

DREF Plan of Action

Ecuador: Floods

DREF operation no.	MDREC018	Glide no.	FL-2022-000164-ECU
Date of issue	10 February 2022	Operation timeframe:	3 months
Operation start date:	9 February 2022	Operation end date:	31 May 2022
IFRC Category assigned to the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
Funding requirements: 274,855 Swiss francs (CHF)			
Total number of people affected:	7,270	Number of people targeted:	2,750 people (550 families)
Affected provinces:	Cotopaxi, Pichincha, Guayas, Los Ríos, and El Oro.	Provinces targeted:	Cotopaxi, Pichincha and Guayas.
Presence of the Host National Society:			
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 and Red Crescent Movement partners currently 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. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is providing technical assistance through its focal point for attention to Restoring Family Links (RFL) services.			
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.			

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

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Heavy rainfall, floods, and landslides have affected Ecuador, particularly Guayas, Cotopaxi, El Oro and Los Ríos, since rains started on 28 January 2022.

According to the Quito Municipality's local authorities, flooding struck in western parts of the city after 75 mm of rain fell in a short period during the afternoon of 31 January 2022. This is the highest rainfall intensity seen since 2003. Rains triggered mud and rock flows that rapidly descended the slopes of the Pichincha Volcano that overlooks the capital city, carving a path of destruction through the streets of the Capital that destroyed homes, swept cars away and damaged infrastructure. The floods caused damages and landslides, affecting 550 people (160 families), causing 28 deaths, 52 injured, and one person missing in Quito.¹

Due to the level of affectation in the Capital, on 4 February 2021, in a session of the Metropolitan Council of Quito, a state of emergency was declared.² The Emergency Operations Committees are active with the participation of the main actors of the system to evaluate and plan response actions. The authorities have not declared an emergency in other areas, apart from the Metropolitan District of Quito, because the most severe damages were reported in the capital.



Photo: Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC) teams supporting the flooding response "Aluvión Quito" with the delivery of tools for debris removal and rescue.

Source: ERC, Quito, 2 February 2021.

¹ [Quito Municipality. Twitter updates. 9 February 2021.](#)

² [Emergency Declaration. Quito informa.gob.ec. 4 February 2021.](#)

