

DREF Plan of Action (EPoA) Ecuador: Penitentiary unrest

DREF operation no.	MDREC017		
Date of issue	22 November 2021	Operation timeframe:	3 months
Operation start date:	20 November 2021	Operation end date:	28 February 2022
IFRC Category assigned to the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
Funding requirements: 49,921 Swiss francs (CHF)			
Total number of people affected:	15,865	Number of people targeted:	Directly reached: 930 people Indirectly reached: 50,000 people
Affected provinces	Guayas, Azuay, Los Ríos and Cotopaxi	Number of provinces targeted:	Guayas, Azuay, Los Ríos and Cotopaxi
Presence of the Operating National Society: The Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC) has a presence in 24 provinces of Ecuador represented by 24 provincial branches and 83 cantonal branches. It has 7,000 volunteers registered in the national database and 200 staff specialized in different lines of action.			
Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners currently involved in the operation: The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) have been supporting as key allies for monitoring, evaluation and follow-up during the evolution of the emergency from February 2021 to the present.			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The main actors at the local levels with whom the institutional work is coordinating are Sub Secretariat of Human Rights, Judicial Police of Guayaquil, Guayaquil Municipality, Human Rights Commission, Secretariat of Risk Management - Zonal 8, National Service of Integral Attention to Adults Deprived of Liberty and Adolescent Offenders, Ministry of Public Health - Zonal 8, Integrated Security Service ECU 911.			

<For the DREF budget, click [here](#). For contact information, click [here](#).>

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

On 13 November 2021, a confrontation (the third occurrence this year) in the Litoral penitentiary in the Guayas province left 68 people dead and at least 25 injured (based on official preliminary information). This was the result of riots and clashes between criminal gangs in the penitentiary. So far this year, 320 people have died in Ecuador due to fighting between criminal gangs inside prisons, which has led to deaths inside the penitentiary centers located in 4 provinces (Guayas, Azuay, Cotopaxi, and Los Rios).

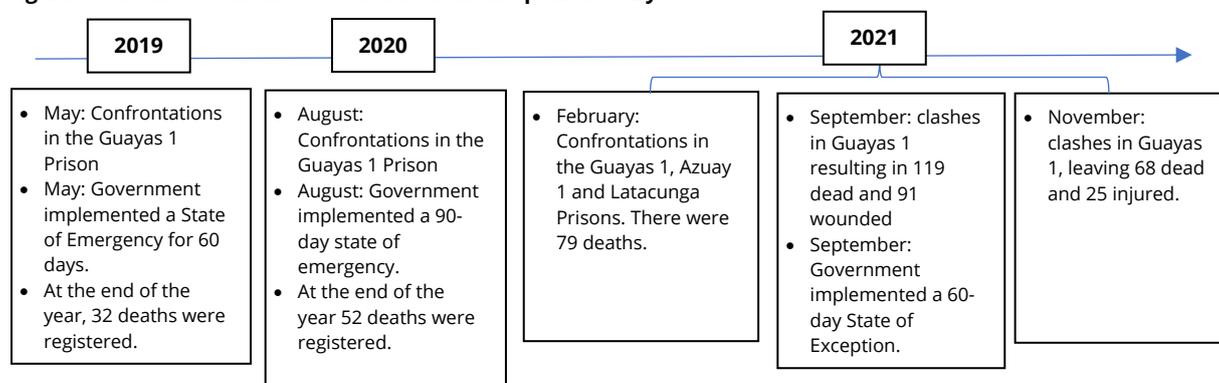


Ecuadorian Red Cross providing prehospital care in Guayas Penitentiary. Source: ERC, November 2021.

There are two factors that exacerbate the penitentiary situation. First, the austerity measure¹ introduced in November 2018 that eliminated the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights, and Cults, which oversaw the penitentiaries, and in its place created the Secretariat of Human Rights and the National Service of Integral Attention for Persons Deprived of Liberty and Adolescent Offenders (SNAI). This change produced budget cuts² that directly impacted the prison sector by reducing correctional officers at all rehabilitation centers in the country. Second, the overpopulation of the rehabilitation centers. As of November 2019, the capacity of the prison infrastructure (28,554 persons deprived of liberty (PDL)) was exceeded, with a total of 39,874 PDL according to SNAI. Only four penitentiaries (Guayas, Azuay, Cotopaxi, and Los Rios) out of 53 hold over 40% of PDL in Ecuador. These are the four prisons that are the focus of this DREF and make this intervention essential.

