

Operations Update No. 1

Ecuador: Floods

DREF Operation N°	MDREC018	Glide N°	FL-2022-000164-ECU
Operation start date:	9 February 2022	Expected timeframe:	6 months (3-month extension)
Operation update No. 1 publication:	4 May 2022	Expected new end date:	31 August 2022
IFRC Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow¹			
DREF allocated: 478,475 Swiss francs (an increase from the original CHF 274,855)			
Total number of people affected:	26,633	Number of people to be assisted:	1,350 families (6,750 people) - Phase 1: 550 families (2,750 people) - Phase 2: 800 families (4,000 people)
Affected provinces:	21 provinces	Targeted provinces:	Phase 1: Cotopaxi, Pichincha, Guayas. Phase 2: Guayas, Los Ríos, El Oro.
Host National Society presence: The Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC) has a presence in 24 provinces, represented by 24 provincial branches and 83 cantonal branches. It has 7,000 volunteers, and 200 staff specialized in different lines of action.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) has been supporting the monitoring, and follow-up during the evolution of the emergency, while the ICRC provided support and advice in the first phase of the emergency, especially in Pichincha, where the largest number of deaths and search requests were recorded.			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The main actors at the local and national level with whom the institutional work for the response is being coordinated with are The National Risk and Emergency Management Service (SNGRE), the Integrated Security Service ECU 911 (SIS ECU 911), the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of the Environment, Water and Ecological Transition, Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, Electric Company, Armed Forces, National Police, Municipal Fire Department and the Decentralized Autonomous Governments of each province.			

Summary of most relevant adjustments to the Emergency Plan of Action:

This Operation Update includes a **three-month extension (new end date 31 August 2022)** to adjust the plan of action to better respond to humanitarian needs of the population affected by floods due to the intensification of rains in 21 provinces of the coastal zone and mountains of the country at the end of March and beginning of April 2022.

Through this Operations Update, it is intended to inform about:

- A geographical extension to provide support to families affected by the rains in Guayas, Los Rios, and El Oro.
- A timeframe extension of an additional 3 months, for a total of 6 months, to finalize the proposed humanitarian assistance.
- A budget increase that includes a second allocation of CHF 203,620, increasing the total DREF budget to CHF 478,475. Thanks to the second allocation, an additional 800 families will be targeted.

Two major adjustments made to the Emergency Plan of Action include:

- The amount of PTM delivered to the initial 500 families was reduced from \$270 to \$260 USD due to technical issues with the ATMs in the localities, where withdrawing money with 10-dollar bills can be complex as there is a possibility that the ATM run out of bills with that denomination and the withdrawal could be blocked.

¹ The scope of the regions where the intervention is to take place has been enlarged, hence it's still a yellow emergency but with a larger scope of intervention (region and number of people to be assisted).

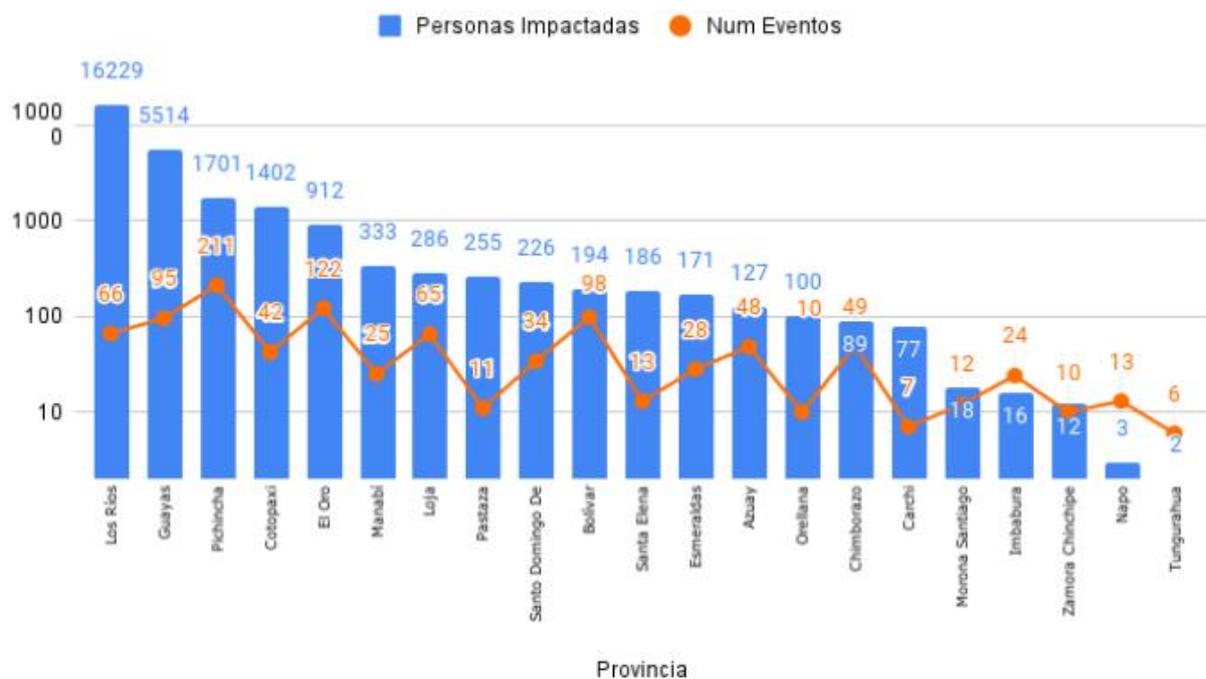
- A request was made to acquire the tarpaulins and mosquito nets through the IFRC. In the case of tarpaulins, only normal black plastic is available locally. Although there is one local supplier that offers what is required, the cost is more than \$100 USD per unit and it is delivered in 45 days.

A. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

As referred to in the action plan initially approved, from the National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology (INAMHI), the possibility of intensification of rains in different areas of the country was reported, which between the last half of March and the beginning of April was significantly evidenced in at least 21 provinces. With this context and according to Report No. 060² for National Rainy Season as of 7 April 2022, seven provincial EOCs and 32 cantonal EOCs have been activated. Similarly, there are 13 emergency declarations at the cantonal level (Balao, Quinsaloma, La Maná, Quilanga, Espíndola, Catamayo, Chila, Santa Elena, Camilo Enrique Ponce, Alfredo Baquerizo Moreno, Caluma, Loja, Zaruma), and 16 emergency declarations at the parish level.

Num Eventos vs Personas Impactadas



Number of events vs people affected. Source: SNDGR, 7 April 2022.

In the 21 provinces of Ecuador detailed in the chart above, several hydrometeorological events have occurred during 2022 such as floods and hailstorms, causing structural collapses, landslides, among other events. These events have produced, at the national level, a total of 40 people killed, 86 people injured, 26,663 people affected, 6,203 homes affected, 150 homes destroyed, 48,234 meters of roads affected, 16 bridges affected, 12 bridges destroyed, 4,853 Ha of crops affected, 345 Ha of crops destroyed, 100 public goods affected, 84 public goods destroyed, among other consequences.

Throughout late March and early April, new overflows of two rivers were reported in the provinces of Esmeraldas (Quinindé) and Guayas (Alfredo Baquerizo Moreno), while four rivers continue with a tendency to increase their flow level, in the provinces of Esmeraldas (Quinindé), Manabí (Flavio Alfaro) and Los Ríos (Ventanas and Urdaneta), generating potential effects in the surrounding towns.

² Report no. 060 Época lluviosa a nivel Nacional, Servicio Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos y Emergencias, 7 April 2022.

Damages have been reported by hydrometeorological events to main and secondary roads. More specifically, 8 main roads, 9 secondary roads and 31 others less important roads nationwide have been completely closed, mainly in the coastal provinces, Amazon and south of the country. In addition, the report No 060 states that the threat of rain and electrical storms continues in the country, mainly on the coast with a higher level of probability of high rainfall in Esmeraldas, Santo Domingo, Los Ríos and Guayas, north-central inter-Andean alley (Cotopaxi) and in the Amazon region (Napo, Pastaza, Sucumbíos and Orellana).

In the province of Guayas, the hygiene and family cleaning kits were distributed to 25 families as planned during the month of January and February. However, because the impact of the rains has significantly increased between the end of March and the beginning of April, the Provincial Board has submitted a request for support, for the care of an additional 800 families in the province due to loss of their livelihoods and belongings or housing.

According to official data, the cantons of Balao and Salitre in the Guayas Province have declared an emergency through the Cantonal Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and public and private institutions have collaborated with the respective humanitarian assistance. In the cantons Jujan, Simón Bolívar, Balzar, Santa Lucia, Daule, Yaguachi, Palestina, Marcelino Maridueña, Colimes, it has been reported that dozens of families have been affected.

Despite the effects of the floods, there were families who did not want to be evacuated, 96% for fear that their belongings would be stolen, which is why they remained in their homes, while only 4% agreed to relocate to safer places: 3% in foster families and 1% in shelters. Regarding vector diseases, it is influenced by the distribution and density of the different species of vectors, especially the arboviruses transmitted by the *Aedes aegypti*, albopictus (Dengue, Zika CHikungunya, Mayaro), parasitosis transmitted by *Anopheles* mosquitoes (Malaria), sandflies (*Leishmania*) and triatomine bedbugs (Chagas disease). The data recorded by the Ministry of Public Health until Week 10 (5 April 2022) states that the province of Guayas has the largest number of dengue cases with a total of 664 cases reported this year with the age group of highest incidences being the 20-49 years old.

In March, in the province of Los Ríos, rainfall in the mountain range generated various floods especially in the Babahoyo canton, where the rains reached an average of 133mm, which caused damage to homes, belongings, and livelihoods of the population, either due to the loss of their own crops or in the farms where they worked. So far, more than 2,640 hectares have been affected and 297 with total loss in the crops of rice, bananas, hard corn, grass, cocoa, and passion fruit, of around 320 producers. In this area, relief teams identified the need to support families in their reactivation through the delivery of food, hygiene, and cleaning kits, while working on the aid plan through the government, which will be responsible for helping the recovery of crops with microcredits.

The main effects have been reported in the cantons of Urdaneta, Babahoyo, Montalvo, Baba, Mocache and Palenque. The SNGRE reported structural collapses, landslides, and gales, among others, in the province. These have affected 4,654 families (16,212 people) in 2022. Additionally, 4,004 homes have also been affected and 2 have been destroyed. As for cultivation areas, 2,640 hectares have been affected, while 103 hectares have been destroyed. The impact on the road network has impacted 3,935 meters of primary, secondary, and other less important roads.

In the province of El Oro, the main effects occurred in the cantons of El Guabo, Machala, Pasaje and Piñas. The SNGRE reported 230 affected families (874 people) in 2022. Additionally, 204 homes were affected and 3 were destroyed. As for cultivation areas, 4 hectares were affected, while 39 hectares were destroyed. The impact on the road network stressed out that there were damages in 1,913 meters of different roads.

Although the main consequences were not as high in terms of quantity of affected families (230 families) as other affected areas, in the province of El Oro there was a need for support to the system because the emergency response system at the municipal level has been attending other emergencies in the mining area, which limited its ability to expand their support to areas of minor affectation. Therefore, the Ecuadorian Red Cross, in coordination with the SNGRE and the local Cantonal Decentralized Autonomous Governments (GAD), identified the need to support the emergency system through the delivery of humanitarian assistance related to food, hygiene, and cleaning, to affected families and that have not been attended by any other institutions due to lack of resources.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society Response

The National Society, through its Provincial Boards, has been attending the different events registered at the national level, with the deployment of personnel specialized in data collection, damage assessment and needs analysis, pre-hospital care, psychosocial support, evacuation support, and delivery of humanitarian assistance. This has been repeated in the 21 provinces that have been affected by the emergencies. A total of 280 volunteers and rented technicians have been deployed (including the 200 of the initial action plan) from the provinces of Pichincha, Cotopaxi, Guayas, Los Ríos and El Oro.