Affected Provinces

Ecuador | Floods Data as of 7/Feb/2022



Key Figures



7,270
Affected



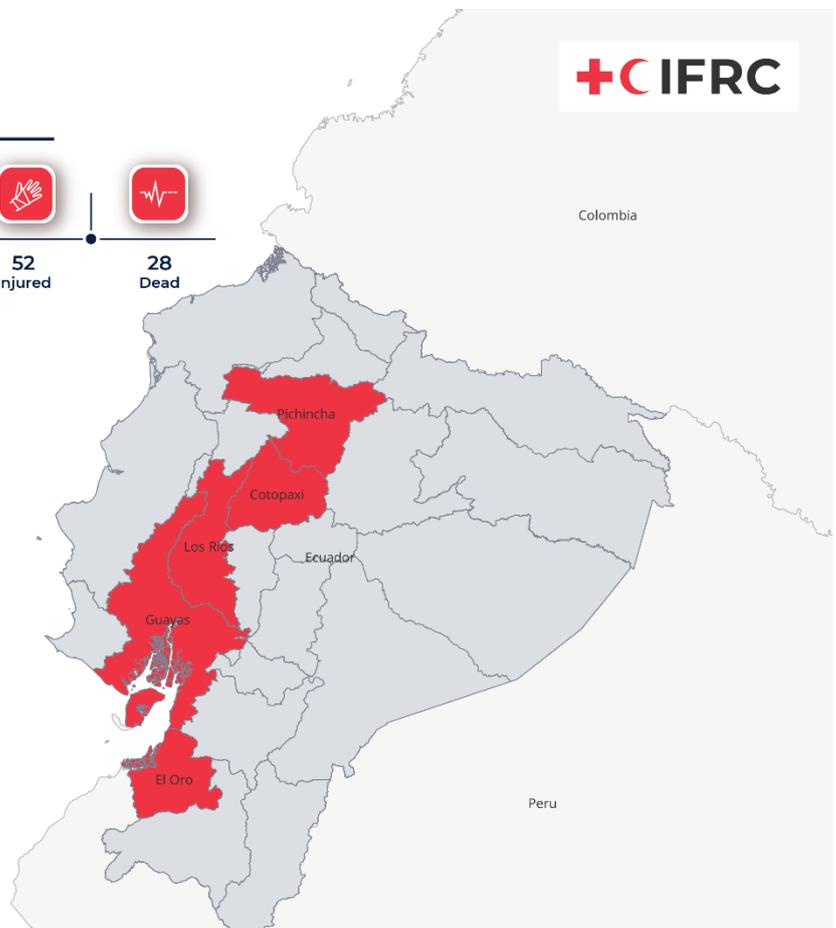
1
Missing



52
Injured



28
Dead



 The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.
Data sources: OCHA FISS, Humanitarian Data Exchange, Government of Ecuador, Ecuadorian Red Cross.
Produced by IM team, DCCPRR Unit, IFRC Americas.

According to the National Institute of Hydrology and Meteorology (INAMHI), it is expected that rains will continue throughout the country accompanied by electrical storms for the next 90 days because of a wet front in the Amazon that can intensify rainfall and could continue to cause flooding and landslides.³

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

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.

After the first event recorded on 28 January 2022 and onwards, the Ecuadorian Red Cross activated its national emergency monitoring and follow-up team to obtain key and timely information on the situation. As days went by, damages were reported in different parts of the country. With zonal coordination, response systems were activated in Pichincha, Cotopaxi, Los Ríos, Guayas, and El Oro. 147 technicians and volunteers were deployed with expertise in prehospital care (PHC), psychosocial support (PSS), Restoring Family Links (RFL), rescue, humanitarian assistance, damage assessment and needs analysis, coordination, logistics, institutional communication, and Safer Access.

Since the beginning of the emergency, the ERC has been providing humanitarian assistance to the authorities:

³ [Metro Ecuador. 7 de febrero: Alta congestión vehicular en varios puntos de Quito. 7 February 2021.](#)

- **Pichincha:** 10 people with pre-hospital services, 62 people with PSS, 28 cases of RFL, distribution of 15 cleaning kits, 42 kitchen kits, 27 tool kits and ten corpse covers.
- **Guayas:** Distribution of 50 cleaning kits, 50 hygiene kits, 6 home kits, 4 tool kits, 120 mosquito nets and 120 blankets. Including fumigation and community awareness campaigns for vector control.
- **Cotopaxi y El Oro:** Deployment of damage assessment and needs analysis team to the affected communities.

The ERC has the following resources available to attend to the winter period in the frontline provinces:

Area	Pichincha	Cotopaxi	Guayas	HQ
Pre-hospital care	13	4	3	1
RFL	1	2	1	1
PSS	3	13	15	1
Damage assessment and needs analysis	15	20	30	3
CVA (Cash and Voucher Assistance) and distribution	19	10	25	1
Institutional Communications	1	1	1	1
Safer Access	1	1	1	1
Information management	0	0	0	2
Logistics and planning support	1	1	1	4
Coordination	5	4	8	12
Total	59	56	85	27

Available Resources	Pichincha	Cotopaxi	Guayas	Headquarters
Ambulances	3	1	4	
Logistics Vehicles	1	1	1	2
Strategic Warehouses				4

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

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

With the support of ICRC technical and financial support and activation of RFL emergency protocol, it has been possible to attend RFL cases identified by the deployed teams. This service will remain active until the cases reported as missing can be verified.

Overview of other actors in the 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:

- National Risk and Emergency Management Service (SNGRE): Response coordination, information collection, and humanitarian assistance with the stock they have in their warehouses. By now, the acquisition of standardized self-care kits has not been planned.
- 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 Pujilí and Balao area.
- 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 the alternative of 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.
- Quito Electrical Company: Rehabilitation of the public lighting system and electrical supply in the area.
- Quito Municipal Fire Department: Providing Pre-Hospital Care and support in rescue and cleaning actions in Quito.
- Decentralized Autonomous Governments Quito, Balao, Pujilí: 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. In the case of Quito, 8 collection centers were set up to receive donations in general from the population, which are classified and donated to the affected families. However, they do not meet humanitarian assistance standards.