The following figure shows a timeline of the significant confrontations inside some prisons and their death toll.

Figure 1: Timeline of main confrontations inside penitentiary



Province	Penitentiary Name	Total People	Effective Installed Capacity	% Overcrowding
Cotopaxi	CRS Rscn Mixto - Cotopaxi	5,599	4,822	20,84%
Los Ríos	CPPL Masculino - Quevedo	37	26	42,31%
Azuay	CPPL Rscs Masculino - Turi	240	176	36,36%

¹ Executive Decree 560

² 2020 was the first year after the decree went into effect, as such the SNAI received almost 20% less budget than the Ministry of Justice received in 2019. And based on budget lines, SNAI used most of this budget in infrastructure. [En 2020 las cárceles tendrán menos dinero y los mismos problemas \(primicias.ec\)](#)

Guayas	CRS Masculino - Guayaquil	9,989	5,036	98,35%
Total		15,865	10,060	-

Source: National Service for the Comprehensive Care of Adults Deprived of their Liberty and Adolescent Offenders (SNAI) (November Official Data 2019)

Summary of current response

Overview of Operating National Society

The ERC, as an auxiliary of the public authorities in humanitarian situations, develops and implements support activities within various spaces, including the National Health System for the care of the injured and psycho-emotionally affected; the National Security System ECU 911 for the permanent monitoring of the evolution of the emergency and the human rights coordination groups linked to promoting respect and dignified treatment to all those involved. The ERC will provide an autonomous intervention and work to keep the general public's perception of independence, neutrality, and impartiality.

Following the first event registered in February 2021, the ERC activated its national emergency monitoring and follow-up team to have key and timely information if the ERC needed to deploy teams to provide services located in the provinces of Azuay, Guayas, Los Ríos, and Cotopaxi. Since September 2021, the ERC has deployed operational response teams on two occasions: the first on 28 September and the second on 12 November, each time for seven days. Psychosocial support services, pre-hospital care, and restoration of family contacts were the services provided. 181 people were reached on those occasions (a total of 125 psychological care and 56 pre-hospital care (123 and 47 in September, and 2 and 9 in November) and 35 technicians, including volunteers and hired personnel in 2 ambulances and two support vehicles were deployed).

The ERC has an installed capacity of 178 volunteer and hired personnel in the 4 provinces affected by this crisis, in addition to 19 national technicians at headquarters and 16 ambulances, as shown in the following table:

Area	Guayas	Cotopaxi	Los Ríos	Azuay	Headquarters
Pre-Hospital Care	50	4	2	20	1
Restoration of Family Links	10	2	1	5	1
Psychosocial Support (PHC)	35	13	1	23	1
Institutional Communication	1	1	1	1	2
Safer access	2	1	1	2	1
Information management					1
Logistical and planning support	1			1	12
Total	99	21	6	52	19

Available resources	Guayas	Cotopaxi	Los Ríos	Azuay
Ambulances	9	2	1	4
Support vehicles	2	1	0	1

Overview of Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement actions in the country

Through its team in Ecuador, IFRC will assist with the activation of this DREF operation in 4 provinces, Guayas, Cotopaxi, Los Ríos, Azuay. The IFRC office in Ecuador, the cluster office for the Andean countries in Peru and the IFRC Americas Regional Office will provide support through technical guidance on disaster management; finance; planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reports (PMER), among others, for the implementation of the Emergency Plan of Action.

The IFRC is coordinating actions with the ICRC focal point in the country. The ERC, ICRC, and IFRC have a tripartite agreement in effect. In addition, the ERC received technical and financial support from the ICRC to cover the operating costs of the response during the September emergency in the city of Guayaquil. This support has been reconfirmed for the medium-term intervention in the Restoring Family Links (RFL) line. The ICRC supported the intervention plan during the September clashes in Guayas and is currently supporting the security activities; it is coordinating with the National Society.

Overview of other actors

Several government institutions play an essential role in this crisis. The following are among the most important:

- **Presidency of the Republic of Ecuador:** Coordination among the different ministries.
- **Ministry of Government:** Coordinates with the National Police, Ministry of Defense and SNAI.
- **National Police:** Control through operations in prisons and maintenance of the security protocol activated.
- **Criminalistics Unit:** Recognition and identification of human remains, DNA genetic samples.
- **Ministry of National Defense:** Control in prisons in conjunction with the National Police.
- **Ministry of Public Health:** outpatient and hospital care services.
- **Secretariat of Human Rights:** Manages the donation of private companies.
- **SNAI:** Strengthen programs focused on productive activities that contribute to the rehabilitation and reinsertion process and coordinate control operations and periodic searches.

