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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update

Ecuador: Earthquake

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised appeal n° MDREC012	GLIDE n° EQ-2016-000035-ECU
EPoA update n°6 issued: 31 January 2018	Timeframe covered by this update: 1 May to 30 November 2017
Operation start date: 22 April 2016	Operation timeframe: 24 months (ends on 21 April 2018)
Overall operation budget: 10.6 million Swiss francs	DREF amount initially allocated: 405,778 Swiss francs
N° of people being assisted: At least 34,566 families (138,264 people) in the recovery and reconstruction phases	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Colombian Red Cross Society, Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexican Red Cross Society, Norwegian Red Cross Society, Philippines Red Cross, Salvadorian Red Cross Society, Spanish Red Cross, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners supporting this operation: American Red Cross, 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.	
Support for this appeal via an online donation platform: 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 donated via an online donation platform.	
Other donors to this Appeal: 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.	

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

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response

16 April 2016: A 7.8-magnitude earthquake (M_w) earthquake struck off Ecuador's north coast at 6:58 p.m. (local time).

18 April 2016: IFRC allocated 405,778 Swiss francs of its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to provide humanitarian relief to 40,000 people.

20 April 2016: The first IFRC charter flight arrived in Ecuador with 64 tonnes of humanitarian aid.

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



Volunteers monitor the biodigester installed in Guadurnal (Esmeraldas). Source: ERC.

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.

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

09 August 2017: The IFRC issued a [second Revised Emergency Appeal](#) for 10,620,501 Swiss francs to assist 138,264 people with a timeframe extension until 22 April 2018.

The 7.8-magnitude earthquake (M_w) earthquake that struck Ecuador on 16 April 2016 led to the death of 663 people, 6,274 injured people and 383,090 people who were affected by this disaster. A total of 113 people were rescued alive and 9 people remain missing. Approximately 35,000 homes were destroyed or damaged and 28,775 people were relocated to collective centres. More than one million people were affected directly or indirectly by the earthquake.

As the epicentre spanned the Manabí and Esmeraldas provinces, the government declared Pedernales (Manabí) a disaster area in addition to declaring a state of emergency with a red alert in all of Manabí and Esmeraldas. The provinces of Santo Domingo, Los Ríos, Santa Elena, and Guayas were also under a state of emergency in the aftermath of the earthquake.

The ERC, with IFRC backing, immediately deployed its disaster response team to provide humanitarian support to hardest hit communities. The National Society implemented actions in search and rescue, damage assessment and needs analysis (DANA), pre-hospital and primary health care, psychosocial support, restoring of family links, relief and humanitarian shelter assistance, as well as water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.

Severe aftershocks on 19 May 2016 (6.8 magnitude), 30 June 2017 (6.3 magnitude), 10 July 2016 (6.3 and 6.5 magnitude) and 19 December 2016 (5.7 magnitude) combined with the challenges during the rainy season, aggravated the situation in earthquake-affected areas and demanded the ERC's response to new humanitarian needs.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

This operation continues to be guided by the Ecuadorian Red Cross's Single Recovery Plan, created in October 2016 and revised in May 2017. The plan focuses on comprehensive actions during the recovery phase and community-based actions that foster resilience building. It targets 14 rural communities and 4 cantonal capitals in the Manabí and Esmeraldas provinces. Between May and November 2017, the Single Recovery Plan focused on increasing the rhythm of implementation to support these target communities.

Up to 70 staff members have worked alongside ERC volunteers to implement this plan. The ERC governing board has provided continual support to this operation. The National Society manages a high volume of tasks that successfully balances and shares responsibilities between the national headquarters and the ERC provincial branches in Manabí and Esmeraldas. Community mobilization teams are the focal point for community-level actions, which is buttressed by support services in logistics, finance, and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reports (PMER) that are in the field to support this operation.

This ERC plan consolidates all the resources provided for this emergency appeal, as well as funds and in-kind goods donated bilaterally to the National Society. The IFRC operation together with the ERC raised approximately 19 million US dollars. As of 30 November 2017, 79 per cent (14.9 million US dollars) of the emergency appeal and bilateral funds have been executed and registered, of which 43 per cent are from this appeal. By November 2017, the ERC employed more than 8 million US dollars of which, 52 per cent were in-kind donations and services received and used during the initial phase of emergency.

Out of the 10 bilateral projects that the ERC had as part of the Single Recovery Plan, the two financed by UNICEF in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion and psychosocial support, which were conducted in Manabí and Esmeraldas provinces, ended in August 2017. The GPF Corporation supported a dental bus project in Manabí; Repsol donated a fund for health activities in the affected communities and World Wildlife Fund (WWF) financed a project on solid waste management in Coaque (Manabí). Coca Cola and Children International supported other recovery activities.

As of 30 November 2017, the National Society maintains four bilateral projects with the private sector and supporting PNS that contribute to the Single Recovery Plan. The GPF Corporation finances two projects related to family health in Manabí. Produbanco finances water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. Global Shapers funds water, sanitation and

hygiene actions. Additionally, GPF Corporation regularly supports the Ecuadorian Red Cross for its health and dental buses, which currently are mobilized 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 until January 2018. This appeal has also contributed to the medical equipment of this health bus that is being used in Esmeraldas.

With IFRC support, the ERC has adapted and created specific procedures to carry out this operation and strengthen its internal capacities. During this operation, the ERC has established an acquisitions committee, as well as created systems for reporting and accountability between the provincial boards and the national headquarters; and developed systems for information management and remote coordination. The ERC has also been supported in areas of leadership, administration, finance and budget, planning, human resources, procurement and logistics.

The National Society has also strengthened its accountability mechanisms. The ERC, with the technical support from the IFRC, conducted an intermediate evaluation in August to September 2017 in the 14 prioritized communities with 586 heads of households (436 women and 150 men). This evaluation focused on the main impacts and achievements of the Single Recovery Plan, emphasizing targeted populations and social impacts. The results were used to support decision making in the final phase of this operation and the cycle of learning from the community, local governments and the Red Cross team. The results demonstrate the increase in knowledge on the following topics:

- Water and sanitation knowledge: Prior to the ERC intervention, 46 per cent stated having some knowledge. This increased to 91 per cent as of the intermediate evaluation with the learned practices being applied.
- Safe construction: Before the earthquake, 27 per cent of the 156 households surveyed families had knowledge of safe construction; following the ERC intervention, this has increased to 75 per cent combined with the use safer construction materials.
- Land and property legalization issues: This knowledge has increased from 16 per cent to 41 per cent. This dissemination will continue in 2018 with the delivery of a set of 4 manuals alongside orientation in legal matters.
- Risk management: 27 per cent of the families expressed knowing these issues prior to the earthquake. As the actions to support risk management are on-going, this has increased to 48 per cent and is expected to continue this upswing until the end of the operation.
- Small-scale businesses (livelihood activities): Of the 136 households initially surveyed, 23 per cent reported knowledge of running a small-scale business. With ERC support, 71 per cent now have this knowledge and are recovering a previous economic activity or starting a new one.

Between August and October 2017, a consultancy was conducted on community participation, reporting mechanisms and accountability. This resulted in the creation of intervention plans for each of the 14 communities, as well as plans for their participation and communication, which have provided accurate and reliable information for decision-making on the safety, health and well-being of individuals, households and communities. This consultancy additionally incorporated trainings for the communities' mobilization teams to improve community coordination, communication and problem solving that better enables the implementation of this operation.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

In addition to the IFRC, the Spanish Red Cross (SRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross are present in the country. The SRC project for progressive shelter was completed in October 2017 with the construction of 149 houses for 146 households in Manabí and Esmeraldas. These households also received water filters, orientation in safe construction and support for the creation of family risk reduction plans. The Spanish Red Cross continues to support a livelihoods project in three communities in the Jama canton (Manabí province).

The IFRC has a six-person team that contributes to the implementation of this operation. Directed by the operations manager, the IFRC team has a delegate in livelihoods and a delegate in water and sanitation (providing support to shelter and reconstruction activities). There is a finance officer, a PMER officer and a logistics officer. Additionally, the IFRC provides institutional and technical support to the National Society through the country cluster support team (CCST) office for Andean Countries, the Americas Regional Office (ARO) and relevant reference centres, mainly the Global Livelihoods Resource Centre and the Reference Centre for Institutional Disaster Preparedness (CREPD).

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The National Society maintains a permanent cooperation framework with the Secretariat for Risk Management. To complement State actions, this Ecuadorian Red Cross-led operation is engaging in actions to support the risk reduction strategy at the national, provincial and district levels.

While many international humanitarian institutions have departed from the earthquake-affected areas, the following humanitarian actors remain active: Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA), ECOSUR Foundation Ecuador with funds from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (COSUDE), and UNICEF.

ECOSUR is implementing an education project for construction workers and the construction of a seismic housing in Pedernales canton. COSUDE and ECOSUR provide “on-the-job-training” in this canton by building homes with the first floor in confined masonry and the second in light material. The ERC and the IFRC are seeking to partnering to train safe methods of confined masonry to 150 construction workers from 9 target communities in Manabí and Esmeraldas.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

Notwithstanding the emergency and recovery assistance from the State and humanitarian actors (which includes the Ecuadorian Red Cross and other Movement components), there are still some community-level needs in Manabí and Esmeraldas provinces that have yet to be addressed. Furthermore, these needs continue to evolve.