Ecuadorian Red Cross, as an auxiliary to the powers of the State in humanitarian situations, in this type of emergency, is part of the National Decentralized System of Risk Management workgroup number 3 (Health) as well as working with Technical Worktables number 2 (Rescue) and 4 (Emergency Accommodation and Humanitarian Assistance). Actions are being coordinated with other public and private institutions that respond to emergencies. The National Society is a key actor in the National Health System to care for the injured and physically and psycho-emotionally affected during emergencies.

As of 15 April, the financial statements show an implementation rate of around 65% of the total operating budget of the first allocation of funds (274,855 CHF) from DREF. Most of the activities already carried out are those related to the Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) component and the procurement of Non-Food items (NFIs).

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in Country

Through its team in Ecuador, the IFRC is providing advice, supporting the development, and following up on the implementation of this operation funded by DREF that is being carried out in the provinces of Pichincha, Cotopaxi, Guayas, Los Ríos and El Oro. The IFRC office in Ecuador, the cluster office for the Andean countries in Peru and the IFRC Regional Office for the Americas are providing support through technical guidance on disaster management; finance; planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reports (PMER), among others, for the implementation of the Emergency Action Plan.

Regarding Restoring Family Contacts (RFC) no new requirements for this service have been generated after the emergency in La Gasca (Pichincha – Quito), with which, the support of the International Committee of the Red Cross remains alert.

Overview of Non-RCRC Actors in Country

The following key actors have been activated at the national and local levels for the response to the registered emergencies. The most relevant and their main actions are detailed below:

Public institutions:

- **National Risk and Emergency Management Service (SNGRE):** Response coordination, information collection, and humanitarian assistance with the stock they have in their warehouses.
- **Integrated Security Service ECU 911 (SIS ECU 911):** Coordination and dispatch of emergency response resources such as ambulances, rescue teams, national police, support vehicles, among others.
- **Ministry of Public Health:** Care of the injured.
- **Prosecutor's Office:** Procedures for identification of the deceased.
- **Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock:** Assessment of damage to livelihoods in the five provinces.
- **Ministry of the Environment, Water and Ecological Transition:** Assessment of damage and environmental impact of the Pujilí and Quito area.
- **Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion:** Attention and distribution of humanitarian assistance with products and supplies such as mattresses, blankets, and complimentary food packages through donations from private companies. They are also identifying alternatives to delivering cash to affected families.
- **National Police:** Providing security to the affected areas, delimiting areas of safe mobility in all provinces, and supporting rescue tasks in Quito.
- **Armed Forces:** Support in the rescue and cleaning areas in Quito.

- **Local Electrical Company:** Rehabilitation of the public lighting system and electrical supply in the area.
- **Municipal Fire Department:** Providing Pre-Hospital Care and support in rescue and cleaning actions.
- **Decentralized Autonomous Governments Pichincha, Cotopaxi, Guayas, Los Ríos y El Oro:** Coordination of the local Emergency Operational Committee (COE) and coordination of evaluation and response actions in the affected areas. Activation of their response plans to care for affected families. The restoration of essential services and reactivation of economic and social systems in their jurisdictions continue.

Other partners:

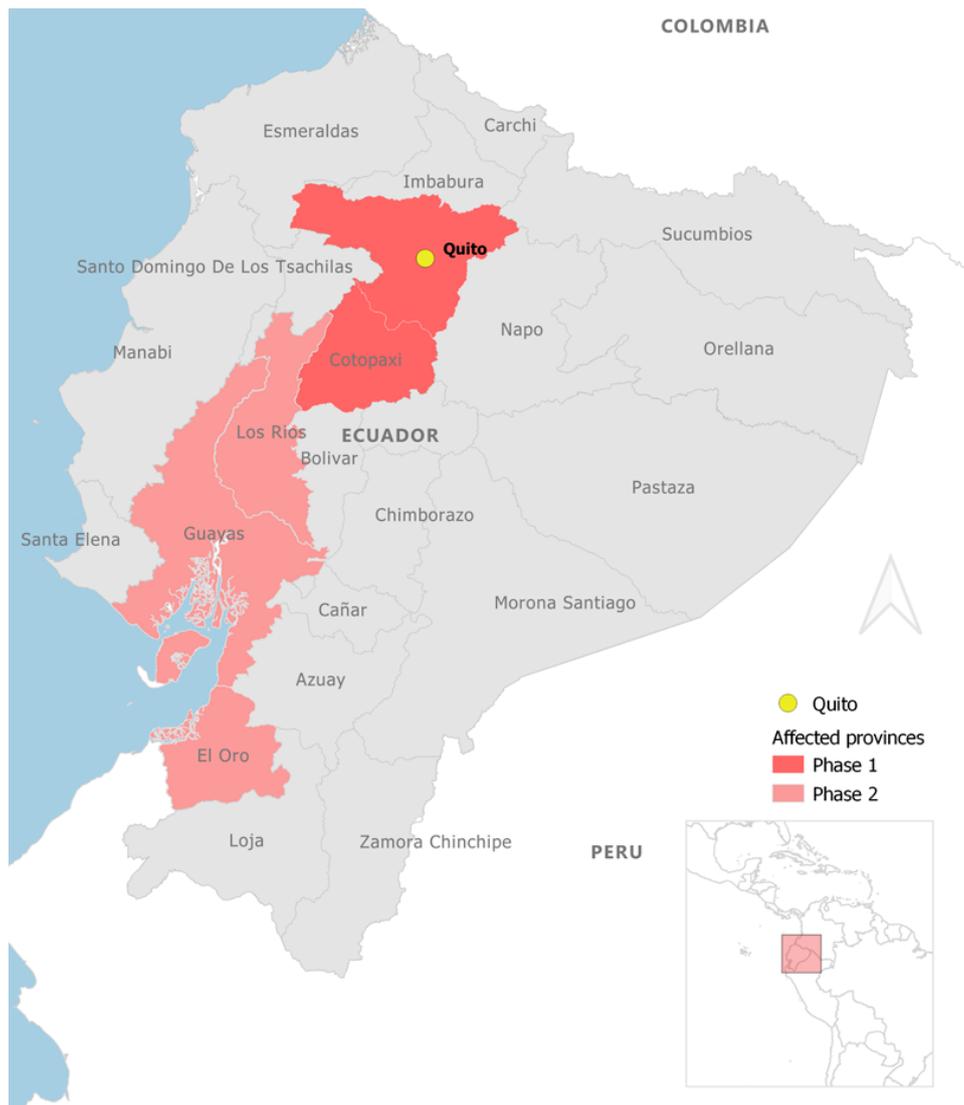
- **In the case of Quito, other actors, and social groups** such as Adventist Development and Relief Resources Agency (ADRA), Seminario Mayor, Supermaxi, among others, have been organized to provide care to those affected, especially in the city of Quito. This includes donations from other provinces.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Based on the context analysis, and considering that part of the families has already been assisted as detailed in the Initial Action Plan, the revised number of people to be reached has been increased to 1,350 families (6,750 people) with a program of monetary transfer and delivery of mosquito nets, according to the following breakdown:

