



Distribution of kits in response to floods. March 2023.

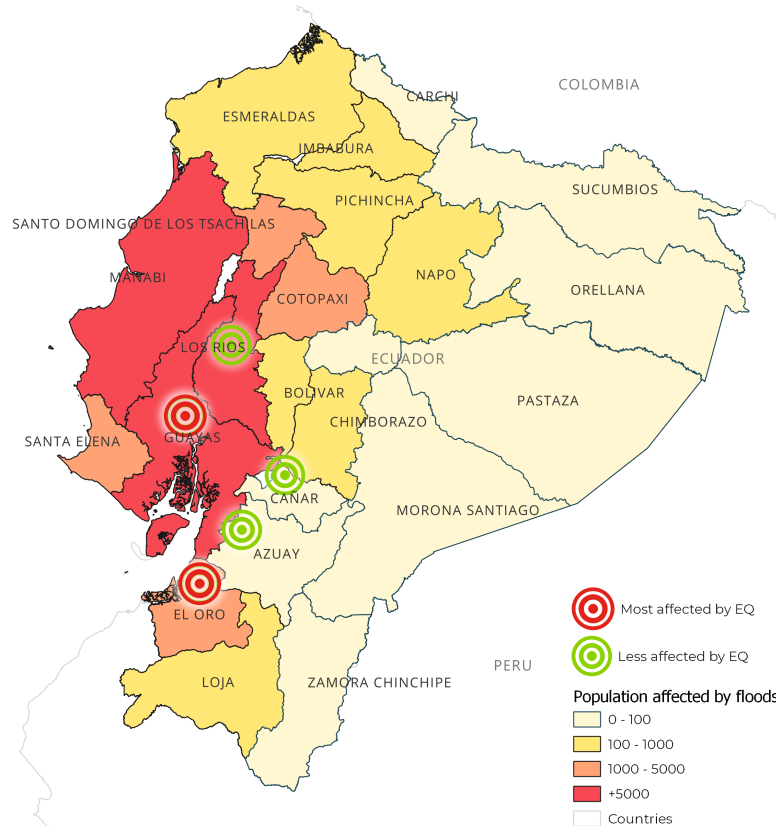
Appeal: <b>MDREC021</b>	Country: <b>Ecuador</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>	Type of DREF <b>Assessment</b>
Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 99,514</b>	
Glide Number: <b>EQ-2023-000038-ECU</b>	People Affected:	People Targeted:	
Operation Start Date: <b>2023-04-06</b>	Operation Timeframe: <b>2 months</b>	Operation End Date: <b>2023-06-30</b>	DREF Published: <b>2023-04-06</b>
Targeted Areas:			

**Azuay, Bolivar, Cotopaxi, Chimborazo, El Oro, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Imbabura, Loja, Los Rios, Manabi, Napo, Pichincha, Santo Domingo de Los Tsachilas, Santa Elena**



# Description of the Event

## Ecuador | Floods & Earthquake Affected areas - March 30, 2023



Creation date: March 30, 2023  
The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.  
Produced by IM Team, HDCC, Americas Region  
Sources: Government of Ecuador, Ecuadorean Red Cross.

Map of areas affected by floods and earthquake. March 2023, IFRC.

## What happened, where and when?

The heavy rains registered in Ecuador since February 2023 have caused severe material damages and loss of human lives, especially in the provinces of El Oro, Guayas, Loja, Los Ríos, Santo Domingo de los Tsachilas and Pichincha. On the other hand, the telluric events registered from midday on 18 March 2023 have generated multiple social and environmental impacts, which have put at risk the normal development of the activities of the citizens, causing economic and human losses, particularly in the provinces of Guayas, El Oro and Azuay.

On 20 March 2023, the President of the Republic declared the state of emergency through Decree No. 693, that mentions:

“Declare the state of exception due to public calamity in the provinces of Guayas, El Oro, Pichincha, Loja, Los Ríos, Bolívar, Santa. Elena, Esmeraldas, Manabí, Imbabura, Chimborazo, Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas, Napo and Azuay. This declaration is based on the serious affectations to the life and material goods of the inhabitants of these provinces; events from the serious winter season and the telluric movements that occurred on March 18, 2023; natural events that have jeopardized and affected the rights of its inhabitants, particularly to a dignified and safe life.”