In the recovery and reconstruction phase, this operation will reach at least 138,264 people or 34,566 families (2,406 in rural areas and 31,741 in urban areas) in 14 rural communities and 4 canton capitals of Esmeraldas and Manabí provinces.

Within the Recovery Plan revision, the National Society, with IFRC support, undertook additional analysis of community needs to refocus its intervention. Some of the key results¹ from the mid-term evaluation conducted with 586 families were:

- 98 per cent (574) surveyed families stated they would trust the ERC if a new emergency arises.
- 90 per cent (529) of the surveyed families stated receiving support or participating in educational talks given by the ERC. Of these, 99.62 per cent (527) were satisfied with the support received.

Based on an analysis of the thematic results from the mid-term evaluation, the plan of action for the remaining months of the operation was adjusted.

The following details the community needs prioritized 15 months after the earthquake:

Community Health and Care

UNAIDS reports the number of people living with HIV and quantity of new cases in the country rose in 2016, which contrasts with the global trend.² In 2016 alone, 2,000 new cases were identified in Ecuador, with half of these in the provinces of Guayas and Manabí.

- Strengthening of the community brigades for them to give continuity to the community-based activities on hygiene promotion and healthy habits, social cohesion, violence prevention and psychosocial support, sex education and family planning.
- Medical and dental consultations
- Cleaning campaigns and vector-control prevention activities

Water and Sanitation

- Strengthening of the community brigades to provide continuity in water quality control, environmentally good practices and water management, using the Participatory Transformation for Hygiene and Sanitation (PHAST) tool.
- Water supply and distribution systems
- Domestic and community sanitation infrastructure
- Waste management

Shelter, Housing, Land and Property

Between 22 to 23 May 2017, coinciding with the change of the nation’s central government, all the collective centres that lodged the families affected by the earthquake were officially closed. The 326 families that had remained in these centres were moved to new government settlements built after the earthquake in the province of Manabí. The ERC and other humanitarian organizations maintain coordination regarding these settlements to identify intervention needs in social cohesion or livelihoods support.

The ERC will continue contributing to:

- Reinforcement, repair or improvement of houses and community areas

¹ Additional results to be found in each programme. The mid-term evaluation (in Spanish) is available upon request.

² <http://www.unaids.org/es/regionscountries/countries/ecuador>

- Guidance regarding safe construction
- Legal advice and dissemination of basic rules on land, housing and property matters
- Formalization of legal documents for those families who received a house from ERC and for the peri-urban community of Coaque (Manabí).

Livelihoods

In coordination with local authorities, technical institutions and associations, ERC will continue contributing to:

- Strengthening entrepreneurial skills and promoting livelihoods
- Strengthening the commercialization of local products
- Cash transfer for household items or homes repairs, as part of the habitability strategy.

Disaster Risk Reduction

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

By the end of November 2017, the health-related indicators established in the Single Recovery Plan were achieved. The bulk of the health-related activities will be transferred to community brigades in January 2018 for the field teams to focus on the support to infrastructure and risk reduction actions. Furthermore, livelihoods support for entrepreneurship projects in the affected communities will continue until January 2018; the monitoring and evaluation of the impact in the communities for the remaining period of the operation and beyond is planned to be done with support from the IFRC Global Livelihoods Resource Centre.

In the upcoming months, the operation in the prioritized communities will focus on the infrastructure component that includes water and sanitation infrastructure, shelter retrofitting, livelihoods-related infrastructure projects and mitigation works. The operation also will emphasize community-based disaster risk reduction activities.

Starting in November 2017, a total of 555 construction interventions are planned for family homes. These include improvements for accessibility inclusion of families that received permanent houses through the Spanish Red Cross contribution to the National Society. Four communities will benefit from large water supply systems through a joint contribution from the IFRC and the Swiss Red Cross. An additional seven communities will receive smaller water supply or distribution systems. Six communities will have new or repaired community meeting centres and/or sanitary facilities at schools and select mitigation projects.

The prioritized sectors for intervention are based on the current financial situation, National Society capacities, revised outcomes achieved, analysis of communities' necessities and results of the mid-term evaluation.

Operation Risk Assessment

In 2017, the National Society governance body has experienced fluctuations, changes and challenges. The National Society had been modifying its national and provincial governance bodies through programmed elections. Yet, at the national level, other challenges have emerged. The Secretary General, appointed in July 2016, was removed in June 2017, a short time prior to the planned General Assembly. An interim Secretary General was installed from July to October 2017 when the ERC president appointed a new Secretary General. However, the following month the ERC governance body removed this Secretary General. In December 2017, a recruitment process, with technical support from the IFRC, will be launched to identify a new Secretary General. It is expected that the new Secretary General contribute to overcoming these challenges and contribute to the National Society's long-term stability.

The IFRC, through its staff from the country cluster support team (CCST) offices in Lima and Buenos Aires and Americas Regional Office, has provided technical support for the ERC's institutional framework. This includes the ARO Regional Director, the head of CCST in Lima and the regional organizational development delegate.

Since December 2016, the two provincial boards in Manabí and Esmeraldas have been sharing the management of this operation. This has enabled the strengthening of their capacities and closer operational relations with the targeted communities and the local market. Due to the vast affected area and the long distances by road, three field Operational Units were created to operate in coordination with the ERC national headquarters in Quito; two in Manabí province (Sucre canton board and Pedernales base camp) and one in Esmeraldas (provincial board). At the peak of the operation, the Single Recovery Plan was implemented by over 70 national staff working with volunteers, mainly from the two affected provinces.

There have been some difficulties in the coordination, monitoring and validation of the processes implemented from afar; communication between national headquarters, provincial boards and the operational units has been challenging. The high rotation of key personnel at the national headquarters and in the operating units has affected information gathering and systematization.

Due to some inconsistencies in the habitability strategy that were identified in October 2017, the operation launched an urgent review. The strategy was updated and the selected households were revalidated, what provoked purchasing

delays. The implementation of habitability-related infrastructure actions was postponed to re-launch a clear and efficient process. To reach the deadlines previously established with communities and donors, the operation's technical team was increased to reach more construction points at the same time.

The processes required for procurement of construction supplies and services are new to the National Society. The tender process, particularly its need for timeliness, has been a challenge. Other large procurement processes of construction labour have been difficult due to the dearth of local capacity; labour informality in the intervention areas has been an additional challenge for timely hiring and compliance with construction deadlines. Alternatives are being sought by expanding the contracting areas to concurrently execute a greater number of works. Nevertheless, ERC and IFRC delegations are fully committed at all levels to expedite the priorities of the habitability component prior to the operation's end in April 2018.

As this operation winds down, the IFRC (team in country, country cluster and Americas Regional Office) is analysing the scenario in the affected areas and the National Society's capacities, which includes its internal challenges. With the funds that remain after the operation end date, the IFRC will incorporate these into the Development Operational Plan that contributes to a Movement country development plan to support the National Society. The IFRC, ICRC and Participating National Societies (American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross) have been invited to this collective plan to fully complete the pending actions in target communities, implement the exit strategies that support the provincial boards involved in the operation, as well as to provide continuity in favour of institutional strengthening, among others yet to be defined.

In January 2018, an internal IFRC lessons learned workshop will take place in the Americas Regional Office. This workshop will end with the drafting of a more detailed transition strategy between this emergency appeal operation and the country development plan.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

This operation addresses the sectors of health; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; shelter; livelihoods; disaster risk reduction; and National Society capacity building.

During the recovery and reconstruction phase, this operation aims to reach at least 138,264 people, which encompass 2,046 rural households and 31,741 urban households in the Esmeraldas and Manabí provinces. Based on the statistics from 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). This operation thus uses this same number to calculate the quantity of people to be reached.

Based on a strategy of community empowerment and participation, this phase of the operation supports communities affected by the earthquake in an integrated manner that supports the improvement of their living conditions. This operation aims to generate a comprehensive and positive impact on the population's welfare and sustainable development.

Manabí and Esmeraldas, the two provinces most heavily impacted by the earthquake, are provinces that already had structural needs prior to the disaster. The coverage rates for water supply and sanitation were very low, especially in rural communities. The goals of the Single Recovery Plan seek to support recovery and strengthen the resilience of rural and urban populations in the target cantons.

The National Society, with the support of the IFRC, continues to implement its Single Recovery Plan. Each of its three operation units (two in Manabí and one in Esmeraldas) has technical teams for each sector in the plan, in addition to the support from the administrative, financial, logistics and procurement, PMER and human resources areas in the ERC national headquarters.

In March 2017, operation units initially carried out needs analysis of each community where ERC had worked during the early recovery phase. An analysis was then conducted to identify the manner in which the operation provided solutions to the identified 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 are being implemented until the operation is completed.