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, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Cotopaxi Province: Persistent rains since 30 January have caused flooding, landslides, which have not only affected homes and livelihoods of families but have also isolated them due to the total damage to the main access highway to the cantons: Pujilí, La Mana and Pangua. So far, in 6 communities of the described cantons, there have been 658 affected families. The significant damages are linked to the loss of crops owned by families due to flooding and economic damage and the loss of livestock and farm animals. The response teams of the Decentralized National Risk Management System are assisting 123 affected families who have already been registered and are collecting more information on damage in other communities.

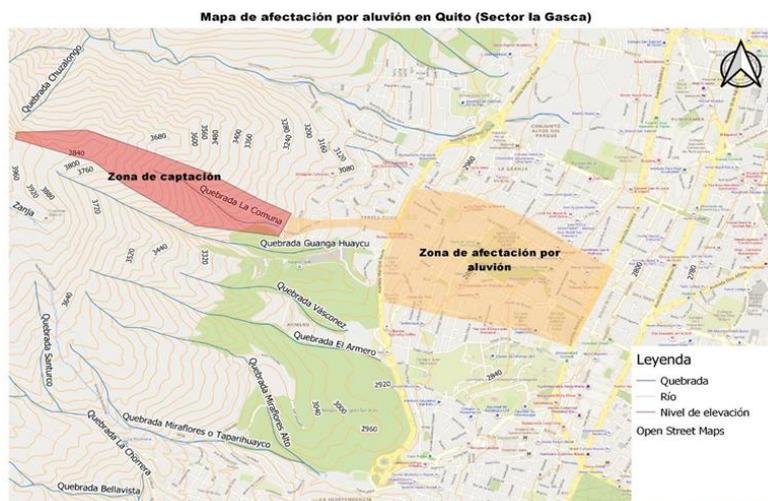
Pichincha Province: Persistent rains caused flooding in Quito on 1 February 2022. The Metropolitan Emergency Operations Committee authorities have registered 28 dead, 52 injured, and one person missing. In addition to 244 affected houses, 7 have been destroyed, 35 affected vehicles, in addition to damage to basic service systems with the power outage due to the fall of ten public lighting poles. Also, the breakage of drinking water pipes, suspended telephone and internet lines, and security problems due to the affectation of the Community Police Unit have been reported. There are 27 roads affected by debris that dragged the mudflow along the main roads of La Comuna and La Gasca neighborhoods. First response and recognition of the deceased were set up in the surroundings of the impact zone with the appearance of both public and private relief agencies, who mobilized immediately to attend the emergency. The rescue and cleaning actions are being carried out under the Armed Forces, the National Police, the Fire Department, the cantonal and provincial decentralized autonomous government. Essential services are being restored with the support of machinery deployed from other cantons.

Guayas Province: Heavy rainfall recorded from 28 January 2022 has caused flooding, dikes rupture and undermining of retaining walls, which have not only affected houses but have also caused damage to infrastructure (electrical and distribution of drinkable water), livelihoods (short-cycle crops) of families. Due to damages to main access roads, there are also isolated places. So far, 1,125 affected people (225 families) have been registered in 4 communities in the Balao canton. Four temporary collective centres have been set up in educational centers where 49 families have been reallocated. Many families have stated that they do not want to

leave their houses for fear of losing their belongings. In Salitre, there have been reports of 45 affected families who decided to stay due to fear of thievery.

Provinces of El Oro and Los Rios: On 31 January 2021, due to heavy rains, significant losses of crops and damage to houses were reported from 269 families.

Cotopaxi, Pichincha, and Guayas were the most affected during the last week of January and February 2022. For this reason, the ERC is focusing on providing its services to these three provinces.



Source: ERC, Quito, February 2022

Table 2. Detailed Total Affected Families				
Province	Canton	Community	Affected Families	Affected People
Cotopaxi	La Maná	1	191	955
	Pujilí	3	385	1925
	Pangua	2	82	410
	Sigchos	1	13	65
Pichincha	Quito	2	244	1220
Guayas	Balao	4	225	1125
	Salitre	1	45	225
El Oro	El Guabo	1	70	350
Los Ríos	Babahoyo	2	16	80
	Montalvo	8	7	35
	Quevedo	3	100	500
	Mocache	6	76	380
Total:	34	1,454	7,270	

Source: Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC) based on information from the National Risk Management Service as of 7 February 2021.