This statement is made in the framework of the coordination between government entities and the Ecuadorian



Red Cross following the multiple emergencies underway, through which it was identified that the heavy rains have caused serious affectation and that the phenomenon is expected to increase. To this analysis was added the damage caused by the earthquake, which has doubled the misfortunes in the same population. However, the lack of detailed information on the potential gaps in the assistance being provided and the scale of the damage as a result of both events is still not clear, which is imperative for an effective intervention. For this reason, the need for a DREF for Assessment has been identified to gather the information needed to deal with the effects of these emergencies in the best possible way.

#### Heavy rain and floods:

Since 1 January 2023, the National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology (INAMHI) has issued permanent reports regarding the rainy season. The last bulletin, issued on 21 March, indicated that heavy rain events would increase gradually in the coastal area as of the last week of March 2023.

According to the National Regional Study of the El Niño Phenomenon (ERFEN) Committee, abnormal warming has been observed in the Ecuadorian sea and off the northern coast of Peru (Niño 1+2 region), registering temperatures between 27 and 29°C on the surface, which are up to 1.5 °C higher than normal. These conditions, in addition to atmospheric instability and the transit of equatorial waves led to the intensification of convective activity with intense precipitations ([https://www.inocar.mil.ec/erfen\\_bac/cargar\\_boletinespdf.php?id\\_secc=4](https://www.inocar.mil.ec/erfen_bac/cargar_boletinespdf.php?id_secc=4)).

According to the latest Situation Report No. 42 of the Rainy Season issued by the Risk Management Secretariat (SGR), up to 30 March, a total of 1,079 dangerous events related to the rainy season have been reported at the national level. The provinces with the greatest impact on the population are Guayas, Manabí, Los Ríos, Santa Elena, Cotopaxi, El Oro, and Santo Domingo de Tsachilas. For a detailed breakdown of events by province, refer to page 2 of Situation Report No. 42.

(<https://www.gestionderiesgos.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/SITREP-Nro.-40-Epoca-Lluviosa-01012023-al-28032023.pdf>)

As a result of the events mentioned before, the SGR reports a total of 39,391 people affected, 22 deceased, 23 injured, and 358 people in need of immediate assistance. Additionally, in terms of infrastructure, 7,321 houses are reported to have been affected and 73 houses destroyed. For a detailed breakdown of affectation by province, refer to page 3 of Situation Report No. 42.

As of 28 March, 13 temporary shelters were active for the care of people affected by hazardous events. A total of 167 people (41 families) remained in these shelters.

Furthermore, the number of cases related to vector-borne diseases are increasing significantly as a result of the heavy rains. According to reports from the Ministry of Public Health (MSP), in epidemiological week (EW) 3 of the present year, 727 cases of dengue were reported, while in EW 10, 3,582 cases were registered, the majority in Guayas, El Oro and Manabí (<https://bit.ly/3z7zhIR>). The most affected provinces by vector-borne diseases are Guayas, Santo Domingo, Manabí, El Oro, Morona Santiago, Orellana, Pastaza, Zamora Chinchipe, Esmeraldas, Los Ríos, Santa Elena, Napo, Sucumbíos, Loja, and Pichincha.

Additionally, the rainy season has created an environment conducive to an increase in the incidence of Leptospirosis. The report of Permanent Epidemiological Surveillance in the country, from 12 March 2023, alerted that Guayas presents the highest number of cases with 31 infected people, followed by Manabí with 9 and Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas with 5 cases and with one deceased person.

#### Earthquake:

On 18 March 2023, at 12:12 p.m., a seismic event occurred with a magnitude of 6.5 degrees on the Richter scale, at a depth of 44 km, whose epicenter was recorded 29.26 km west of the Balao canton, Guayas province, Ecuador. As of 28 March, a total of 59 aftershocks have been recorded.



According to the latest Situation Report No. 18 issued by the Risk Management Secretariat (SGR), up to 28 March, a total of 2,574 people is reported to have been affected, 532 people in need of immediate assistance, 494 injured, and 14 deceased. The provinces with the greatest impact on the population are El Oro, Guayas, and Azuay. For a detailed breakdown of affectionation by province, refer to page 3 of Situation Report No. 18. ([https://www.gestionderiesgos.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/SitRep18-Sismo-Balao-Guayas-28032023\\_15h00.pdf](https://www.gestionderiesgos.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/SitRep18-Sismo-Balao-Guayas-28032023_15h00.pdf))

Since the beginning of the seismic event, a total of 461 attentions have been registered by the health network, formed by the Ministry of Public Health, the Ecuadorian Social Security Institute, the Ecuadorian Red Cross, and the Fire Department. However, as a result of the telluric movement, there are so far 1,453 people affected in their health condition.