As a result of this three-step process, with support from IFRC, the ERC defined the prioritized communities for the recovery and reconstruction intervention in 13 rural communities (9 communities in Manabí and 4 in Esmeraldas) plus the respective cantonal capitals. The targeted communities are:

Provinces	Cantons	Prioritized rural communities	Households
Esmeraldas	Muisne	Guadurnal /Sapote	107

	Quinindé	Puerto Nuevo	158
		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
	Total households in rural communities		

The Guadurnal/Sapote community (Esmeraldas) is considered as one community due to their close proximity. However, some actions (such as vulnerability and capacity assessments-VCA and community action plans) are reported as two 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
Total families in canton capitals			31,741

In the recovery and reconstruction phase, the ERC, with IFRC support, has identified needs and National Society resources and the potential local partners, including municipalities and other State institutions.

Fourteen rural communities (2,046 families or 8,184 people) will be reached with direct support through an approach that integrates aspects of health (care, prevention and promotion); water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; housing assistance (key messages on secure construction and guidance on land and property); livelihoods strengthening or diversification (at the family, community or community level) and community-based risk reduction (VCAs, family and community contingency plans). A certain percentage of the population will be reached in each activity.

As part of these integrated actions, this operation thus aims to reach:

- The population of these same communities and 4 canton capitals with key messages on all sectors via radio, loudspeaker, etc.
- The audience of ERC social networks with reporting and accountability information.
- Some of the target communities with water and sanitation works, based on specific needs and local capacities for implementation.
- A select population in these communities will be reached with a durable housing solution that consists of reinforcing the vertical structure, the roofs and/ or the construction of a household sanitary solution with access to safe and clean water.
- Livelihoods support will be provided in targeted rural communities (78%) and urban settings (22%).

In addition to the ERC volunteers who are fundamental to the implementation of this plan, technical specialists also contribute to the distribution of humanitarian aid, actions to empower the population and encourage their participation to improve their own communities.

The operational strategy, which is based on social cohesion and interconnected and complementary actions, channels recovery actions through the creation of community committees and specialized brigades. The creation of community committees has the aim of creating sustainable local groups with responsibility for their communities. Once these committees are created, they will receive educational training in health; social cohesion; sex education; prevention of drug use; water, sanitation and environmental management; and disaster risk reduction. These topics will feed into each community's plan of action that is also grounded in community vulnerability and capacity assessments.

The strategy also contemplates the organization and implementation of Integrated Community Volunteer Brigades (VCI), conformed by community representatives, which will be trained by ERC technicians and volunteers in induction to the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, first aid and operational safety, as well as in the areas of the intervention: health and care, psychosocial support, water and sanitation and disaster risk reduction.

The following brigades have been conformed in each community:

1. Community health (includes water, sanitation and hygiene promotion): using the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) and PHAST for disease prevention (long-lasting insecticidal nets- LLIN to reduce the incidence of dengue, chikungunya or Zika), use of water, sanitation and hygiene practices to prevent illnesses and good environmental practices.
2. Disaster risk reduction: promotes community disaster preparedness, disaster risk reduction actions and trainings, contingency plans and related activities.

Strengthening of the National Society

The operation seeks to strengthen and reinforce ERC capacities by improving its systems, procedures, infrastructure, and the provision of other material goods at the national headquarters and board levels.

ERC aspires to have a larger number of personnel trained in specific technical areas, but also to establish a quality management system for the entire information management. Information management will contribute to increasing the National Society's efficiency to respond to other emergencies and regular ERC projects.


As part of the process to create the ERC Organizational Development Plan, an Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification workshop (OCAC), which entails a self-evaluation of institutional capacity, was held in April 2017 with the participation of 20 ERC staff members, the ERC President, General Secretary, ERC Directory and Provincial Boards Delegates. The IFRC's organizational development unit in Geneva facilitated this process, which is now being followed-up at the board level by the IFRC regional officer in organizational development. Following the OCAC, Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment processes at provincial level are taking place between 2017 and 2018. By November 2017, BOCA processes were held in eight provincial boards. The ERC is committed to improve 52 OCAC attributes in coming years as part of its National Development Plan.

Appeal resources are supporting other components of organizational development, such as the leadership development process. The ERC identified more than 500 people in the National Society, located throughout the country, to participate in leadership development in the future. With this appeal, due to the time these processes require to obtain successful results, it has started with the 24 ERC provincial board presidents.

As this emergency appeal operation will transition into IFRC's development operational plan for the country, this and other organizational development components will continue their implementation over the long term.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Previous operations updates have provided information covering the first 12 months of the operation (see links on page 1). The narrative of this operations update focuses on the progress made between 1 May and 30 November 2017. The tables report on the consolidated data since the beginning of the operation (when possible) and are based on the six lines of action from the second revised appeal (9 August 2017). The numeration below follows that established in the original emergency plan of action (as such, it appears as non-sequential).

	<p>Health</p> <p>People reached: 122,672 Male: 49,069 Female: 73,603</p>						
<p>Outcome 2: <i>The health risks generated for the affected population by the emergency are reduced through the provision of curative and preventative services, as well as psychosocial support.</i></p>							
<p>Indicators:</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Target</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td># of communities that have received medical and dental services through ERC medical units</td> <td>At least 14 communities</td> <td>118 communities</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Target	Actual	# of communities that have received medical and dental services through ERC medical units	At least 14 communities	118 communities
	Target	Actual					
# of communities that have received medical and dental services through ERC medical units	At least 14 communities	118 communities					

# of people who have participated in psychosocial support activities (disaggregated by gender and age)	25,728 people	28,941 people (17,365 women & 11,576 men)												
Output 2.1: <i>The earthquake's adverse effects on the health of the affected population are reduced with the provision of primary and secondary level healthcare in at least 50,000 consultations.</i>														
Indicators:	Target	Actual												
# of people reached in the communities with curative and preventative medical services through ERC medical units	45,000 people	52,508 people												
# of people reached in the communities with curative and preventative dental services by means of ERC medical units	5,000 people	5,039 people												
Output 2.2: <i>The affected population receives psychosocial support</i>														
Indicators:	Target	Actual												
# of people in recovery-target communities that have participated in psychosocial activities	5,728 people	7,193 people (4,350 women & 2,843 men)												
Outcome 3: <i>Affected communities strengthen their capacities in prevention, promotion and health self-care</i>														
Indicators:	Target	Actual												
# of people who have strengthened their skills in prevention, promotion and health self-care	112 members of community brigades (14 eight-member brigades)	443 members of community brigades (emergency and reconstruction phases)												
Output 3.1: <i>Community committees have been created, trained and equipped to implement health prevention and promotion activities in the communities</i>														
Indicators:	Target	Actual												
# of community committees created	14	18												
# of committees trained, equipped and operating	14	14												
Output 3.2: <i>The affected population has information and actively participates in prevention and health promotion activities.</i>														
Indicators:	Target	Actual												
# of people reached with preventive-promotional health activities	26,547 people	35,741 people												
Progress towards outcomes														
<p>The ERC has five health buses nationwide, three of which work in the affected provinces of the earthquake operation. In coordination with the Health Ministry, the units are mobilized to rural and remote areas without regular medical service. These mobile health units belong to the ERC's regular programmes. This appeal has contributed to its maintenance and all the equipment and medication for the new bus that was installed in the province of Esmeraldas in August 2017. This bus is composed of units for obstetrics, dental health and general medicine.</p> <p>Since the start of the recovery phase in October 2016, a total of 11,191 people in 118 communities in Manabí and Esmeraldas have been reached with primary level healthcare and dental services by health and dental buses. During this reporting period, 6,152 people have received curative and preventative medical services, which includes 411 women who received gynaecological health care in Esmeraldas.</p> <p>The ERC staff and volunteers required training to transfer knowledge to the community committees and brigades. To date, 333 volunteers and ERC staff from the provincial and cantonal boards of Manabí and Esmeraldas have received training, certifications and equipment related the thematic areas in which community brigades were trained. The brigades, in turn, continue dissemination to community members.</p>														
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Training</th> <th>Number of participants</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Psychosocial support (training of trainers- TOT)</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sexuality and HIV Prevention</td> <td>84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drug abuse and prevention</td> <td>53</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Peace culture and Non-violence</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Psychosocial support (replicas for volunteers)</td> <td>30</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Training	Number of participants	Psychosocial support (training of trainers- TOT)	18	Sexuality and HIV Prevention	84	Drug abuse and prevention	53	Peace culture and Non-violence	40	Psychosocial support (replicas for volunteers)	30
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Voluntary blood testing	37
CBHFA (TOT)	24
CBHFA (replicas for volunteers)	24
Psychosocial support (National Intervention Team- NIT)	23
Total	333

The operation has emphasized psychosocial support activities, which include violence prevention and social cohesion with young people and children in three schools in Tabuga, Mocora and Cabuya (Manabí). Adults were also reached with these actions. The ERC used the 10-Steps tool supported by UNICEF. At the end of this reporting period, 3,591 people (adults and children) were reached with psychosocial support. A total of 7,193 people were reached (126 per cent of the target) in the recovery phase.³

In addition to psychosocial support activities in the communities, during this reporting period 1,574 people (375 families in 5 communities) were reached with the educational talks on the prevention of physical and psychological violence. A total of 14 community committees and 28 brigades (83 people) have been trained and equipped with materials on peace culture and non-violence. In Pedernales and Jama municipalities (Manabí), support platforms for the prevention of gender violence were established. The ERC is contributing, together with other humanitarian organizations such as UNICEF, to this initiative; local authorities are being reached so that these communities, through their brigades, can link to this network of support and assistance in cases of violence.