According to the information gathered by the different ERC response teams and other key actors, the evaluation of the identified needs focused on the provision of the following areas:

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 the rebound in COVID-19 cases and the health system is collapsed caused by the demand for medical aid, for which one of the primary 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.
- **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.
- **Dengue prevention:** ERC response teams during the information gathering have identified a significant presence of mosquitoes and a population with symptoms of dengue due to the stagnant waters. At the

end of 2021, the Ministry of Public Health reported 20,319 positive people and 19 deaths in the entire coastal area in Guayas.

Livelihoods and basic needs

According with the damage assessment, two affected sectors have been identified:

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

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene.

According to the evaluations carried out by the ERC teams and from experience of previous emergencies, difficulties were identified in population access to safe water, mainly due to damage to distribution networks or contamination of the slopes caused by sewage or septic tanks that are used in the localities.

In the case of the floods in Quito, water, mud, and debris entered the houses causing contamination of walls, floors, and belongings, for which a cleaning process is required to return to their homes and use their belongings again. Given this fact, families have referred to the need to have work gloves, caps, rubber boots, wheelbarrows, and hygiene and cleaning supplies for their personal and household hygiene, thus avoiding skin or stomach diseases.

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 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. The number of affected homes could increase considering that evaluation actions continue in areas of difficult access. At present, 12 shelters have been activated in the intervention zones to assist families who have been evacuated from their homes. These shelters are managed by local governments and operate through donations from general population.

Communications and Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

It is essential to maintain permanent contact with the affected communities and learn in greater detail what activity they carried out for their livelihoods. It is necessary to plan the best strategy to implement the response activities, guaranteeing that they meet their needs in terms of quality and time.

The ERC team must provide a unique contact number to receive complaints and/or recommendations from the population attended and conduct satisfaction surveys adjusted to the services offered to the people, which must be applied seven days after each distribution as a follow-up and evaluation of the activity.

A communication and community awareness strategy needs to be implemented, including media publications and social media, reproduction of materials, community meetings, key messages for educational centers, among others. In addition, it is important to disseminate the activities carried out by ERC to create an environment that guarantees trust in the institution and facilitates ERC's actions. In addition, communication spots will be developed for local radio and television, as well as advertising that uses non-massive communication practices focused on specific population segments to communicate more directly. In addition to this, awareness-raising spots on social networks will be implemented. The awareness-raising strategy will also focus on prevention, preparedness, and early response for the population of at-risk areas in future similar disasters during the winter season.

Target population

The operation prioritizes the attention with humanitarian assistance of 550 families in the provinces of Cotopaxi, Pichincha, and Guayas, considering the greatest affectation.

Province	Targeted Families	Targeted People
Cotopaxi	300	1,500
Pichincha	200	1,000
Guayas	50	250
TOTAL	550	2,750

The total number of people targeted is 2,750, who will receive, according to the province, at least 3 different services. Families will be supported comprehensively in their early recovery:

Scope of intervention		Direct		Indirect	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Health	GUAYAS: Distribution of mosquito nets and activities to raise awareness and promote health.	125	125		
	COTOPAXI Y PICHINCHA: Community psychosocial support	1,250	1,250		
	GUAYAS, COTOPAXI Y PICHINCHA: Psychosocial support to humanitarian response teams.	100	100		
Shelter	COTOPAXI Y PICHINCHA: Tool kit delivery	1,250	1,250		
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	GUAYAS: Delivery of hygiene and cleaning kits	125	125		
Livelihoods and humanitarian assistance	COTOPAXI Y PICHINCHA: Multipurpose Cash assistance			1,250	
Communications + Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)				25,000	25,000

Vulnerability and selection criteria for the implementation of the services, the following beneficiary selection criteria will be considered:

- Families affected by the destruction of their houses or a significant loss of their belongings.
- Families with vulnerable groups as older adults, people with disabilities, single headed households, children, and people with chronic diseases.
- Families that have lost their livelihoods (crops, stores, small animals, among others).
- Families that do not receive support from social or public entities (social registry).
- People with stress or emotional crisis.

