk reduction to be better prepared for future disasters.

This outcome implements actions to foster synergy between the community, GADs in Manabí and Esmeraldas, and other institutions that are part of the emergency operations centres to enhance local response capacities. These actors will be supported to plan and implement risk reduction actions for disaster prevention and mitigation.

ERC has a permanent collaboration framework established with the Secretariat for Risk Management. For this operation, specific agreements were created within the framework to increase the national risk reduction strategy's impact, which is adapted on a provincial and district level.

Based on vulnerability and capacity assessments that have been conducted in 14 communities, community actions plans have been created. The community-based disaster risk reduction actions in this appeal are taken from the findings of these VCAs. In the target communities, the National Society will work with community organizations, students, and other local institutions on community and family contingency plans, as well as on exercises and drills at different levels. These are always coordinated with state plans. As a part of this contribution, this operation will equip target communities with early warning systems, community maps and all the necessary signage. The early warning systems will complement those at a municipal level and which are aligned with the Secretariat for Risk Management. In Manabí and Esmeraldas, these risks are mainly tsunamis and flooding.

The ERC is experienced in the application of community micro-projects that contribute to disaster risk mitigation. This operation aims to develop this experience and contribute to strengthening community resilience. The actions will contribute to risk studies in selected cantons and complement governmental actions. Together with the humanitarian community and authorities, key messages will be disseminated, using different communications tools.

As mentioned in the Logistics and Supply Chain section, the ERC will pre-position non-food items for 500 households in warehouses. These NFI include long-lasting insecticidal nets, household kits, shelter tool kits, tarpaulins, cleaning kits and safe water filters.

In addition, ERC personnel connected to the IFRC disaster law unit will continue to contribute to the improvement of the country's comprehensive legal framework in disasters.

### Intervention Methodology

The ERC facilitates the creation and training of community brigades on risk reduction topics. Members of these brigades become integrated community volunteers of the Ecuadorian Red Cross. They have received the basic institutional training and risk reduction, as well as equipment to be able to carry out their functions in the community. These volunteers will be connected to the ERC response network



ERC volunteers facilitate the creation of community contingency plans. Source: ERC







Contribute to the organization of integration camps for volunteers													
Organize national workshop of provincial volunteer coordinators; organize training on updating volunteer software													
Organize national workshop of canton coordinators of integrated community volunteers													
Create and implement management and information system for planning and financial modules													

**Emergency Medical Unit and health**

This appeal operation aims to reinforce National Society capacities to respond in future disasters and crisis. As was reported in the 12-month Report, this revised appeal will contribute to establishing training and logistics plans to re-deploy the Emergency Medical Unit. This support, provided by the Canadian Red Cross with additional support from the IFRC, will enable the ERC to have the capacities and resources to provide first aid and emergency medical attention with a partially self-sufficient base camp for ERC personnel in the event of an accident with multiple victims in the country, for planned events (festivals, large concentrations of people, etc.) and unexpected events (natural disasters or civil disturbances). It is planned that this EMU can also be deployed, in coordination with the regional IFRC office, for other emergencies in the sub-region.

Following the Memorandum of Understanding signed between ISTCRE and CRE national headquarters on the use of the EMU, standard operating procedures (SOP) are being developed. This will contribute to formalize this response capacity with the Ministry of Public Health, maintaining a clear division of functions and responsibilities in future responses. Personnel are currently being recruited for the implementation of this project.

National intervention trainings are scheduled for implementation. A NIT training for psychosocial support will take place in coming months. A training of trainers (ToT) in CBHFA was recently held in June 2017. The echo training sessions are in preparation for roll-out with the community brigades in targeted communities.

**Logistics**

Logistics (management of the supply chain) is one of the ERC systems being reinforced. It is included as a key element of National Society capacity building. The consolidated logistics unit, with its related processes, will contribute to a more effective response from the ERC from the central level and provincial offices.

As was reported in the 12-month Report, the logistics response in this operation brings support for the operation and capacity building. Operational support covers fleet administration, warehouses processes and improving acquisition processes. As mentioned, the manuals for the main logistics processes are pending approval. The logistics team is being strengthened to support the numerous construction and infrastructure projects included in this revised appeal. In this context, warehouse personnel and additional purchasing assistants are considered essential to increase the team's capacities.

With regards to capacity building in logistics, a national logistics in emergencies workshop was held to train ERC volunteers and staff in logistics procedures. These are being updated to be more aligned with IFRC procedures.

**Resource mobilization**

With the aim of strengthening resource mobilization initiatives and increasing the National Society's capacities and competences in this area, a three-pronged approach has been launched. The first is focused on the support to boards for fundraising and activities to reinforce strategic partnerships, peer-to-peer learning and training on specific issues. The second element involves support for new National Society initiatives to diversify and consolidate new channels for resource mobilization. Lastly, efforts are being made to formalize processes and highlight best practices that can be shared with other National Societies. The ARO will support a case study on the ERC's successful resource mobilization for the response to the earthquake.