Province	Targeted Families	Event	Considerations
Pichincha	170	Heavy rainfall	Families targeted in the first phase
Cotopaxi	330	Heavy rainfall	Families targeted in the first phase
Guayas	550	Floods	50 families targeted in the first phase And 500 families to be targeted in the second phase
Los Ríos	200	Floods	To be targeted in the second phase
El Oro	100	Floods	To be targeted in the second phase
TOTAL	1,350		

See below a map depicting the areas of intervention from phase 1 (Pichincha, Cotopaxi and Guayas) as well as the ones agreed to target on phase 2 (Guayas, Los Rios, and El Oro).



This decision is based on the analysis of the following points:

Health:

- **Psychosocial Support:** The capacity of the psychological staff of the Ministry of Public Health to cover the total need for mental health and psychosocial support is limited considering that the country is still going through a phase of rebound in COVID-19 cases and the health system is collapsed caused by the demand for medical aid, for which one of the main needs is to provide care to the people who are sheltered or who have lost relatives, homes and livelihoods, to ensure proper management and closure of the cycle of personal and family mourning. It is necessary to extend this service to the different SNDGR response teams. These actions will be developed through individual or group sessions, as well as the dissemination of key messages of care and self-care to the intervener through the media and social networks. Counseling exercises will be carried out with the new families identified in addition to the initial ones.
- **Personal Protection Equipment:** This emergency can represent a high risk of exposure to the COVID-19 virus for both the affected population and the response teams, since they must carry out rehabilitation, cleaning, and recovery tasks in spaces with a high influx of people. For this reason, the distribution of personal protection equipment is necessary to help minimize the risk of contagion for both the affected population and the ERC response teams. The amount initially identified remains the same, because in the month of May, the national EOC plans to adjust biosecurity measures by removing the obligation to use masks in open public spaces and the work that ERC will carry out is not focused on closed places.

- **Dengue:** According to epidemiological alerts, cases of vector-borne diseases have been increasing significantly in this phase of increased rainfall and affected areas, so it is essential to deliver impregnated awnings to families. This acquisition has already been made twice in the National Society, however, no suppliers have been obtained for the 250 initially planned, so the purchase of the awnings will be requested from IFRC and shipping from Panama.

Livelihoods and basic needs:

With the damage assessment, two very markedly affected sectors have been identified:

- **Rural sectors:** 80% of the population is dedicated to animal breeding and agricultural activities. In the case of the floods in Cotopaxi and Guayas, according to data from the Ministry of Livestock, losses of at least 40% of the crops that had been recently planted, this has repercussions on the ability of farmers to pay because most of them apply for credits for planting each short-cycle crop.
- **Urban sectors:** dedicated 50% to formal and informal commerce, an activity that was affected by the Quito flood³, due to the destruction of commercial premises as well as the products that were marketed, equipment and machinery that they used or their means of transport for livelihood.

Regarding the intervention targeting 500 families through CVA in Pichincha and Cotopaxi, it was necessary to make some changes considering the following points:

- An adjustment to the initial agreed CVA to be delivered was made due to logistical reasons because the ATMs of the country tend to have problems with delivering 10-dollar bills in rural areas, so the delivery will be for \$260 USD instead of the \$270 USD originally planned.
- 200 additional people will be reached in Pichincha (170) and Cotopaxi (30) that had not been considered initially for receiving humanitarian assistance because it was not possible to get in contact with them at the time.

Due to the emergency generated by the rains in the provinces of Guayas, Los Ríos and El Oro, and as part of the analysis made to support not only the affected families but also for the reactivation of the community, the Ecuadorian Red Cross aims to serve 800 more families in these provinces with a Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) of CHF 168 (Approx. 177 USD) based on the need to cover part of the monthly food needs of families, according to the current basic basket. This support will allow these families to use their other income source to be able to purchase additional hygiene and cleaning supplies they require.

As a result, a smaller amount of money has been considered for phase 2 (CHF 168) with respect to phase 1 (CHF 241) because the effects of the floods are not of the same magnitude as those identified during the initial phase of implementation of this operation.

For the implementation of this component, there is currently a Rapid Response personal specialist on CVA who is supporting the execution of the first phase. However, with the new proposal, it will be necessary for this person to stay at least one additional month to support the CVA component in the additional provinces for phase 2.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

With respect to the initial scenario, the need to support the new affected families in the coastal area has now been identified with the delivery of mosquito net awnings impregnated with permethrin to reduce the risk of vector-borne diseases, given the increase in cases due to the permanent rains in the areas. It is planned to deliver five awnings per family (this number may vary since in these areas there are families that have more than 5 members due to their cultural and social context).