In terms of infrastructure, 718 houses are reported to have been affected, and 162 houses destroyed. The Ministry of Education, through the District Offices, registered structural damages in 331 basic and initial education establishments. Also, the Ministry of Public Health (MSP) notified that 55 health establishments present structural damage, but they do not interfere in sanitary operations, and the infrastructure of medical units at the national level continues to be assessed.

As of 28 March, 3 temporary shelters were active for the care of people affected by the seismic events. A total of 137 people (39 families) remained in these shelters.

As mentioned above, the information currently available on affectionation is very general and there is still not very detailed information on the needs of the population and potential gaps in the assistance being provided by local authorities as a result of the two events. Consequently, there is a need for the Ecuadorian Red Cross to support the Decentralized Autonomous Governments (GAD), responsible for the attention to disasters at the local level, in gathering data on the needs of the population in the affected areas as well as identifying gaps in the response currently being provided thus fulfilling its role as auxiliary to the public powers of the State in the humanitarian field.



Actions by ERC in response to earthquake. March 2023.

Actions by ERC in response to floods. March 2023.

## Current National Society Actions

Through the Programmatic Partnership (PP), funds were allocated to operationalize the response during the rainy season through the acquisition of fuel for water plants and institutional vehicles, supplies for first aid care, Mental Health, and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), health promotion, personal



<p><b>Other</b></p>	<p>protective equipment (boots, raincoats, gloves), supplies for fumigation and vector control, supplies for the production and distribution of chlorine.</p> <p>Through this intervention, 350 families have been reached in Manabi (La Alianza, Guabal and Badeal), while 2,400 people have been reached in Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas (Valle Hermoso and La Concordia).</p>
<p><b>Assessment</b></p>	<p>The response teams of the Provincial Boards of the Ecuadorian Red Cross have been collecting information in response to the seismic event. So far, the ERC reports 161 families affected: 10 families in Guayas, and 151 families in El Oro.</p>
<p><b>Coordination</b></p>	<p>The main action carried out by the Ecuadorian Red Cross was the technical assistance of its authorities in the local Government Emergency Operations Committee (COE) of the fifteen affected provinces, due to the context of floods and earthquake.</p> <p>The members of the National Emergency Operations Committee are the President of the Republic, Ministers of the various State portfolios, Secretary of the Secretariat for Risk Management, Head of the Joint Command of Armed Forces, General Commander of the National Police and President of the Ecuadorian Red Cross, among others.</p> <p>In accordance with the COE Manual, the Ecuadorian Red Cross participates actively in the Working Groups: 2 "Health and Pre-hospital Care", 4 "Temporary Accommodation" and 6 "Livelihood and productivity", as well as in the Working Group 3 "Search, salvage and rescue", where COEs express their concerns and needs, and ask for help on the best way to proceed in emergencies. It is in these spaces for dialogue that the need for detailed and reliable data was identified in order to initiate care intervention.</p>
<p><b>National Society EOC</b></p>	<p>The Crisis Room of the National Society is led by the President of the National Society, the Secretary General, Provincial Presidents, and the National Managements, with the main objective of alleviating and preventing human suffering from the communities affected by various dangerous events that occur simultaneously (earthquakes, floods, macro landslides, volcanic activity).</p>
<p><b>Health</b></p>	<p>The Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (SMAPS) line of action remains active, through which coordination is carried out with local institutions and organizations to provide psychological first aid to people affected by the floods and the seismic movement. Likewise, actions are implemented for the care and self-care of the personnel involved in the institution.</p> <p>In response to both events, the Ecuadorian Red Cross has reached 10 people in Guayas through first aid services, while in El Oro, the National Society has reached 25 people with first aid services and 6 people with psychological first aid.</p>
	<p>Due to the floods, the teams from Guayas, Santo Domingo, Manabí and Esmeraldas were activated. The water, sanitation and hygiene promotion unit were deployed to the provinces of Manabí and Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas to conduct the production and distribution of safe water, the delivery of sodium hypochlorite, cleaning of water wells, promotion of health and vector control.</p>