**Intervention Methodology**

The operation seeks to strengthen and reinforce the ERC capacities by improving its systems, procedures, infrastructure, and the provision of other material goods at the national headquarters and board levels. At the board level, this operation aims to strengthen ERC personnel and volunteers' abilities and capacities through training opportunities; basic equipment, infrastructure, and administrative materials; and supporting the improvement of the National Society's processes and systems for the effective and efficient provision of services. The latter is planned through Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment workshops with the provincial boards.

While the OCAC and related BOCA processes tend to be used for longer term institutional development, these actions are incorporated into this appeal operation; they contribute to the IFRC's recently launched Preparedness for Effective Response (PER)- National Society capacity enhancement approach. As such, the IFRC country



Produce at least six videos													
Develop, design and print graphic materials													
Purchase of communications equipment													
Organize social communications workshop for staff at provincial boards													
Develop and maintain a micro-website													
<b>Outcome 17:</b> Ongoing evaluation and analysis is used to inform the operation's design and implementation	Final evaluation of the operation's impact												
<b>Output 17.1:</b> Needs identification, operational management and operational security are completed and demonstrate operation achievements	Single recovery plan # of communities evaluated # of beneficiaries reached # of satisfaction surveys completed												
<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	
Implement and follow-up on information gathered in needs assessment													
Rent and install an antenna in the operation area (security coverage for affected provinces during a year)													
Contribute to the activation of national control room for daily information													
Provide radio communications equipment for the 20 boards in the operational area and basecamp													
Revise and implement security plan in the three intervention areas													
Provide expert support (green response and others) for the operation													
Facilitate IFRC external audits													
Support for research, case studies and sectorial evaluations													
Facilitate IFRC monitoring missions													
Facilitate final operation evaluation													

This output includes diverse actions undertaken to ensure an efficient and effective response with regards to community participation, communications, dissemination and accountability initiatives.

**Community participation and accountability to beneficiaries**

With the objective of fomenting participation from community members in the definition and implementation of actions for the recovery phase, actions have been initiated to ensure a fluid flow of information and communications between communities and the Ecuadorian Red Cross. This feedback is being used to improve the response interventions.

Community participation aims to empower the affected population. The mechanisms implemented for community participation include suggestion boxes and public bulletin boards so the people reached can receive information and share information and comments. This also includes the reception of information through community mobilization, volunteers, community leaders and community promoters. Other mechanisms include local theatre groups and radio spots.

The tools used for community participation and communication with the communities are currently being evaluated by a consultant. This evaluation aims to identify the impact of the tools used in the intervention, ERC communication with and information provided to the communities and community perception of the National Society. It also includes a situation analysis in which community dynamics and possible actions to improve tools, adjust the current plan and distribute it to operations teams are also reviewed.

Accountability towards beneficiaries has focused on the sharing of information in a transparent manner; reinforcing these messages offered by the community mobilization team regarding healthy habits and practices; and the promotion of community participation and community-based decision processes.

**Intervention Methodology**

A communications officer in the ERC central headquarters leads this area, coordinating with all of the operation's coordination mechanisms at the thematic, operational and board levels. The ERC communications team systematizes key messages from each sector to transmit these to the community, defining channels and developing the most suitable materials in line with institutional and IFRC visibility standards.

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This methodology is also based on regular missions to the field to obtain visual materials and thus develop dissemination elements with strategic partners. These missions are also used to implement beneficiary satisfaction surveys to analyze the operation's impact.

In August 2017, in coordination with the PMER team, a new satisfaction survey will be implemented. Previous evaluation results have shown a high level of community recognition for the different ERC actions during the emergency phase. In the recovery and reconstruction phases, stronger quality control will continue to be a priority for the NS.

Based on the results of an evaluation of the tools used to date, incentives for two-way communication between the Ecuadorian Red Cross and the people reached will be developed. The community committees created in each of the prioritized communities will lead the activities in their community; brigade members thus will be trained in the different operational lines of action.

The ERC communications team also will coordinate all the awareness campaigns on specific subjects, which contributes to guaranteeing Movement requirements and coherence between the specific areas of intervention. In support to all of the operation's intervention sectors, the communications team will continue to offer design and production services for visual aid materials used in work with the communities, as well as the key messages to be broadcast on local radio stations.

### ***Communication with the media***

The communication area actions with the objective of communicating the different activities implemented by the ERC in the earthquake-affected areas. The aim is also to make the organization visible and to position its humanitarian work. Since the operation began, the ERC communications department has disseminated the activities implemented within the framework of the earthquake operation using different communication channels and social networks, reaching a broad audience. The trust given to the National Society by the population and national institutions in Ecuador has increased due the public communications implemented in this operation.