In the case of Guayas province's response, institutional actions will only focus on the distribution of humanitarian assistance with cleaning and hygiene kits and mosquito nets, according to the requirement and commitment

assumed in the Cantonal COE. All the PSS activities are handled with personnel from other institutions, such as the Health Center and private psychologist volunteers. This decision was made because the Provincial Branch is currently developing three projects that have many PSS activities.

The CVA intervention will be implemented in the provinces of Cotopaxi and Pichincha, as they have been the most affected. The amount to be delivered has a multisectoral objective, especially to cover lodging, food, hygiene, cleaning, and livelihood recovery expenses.

An awareness-raising strategy will be implemented that to highlight the institution's work to promote a culture of prevention, preparedness, and prompt response for the population of at-risk areas in the event of future similar disasters during the winter season.

Scenarios

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
<p>Best case scenario: Adverse weather conditions dissipate rapidly within days. Water levels in flooded areas decrease, allowing a gradual return to normal.</p>	<p>Humanitarian aid can be sent and distributed more easily and quickly. Temporary shelters are closed, and families return to rebuild their homes and livelihoods. Basic services such as population assistance and clean water are quickly re-established.</p>	<p>Maintain close coordination with the authorities for the provision of humanitarian assistance based on the analysis of the few needs that have not yet been addressed, particularly in the areas of safe water and livelihoods. Psychosocial support continues to be provided to affected families.</p>
<p>Most likely scenario: Weather conditions remain unstable, and water levels in flooded areas do not recede rapidly. Daily life, local commerce, and essential services to the population remain partially affected or inaccessible for several days.</p>	<p>The number of displaced and sheltered persons remains unchanged, with some increases. Delivery of humanitarian assistance is delayed due to reduced access to communication/transit routes. People are highly affected by the surrounding conditions. Small outbreaks of various diseases occur in collective centres and populated sites due to little or no access to safe water and essential services.</p>	<p>Preventive measures on respiratory disease infection and COVID-19 are reinforced by distributing hygiene kits and PPE to volunteers and the target population. Assist in managing mental health, stress, and anxiety situations, implementing PGI strategies, ensuring the functioning of WASH systems, and supporting food security. Increased relief and assistance resources are deployed to the field. Sanitation and prevention campaigns in high-risk areas for water-borne and vector-borne diseases to minimise the potential for outbreaks.</p>
<p>Worst case scenario: Rains continue to affect already flooded areas for additional weeks severely. Shelters remain open and with a high density of affected people. Due to stagnant water and lack of safe water services, there are outbreaks of vector-borne diseases and increased cases of COVID-19 in the area and other affected areas.</p>	<p>Health conditions are worsening in the affected areas, including collective centres. The capacity of the health care infrastructure is reduced given the consequences of the ongoing emergency, and there is an inadequate supply of supplies, so that contagion, including COVID-19, could increase dramatically.</p>	<p>Review the proposed Action Plan and make appropriate adjustments. Support the Ministry of Health authorities in prevention and mitigation measures for vector-borne diseases and COVID-19. Scale-up actions to respond to the situation.</p>

Operation Risk Assessment

Identified Risks	Mitigation measures
Increased rainfall and river flows in other provinces that have not yet been affected, causing complete closures on primary roads.	Coordination with other key actors of the SNDGR to manage mobilization by air or river, if applicable. Displacement by alternate routes, if any are available, with the consequent delay in response actions.
Increase in sectors affected by river overflows and the collapse or ruptures of dikes	Activation of more ERC response teams to go to other sectors and maintain an adequate rotation of personnel. Activation and mobilization of Rapid Response Teams (NITs).
Response team personnel affected by landslides or road closures.	Structure and socialize an operating procedure that provides guidelines to plan a safe response for institutional staff and the people served. Identification of alternate routes for the evacuation of personnel if necessary
Risk of spread of COVID-19 due to relaxation of measures by the population and Emergency Operational Committees.	Response teams are equipped and trained to operate with preventive measures to prevent the spread and transmission of COVID-19. Constant monitoring of the ERC teams working in the field for follow-up and care of possible cases. There is a care protocol in case of contagion.