<p><b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b></p>	<p>Additionally, the specialized national WASH team installed three water systems (filters) and three water purification plants for the Chone canton, the communities of Alianza, Guabal and Badeal with approximately 350 beneficiary families.</p> <p>The WASH response team of Santo Domingo carried out, in the Cantonal GAD of La Concordia, the restoration of three deep well water systems and a well in the parish of San Jacinto de Bua. The water analysis was carried out to measure iron, chlorine, pH and turbidity. 400 litres of sodium hypochlorite were delivered to the GAD with an estimated of 2,000 beneficiary families.</p> <p>In Santo Domingo, at the health centre of the Valle Hermoso parish, a rapid assessment for water was carried out to identify risks and needs of the institution.</p>
---	---

## Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

<p><b>IFRC</b></p>	<p>The IFRC has a country office in Ecuador that maintains a close relationship and coordination with the National Society. In the face of dangerous events, there has been permanent communication with the Delegate in the Country and with the Head of the Country Cluster Delegation. Also, support and technical assistance has been provided during the development of the DREF for Assessment.</p>
<p><b>ICRC</b></p>	
<p><b>Participating National Societies</b></p>	<p>The National Red Cross Societies of Spain and Germany are taking steps to collaborate with the actions carried out by the National Society. The Spanish Red Cross, in its capacity as leader of the European PNS, is in constant communication with ECHO to activate funds from different items of the budget of the Programmatic Partnership (PP) in the areas of incidence of the project. For instance, Hygiene kits, kitchen kits, and materials and supplies were mobilized to make the water treatment plants operational. This initial intervention was carried out in response to the immediate needs found in the localities where it was possible to access, also using secondary sources of information. In this context, the need for more precise information on the needs of the entire affected population became clearer in order to reinforce the actions of the PP and complement them without generating overlaps.</p>

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<p><b>Government has requested international assistance</b></p>	<p>No</p>
	<p>In terms of humanitarian assistance provided by the risk management secretariat in response to floods, the Situation Report No. 40 indicates more than 5,500 items distributed including personal hygiene kits, sleeping kits, mosquito nets, water purificators among others. For a detailed breakdown</p>



<p><b>National authorities</b></p>	<p>of items distributed by local authorities by province, refer to page 5 of the Situation Report No. 40.</p> <p>Furthermore, in response to the earthquake, the risk management secretariat reports to have distributed more than 5,000 items including personal hygiene kits, blankets, kitchen kits, cleaning kits, among others. For a detailed breakdown of items distributed by local authorities by province, refer to page 7 of the Situation Report No. 18.</p> <p>The National COE and the local COEs were activated according to their competencies, seeking inter-institutional coordination that allows the articulation of the different actions of the institutions that are part of the National Decentralized Risk Management System.</p> <p>The ECU - 911 Integrated Security System, through the video surveillance system, monitors the affected places. Likewise, it manages incidents and resources of the institutions linked to the National Ambulance System.</p> <p>The Risk Management Secretariat guarantees the protection of people and communities from the negative effects of natural or man-made disasters, through the generation of policies, strategies and regulations that promote capacities aimed at identifying, analyzing, preventing, and mitigating risks, to face and manage disaster events; as well as to recover and rebuild the social, economic and environmental conditions affected by eventual emergencies or disasters.</p> <p>Finally, according to the Executive Decree No. 693, an emergency housing rental bond was allocated for those affected by the earthquake, with a maximum value of \$675 to be used in 3 months (with the possibility of extension for one occasion).</p>
<p><b>UN or other actors</b></p>	

**Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?**

Those established by the Manual of the Emergency Operations Committee and applicable to the occurrence of dangerous events.

## Operational Strategy

### Overall objective of the operation

Through this DREF Plan of Action, the Ecuadorian Red Cross initially aims to conduct a damage and needs assessment, with a multi-sectoral approach, to analyze the effects of the floods and earthquake events that have affected the country. The results of the assessments will facilitate the information for decision-making and implementation of the National Response Plan of the National Society.

### Operation strategy rationale

On 20 March 2023, the President of the Republic of Ecuador declared a state of emergency to address the public calamity that has arisen and to the inhabitants affected by events from the serious rainy season and the telluric movements that occurred on 18 March 2023, as well as to prevent similar calamities in the future, with a validity of





60 days.