The provincial Technical Response Team has coordinated local activities with local stakeholders such as the Sub Secretariat of Human Rights, Judicial Police of Guayaquil, Municipality of Guayaquil, Human Rights Commission, Secretariat of Risk Management - Zonal 8, National Service of Integral Attention to Adults Deprived of Liberty and Adolescent Offenders, Ministry of Public Health - Zonal 8.

Analysis of needs, target selection, scenario planning and risk assessment

Analysis of needs

Based on the needs assessment done by the technical teams and secondary information collected, five essential services have been identified as priorities. 1. Pre-hospital care; 2. Psychosocial support; 3. Security; 4. Restoring family contact and 5. Communication.

1) Pre-hospital care

- The context of the present emergency may represent a high risk of exposure to the COVID-19 virus for ambulance response team personnel (paramedic, driver, ambulance attendant). As such, the disinfection of the resources used must comply with the COVID-19 procedure prior to authorizing the availability of the ambulance for further care.
- The main need identified in this line of action is the number of ambulance units that must be activated for a mass casualty event, considering that the approximate time between each dispatch is approximately 3 hours. In addition, depending on the severity of the people's injuries, the use of material, supplies, and medicines for their stabilization could be more significant than in routine emergencies. Therefore, providing additional supplies and stock is essential to ensure that the ambulances can continue operating.
- Also, the visibility of the ambulances and the technical team plays a fundamental role in the safety of the personnel, so it is necessary to reinforce the flagging of the units and the provision of flags, bibs and safety equipment, such as appropriate helmets for the emergency personnel.

2) Psychosocial support

- The ERC identified the main issue as the lack of a protocol to provide sensitive information to families of PDL when violent events happen, such as the ones that recently occurred. This situation can produce a psychological impact that will need Psychosocial Support to reduce any significant mental problem. Based on the previous experience of the September 2021 event, a Psychosocial Support in emergency team with professionals who can technically handle emotional crises is needed, as well as adequate space with equipment and furniture such as wheelchairs to deal with people that can pass out due to the shock of the news or situation. PPS services will be provided to inmates and their families and security, administrative, and humanitarian services providers.
- It is essential to work with the staff and personnel of control agencies, such as detention centers, to provide basic training on psychological first aid to reduce the adverse effects on family members when delivering bad news.
- It is essential to provide psychosocial attention to the prisons' personnel due to the emotional stress these confrontations may have generated.
- It should also be emphasized that the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) line is closely related to the activities carried out by the RFL teams, considering their objective and focus on attending to cases with specific characteristics.

3) Security

It is imperative to improve the identification and visibility of volunteers and humanitarian personnel intervening by providing them with identifying elements, such as uniforms where the Emblem is identified to comply with the norms of Operational Security. Likewise, there is a need to have guidance material, such as a pocket Operational Security Booklet to facilitate the rigorous application of the norms and guidelines for the prison emergency context.

4) Restoring Family Links (RFL)

The ERC identified the need to support people that do not have the resources to communicate with those they consider necessary after receiving the news of a dead family member. Therefore, the National Society will provide RFL services through connectivity services, family news services, and services for vulnerable people. A line of action implemented with the support of the ICRC.

5) Communication

Given this reality, ERC, as a supporting actor for the response to the prison emergency, is exposed through its actions to public opinion. Therefore, it is necessary to raise public awareness about the role of the National Society and the importance of the Red Cross Emblem as a humanitarian actor whose actions are based at all times and in all circumstances on the Fundamental Principles of the Movement, especially those of humanity, impartiality and independence. The ERC needs to train the communication focal points in the management of crises and provide them with all the necessary support to provide precise information when needed.

Target population

The groups identified as the target population for the intervention in the Penitentiary Centers are:

- Persons deprived of liberty
- Relatives of persons deprived of liberty
- Affected persons of the public forces and institutions linked to the penitentiary system (forensic, criminalistics, forensic medicine, prosecution, others)
- Prison guards (responsible for the management of prisons)

Table 2: Scope of the intervention proposal

Scope of the Intervention		Direct		Indirect	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Health	Pre-hospital care	90	10		

	Community Psychosocial Support	360	230		
	Psychosocial Support to humanitarian responder teams	120	120		
Communications + Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)				25,000	25,000
Total		930 people		50,000 people	

The scope of the operation is to directly serve at least 930 people through Health, with pre-hospital care, psychosocial support, and information according to needs and at least 50,000 people through Communications and CEA, with information related to the humanitarian action and the auxiliary role of the Red Cross, humanitarian action and the medical mission. The target population of 930 people is established considering an independent provision of the pre-hospital care and psychosocial support. Then, it is expected that people who receive prehospital care will not overlap with people who received psychosocial support.