Shelter

The impact of the emergencies registered in the Cotopaxi and Pichincha provinces caused severe damage to public and private infrastructures, not only due to the accumulation of debris, but also due to the damage or

³ Major alluvial floods hit Quito at the end of January. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2022/02/02/ecuador-landslide-quito-flooding-rain/>

destruction of more than 500 homes, mainly of families who had to evacuate their homes due to the risk of collapse or because they were swept away by the force of the current.

A tool kit to be delivered to families for the removal of debris, mud cleaning, and rehabilitation of houses or security walls, was considered at the beginning. However, the National Society has tried to carry out the process of local purchase of these kits but there have been inconveniences in finding suppliers that offer plastic canvases that meet minimum standards as established by sphere registering only offers for normal black plastics and others with a much higher price. Therefore, it will be required to make an adjustment in the purchase of this product and execute it through the IFRC, so that it can be sent through IFRC Regional Logistic Unit. This is not expected to cause major delays as the items are already prepositioned in the RLU.

Risk assessment of the operation

The risks identified remain the same as in the initial plan.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall Operational Objective:

Provide humanitarian assistance to at least 6,750 people (1,350 families) affected by the floods in the provinces of Cotopaxi, Pichincha, Guayas, Los Rios and El Oro through health care, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene, livelihoods, and information according to their needs for six months. For the emergency, the Ecuadorian Red Cross has designed an operational strategy focused on the following topics:

Shelter

A shelter toolkit will be delivered for the affected families for the removal of debris, mud cleaning and rehabilitation of houses or security walls, this was a direct request from more than 80% of the affected population. During the delivery of these kits, work will be done with the people targeted on appropriate techniques for its use and on raising awareness for prevention, preparedness and response to other events that may occur in the future.

An adjustment will be made in the methodology of acquisition of tarpaulins, which have not been achieved in the local market and the purchase will be requested through the IFRC and its corresponding shipment to Ecuador.

Target:

- 500 families receive shelter toolkits and tarpaulins (2 per family) (Cotopaxi and Pichincha).

Livelihoods and basic needs

The implementation of cash and voucher assistance is proposed to promote the economic recovery of at least 1,300 families. This cash transfer will allow families to cover their access to food and other basic needs in two phases:

- Phase 1: CVA for 500 families with a CHF 241 (Approx. USD 260).
- Phase 2: CVA for 800 families with a CHF 168 (Approx. USD 177).

Target:

- At least 500 families receive a multipurpose CVA for CHF 241 (~ \$260USD) in Cotopaxi, Pichincha and Guayas.
- At least 800 families receive a multipurpose CVA for CHF168 (~ \$177 USD) in Guayas, Los Ríos and El Oro.

Health

MHPSS actions will be developed through individual or group sessions and disseminating critical messages of care and self-care to the intervener through the media and social networks.

The distribution of personal protection equipment is necessary to help minimize the risk of contagion for both the affected population and the ERC response teams. This activity will be maintained only in the first phase of the Plan.

Fumigation and sanitization are being carried out to prevent vector-borne diseases. It is necessary to complement this service with the delivery of repellents and mosquito nets and community cooperative cleaning and eliminating breeding sites once the water level allows it.

Target:

- At least 850 families receive mosquito nets (4,250 units, 5 per family) and awareness in disease control (only in Guayas, Los Ríos y El Oro).
- At least 1,300 families receive mental health and psychosocial support (all provinces).
- At least 550 families newly equipped with personal protective equipment against COVID-19 (Cotopaxi, Pichincha, and Guayas).
- At least 280 volunteers receive personal protective equipment against COVID-19.
- At least 280 emergencies responders' personnel receive mental health and psychosocial support.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

This component will be complemented through the delivery of CVA⁴ in two modalities: In the provinces of Cotopaxi and Pichincha, with 260USD and in the provinces of Guayas, Los Ríos and El Oro, with 177USD per family. While in Guayas, family cleaning and hygiene kits will be distributed according to the request made by the Balao Public Cantonal EOC. The National Society will distribute items from its prepositioned stock and replenish the kits with the funding from DREF.

Target:

- At least 50 families receive family hygiene and cleaning kits (only in Guayas).

Operational Support Human resources

For the intervention in the five provinces, the Ecuadorian Red Cross has a team of volunteers and hired personnel specialized in the components and lines of action included in this plan. In addition, the Headquarters team will always provide technical advice to the local teams, with the following work team:

- One Risk Management monitoring and follow-up technician.
- One Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) Technician.
- One Finance Technician.
- One Information Management (IM) technician.
- 280 volunteers from the provincial boards involved.

In addition, to guarantee compliance with the operation, there will be three external technicians covered by the operation, considering that the extension of three additional months is requested and that both the hiring of personnel and the deployment of the surge took place in the second and third month of execution, being necessary to have funds for:

- Hiring an Operation Coordinator for four months.
- Hiring a logistics administrative technician for four months.
- Deployment of a SURGE specialized in CVA and general support for three months.

Logistics and supply chain

⁴ One part of the CVA is expected to cover cleaning and hygiene products.

Although it was planned that all purchases will be made at national level through the SICRE system and its management through the ERC purchasing department, at the moment there have been two drawbacks with the procurement of mosquito nets and tarpaulins, since the suppliers that have participated do not bid under the requested criteria or have very high costs when referring that they must import them. Therefore, to ensure compliance with the standards approved in the signed letter of agreement, the support of the IFRC is required to acquire them at the regional level and transport them to the country

Information Technology

The National Society has a technological infrastructure ready to be used. In addition, the ERC will use technological tools such as ODK and KOBO for data collection and evaluations carried out in the different lines of action. The ERC applies the Organic Law on the Protection of Personal Data promulgated 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 queries and/or restricted access, being aware of the sensitivity of the data. Moreover, for the publication of general data (non-sensitive information) the Power BI platform will be used.

Communication

A communication strategy will be developed focusing on disseminating key messages on emergency response, early recovery, disease prevention and health promotion. A monitoring of the traditional and digital media (social networks) will be implemented to evaluate the contents, messages and main and secondary actors that are part of the collective public opinion.