The information that is currently available establishes levels of affectation and losses only of a general type, which does not allow to identify which population is most affected, where actions should be reinforced or which aspects should be prioritized to minimize the damage caused by the emergency and those that will continue to be caused by the expected increase in rainfall and flooding.

Therefore, through the dialogue established between the Ecuadorian Red Cross and the Government's response to emergencies institutions, it has been identified that it is necessary to have damage assessments and needs analysis (EDAN) with a multi-sectorial approach, including CEA, Gender Protection, and Inclusion, which will allow to identify the real needs of the affected population and response strategies to address those. Sharing this information at the various levels of the Government Emergency Operations Committee (COE, for its Spanish acronym) will help to organize an adequate level of response.

The results obtained by the Ecuadorian Red Cross will complement the information that exists at the territorial level and will facilitate decision-making among the actors of the Decentralized Risk Management system, avoiding duplication of efforts and reaching more families.

The assessment phase will consist of two weeks of field work, one week for the analysis of results and one week for the preparation of the assessment report. Therefore, in line with DREF procedures, the final assessment report is expected to be submitted within one month from the start date of the operation. Additionally, based on the results of the assessments, an Operational Update to transition to a DREF for Response could be presented 2 weeks after, meaning 1.5 months from the start date of the operation.

The EDAN/EVIN information will be collected from family records using the KOBO tool or on printed forms (according to the security context and the distance between homes). Each survey is expected to take a maximum time of 30 minutes. A total of 20 teams will form the National Multi-sectorial Evaluation Team. Each team is made up of seven people with the ability to be subdivided into 2 teams, thus having a greater reach, as follows:

1x Evaluation team per province in: Bolivar, Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, El Oro, Esmeraldas, Imbabura, Loja, Los Rios, Napo, Santa Elena, and Santo Domingo de los Tsachilas

2x Evaluation teams per province in: Azuay, Manabi, Pichincha

3x Evaluation teams per province in: Guayas

The profiles of the members in each evaluation team include:

Operating structure -

1x Risk management specialist: To measure the impact, damage and affectation on the livelihoods

1x Health in emergency specialist: To determine the impacts on health.

1x WaSH specialist: To analysis the quality and access to safe water.

1x MHPSS specialist: To analyze people psychosocial conditions.

Coordination team -

1x Team Leader: Responsible for the evaluation

1x Security officer: Responsible for ensuring the safety of staff

1x Liaison officer: Responsible for participating in inter-institutional spaces.

Planned intervention logic:

Health

In the current context of emergency in the country, it is necessary to evaluate the epidemiological situation of the affected areas in Ecuador, in terms of the development of vector diseases and their influence in the community through the link with environmental, ecological, economic factors, provision of basic services and access to health care.



## Mental Health and Psychosocial Support

According to the information of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) of the provincial boards, the need to provide psychological first aid has been identified, given the affectation of psycho-emotional and social conditions. For this reason, it is essential to consider in any operation the evaluation and psychosocial attention of the communities, and the care and self-care of the intervener, before, during and after the intervention.

## WASH

The floods in the country have affected the provinces of Manabí, Los Ríos, Guayas, Bolívar, Cotopaxi and Santo Domingo. At the country level there is no specific evaluation that indicates the damage to the population and communities for access to safe water; however, the impact on the infrastructure of the sewerage and water supply systems causes wastewater overflows that increase the risk of contamination and predisposition to diseases transmitted by water and vectors. In the event of an emergency, ERC will carry out water quality analysis activities to verify safe human consumption.

## Livelihoods

An emergency can also affect livelihoods, as well as affect the supply chain, market and financial services. For this reason, it is necessary to carry out an evaluation and, based on the livelihood characterization profile, it is essential to identify, through a precise evaluation, the affected livelihoods, using the framework of the livelihoods as the guiding axis of the analysis, according to the IFRC guidelines.

## Communication:

Making visible the lines of action and humanitarian work of the Ecuadorian Red Cross in the areas affected by floods and earthquakes, through an integrated communication strategy that includes digital and traditional channels, with a focus on Risk Management, Livelihoods, Emergency Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (SMAPS). Also, through the assessment it would be possible to gather content (photos and videos) to support the results.

## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

In emergency situations, in addition to the effects of the disaster, the level of risk of being a victim of gender-based violence or discrimination increases, for which it is essential to mainstream the Protection, Gender and Inclusion approach from the minimum standards in emergency: DAPS (Dignity, Access, Participation and Security). Thus, the humanitarian response will contribute to the reduction of these vulnerabilities.

## Community, Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

The Ecuadorian Red Cross has carried out a process to strengthen community participation as one of the fundamental pillars of humanitarian actions. In that sense, it is important to guarantee the application of the CEA approach, especially in emergency contexts. The evaluation process will allow the National Society to make strategic decisions, so that the interventions respond to the needs of the community. The floods in several provinces of Ecuador, in addition to an earthquake in the province of Guayas, arouse the interest of Organizations and Institutions to join efforts in favor of the citizenry; however, these efforts must respond to real community needs.

Recent experiences with DREF operations carried out by the Ecuadorian Red Cross and, in particular, the one launched after the earthquake in Esmeraldas, provide this new DREF Operation with lessons learned about the importance of incorporating CEA in the information gathering, having highly trained staff not only at a technical level but also in intercultural dialogue, the value of the Surge personnel to leave installed capacity in the organization, inclusion of community perception in the survey of needs, and guaranteeing compliance with the minimum standards of Protection, Gender, and Inclusion in emergencies.

# Risk and security considerations

**Please indicate about potential operational risk for this operations and mitigation actions**

**Risk**

**Mitigation action**



Probability of aggressions and assault on volunteer and paid staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dissemination of the Auxiliary and humanitarian role of the ERC.</li> <li>- Dissemination of recommendations for safe behavior in situations of violence.</li> </ul>
Health effects due to the lack of use of personal protective equipment against active dangerous events	Personal protective equipment according to the emergency context.
Limited access to the affected areas, due to dangerous events related to the winter season (mass movements, floods, structural collapse and loss of the road table).	- Permanent monitoring of weather conditions and the state of access roads to the affected areas.
Transmission of diseases associated with vectors and the state of the water in CRE humanitarian staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delivery of key prevention messages.</li> <li>- Delivery of disease prevention kits for dengue, monkeypox and COVID-19.</li> <li>- Verify that the staff have completed the corresponding vaccination scheme (Yellow Fever, Tetanus, Influenza and COVID-19).</li> </ul>
Humanitarian personnel from the Ecuadorian Red Cross may be the victim of acts of sexual harassment or abuse during the operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure that the teams are mixed in their gender composition, in no case may they be only female teams.</li> <li>- Before leaving for the operation, recognize the location of the nearest Community Police Unit (UPC).</li> <li>- Respect the hours for operations established by Operational Security.</li> <li>- In case of sexual harassment or abuse, people must: (1) Immediately leave the area or place where the act occurred; (2) Immediately inform the Operational Safety of the province; (3) Call 911 or go to the nearest Community Police Unit (UPC).</li> </ul>
Delay in purchases due to availability of supplies	The lessons learned from the previous DREFs will help to improve the following procurement processes, since the ERC now has qualified suppliers throughout the country, according to the requirements of the needs presented for immediate delivery. Likewise, these experiences helped the team to improve the management of process times, which will be useful to acquire the necessary materials for the evaluation.
Traffic incidents	Operational safety manual and check list for vehicles will be applied. Compliance with the traffic regulations in force in the country is promoted.
During an evaluation operation in an emergency context, the sensitivity of the population will be affected, so it is possible that emotional crises or social crises may arise during the gathering of information that could interrupt the operation	Provide psychological first aid to the person who requires it through trained personnel or volunteers.
Emergency operations are characterized by high exposure to risks and damage to the well-being of the staff and volunteers involved.	Organize and ensure the deactivation of staff and volunteers involved in response actions.
Probability of criminal violence in the intervention areas	Security plan and protocol for the evaluation and distribution of humanitarian assistance.



## Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

Ecuador currently presents a delicate and complex context in the face of criminal violence and insecurity. According to the official figures of the National Government in the year 2022, 4,450 homicides were registered, with the highest incidence in the provinces of Esmeraldas, Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas, Guayas, Sucumbíos, Los Ríos, Pichincha, El Oro, Cañar, Manabí and Santa Elena. The current emergency, due to the floods and the earthquake of 18 March, added to the situation of violence, exacerbate the levels of poverty, unemployment and insecurity in Ecuador.