Pre-hospital care is established for the care of injuries of persons deprived of liberty, family members, prison management personnel and law enforcement personnel (police and armed forces); psychosocial support is also available for the care of these groups, in addition to the humanitarian response teams.

In order to guarantee the auxiliary role and security of the Red Cross teams, a communication strategy will be established to adequately inform and communicate the actions and humanitarian mandate of the Red Cross, promoting respect for the Fundamental Principles, especially those of Humanity, Impartiality and Independence.

The operation is focused on the provinces of Guayas, Azuay, Cotopaxi and Los Rios, which have presented incidents of disturbances in prisons this year and greater risk of clashes between criminal gangs, also it is not ruled out to expand the operation according to incidents and humanitarian needs that arise. As previously mentioned, the prison system has been declared in a state of emergency.

B. Operational Strategy

General operational objective:

To reach at least 930 people affected by the penitentiary unrest, providing them with pre-hospital care, psychosocial support, and information according to needs, considering institutional security aspects and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Fundamental Principles.

For this emergency, the ERC has designed an operational strategy focused on the following sectors:

Health

- At least 100 people reached with pre-hospital care. Considering the care of injuries to inmates, family members, prison management personnel and law enforcement personnel (police and armed forces).
- At least 590 people reached with psychosocial support
- At least 240 humanitarian workers reached with psychosocial support.

Communications and CEA in emergencies

At least 50,000 people reached with information related to the humanitarian action and the auxiliary role of the Red Cross, humanitarian action and the medical mission.

Restoring Family Links (RFL)

The ICRC will support the actions of Restoring Family Links (RFL) by the ERC through the cooperation program at the level of funding and support with specialized personnel. The National Society has the technological equipment (cell phones and tablets with telephone plans) for the following services:

1. Telephone calls
2. Charging of electronic equipment
3. Connecting to Wi-Fi
4. Family News
5. Safe and Sound Message
6. SALAMAT messages
7. Red Cross Message

Operational Support

Human resources

For the intervention in the 4 provinces, the ERC has a team of volunteers and hired personnel specialized in the components and lines of action included in this action plan. In addition, the Headquarter Team will provide technical support.

The ERC will make available to the operation the human talent and hired specialized personnel; this team will be made up of the following persons:

- 1 technician responsible for the operation
- 1 PMER technician
- 1 financial technician
- 1 monitoring and information management technician in the situation room.
- 178 volunteers and hired personnel from the provincial boards involved.

Logistics and supply chain

All purchases will be made at the national level through the ERC's logistics office (procurement department), ensuring compliance with the regulations approved in the signed letter of agreement, considering the IFRC's procurement procedures.

Information Technology

The National Society has a technological infrastructure in place ready to be used. In addition, the ERC will use technological tools such as ODK and KOBO for the data collection and evaluations carried out in the different lines of action. The ERC applies the Organic Law for the Protection of Personal Data issued in May 2021, which refers to the protection of personal data, its correct treatment through adequate security processes, regulating access, rectification, updating, elimination, portability and limited consultations and/or restricted access, taking into account the sensitivity of the data. For the publication of general data (non-sensitive information) the Power BI³ platform will be used.

Communication

A communication plan will be developed focused on the dissemination of messages, presentations, and communication material to raise awareness of the proper use of the emblem and our neutral role in the intervention, assisting without considering interests other than the protection and safeguarding of life. Monitoring of both traditional and digital media (social networks) will be implemented to evaluate content, messages, and main and secondary actors that are part of the collective public opinions.

³ [Microsoft Power BI](#)

Monthly reports will be issued on the actions and communicational impact based on the communication plan prepared for this purpose.

In addition, a crisis communication workshop is planned to be attended by the communication focal points of the subsidiaries involved.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

To strengthen this operation and ensure and promote effective participation and feedback from the participating communities, the ERC will incorporate the Community Engagement and Accountability approach. This was structured based on an analysis and diagnosis of the needs and information channels of the communities to give operational support, humanitarian assistance and fulfil the auxiliary role of de Red Cross.