Monthly reports will be issued on the actions and the communication impact based on the communication plan prepared for this purpose. An important component of this strategy will be community awareness to promote a culture of prevention, preparedness, and prompt response for the population of at-risk areas in future similar disasters during the winter season.

Public Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

To strengthen the operation and to guarantee and promote the effective participation and feedback of the participating communities, the ERC will incorporate the Community Engagement and Accountability approach. The operation was structured based on an analysis and diagnosis of the needs and information channels of the communities to provide operational support and humanitarian assistance.

Development of specific messages that respond to the most frequent concerns, questions and doubts identified through online and offline information channels, as well as, through the identification of rumors and participatory identification of harmful behaviors.

Security

Advice and technical support will be provided to volunteers and humanitarian personnel in matters of Operational Security (OS) through the socialization of guidelines for this context and the management of the Booklet for a rigorous application of the Operational Security and Safer Access Standards, those advises will be implemented by every operating humanitarian personnel. The Ecuadorian Red Cross has security protocols, COVID-19 and equipment monitoring and follow-up mechanisms.

To ensure the safety of the response teams, a personal COVID-19 protection kit will be provided, consisting of surgical masks, KN95 masks and liquid alcohol for disinfection. Also, considering the virtual context of the pandemic, work will be done with all volunteers to complete a virtual Operational Safety workshop, which is being prepared to reach more personnel.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

For the monitoring and evaluation of this plan, the technical team will carry out the corresponding follow-up, evaluation, and report, guaranteeing the achievement of the planned results. There will be a periodic review of technical and budgetary progress. A lesson learned workshop will be included as part of the operation. It will be held with all the provinces involved, to provide feedback on the positive practices and those to be improved from the intervention.

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 its execution of the plan and the preparation of the financial report. In addition, the financial officer of the IFRC will support the operation.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



SHELTER

People targeted: 500 families (2,500 people)

Men: 1,250

Women: 1,250

Requirements (CHF): 45,795

Needs analysis:

The impact of the emergencies registered in the provinces of Cotopaxi and Pichincha caused severe damage to public and private infrastructures in the intervention zones. Not only due to the accumulation of debris but also due to the damage or destruction of the homes of families, mainly those who had to evacuate due to the risk of collapse or because they were swept away by the current force. So far, at least 500 families are in this situation. This number could increase considering that the evaluation actions continue in difficult access areas.

Currently, within the areas of intervention, there are 5 collective centers activated (located in Cotopaxi, Guayas and El Oro) to take care of the families who have been evacuated from their houses caused by either total collapse or partial damage. These shelters are run by the Local Governments and work through donations from citizens for distribution to the sheltered.

As part of the support to the affected families, shelter toolkits and cleaning kits will be delivered for mud cleaning and rehabilitation of houses or other public infrastructures. The shelter toolkit was a request for the affected population consulted for the response. During the delivery of this kit, work will be done with people targeted on appropriate techniques for its use and on raising awareness for prevention, preparedness and response to other events that may occur in the future.

Risk analysis:

- The refusal of the targeted population to receive mentioned service.
- Blockade of access routes during the delivery of Humanitarian Assistance.
- Due to health or age characteristics, the beneficiaries may not easily use the tools.

Population to be assisted:

- At least 500 families receive shelter toolkits (1 per family) and tarpaulins (2 per family) and guidelines for use in the provinces of Pichincha and Cotopaxi

Programme standards/benchmarks: SPHERE standards, SNDGR humanitarian assistance standards, IFRC catalogue

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions	<i># people provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance. Target: 2,500</i>																							
	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families	<i># households provided with emergency shelter assistance (shelter toolkit and tarpaulins) Target: 500 families</i>																							
	Planned activities Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
AP005	Acquisition and distribution of shelter toolkits and tarpaulins for 500 families																								
AP005	Community induction sessions on the use of the items																								
Progress towards Outcomes																									
<p>Procurement The process of purchasing the toolkits has been carried out, which has covered 100% of the budgeted value and an additional value of \$692.14 USD, because at the country level sales costs have increased due to adjustments in tax and fuel price issues in recent months, reason for which this amount has been charged to the item of tarpaulins and is awaiting the award and receipt of materials and equipment. Several quotations have been obtained from various suppliers; however, they have offered normal black plastics or canvases mostly in small sizes. Only one supplier reported being able to deliver a tarp like the one required, but its value amounts to more than \$120 USD per unit and the delivery time is 45 days. Therefore, it is not possible to continue with the local purchase and it has been requested to be done through the IFRC.</p> <p>Deliveries to beneficiaries As soon as all the items are available, the distributions in the field are expected to begin. Considering the reception times, this activity is expected for the beginning of May.</p>																									



Livelihood and basic needs

People targeted: 1,300 families (6,500 people)

Men: 3,250

Women: 3,250

Requirements (CHF): 287,976

Needs analysis:

The recent disasters caused by torrential rains impacted the livelihoods and basic needs of the affected population, threatening their survival. To mitigate the effects caused by this emergency, ERC's intervention and recovery services will cover the families' basic needs. For this reason, the implementation of a cash and vouchers assistance program has been proposed to provide the family with the possibility of deciding how and what to spend the money in according to their needs, in addition, the reached families will have induction talks about the cash distributions for food and housing rehabilitation support.

The implementation of cash and voucher assistance is proposed to promote the economic recovery of at least 1,300 families. This cash transfer will allow families to cover their access to food and other basic needs in two phases:

- Phase 1: CVA for 500 families with a CHF 241 (Approx. USD 260).
- Phase 2: CVA for 800 families with a CHF 168 (Approx. USD 177).

The calculation for the amounts mentioned above have been made based on the Ecuador basic basket of goods. Based on previous experience, the ERC selected the items on this basket that will meet the basic needs of families affected. This amount will be enough to cover the basic needs of families for a month.

The National Society, through its livelihoods program and with the support of the IFRC, will follow up and monitor the implementation of the operational strategy.