The communications team develops activities for each target audience. News outlets receive information, using digital and traditional media, about the activities, key messages, and events implemented in the earthquake-affected areas. In addition, during the entire operation this area manages public relations. The communications team also creates informational material for donors and strategic partners, which includes newsletters, testimonies and statistics. The general population in the country is reached through communications methods (testimonies, photographs, videos, and communications campaigns) via social networks and other dissemination channels. The latter also includes key messages to increase the population's knowledge and help them acquire habits that improve their quality of life.

As mentioned in previous operation updates, the ERC communications team has developed a communications plan that takes into account actions for direct and effective communication with the affected population, general population, and governmental and non-governmental institutions. For the second year of this operation, it will continue coordinating the promotional and awareness campaigns described above and following the same procedures to avoid a duplication of efforts and/or resources in the central headquarters and operations units in the field.

### ***Operational security***

The ERC maintains a national security plan, which is being revised and updated. The National Societies Information Technology and Communications Unit and Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values Unit, with support from the IFRC, have created a specific security plan for this operation. Once the operational security manual is developed and distributed to all of the operation's personnel, follow-up will be conducted to ensure the application of regulations and recommendations.

The monitoring room, which was equipped with the support of this appeal, does not have permanent personnel to provide services. Staff from the ISTCRE risk management school works in the room on 24-hour shifts, monitoring information from Ecuadorian technical and scientific institutions, and the official webpages of the national decentralized risk management system. Formal activities are planned to be launched in August 2017, combining the service with the current telecommunications system.

Operational security requires an investment in establishing and strengthening a radio system with the ERC canton boards, which has been incorporated in the National Society's capacity building outcome described above. The canton boards will be equipped with telecommunications equipment to increase the current operational security in case of future disasters.

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## How we work

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

[Revised Emergency Appeal No. 1](#)

Click [here](#) for the revised appeal budget

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**EMERGENCY APPEAL**  
MDREC012 - Ecuador Earthquake

09/08/2017

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	390,913	0		390,913
Shelter - Transitional	18,840	0		18,840
Construction - Housing	0	0		0
Construction - Facilities	251,671	0		251,671
Construction - Materials	534,143	0		534,143
Clothing & Textiles	233,997	0		233,997
Food	0	0		0
Seeds & Plants	0	0		0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	546,606	0		546,606
Medical & First Aid	53,565	0		53,565
Teaching Materials	1,130,598	0		1,130,598
Utensils & Tools	314,797	0		314,797
Other Supplies & Services	244,818	0		244,818
Emergency Response Units		0	1,329,417	1,329,417
Cash Disbursements	282,738	0		282,738
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>4,002,685</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,329,417</b>	<b>5,332,102</b>
Land & Buildings	0	0		0
Vehicles	71,366	0		71,366
Computer & Telecom Equipment	112,619	0		112,619
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	9,569	0		9,569
Medical Equipment	0	0		0
Other Machinery & Equipment	25,606	0		25,606
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>219,160</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>219,160</b>
Storage, Warehousing	56,952	0		56,952
Distribution & Monitoring	143,931	0		143,931
Transport & Vehicle Costs	414,689	0		414,689
Logistics Services	100,010	0		100,010
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>715,581</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>715,581</b>
International Staff	962,560	0		962,560
National Staff	136,719	0		136,719
National Society Staff	699,929	0		699,929
Volunteers	234,841	0		234,841
Other Staff Benefits	35,555	0		35,555
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>2,069,604</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,069,604</b>
Consultants	151,096	0		151,096
Professional Fees	437,920	0		437,920
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>589,016</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>589,016</b>
Workshops & Training	402,261	0		402,261
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>402,261</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>402,261</b>
Travel	315,728	0		315,728
Information & Public Relations	148,605	0		148,605
Office Costs	109,984	0		109,984
Communications	40,494	0		40,494
Financial Charges	24,380	0		24,380
Other General Expenses	3,774	0		3,774
Shared Office and Services Costs	82,750	0		82,750
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>725,716</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>725,716</b>
Partner National Societies	0	0		0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0	0		0
<b>Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme and Services Support Recovery	567,061	0		567,061
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>567,061</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>567,061</b>
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees				0
<b>Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>9,291,084</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,329,417</b>	<b>10,620,501</b>
<b>Available Resources</b>				
Multilateral Contributions	8,468,479	59,616		8,528,095
Bilateral Contributions			1,329,417	1,329,417
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES</b>	<b>8,468,479</b>	<b>59,616</b>	<b>1,329,417</b>	<b>9,857,512</b>