Development of specific messages that respond to the most frequent concerns, questions and doubts identified through the online and offline information channels and also through the identification of rumours, participatory identification of harmful behaviours.

Security

Technical advice and support will be provided to volunteers and humanitarian personnel regarding Operational Safety (OS) through the socialization of guidelines for this context and the management of the Operational Safety Booklet for a rigorous application of the Operational Safety Standards and safer access, which all activated humanitarian personnel will implement. The Ecuadorian Red Cross has security protocols, COVID-19 and equipment monitoring and follow-up mechanisms.

A Security Protocol will be developed and implemented for activities for volunteers and staff. ICRC will participate in the process of strengthening security mechanisms and workshops for volunteers.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

For monitoring and evaluation, a follow-up methodology will be used. The planning and monitoring team will closely monitor the achievement of the expected results. There will be a periodic review of technical and budgetary progress. A lesson learned workshop will be included as part of the operation.

Administration and finance

Through its Financial and Administrative team, the ERC will assign an accountant to support the preparation of the budget, the allocation of funds, and the monitoring of expenses incurred during the execution of the plan and the preparation of the financial report. In addition, the IFRC finance officer will support the operation.

Operation Risk Assessment

For the implementation of this action plan, the main risks have been identified that would compromise the fulfillment of the indicators and goals, or that would condition the integrity of the personnel involved:

Identified Risk	Mitigation Measure
Confusion of the auxiliary role and visibility of the Red Cross, jeopardizing the access and security of the mission.	Application of regulations for the use of the emblem, uniform and operational security protocols for safer access at all Provincial Boards. Dissemination of the institutional mission to all key stakeholders.

Response team personnel injured as a result of confrontations, stray bullets, escape attempts by persons deprived of their liberty. As well as situations of equipment retention by different stakeholders involved.	Structuring and socializing an operating procedure that provides guidelines for planning a safe response for institutional personnel and people served.
Prison crisis exacerbated by the expansion of violent situations in other detention centers in the country. Increased demand for ERC teams' care/services.	Conduct a risk analysis in each ERC Provincial Board, seeking to strengthen emergency response in their own localities or other nearby localities that are overwhelmed in terms of response capacity.
Increase of socio-political demonstrations in the country due to issues not related to the prison crisis, which increase the demand for humanitarian services.	Scenario changes monitoring and forecasting of additional response teams to deal with two events of possible violence at the same time. Alert, readiness and mobilization of response teams.
High-risk situations involving the transfer of PDL in ambulances, generating stress on response teams.	Compliance with the security protocol established by the ERC and the prison control authorities and National Police.
Damage to the institutional image and reputation due to false or not well-intentioned information from groups involved or the general public.	communication strategies' implementation to decrease rumors and false news and to respond in an immediate and timely manner with a focus on the ERC humanitarian mission mandate.
Risk of COVID-19 spread.	The response teams are equipped and trained to operate with preventive measures to avoid contagion and transmission of COVID-19. There is a protocol for care in case of contagion.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Health

People targeted: 930 people

Men: 570

Women: 360

Requirements (CHF): 29,606

Needs Analysis:

The ERC ambulance and pre-hospital care system has provided emergency care in the following typologies: trauma / injuries / falls, medical emergencies (including penetrating trauma, burns, wounds and bleeding). The emergency context may represent exposure risks for the personnel that make up the ambulance response teams (paramedic, driver, ambulance assistant) considering the context of the operation where protocols will be implemented to facilitate their action and safety. Also, the process of disinfection of resources is performed (COVID-19 procedure), and the availability of the ambulance for further care is arranged. Due to the vehicle's capacity, only one service will be provided per ambulance, and the ambulances will be equipped with material, supplies, and medicines needed to provide the service. During this situation, the Ecuadorian Red Cross has mobilized its ambulance service, personnel and resources to attend to the humanitarian needs of the people affected by the disturbances in the prisons, both the prisoners and other people who manage and provide security, also, when these incidents occur, family members have to congregate outside the prisons where they can present cases of exhaustion, dehydration, heat stroke, among others

Given the context of violence that has developed in recent months in prisons and the psychological impact this has had on both prisoners and their families, there is a need to provide essential mental health services for these groups seeking information on the condition of their relatives. Psychosocial support has been one of the Red Cross' priorities for action in these situations, especially in crises involving deceased persons, crisis accompaniment, delivery of bad news, and accompaniment in the delivery of information, among the main activities. Proper infrastructure to give psychosocial support will be needed. The ERC will provide psychosocial support to the affected people and its volunteers and other humanitarian workers. In addition, the ERC will develop workshops for both volunteers and the penitentiary system employees.