As part of the sustainability strategy, a total of 18 community committees have been created. However, 14 committees are currently operating in the prioritized communities; they also have been trained and equipped to continue disseminating messages and monitoring good practices in health care, hygiene promotion, prevention of drug abuse, family planning, peace culture and no violence and disaster risk reduction.

Moreover, 137 members of health brigades in the 14 communities have received CBHFA training and first aid equipment, such as first aid kits with their respective bags. The brigades, with support from ERC staff, have trained 385 community members in community-based first aid.

In addition to medical health care, the National Society operational teams have been working in prevention and health promotion activities. During this reporting period, 6,765 people have been reached with health promotion activities such as educational talks on good nutrition, HIV prevention, family planning, safe maternity, infant care, healthy habits, personal hygiene and first aid. During the recovery phase, this operation has reached 12,056 people in the 14 prioritized communities with health promotion activities in the affected communities (indicator 3.2). In addition, in the recovery phase, 443 members of community brigades have strengthened their skills in prevention, promotion and health self-care (indicator 3; includes PHAST training) and have reproduced their acquired knowledge with 1,077 other people (288 men and 789 women) in nine prioritized communities of Manabí and Esmeraldas.

For the ERC, HIV prevention is a fundamental component of its National Health and Community Development Unit's programming. This appeal has contributed to training 84 volunteers and staff of the ERC in Sexuality and HIV, as well as to conduct two campaigns related to HIV issues in the two affected provinces in May and June 2017. Additionally, as part of the World AIDS Day, this appeal supported the implementation of two national campaigns in 2016 and 2017. The campaigns were very well received in Quito. These campaigns disseminated key messages about HIV, distributed at least 10,000 condoms and made phone calls with key messages, among others.

Another of the central activities of ERC in the country is the management of voluntary blood donation, blood tests and official certification of blood type. With support of this appeal, two national workshops on Voluntary Blood Testing took place in April 2017, where 37 people (12 men and 25 women) were trained.

The implementation of the above-mentioned activities indicate that this operation has reached the established goals for health. However, the operation will continue working on the sustainability of actions taken by reinforcing links between the community brigades and corresponding local authorities and organizations. ERC local branches in Manabí and Esmeraldas also will continue supporting these communities over the long term.

³ The output 2.2 target and achievements “# of people in recovery-target communities that have participated in psychosocial activities” are referred only to the prioritized communities.



Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

People reached: 30,556

Male: 12,222

Female: 18,334

Outcome 4: *The risk of water-borne and water-related illnesses has been reduced through the provision of safe water and adequate sanitation and hygiene promotion*

Indicators:	Target	Actual
At least 2,000 families are reached by hygiene promotion activities during the recovery and reconstruction.	2,000 families	3,379 families

Output 4.2: *2,000 families participate in sanitation and hygiene promotion activities in the recovery and reconstruction*

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families reached with awareness-raising, community sanitation and hygiene promotion activities	2,000 families	3,379 families

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with vector control and good environmental practices training	6,547 people	8,248 people

Output 5.1: *Targeted communities improve their access to safe water that complies with international minimum standards.*

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of communities and families with access to improved water systems for safe water	10 communities (1,223 families)	3 communities (210 families)
# of communities and families that receive and correctly use home safe water kits (filters)	6 communities (500 families)	6 communities (457 families)

Output 5.2: *Targeted communities understand and practice appropriate hygiene habits and good environmental practices*

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people that have improved hygiene habits	6,547 people	2,946 people
# of people reached in the community-based best environmental practices activities	6,547 people	1,808 people

Output 5.3: *The selected communities know and carry out prevention actions to control vectors (Zika, dengue, and others)*

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of committees implementing improved actions to control vectors	14 committees	14 committees
# of prevention actions to control vectors implemented by community committees	28 actions	50 actions
Reduction in the incidence of vector-borne diseases (using Ministry of Public Health reporting)	10% reduction in the incidence	Pending

Output 5.4: *Target communities improve their access and use of sanitation infrastructure.*

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families that have appropriate sanitation systems	337 families	209 families (120 sanitary solutions and 89 bio digesters)
# of communities that have sanitary solutions in community spaces or educational units	3 communities	0

Progress towards outcomes

As part of the community strategy of this component, several trainings have been carried out for CRE staff and volunteers, who have made replies to the member of community brigades in order to reach the population of the communities:

Training	Number of participants
Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion: basic training in water, sanitation, hygiene and vector control	15
PHAST: TOT	29
Environmental care: solid waste management	70
NIT in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene promotion	19
Total	133

In June, 29 volunteers (18 men and 11 women) participated in the training of trainers in PHAST. This was the main strategy for training the community brigades and community replications. The PHAST objectives are:

- Identify disaster risks to existing community water and sanitation facilities
- Promote mitigation measures in existing water and sanitation facilities
- Improve hygiene habits
- Prevent diarrheic illnesses, dengue and malaria
- Promote better community management of water and sanitation services
- Strengthen community organization on health issues
- Raise awareness of more equitable gender relations

Since the beginning of the operation, different base lines have been created related to knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) in hygiene, vector control and good environmental practices, however low systematization was reached. The community brigades have been trained in ODK and equipped with electronic devices to keep track of these issues in their communities. The end-line regarding people who have improved hygiene habits and reduction in the incidence of vector-borne diseases will be conducted in March 2018 to contrast analysis against baselines.

During the mid-term evaluation carried out in August 2017 in the 14 prioritized communities, households in all the communities showed a significant increase in their knowledge and practices in health and hygiene. Of the total population surveyed (586 people), 46 per cent had knowledge prior to the earthquake about water and sanitation matters. As of September 2017, up to 91 per cent (a 45 per cent increase) stated knowing the importance of proper hand washing for the prevention of diseases and put into practice the knowledge imparted by the ERC and 65 per cent put into practice the recommendations to eliminate mosquito breeding sites to prevent vector-borne diseases.

The members of community brigades are a key part of this component. A total of 757 people from communities have been trained and equipped by the ERC to disseminate key messages on the following topics: vector control, good environmental practices, management and control of water quality, sanitation and hygiene promotion. To more quickly and reliably monitor the improvement of healthy habits, 189 members of the health brigades have been trained in the PHAST tool and trained in ODK; these brigades also received equipment, such as material to test chlorine levels in water.

A total of 3,379 families⁴ have participated in sanitation and hygiene promotion activities in the recovery and reconstruction phase (“healthy habits” campaign that includes: hygiene kits, educational talks on personal hygiene, hand washing, safe drinking water and diarrheic illnesses prevention); 1,620 of them have been reached in the period of report. In addition, 8,248 people have been reached with vector control and good environmental practices in the 14 prioritized communities such as talk to raise awareness about Zika, dengue and chikungunya and prevention measures; long-lasting insecticidal nets and repellents, community collaborative activities (*mingas*) for cleaning, removal of accumulated water, among others. In the recovery, 6,068 LLINs and 3,695 repellents were distributed in the 43 rural communities of Manabí and Esmeraldas.

Moreover, community brigades organized 28 community clean-up campaigns in 14 communities. A total of 884 people actively participated in the cleaning of streets, recreational areas and community spaces. As part of the actions carried out with the brigades and members of the community, a football championship between different

⁴ Although the target population in the recovery is 2,046 families, there is a greater achievement in terms of the number of families since between October 2016 and March 2017, the operation implemented actions in **26 communities**. This increased the number of beneficiary families. In addition, many families have participated in educational talks more than once and effective control was not implemented to avoid duplication.

communities is also planned to start in January 2018 to spread the messages of hygiene promotion and promote social cohesion.

In this reporting period, 12 community committees implemented actions related to vector control through their equipped health brigades. Additionally, 50 actions in community collaborative activities and fumigations were implemented by the mentioned committees in their communities. This operation supported the purchase of needed materials for these activities, including fumigation equipment.

Most of the activities to improve water storage and distribution systems are programmed for implementation starting in January 2018. These are planned in 10 communities, 4 of which are supported by the Swiss Red Cross bilateral funds to reach 1,223 families. So far, the communities of Tabuga, Rambuche and Mocora in Manabí province, have already improved their water supply systems, benefiting a total of 210 families. In Tabuga, complementing an action started in coordination with the organization Engineers without Borders, the ERC operation provided the materials and technical assistance for the installation of a new pump and connexion to the distribution system. In Rambuche, the ERC's continuous monitoring of water quality by ERC and brigades led to the community's water source being closed due to excessive levels of toxic components in the water; it has been replaced by a new intake from the river. In Mocora, 20 families benefitted by the repair of a pump and electric components of their well.

Furthermore, 457 families received home safe water kits (filters) in 6 communities of Manabí and Esmeraldas; they also were trained in the correct use of the water filters. With the contribution from the Spanish Red Cross progressive housing project, an additional 146 water filters were distributed to same number of households and some others to schools.