CVA Delivery Mechanism: The delivery mechanism will most likely continue to be distribution through bank codes due to the experience gained in the first phase of this operation. However, the method will be selected in the field evaluation carried out in this second phase

Risk analysis:

- Difficult access to banking services for CVA distribution in rural and peripheral areas.
- Difficult access to markets due to floods for consumers but also breakages in the supply chains for vendors. The National Society will carry out a market assessment during the implementation.
- Blockade of access routes during the delivery of Humanitarian Assistance.
- Emotional impact on response teams.
- COVID-19 outbreak during operations.

Population to be assisted:

- 500 families will be reached with Cash and Voucher Assistance CHF 241 (Approx. USD 260) in the provinces of Pichincha, Cotopaxi and Guayas.
- 800 families will be reached with Cash and Voucher Assistance CHF 168 (Approx. USD 177) in the provinces of Guayas, El Oro and Los Ríos.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Sphere Handbook, National Standards for Humanitarian Assistance Management of the National Decentralized Risk Management Service, IFRC Standards and references from the Collaborative Cash Delivery Network in Ecuador.

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore, and strengthen their livelihoods	# of people reached with food assistance or cash for basic needs Target: 6,500																							
	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.1: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs	# of families reached with CVA: Target: 1,300 families Total amount of cash transferred to people reached Target: 254,900 Swiss Francs																							
	Planned activities Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
AP081	Identification of livelihoods groups (Baseline and selection of beneficiaries)																								
AP081	Identification of CVA strategy																								
AP081	Community induction sessions on the use of CVA for 1,300 families																								
AP081	CVA distributions for basic needs																								
AP081	Satisfaction Survey/Post distribution monitoring																								
Progress towards Outcomes																									
<p>Since this component covers almost 70% of the total amount initially transferred, the National Society decided to prioritize its implementation immediately, with the following advances, under the coordination of Zonal 3 and the Surge deployed, in conjunction with the Provincial Boards of Pichincha and Cotopaxi:</p> <p>It was possible to obtain all the technical support documents for the implementation of the distributions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bank Risk Assessment. - Validated databases. - Distribution plans. - Training with volunteer staff. - Reproduction of socialization materials to the community. - Adjustment of the value to be transferred and delivered to the beneficiary families. - Date adjustment and distribution compliance. - Process of reception and resolution of complaints. <p>The initial distribution of 500 CVA of CHF 241 (\$260 USD) has been made in the provinces of Pichincha (170) and Cotopaxi (230) between 7 and 14 April 2022, because, although it was expected to be done in 4 days, initially there were inconveniences in the generation of codes from the bank. However, once the issue was solved, the distribution to families was carried out without major inconveniences.</p>																									

An additional 800 families (4,000 people) will be reached with CHF 168 (\$177 USD) to cover the purchase of food⁵.

1,300 people will be reached with induction sessions on the use of CVA.

Until 12 April, and according to the statement requested from the bank, the 170 CVA delivered in Pichincha had already been collected, that is \$44,200 USD.

With the completion of this activity, it is expected that on 19 April the execution report will be available to justify 80% of the first disbursement and request the next transfer to cover the amounts that are committed for payment of suppliers and reimbursement of operating costs of the Provincial Boards.

Likewise, the team is currently working on the plan to carry out the satisfaction survey for the following weeks to implement them at the end of April and the beginning of May.



Health

People targeted: 1,300 families (6,500 people)

Men: 3,250

Women: 3,250

Requirements (CHF): 48,673

Needs analysis:

The needs of the component remain similar in the lines of action to be implemented. However, adjustments have been made in the number of beneficiaries because Mental Health and Psychosocial Support interventions will be implemented and emotional discharge and containment work with the new families identified in addition to the initial families. However, in the case of personal protective equipment, the purchase of PPE will only be increased for the 80 additional volunteers who will be integrated into the operation.

The Guayas, Los Ríos and El Oro provinces case: stagnant water has been identified in the peripheries of its cantonal capitals, as well as in rural sectors, which causes the problem of an increase in diseases transmitted by mosquitoes (Zika, Dengue, Chikungunya, Malaria, etc.). The timely identification of cases is essential to the symptoms caused by mosquito bites because they are similar to the signs of contagion by Sars-Cov-2 and COVID-19 (Variants). Therefore, affected communities must be aware of the acquisition and proper use of mosquito nets and vector prevention with control actions, through fumigation activities, and the proper cleaning of spaces where water can stagnate.

The purchase of the awnings will be requested from IFRC and the shipment from Panama, as there was not supply available to cover the quantity needed (250 awnings).

Risk analysis:

⁵ The CHF 168 are intended to cover 100% of the 3 most demanded family basket foods (cereals, meat, and fish) for one month and the rest of the family basket foods will be covered for two weeks (50%), in addition to cleaning products of hygiene of the family basket will also be covered 100% by this CVA.

This component will be implemented in two ways: the first with the delivery of CVA in Cotopaxi and Pichincha, while in Guayas, family cleaning and hygiene kits will be distributed according to the request made by the Balao Cantonal COE.

Risk Analysis

- The refusal of the targeted population to receive the mentioned service.
- The difficulty of access could prevent the families from immediate and safe entries to their houses.
- Blockade of access routes during the delivery of Humanitarian Assistance.
- The families identified in their homes or shelters could be deployed to other places and not be located at the time of delivery.

Population to be reached:

- At least 50 families receive family hygiene and cleaning kits and guidelines for their proper use (In the province of Guayas)

Programme standards/reference points: Sphere Manual, IFRC standards, intervener's care, and self-care manual.

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in selected communities.																<i># of people reached with WASH assistance: Target: 250</i>								
	WASH Output 1.1: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Hygiene-related goods that meet Sphere standards and training is provided to the target population on how to use these goods																<i># of families reached with cleaning and hygiene kits: Target: 50 families</i>								
	Planned activities Weeks		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
AP030	Replenishment of family hygiene and cleaning kits.																								
Progress towards Outcomes																									
The procurement process for the family hygiene and cleaning kits has started. Progress will be reported in the final report.																									