Furthermore, the country is currently in a process of transition of local authorities (prefects, mayors, presidents of parish councils), a situation that limits humanitarian response actions from local governments. In addition, the political situation is generating possible social tensions, given the probability of a call to impeach the President of the Republic of Ecuador, which is being processed by the National Assembly of Ecuador and the Constitutional Court, with pressure from social organizations led by CONAIE who were at the forefront of the social demonstrations in June 2022. Thus, in the provinces of Pichincha, Bolívar, Chimborazo, Napo, Azuay and Imbabura, where there is an indigenous population that participated in social mobilizations in 2022, there is a risk of demonstrations considering the low acceptance of the National Government in these areas.

A possible security problem for the evaluation operation is that free, prior and informed consent is not applied to the people who will provide the information. Likewise, another protection problem is that the evaluation instrument does not have questions that include vulnerable populations, such as children, adolescents, youth, women, the elderly, people with disabilities, conditions of socioeconomic inequality, and ethnicity.

Faced with these scenarios, the National Society of the Ecuadorian Red Cross is making efforts to have adequate access to those affected, an adequate perception and acceptance by the institutions and the community, as well as the implementation of operational security measures for all humanitarian and volunteer personnel.



# Planned Intervention

	<b>National Society Strengthening</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 85,083
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	
Percentage of effective surveys (total number of correct surveys reviewed / total number of surveys conducted).		90	
Damage and needs assessment report.		1	
Number of teams trained and equipped to carry out EDAN and EVIN		20	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Form a national team of "Multi-sectoral Evaluation" distributed in the 15 provinces affected by the rainy season and the earthquake, which has the technical and operational capacity to analyze the effects of adverse events that occur in the country, facilitating the information for decision-making and the implementation of the National Response Plan of the Ecuadorian Red Cross.</li> <li>- Support for staff and volunteers that will carry out the Assessments.</li> <li>- Procurement of equipment for assessments (Tablets).</li> <li>- Lessons learned workshop.</li> </ul>	

	<b>Secretariat Services</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 14,431
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	
Number of monitoring missions		1	
Number of surge personnel deployed to support de assessment		1	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring missions</li> <li>- 1x Surge Assessment Coordinator</li> </ul>	

# About Support Services

## **How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.**

This evaluation operation will be led by the National President and General Secretary of the Headquarters, the Presidents and General Secretaries of the 24 provincial Boards at the territorial level. The strategic direction will be under the responsibility of the National Managements.

A national team of 140 people will be formed, who will be activated based on the presence of adverse events, to carry out damage assessment in the affected population. In addition, there will be a logistical support team for financial administrative and procurement processes, a monitoring, reporting and quality team for the implementation of the DREF, an operational technical team for the development of capacity building processes.

Approximately 250 people from the National Society will be part of this operation and according to the analysis of information from the evaluations, a response DREF will be requested.

## **Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.**

The Ecuadorian Red Cross, understanding that the DREF for Assessment is a new modality that is still in the testing phase, and in agreement with the IFRC, considered the deployment of an Assessment Coordinator who will support to prepare a systematization of this operation including the development of documents that evidence the intervention such as the assessment report (one month) and Operations Update report (one month and a half), among other activities.



# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

### MDREC021 - Ecuadorian Red Cross DREF for Assessment - Floods + Earthquake

#### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>0</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>99,514</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	14,431
National Society Strengthening	85,083
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>99,514</b>

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



# Contact Information

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

- **National Society contact:** Juan Carlos Vizcarra, Secretary General, [jvizcarra@cuzroja.org.ec](mailto:jvizcarra@cuzroja.org.ec)
- **IFRC Appeal Manager:**  
Ruben Romero, Head of Country Cluster Delegation for Andean Countries, [ruben.romero@ifrc.org](mailto:ruben.romero@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Project Manager:** Javier Ormeño, Coordinator, Programs and Operations, [javier.ormeno@ifrc.org](mailto:javier.ormeno@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC focal point for the emergency:**  
Javier Ormeño, Coordinator, Programs and Operations, [javier.ormeno@ifrc.org](mailto:javier.ormeno@ifrc.org)
- **Media Contact:** Susana Arroyo, Regional Communications Manager, [susana.arroyo@ifrc.org](mailto:susana.arroyo@ifrc.org)

[Click here for the reference](#)