In addition to the 603 families that received 20-litre household water filters and a spare filter, a total of 500 additional household water filters with their spare filters have been prepositioned in the ERC's strategic warehouses.

As part of the inter-agency water, sanitation and hygiene promotion coordination, this appeal supported a consultancy for the consolidation of the key messages of hygiene promotion for all the organizations active in the national working group. As a result, a booklet was designed with the messages agreed upon by the member organizations. This has been disseminated by the national working group agencies.

As part of the habitability strategy, during the period of this report, a total of 120 families have already improved access to sanitation through a bathroom-unit associated with their new permanent home (provided by the project financed by Spanish Red Cross). Bilateral donors to the ERC have funded the majority of these 120 bathroom-units. In addition, 89 bio-digesters were installed and connected to these bathroom-units. An additional 337 new family sanitation systems will be completed within the appeal period in the affected communities, of which 55 are already under construction in Guadurnal (Esmeraldas).

Furthermore, community sanitary solutions will be implemented in schools and other communal spaces in 2 communities of Manabí and Esmeraldas provinces (Punta de Veche and San Miguel de Piquigua) and will benefit to 600 students and 331 families.



Shelter

People reached: 2,983

Male: 1,193

Female: 1,790

Outcome 8: *The target population has safe and adequate shelter*

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families that have improved their living conditions with a more durable housing solution	500 families	158 families

Output 8.1: *Shelter assistance provided to at least 500 families to obtain durable solutions, upgrades or reinforcement of their housing to meeting minimum international standards.*

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families that have access to an individual bathroom	342 families	120 families
# of families who have incorporated or improved domestic waste management	Not quantified	660

Output 8.2: *Orientation /awareness-raising sessions on safer shelter provided to target communities*

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of construction workers trained in safer construction	100	104

Outcome 9: Advocacy and assistance in housing, land and property (HLP) provided at the national, local and community levels.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of proposals presented by ERC in the Housing, Land, and Property technical working group	Not quantified	3
Output 9.1: Communities and public authorities with improved knowledge to implement housing, land and property regulations		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families who improve their knowledge on HLP rights in the communities and shelters	504 families	462 families
# of homes that have received legal assistance on HLP issues	500 families	422
Progress towards outcomes		

A study, supported by the IFRC and the Global Shelter Cluster, was done on the Ecuador Shelter Cluster's key messages. Conducted between June and August 2017, a postgraduate from the University of Colorado- Boulder researched how these messages were adopted, used, and communicated by the non-governmental organizations working in the affected communities. Organizations were interviewed and community members were surveyed. This study revealed that the key messages were not disseminated as widely as anticipated and many households struggled to implement the ideas expressed in the messages. ERC with IFRC and SRC support will continue to disseminate these key messages until the end of the operation.

In July 2017, ERC national coordinators, IFRC staff and field personnel revised the habitability strategy to guarantee that the approach of the Single Recovery Plan approach in the communities considered all correlated synergies around families' core: their living space. As a result, a combination of actions was defined to be implemented by different areas in the operation's structure. The coordination involves: those engaged in community mobilization as the entry points to communities, link to families and involving community members in all the topics related to the "soft" components of healthy and safer living (previously detailed in the respective sector); the engineers in charge of the "hard" component of infrastructure (accessibility actions such as ramps, water supply, sanitation and housing retrofitting); the two ERC lawyers analysing case by case the 146 families from permanent housing and a 400+ families in the communities to receive legal support on land tenure security; livelihoods staff considering family and collaborative actions to guarantee the sustainability of their income generation; and the DRR personnel and volunteers working at family and community level to increase their resilience.



Access ramps improve habitability conditions in the progressive shelters. Source: ERC.

The ERC Single Recovery Plan aims to support 500 families with a durable shelter solution. By November 2017, up to 158 families already received their permanent housing from the Ecuadorian Red Cross. Of these homes, 146 were built with bilateral support from the Spanish Red Cross and 12 were funded by Produbanco. The 342 families, to reach the 500 target, will be supported with retrofitting actions in their existing main structure, roofs, foundations and/or bathrooms.

In late October 2017, the Spanish Red Cross project for progressive shelter completed the construction of 149 houses for 146 families in 6 communities in Manabí and Esmeraldas. By the end of this operation, the families reached with these homes will also receive a sanitary solution, water filters, orientation in safe construction and family plans within the component of community risk reduction. Supported by this appeal, those families have received a conditioned cash transfer to expand the house, set up the kitchen or to purchase necessary household items.

As part of a bilateral project with WWF, the National Society has worked in the peri-urban community of Coaque with more than 600 families to establish a central recycling centre and 6 collection points throughout the community. This action has been done in coordination with the organization *Reciclo Ecuador* and the Municipality of Pedernales. The project seeks to benefit the entire population of Coaque with garbage collection and fostering a culture of recycling while providing sustainable employment to a number of families who will manage the network of collection points in coordination with the local authorities.

As of November 2017, 104 construction workers from 8 communities of Manabí and Esmeraldas were trained in safer construction techniques. An additional 587 families took part of the build back safer key messages dissemination as part of the progressive shelters project, financed with the support of the Spanish Red Cross. This work is expected to continue in coordination with the organization ECOSUR, thanks to the collaboration with COSUDE at country level.

Since the beginning of the intervention, problems related to land tenure were identified in the communities in which the ERC works. Faced with this problem, and after the response phase support from IFRC, in October ERC staff and volunteers were trained in specific HLP issues to support the operation activities in the areas of intervention. Consequently, ERC worked in a coordinated way with the affected families and the local authorities in the socialization and counselling about the rights that people have regarding their property and assets. These actions have served as incentives so the most affected households can regularize their land possession.

As a result, 462 families from the communities of Coaque, La Cabuya, Rambuche and Tabuga (Manabí), participated in educational talks by the Ecuadorian Red Cross on housing rights, land and property and received a set of 4 manuals describing details on how to address specific issues. The manuals addressed “purchase and sale contracts”, “ownership and possession”, “succession and inheritance” and “domain of acquisitive prescription”. This awareness-raising activity will continue in the remaining prioritized communities in Manabí and Esmeraldas.

Out of the 146 families who received permanent housing from the ERC, by the end of the reporting period, land titles were delivered to 16 families in Tabuga and Salima. Additionally, The ERC legal team negotiated with the local authorities in Coaque community to start the process to legalize 406 properties through the passing of a municipal ordinance. In this reporting period, the decentralized government of Pedernales, with ERC support, began the collection of official documentation from 406 families. By April 2018, it is expected that at least 40 per cent of those families could complete the procedure for property adjudication.

Moreover, additional legal support has been given to three communities for the official donation of land, bailment and sale contracts to benefit the communities with spaces such as for the Recycling Point in Coaque, a new bakery and two new community buildings.



Livelihoods

People reached: 7,584

Male: 3,034

Female: 4,550

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of families interviewed indicate that the support received from ERC has protected its family economy	80%	67%

Output 10.1: Cash Transfer Programme (CTP) is implemented for 670 families in the recovery phase with the aim of protecting families' economic security and livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families who have received conditional CTP support to acquire goods or materials for their home in the recovery phase	661 families	409 families

Outcome 11: Targeted communities strengthen their productive livelihoods.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of participants in the livelihoods programme who corroborate that the micro-projects are sustainable at the end of the intervention	80%	To be reported at the end of the operation

Output 11.1: 1,200 vulnerable families from selected communities have reinforced or diversified their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families who participate in livelihoods projects	1,200 families	1,487 families

Progress towards outcomes

The capacity of people to generate and diversify their income has been strengthened. The livelihoods sector has supported the reactivation of businesses that were affected after the earthquake and identified possible entrepreneurial activities that are economically sustainable and able to be implemented in the target communities. These actions were based on a feasibility study conducted in the target regions. By the end of this appeal, up to 1,487 families will be directly reached with these actions (78 per cent in rural areas and 22 per cent in urban areas).

The project “Strengthening community organization and rehabilitation of livelihoods of populations affected by the earthquake in Ecuador” was implemented in all the benefited communities. It included the elaboration of an employment guide, community fairs for products’ sale (in the fair “Rambuche Progresas” 12 micro-entrepreneurs

offered their new products thanks to ERC cooperation) and supporting for business plans (14 micro-entrepreneurships were created).

This operation's interventions to increase capital has been used for human (16 per cent), physical (62 per cent), social (16 per cent), financial (1 per cent) and natural (5 per cent) capital. According to the type of intervention, this capital improvement has been used for the replacement of goods (4 per cent); protection of livelihoods (6 per cent); recovery of livelihood (14 per cent); strengthening of livelihoods (56 per cent); and diversification of activities (20 per cent). Livelihoods support has been used for supplies and materials for production and sale of organic fertilizer; raising chickens and pigs; seeds and materials for agriculture; bakeries; handmade handicrafts; restaurants; hairdressing; rice and cacao production, among others. In the community of San Roque (Manabí) received a rice dryer to support the economic activity of 90 families. Fishermen associations were supported to increase their knowledge and disseminate the suitable period for fishing certain species; vocational trainings and many more actions were implemented to reach the actual needs in each community.