Strategies for implementation
Requirements (CHF): 90,973

Strengthening of National Society

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	<i># of volunteers insured Target: 200</i>																							
	Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place	<i># of families reached with cleaning and hygiene kits: Target: 50 families</i>																							
	Planned activities Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
AP042	Hiring operational personnel (project coordinator and accounting technician)																								
AP042	Support to National Headquarters (office costs)																								
AP042	Fuel and vehicle maintenance																								
AP042	Monitoring by National Society																								
AP042	Mobilization of volunteers (transportation, food, accommodations, per diem)																								
AP042	Insurance for volunteers																								
AP042	Ensure volunteers have the proper equipment for personal protection and to provide their services																								
AP042	Operational and Security workshop (online) for volunteers and personnel																								
AP042	Lessons learned workshop																								
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	<i>One IFRC monitoring and support mission.</i>																							
	Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place																								
	Planned activities Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
AP049	Operational support by IFRC																								
AP049	Monitoring by IFRC																								
AP046	Deployment of surge personnel (CVA)																								
P&B Output Code	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.	<i># of people reached indirectly by CRCSS' public communication strategy Target: 50,000 people</i>																							
	Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on Target: 50,000 people humanitarian issues																								

	Planned activities Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
AP053	Communication and dissemination strategy with a CEA approach																								

Budget

See the revised budget [here](#) and the interim financial report [here](#).

Contact information

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For more information, specifically related to this operation, please contact:

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How we work

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

DREF OPERATION

MDREC018 - ECUADOR FLOODS

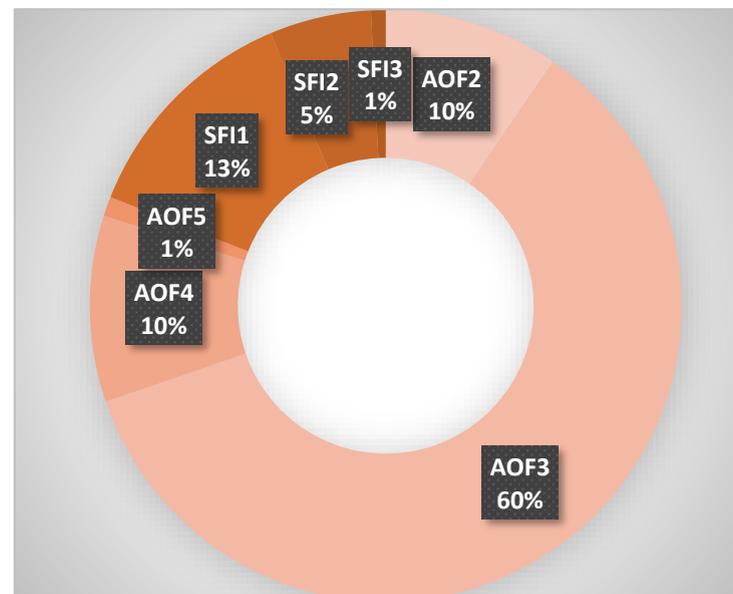
4/5/2022

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	35,500
Clothing & Textiles	11,433
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,900
Medical & First Aid	10,790
Teaching Materials	18,100
Other Supplies & Services	2,100
Cash Disbursement	254,900
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	334,723
Storage	3,500
Distribution & Monitoring	15,450
Transport & Vehicles Costs	7,200
Logistics Services	880
Logistics, Transport & Storage	27,030
International Staff	21,000
National Society Staff	28,800
Volunteers	23,220
Personnel	73,020
Workshops & Training	4,300
Workshops & Training	4,300
Travel	2,000
Information & Public Relations	800
Office Costs	3,550
Communications	2,500
Financial Charges	1,350
General Expenditure	10,200
DIRECT COSTS	449,273
INDIRECT COSTS	29,203
TOTAL BUDGET	478,475

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	45,795
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	287,976
AOF4	Health	48,673
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	5,059
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
AOF7	Migration	
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	60,567
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	26,572
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	3,834
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	
TOTAL		478,475



DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/02-4	Operation	MDREC018
Budget Timeframe	2022/02-7	Budget	APPROVED

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 03/May/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDREC018 - Ecuador - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 09 Feb 2022 to 31 May 2022

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	478,475
DREF Allocations	478,475
Expenditure	-185,848
Closing Balance	292,627

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	45,795		45,795
PO02 - Livelihoods			0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	287,976	179,209	108,767
PO04 - Health	48,673		48,673
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	5,059		5,059
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	60,567		60,567
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	448,069	179,209	268,860
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	3,834		3,834
EA02 - Secretariat Services	26,572	6,639	19,933
EA03 - National Society Strengthening			0
Enabling Approaches Total	30,406	6,639	23,767
Grand Total	478,475	185,848	292,627

DREF Operation

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/02-4	Operation	MDREC018
Budget Timeframe	2022/02-7	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 03/May/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDREC018 - Ecuador - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 09 Feb 2022 to 31 May 2022

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	334,723		334,723
Shelter - Relief	35,500		35,500
Clothing & Textiles	11,433		11,433
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,900		1,900
Medical & First Aid	10,790		10,790
Teaching Materials	18,100		18,100
Other Supplies & Services	2,100		2,100
Cash Disbursement	254,900		254,900
Logistics, Transport & Storage	27,030		27,030
Storage	3,500		3,500
Distribution & Monitoring	15,450		15,450
Transport & Vehicles Costs	7,200		7,200
Logistics Services	880		880
Personnel	73,020		73,020
International Staff	21,000		21,000
National Society Staff	37,620		37,620
Volunteers	14,400		14,400
Workshops & Training	4,300		4,300
Workshops & Training	4,300		4,300
General Expenditure	10,200	1,574	8,626
Travel	2,000	1,001	999
Information & Public Relations	800	535	265
Office Costs	3,550		3,550
Communications	2,500		2,500
Financial Charges	1,350	38	1,312
Operational Provisions		172,931	-172,931
Operational Provisions		172,931	-172,931
Indirect Costs	29,203	11,343	17,860
Programme & Services Support Recover	29,203	11,343	17,860
Grand Total	478,475	185,848	292,627