Also, in the areas surrounding the prisons and in the facilities of Forensic Medicine, there is a need to reinforce the management of information and how to transmit it to relatives. Currently, uncertainty and destabilization are detected in these relatives, so it is relevant that the staff of Forensic Medicine and other actors of these services have key tools to assist people who come to these sites for information emotionally.

Risk Analysis:

The following risks to health services have been identified:

- Possible attacks or injuries to ERC volunteers and care teams
- Emotional impact on response teams.
- Contracting COVID-19 during social mobilizations.
- Public confusion about the auxiliary role of the Red Cross

Population to be reached:

- At least 100 people receive pre-hospital care.
- At least 590 people in the community have psychosocial support.
- At least 240 people from the humanitarian response teams have emotional support.

Population groups are identified as follows:

- Persons deprived of liberty - Assessment, stabilisation, and transfer to the medical care centre according to the type of injuries.
- Family members of deceased persons deprived of liberty and people not located or in care centres (wounded).
- Key actors: National Police, staff of the National Comprehensive Care Service for persons deprived of liberty, forensic experts, penitentiary guides, civilian population in general and ERC staff.
- Field staff: Mental Health and Psychosocial Support team and local technical teams of the Provincial branches of the ERC.

Programme standards/reference points:

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment	# of people reached with health services Target: 930 people													
	Health Output 1.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.	# of people reached by health and pre-hospital care Target: 100 People													
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		

AP016	Provision of materials and supplies for pre-hospital care													
AP016	ERC ambulance service support to the affected population													
AP016	Humanitarian action awareness-raising workshop for key external actors													
P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 2: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened	# of people that receive psychosocial support Target: 830												
	Health Output 2: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff	# of people affected reached by psychosocial support services Target: 590 People # of Red Cross and external staff treated: Target: 240 people												
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP023	Installation of psychosocial support posts													
AP023	Psychosocial support sessions to the affected population													
AP023	Psychosocial support sessions to responders from Red Cross and other organizations (supporting supporters)													
AP023	Crisis containment workshop psychosocial support for institutions linked to the prison service and ERC volunteers													
AP023	Stigma and discrimination prevention workshop for ERC volunteers (referral to specialised agencies)													

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 20,315

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform	# of volunteers insured Target: 200
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Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place													
Activities planned Week		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP042	Support to National Headquarters (office costs)												
AP042	Visibility materials and Red Cross emblems												
AP042	Monitoring by National Society												
AP042	Insurance for volunteers												
AP042	Lessons learned workshop - ERC and key external actors												
Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured													
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.	One IFRC monitoring and support mission.											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP049	Operational support by IFRC												
Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.		# of people reached indirectly by public communication strategy Target: 50,000 people											
P&B Output Code	Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues												
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP053	Communication and dissemination strategy with a CEA approach												
AP053	Crisis communication workshop for focal points												
Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability		Four branches provide information on operational safety											
P&B Output Code	Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities	One national operational safety workshop.											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP066	The operational safety and well-being of volunteers is ensured through safety training in branches.												

AP066	Establish and implement a security protocol for staff and volunteers.												
AP066	Ensure volunteers have the proper equipment for personal protection and to provide their services.												
AP066	Operational and Security workshop for volunteers and personnel												

Budget

See Annex.

Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operational plan please contact:

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How we work

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

DREF OPERATION

MDREC017 - ECUADOR - PENITENTIARY UNREST

22/11/2021

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Transitional	7,600
Medical & First Aid	6,000
Teaching Materials	16,575
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	30,175
Transport & Vehicles Costs	960
Logistics, Transport & Storage	960
National Society Staff	1,364
Volunteers	1,750
Personnel	3,114
Workshops & Training	5,150
Workshops & Training	5,150
Travel	3,550
Information & Public Relations	1,600
Office Costs	1,050
Communications	900
Financial Charges	375
General Expenditure	7,475
DIRECT COSTS	46,874
INDIRECT COSTS	3,047
TOTAL BUDGET	49,921

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	
AOF4	Health	29,606
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
AOF7	Migration	
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	4,606
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	3,408
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	5,751
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	6,550
TOTAL		49,921