A competition called "A business for my community" was held in nine communities of Manabí and Esmeraldas to select winning business ideas proposed by community members. These will be implemented prior to the end of the operation.

The livelihoods team has coordinated with local partners such as Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAGAP), *Fondo Ecuatoriano Populorum Progressio* (FEPP), Ministry of Environment and others for the implementation of entrepreneurships in the communities.



ERC volunteers delivered livelihoods support in Puerto Nuevo (Esmeraldas). Source: ERC

At community level, small infrastructure projects are being implemented to increase the communities' economy such as: communal meeting houses for local association, a bakery and a tourist business are planned.

As part of the midterm evaluation conducted in August, 586 families from the 14 priority communities were surveyed. As a result, 67 per cent (394 families) surveyed indicated that the ERC has contributed to the economy of their home through goods, materials, money and entrepreneurship support.

Seeking the sustainability and positive impact of these actions, an expert from the Global Livelihoods Resource Centre was in Ecuador in October 2017 to support the creation of a monitoring tool for the local staff to continue tracking the sustainability of the supported activities and households. As an additional result of this visit, in December 2017, a coordination meeting will be held in Madrid with the Global Livelihoods Resource Centre to draft a strategy for the continuity of support to the ERC to develop a national livelihoods unit and to conduct an impact evaluation after this appeal has ended.

During the emergency phase, the ERC gained experience in the delivery of cash transfer through the Visa card provided by IFRC. As part of the habitability strategy to protect families' economy, the livelihoods staff and volunteers supported the provision of cash transfer to 409 families (62 per cent of the target) selected for housing interventions.

After the delivery of the cash card, home visits were conducted to follow-up on its use. The compliance with the conditional use of the cash was verified via a satisfaction survey conducted with 403 families of the total 409 families. The use of money according to the monitoring survey indicated that 47 per cent of beneficiary families invested the received cash transfer in kitchen items (sinks, pots, dishes); 30 per cent purchased beds, mattress and home furnishings; 16 per cent construction materials; and 8 per cent other items related.



Disaster Risk Reduction

People reached: 3,604

Male: 1,442

Female: 2,162

Outcome 13: Affected communities are prepared and sufficiently resilient to local disaster risks.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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# of communities with community brigades, basic response equipment, validated contingency plans and communication channels established with relevant local authorities	14 communities	5 communities
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Output 13.1: Community members have sufficient preparedness to respond to emergencies and reduce risks.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of community brigades operational	14	5
# of ERC volunteers trained	180	165
# of family emergency plans created	1,636	776
# of community contingency plans validated	14	Planned for the last months of the operation
# of people reached by community risk reduction activities	6,547 people	1,500 people

Output 13.2: ERC reviews its response mechanism and strengthens its response capacity

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of ERC volunteers trained in the ERC response mechanism	100	90
# of ERC boards equipped	5	5
# of validated plans at the national and regional levels	3	1

Progress towards outcomes

The UN designation of 13 October as International Day for Disaster Reduction (DRR) aims to promote a global culture for disaster reduction, which includes its prevention and mitigation, as well as preparation activities. The ERC used the period around this date to organize various activities focused on generating greater awareness and inclusion of prioritized communities in preparedness and prevention. These actions were carried out with the support of community volunteers and brigades in DRR. Some of the activities held included fairs, open houses and educational talks that contribute to the strengthening of community resilience. In total, 500 people of the prioritized communities of Esmeraldas and Manabí were reached with community DRR activities. In addition, 1,000 people were reached by the DRR campaign in the prioritized canton capitals. During the reporting period, 120 community brigade members from 11 communities of Manabí and Esmeraldas have received training in DRR.

Between September and November 2017 two workshops for the socialization of the 2017 National Emergency Operations Committee Manual were held with the participation of representatives for the Risk Management Units of the local municipalities of Manabí, ERC volunteers and staff of other institutions participating in the Emergency Operations Committees. In total, 48 people and 16 organizations participated in mentioned activities; 51 COE handbooks and 49 student kits (ERC notebooks, folders and pens) were distributed. This appeal in coordination with the Spanish Red Cross DIPECHO project and the Ecuadorian National Secretary for Risk Management, contributed to print the manuals, which will be used for nationwide dissemination in the ERC provincial boards.

As part of the institutional strengthening, several DRR training processes were developed for ERC volunteers and staff in Esmeraldas and Manabí. Basic Risk Management Workshops include: contingency plans, Sphere standards, first aid, pre-hospital care, Damage and Needs Assessment; and emergency family plans.

In addition, the ERC DRR team has worked together with local organizations and institutions for these DRR trainings. During the reporting period, the following courses were held:

TRAINING	PARTICIPANTS
Basic training in Risk Management	121
Risk Management and family emergency plans	50
Basic Course in Incident Command System	26
Damage and Needs Assessment course, organized by the Ecuadorian Secretary of Risk Management	4
Vulnerability and Capacities Assessment (VCA) tool	17
Administration and management of emergency Operation Centres	44
National Intervention Team (General)	27
TOTAL	289

Technical visits were made to the communities of San Roque, San Miguel de Piquigua, Periqueame, La Cabuya and Rambuche for the analysis and identification of mitigation actions and early warning systems: construction of drainage channels, cleaning of weeds and debris, reinforcement of community pedestrian bridge, school fence, evacuation signage installation, among others.

Pre-positioning of humanitarian assistance has been managed in the strategic warehouses throughout the country and in line with that established in the ERC national response plan. As of 30 November, the stock acquired support is maintained to strengthen the pre-positioned stock held by the National Society: IFRC shelter kits, cleaning kits and family water filters. These were acquired as local purchases and through the IFRC Logistics Unit.

The Ecuadorian Red Cross has revised its National Response Plan (NRP) organized into two parts: institutional action in general situations and two contingency scenarios that were designed in accordance with the country's largest threats (Cotopaxi volcano and El Niño Southern Oscillation- ENSO). This document has procedures related to the actions that should be taken by the ERC national headquarters (management and government bodies) and an operational component that includes the provincial boards. Each component has its Standard Operating Procedures based on the responsibilities of each area.

During the provincial socialization of the National Response Plan in June, a total of 573 people from 23 provincial boards (507 volunteers and 66 staff) were reached. In addition, the NRP was presented to all the members of the ERC National Assembly (provincial presidents, volunteer delegates of the provincial boards and national directorate). In November, the NRP was presented to the national technical team (national headquarters), responsible for each area / component within the response structure.

Coordination has begun with IFRC Reference Centre for Disaster Preparedness (CREPD) for the preparation activities for the nationwide simulation exercise planned for February 2018. During this reporting period, a team of three people, all experienced in the ERC emergency system, were identified to coordinate the exercise. To evaluate the ERC National Response System, two CREPD staff will support the simulation in the ERC Headquarters and in Esmeraldas and Napo provincial boards.

In the period of report, five DRR community-based brigades have been conformed in the five communities of Esmeraldas. A total of 165 ERC volunteers have been trained to reduce risks and another 90 in response mechanisms. Furthermore, a total of 776 families created their emergency plans (266 during this reporting period). The ERC also organized community risk reduction activities with DRR workshops, safe locations, definition of emergency routes, maps and coordination meetings with local authorities.

For the last months of the operation, it is planned to create and validate 14 contingency community plans, in coordination with the local municipalities, as part of the communitarian actions of DRR component.

National Society Capacity Building		
Outcome 14: <i>National Society preparedness for future disasters and capacity to deliver sustainable programming and services are strengthened.</i>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
2,000 ERC volunteers and paid personnel trained in response skills for future disasters	2,000	1,212
Output 14.1: <i>ERC is prepared to re-deploy the Emergency Medical Unit used in the emergency phase</i>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Protocol established for deployment of the EMU in national emergencies	1 protocol	1 protocol drafted
# of ERC volunteers and personnel trained to launch the EMU	100	328
Output 14.2: <i>CRE has a clear evaluation of its organizational capacity weaknesses and challenges at national branch level, especially in the affected areas</i>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
National Logistics Unit (NLU) established	1 NLU	1 NLU
Output 14.3: <i>Increased skillsets available for the National Society and its affected branches to respond to current and future disasters and deliver programmes and services</i>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers participating in specialized courses (National Intervention Team, PHAST, CBHFA, etc.)	2,000	1,212

# of ERC leadership officials who participate in the leadership development process within the period of this appeal.	20	To be reported at the end of this operation
Output 14.4: <i>ERC has increased material capacity available to respond to current and future disasters, deliver higher quality programmes and services</i>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of ERC boards plus national headquarters using the new equipment and systems	3	2
# of ERC boards plus national headquarters with improved capacity and use of in IT/radio communication systems	3	2
Output 14.5: <i>ERC has improved organizational systems and processes in place to respond to current and future disasters and deliver programmes and services.</i>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Resource mobilization plan implemented	100%	80%
# of security plans implement	4	4
National response plan shared	100%	80%
# of Branch Organizational Capacity Assessments (BOCA) processes completed with an action plan and monitoring systems established and in use	10 within appeal period	8
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Emergency Medical Unit To specify the lines of action of the Emergency Medical Unit (EMU), the Spanish Red Cross and the Canadian Red Cross signed an agreement to carry out the design of the project that could define the development of the EMU capacities in the future. Between the months of August and September, a Spanish Red Cross delegate with vast experience in the basic health care ERU was in country to support the ERC in the development of this project.</p> <p>Moreover, the Single Recovery Plan maintains the resources to replenish supplies, as well as for the training of personnel in the EMU's management and logistics. It is planned that by February 2018, the EMU will be part of the ERC's national-wide deployment resources.</p>		
<p>National Logistics Unit</p> <p>The ERC logistics unit has provided essential support to this operation; in total, it has managed purchases of goods and services for 1.8 million US dollars. During this reporting period, it has focused on large volumes of purchases required for construction works. In addition, it has managed the fleet and two strategic warehouses for this operation (Pedernales and Quito).</p> <p>This appeal also has contributed to the implementation of three emergency kits for logistics deployment, which contain electronic items (a portable computer, printer and scanner); office materials (notebooks, pencils, paper clips, printer sheets, etc.) and tools (hammers, screwdrivers, etc.). The ERC's logistics unit will maintain the responsibility for one of these and the other two will be housed in two provincial boards as part of the national response plan.</p>		
<p>Resource Mobilization</p> <p>The resource mobilization team implemented joint actions with the area of youth management to create synergies that benefit the ERC boards. As a result, a competition on fundraising initiatives was held at the provincial boards and in each province a guide for the management of sponsorship in Red Cross campaigns in was created. The guide supports each provincial board to manage their resources and solicit support from local institutions.</p>		
<p>Security and safety</p> <p>To increase operative security, actions to improve communications between the operative units, provincial boards and the headquarters were implemented. These actions include the use of radios in all vehicles (including the new ones) and all field bases. The ERC repeater antenna in Pedernales was replaced. The communication systems of the provincial boards of Manabí and Esmeraldas were reviewed to remain operational and have the required trained staff. In addition, the provincial board in Santo Domingo was equipped with communication system (branch base-radios, ambulance's radios and other equipment).</p> <p>The operation evaluated the compliance with operational safety in the operational units of Manabí (Pedernales and Bahia) and the Pedernales warehouse in August. This evaluation is planned for January in Esmeraldas. All the recommendations received were carried out both in the operational bases and in the construction warehouse; an informative brochure with operational security actions was disseminated to ERC staff and volunteers participating</p>		

in this operation. In addition, a Doctrine and Operational Security training was held in Puerto Cayo (Manabí) in July for 24 volunteers (15 men and 9 women) from the different cantonal boards in Manabí.

National Society recovery of damaged facilities

As of November 2017, the cantonal boards in Puerto Cayo and Bahia de Caraquez (Manabí) have been repaired. Three additional ERC facilities (Manta and Pedernales in Manabí and Atacames in Esmeraldas) are expected to be repaired with the support from this appeal and ERC funds. In Puerto Cayo, a training centre was open and is now is a source of income for the ERC local board. In Pedernales, internal institutional challenges are delaying the planned timeframe to address the repair of the local board building. Thus, the operational office for that area remains at the base camp established during the emergency phase, which will continue until the end of this operation.

National Society capacity building

A total of 1,212 national volunteers have been trained during the operation in specialized courses to respond to disasters and deliver programmes and services such as: PHAST, National Intervention Teams (general; water, sanitation and health promotion; psychosocial support; and telecom), CBHFA, logistics in emergencies and disaster management, among others. At least 600 of these were trained during the period of this report. As mentioned, the leadership development process training with ERC authorities will be launched in 2018.

In early September in Quito, the International Committee of the Red Cross organized a regional seminar on Restoring Family Links (RFL), which brought together the network of National Societies in South America. The seminar aimed to strengthen National Societies' response capacities in RFL and coordination among the network, while also identifying challenges faced in recent operations. Seven National Societies, as well as the IFRC Disaster Manager for South America and the operations manager, participated in this seminar.

The ERC, with support from this appeal, hosted a Field Assessment Coordination Team (FACT) training in Manta (Manabí) in September. A total 31 people (12 women and 19 men) participating in this training. Two of the participants were from the ERC. The participants represented 25 National Societies, along with representatives from the IFRC Nepal and Syria Country Offices, the IFRC Americas Regional Office, and the IFRC Secretariat headquarters. A specific session on Restoring Family Links was facilitated by the ERC National Coordinator for Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values. Up to 25 members of the ERC contributed to the field exercise and supported the FACT members throughout the entire training.

Upcoming trainings planned for the last months of the operation include: PMER in emergencies for national staff (February 2018); regional emergency shelter training (March 2018); and a training of trainers for general NIT (March 2018).

Volunteer management

Between May and November 2017, different activities were carried out by the ERC National Volunteer management unit seeking to strengthen and improve its capacities. The software for volunteer's management was reviewed. A National Workshop on the updated Volunteering Management Software was held in May for the dissemination and training of the new version; a total of 78 people (35 men and 34 women) participated. The provincial boards of Manabí and Esmeraldas organized two campaigns to recruit new volunteers. As a result, 198 new volunteers (35 in Esmeraldas and 163 in Manabí) have joined the institution during this reporting period.

The national volunteering event is planned for January 2018 in Guayaquil. As part of its agenda, a lessons learned workshop will be held with volunteers who participated in the earthquake first phase of response; a meeting with the 24 representatives of the provincial boards to define their upcoming plan of action and a different meeting with the cantonal representatives of the Integrated Community Volunteers program (VCI program) will also be held taking the advantage of being together for three days.

National Society Organizational Capacities

As reported in 12-months report, the ERC organized a OCAC training with the participation of the authorities of the National Society from headquarters and branches. As a result, the ERC committed to improve 52 OCAC attributes in coming years as part of its National Development Plan. In early June 2017, a BOCA TOT took place, increasing up to 86 the number of potential facilitators within the ERC. As of 30 November, a total of 8 BOCA workshops were held, including in Manabí and Esmeraldas boards.

Quality programming (areas common to all sectors)

Outcome 15: *Communities and families are engaged in a meaningful dialogue to promote risk reduction, healthy behaviours, anxiety reduction, dispel rumours and foster psychosocial recovery*

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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% of the target population interviewed that remembers and practices at least one of ERC's key messages	80%	74,8%
Output 15.1: Targeted communities have the capacity to communicate with the ERC and participate in decisions and actions planned for implementation by the ERC in their communities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of target population interviewed that knows how to approach ERC in case of complaints regarding the actions being taken	80%	45%
% of the target population that has access to feedback mechanisms	100%	100%
Outcome 16: Effective communication with all stakeholders		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of campaigns and material produced	Not defined	179 materials produced
Output 16.1: Targeted communities have access to information that enables them to make decisions, improve their well-being and implement recommended practices.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of the target population interviewed that remembers key messages from the ERC's trainings and branding	80%	77,8%
Output 16.2: Effective public relations with all stakeholders		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached through communications and positioning campaigns (radio and television)	33,787	50,000
# of people reached through social media campaigns	1,000.000	989,320
# of visitors the webpage, blogs and other institutional sites (not including social networks)	15,600	12,271
Outcome 17: Ongoing evaluation and analysis is used to inform the operation's design and implementation		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Final evaluation of the operation's impact	1 final evaluation	-
Output 17.1: Needs identification, operational management and operational security are completed and demonstrate operation achievements		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Single recovery plan	1 SRP	1 SRP
# of communities evaluated	14	14
# of beneficiaries reached	138,264 people	122,672 people
# of satisfaction surveys completed	452	586
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>The ERC communication team had a staff person exclusively dedicated to communication and community participation within the Single Recovery Plan; this position will end in December 2017. This staff person has the responsibility for designing according to ERC visibility guidelines on all the flyers, banners, videos or any other material to be disseminated throughout the communities. To date, 179 designs and dissemination materials were created.</p> <p>In May 2017, the field team identified some issues regarding communication with certain communities where the Single Recovery Plan was being implemented. In response, the operation launched a community participation consultancy between August and October 2017 to identify the two-way communication challenges between community members and the Red Cross teams; the communities' satisfaction levels and the intervention quality, according to communities' perceptions, which is an indicator for 15.1. This consultancy recommended: the elaboration of individual community plan for intervention and a participation and communication plan. These aim to improve the strategies of community mobilization that guarantee access to timely, accurate and reliable information for making at the individual, family and community levels.</p> <p>Consequently, more creative ways of reaching people have been adopted. For example, this appeal has contributed to the creation and representation of a community theatre, with two well-known Ecuadorian actors, that was performed in eight communities of Manabí and Esmeraldas in September. These theatre pieces transmitted the key messages of the different lines of action (health, water and sanitation, sexuality, safe construction, prevention of violence and vector control) to 1,700 children and adults.</p>		

It is planned to distribute 3,000 calendars, bags/ packs and magnets with DRR messages in January 2018 in all target communities and canton capitals. These calendars reinforce key messages to support the strengthening of resilience expressed in hygiene promotion; safe water; violence prevention; safe construction; housing, land, and property rights; disaster reduction; and healthy behaviours.

Up to 20 radio spots were produced and aired 346 times in Manabí and Esmeraldas between January to July 2017. The radio station used, Radio Altamar of Pedernales, has coverage in Jama canton (Manabí) and Muisne canton (Esmeraldas). The audience reached, according to the area of coverage, is estimated to be at least 50,000 people.

All security measures were implemented in the areas of intervention: radio communication equipment and personnel and volunteers' equipment in the different areas of work (warehousing, implementing preventive actions by volunteers, etc.) The nationwide control room established at the end of 2016 continues to monitor vehicle movement in Quito, to and from the field, and in the field.

In late September, the earthquake operation received the visit of an IFRC auditor as part of the audit that was conducted in the country cluster support team for the Andean countries (Lima, Peru).

Related to evaluated communities (indicator 17.1), the intermediate evaluation demonstrated that the 14 prioritized communities consider this operation to have a positive impact. (Additional information is available in the "Overview of Host National Society" section). For the continuous monitoring of the quality of the operation, IFRC staff in the region have contributed at different moments to the analysis of specific issues, such as the habitability strategy and also to support further steps such as the definition of the transition strategy for the sustainability of the livelihoods and logistics interventions; among others.

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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



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



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



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

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDREC012 - Ecuador - Earthquake

Timeframe: 18 Apr 16 to 22 Apr 18

Appeal Launch Date: 22 Apr 16

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/4-2017/11	Programme	MDREC012
Budget Timeframe	2016/4-2018/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		7,146,708	1,935,615	208,761		9,291,084	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
American Red Cross		926,534	307,520	29,253		1,263,306	
Andorran Red Cross		2,718				2,718	
Apple iTunes		107,292	45,982			153,274	
Austrian Red Cross		2,934				2,934	
British Red Cross		107,182	2,114			109,296	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		4,706	47,242			51,948	
China Red Cross, Macau Branch		48,811				48,811	
Danish Red Cross		495				495	
Estonia Government		22,189				22,189	
Finnish Red Cross		55,257				55,257	
German Red Cross			19,559			19,559	
Globalgiving Foundation Inc. (from Procter & Gamble*)			47,355			47,355	
Honduran Red Cross		4,742				4,742	
IFRC at the UN Inc		9,678				9,678	
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund		546,975				546,975	
Japanese Red Cross Society		527,383	196,194	94,136		817,713	
Liechtenstein Red Cross		1,000				1,000	
Mexican Red Cross		21,559	2,368			23,927	
Monaco Government			32,264			32,264	
New Zealand Government		98,625				98,625	
Norwegian Red Cross		26,578	49,644			76,222	
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)		480,114	64,462	4,354		548,931	
On Line donations		121,256				121,256	
OPEC Fund For International Development-OFID		385,332				385,332	
Red Cross of Monaco			141,622			141,622	
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government*)		341,145	26,060			367,205	
Swiss Red Cross		8,335	41,675			50,010	
Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government*)		391,665	208,325			599,990	
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation		9,809				9,809	
The Canadian Red Cross Society		124,248	83			124,331	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)		380,538				380,538	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)		1,482,392	185,528			1,667,921	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross			48,721			48,721	
United States - Private Donors		9,657				9,657	
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief		1,000				1,000	
Western Union Foundation		61,857				61,857	
C1. Cash contributions		6,312,005	1,466,717	127,743		7,906,465	
Inkind Goods & Transport							
American Red Cross		303,390	18,505			321,896	
British Red Cross		15,822	36,520			52,342	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		54,727	4,765			59,492	
Norwegian Red Cross		134,661	11,339			146,001	
The Canadian Red Cross Society		169,848	1,338			171,186	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		678,448	72,467			750,916	
Inkind Personnel							
The Canadian Red Cross Society		8,900				8,900	
C3. Inkind Personnel		8,900				8,900	

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Budget Timeframe	2016/4-2018/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	6,999,354	1,539,184	127,743	8,666,281
D. Total Funding = B +C	6,999,354	1,539,184	127,743	8,666,281

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		6,999,354	1,539,184	127,743		8,666,281	
E. Expenditure		-5,471,054	-786,113	-113,134		-6,370,302	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		1,528,299	753,071	14,609		2,295,980	

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Budget Timeframe	2016/4-2018/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
A						B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			7,146,708	1,935,615	208,761		9,291,084	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	390,913		390,603			390,603	310	
Shelter - Transitional	18,840		9,129			9,129	9,711	
Construction - Housing			40			40	-40	
Construction - Facilities	251,671		33,079	70,512		103,591	148,079	
Construction Materials	534,143		63,831	195		64,027	470,117	
Clothing & Textiles	233,997		231,587	3,107		234,693	-696	
Food			48			48	-48	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	546,606		100,403	87,950		188,353	358,253	
Medical & First Aid	53,565		7,733	19,804		27,537	26,028	
Teaching Materials	1,130,598		136,306	134,243	18,693	289,242	841,356	
Utensils & Tools	314,797		243,913	33,001		276,914	37,882	
Other Supplies & Services	244,818		63,580	15,828	119	79,527	165,291	
Cash Disbursement	282,738		153,060			153,060	129,678	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	4,002,685		1,433,312	364,641	18,811	1,816,765	2,185,921	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	71,366			71,366		71,366	0	
Computers & Telecom	112,619		73,638	8,154	2,169	83,961	28,658	
Office & Household Equipment	9,569		2,992		8,711	11,703	-2,134	
Others Machinery & Equipment	25,606		25,606			25,606	0	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	219,160		102,236	79,520	10,880	192,636	26,524	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	56,952		70,783	2,320		73,103	-16,151	
Distribution & Monitoring	143,931		135,738	7,945		143,683	248	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	414,689		316,938	47,544		364,483	50,206	
Logistics Services	100,010		85,556	10,084		95,639	4,370	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	715,581		609,015	67,893		676,908	38,674	
Personnel								
International Staff	962,560		844,433	7,355		851,789	110,772	
National Staff	136,719		170,351			170,351	-33,632	
National Society Staff	699,929		462,052	5,621	3,863	471,536	228,393	
Volunteers	234,841		223,546	15,870		239,416	-4,574	
Other Staff Benefits	35,555		30,904			30,904	4,651	
Total Personnel	2,069,604		1,731,287	28,847	3,863	1,763,996	305,608	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	151,096		41,543	4,644	8,594	54,781	96,316	
Professional Fees	437,920		172,687	175		172,861	265,058	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	589,016		214,230	4,818	8,594	227,642	361,374	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	402,261		37,581	150,311	4,194	192,086	210,175	
Total Workshops & Training	402,261		37,581	150,311	4,194	192,086	210,175	
General Expenditure								
Travel	315,728		266,763	15,408	3,697	285,868	29,860	
Information & Public Relations	148,605		64,203	11,126	43,974	119,303	29,302	
Office Costs	109,984		62,660	10,506	11,759	84,924	25,060	
Communications	40,494		36,260	341	39	36,640	3,854	
Financial Charges	24,380		-31,544	2,408	268	-28,868	53,248	
Other General Expenses	3,774		1,351			1,351	2,424	

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Budget Timeframe	2016/4-2018/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			7,146,708	1,935,615	208,761	9,291,084		
Shared Office and Services Costs	82,750		69,635			69,635	13,116	
Total General Expenditure	725,716		469,327	39,789	59,736	568,852	156,864	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			519,178			519,178	-519,178	
Total Operational Provisions			519,178			519,178	-519,178	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	567,061		329,037	47,504	6,895	383,436	183,625	
Total Indirect Costs	567,061		329,037	47,504	6,895	383,436	183,625	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			21,801	2,741	161	24,704	-24,704	
Pledge Reporting Fees			4,050	50		4,100	-4,100	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			25,852	2,791	161	28,804	-28,804	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	9,291,084		5,471,054	786,113	113,134	6,370,302	2,920,783	
VARIANCE (C - D)			1,675,654	1,149,502	95,627	2,920,783		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDREC012 - Ecuador - Earthquake**

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Budget Timeframe	2016/4-2018/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster management	4,156,316		3,837,565	3,837,565	3,621,151	216,414	
Food security	959,059		788,817	788,817	465,073	323,744	
Shelter	2,031,333		2,372,971	2,372,971	1,384,830	988,141	
Subtotal BL2	7,146,708		6,999,354	6,999,354	5,471,054	1,528,299	
BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development							
Disaster risk reduction	523,944		333,248	333,248	83,437	249,811	
Health	286,916		252,281	252,281	169,175	83,106	
Water and sanitation	528,634		604,500	604,500	282,525	321,976	
Organizational development	596,121		349,155	349,155	250,977	98,178	
Subtotal BL3	1,935,615		1,539,184	1,539,184	786,113	753,071	
BL4 - Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work							
International relations	208,761		127,743	127,743	113,134	14,609	
Subtotal BL4	208,761		127,743	127,743	113,134	14,609	
GRAND TOTAL	9,291,084		8,666,281	8,666,281	6,370,302	2,295,980	