COVID-19 Pandemic

This DREF operation and its operational strategy consider the risks related to the current COVID-19 pandemic and is aligned with the IFRC global Emergency Appeal that supports National Societies to deliver assistance and support to communities affected or at risk of being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Ecuador currently has 766,398 COVID-19 cases and 34,730 deaths. As of 28 January 2022, a total of 29,773,279 vaccine doses have been administered.⁴

National Society responses to COVID-19 are supported through the [IFRC global appeal](#), which is facilitating and supporting them to maintain critical service provision, while adapting to COVID-19. This DREF operation is aligned with and will contribute to the current global strategy and regional Emergency Plan of Action for COVID-19 developed by the IFRC Americas Regional Office, in coordination with global and regional partners. This means that the National Society will ensure, even as it responds to the current dengue outbreak, COVID-19 prevention measures are adhered to, in line with regional plan of action and its national COVID-19 country plan.

IFRC continues to assess how emergency operations in response to disasters and crisis should adapt to this crisis and provide necessary guidance to its membership on the same. The National Society will keep monitoring the situation closely and revise the plan accordingly if needed, taking into consideration the evolving COVID-19 situation and the operational risks that might develop, including operational challenges related to access to the affected population, availability of items, procurement issues, and movement of National Society volunteers and staff. For more information, please consult the COVID-19 operation page on the [IFRC Go platform](#).

⁴ [WHO. COVID-19](#).

B. Operational Strategy

General operational objective:

Provide humanitarian assistance to at least **2,750 people (550 families)** affected by the floods in the provinces of Cotopaxi, Pichincha, and Guayas, through health care, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene, livelihoods, and information according to their needs for 3 months.

For the emergency, the ERC 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 this kit, 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.

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 500 families. This cash transfer will allow families to cover their access to food and other basic needs.

Target:

- At least 500 families receive a multipurpose CVA (Cotopaxi and Pichincha).

Health

PSS 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.

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 50 families receive mosquito nets (250 units, 5 per family) and awareness in disease control (only in Guayas).
- At least 500 families receive psychosocial support (Cotopaxi and Pichincha).
- At least 550 families newly equipped with personal protective equipment against COVID-19 (Cotopaxi, Pichincha, and Guayas).
- At least 200 volunteers receive personal protective equipment against COVID-19.
- At least 200 emergencies responders' personnel receive psychosocial support.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

This component will be implemented through the delivery of CVA in the provinces of Cotopaxi and Pichincha, while in Guayas, family cleaning and hygiene kits will be distributed according to the request made by the Balao

Cantonal COE. The National Society will distribute items from its prepositioned stock and replenish the kits with the DREF.

Target:

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

Operational Support

Human resources

For the intervention in the 3 provinces, the ERC 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:

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

In addition, to guarantee compliance with the operation, there will be 3 external technicians covered by the operation:

- Hiring an Operation Coordinator for 3 months.
- Hiring a logistics administrative technician for 3 months.
- Deployment of a SURGE specialized in CVA and general support for 2 months.

Logistics and supply chain

All purchases will be made at national level through the SICRE system and its management through the ERC purchasing department, ensuring compliance with the standards approved in the signed letter of agreement, following the IFRC purchasing procedures.

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.

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, we will work 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 lessons 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, considering that although the National Society has a lot of experience with medium-term projects, this will be the first opportunity to be implemented within a DREF.

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: 2,500

Male: 1,250

Female: 1,250

Requirements (CHF): 43,665

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 12 collective centers activated 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 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	# people provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance. Target: 2,500											
	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families	# households provided with emergency shelter assistance (shelter toolkit and tarpaulins) Target: 500 families											
	Planned Activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP005	Acquisition and distribution of shelter toolkits and tarpaulins for 500 families												
AP005	Community induction sessions on the use of the items												



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 2,500

Male: 1,250

Female: 1,250

Requirements (CHF): 151,763

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 total amount of the multipurpose CVA to be delivered per family is 270 CHF. A study will be conducted to ensure that the CVA program meets its objective to identify the mechanism that best suits each context (debit cards, vouchers, or others).

The 270 CHF calculation was 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. Also, the ERC does not discard the possibility this money will be used on livelihoods recovery for some families.

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: A specialist will be deployed to cooperate with the ERC team to analyze the specific contexts of the different geographical areas, considering variables such as access to banking entities, coverage and use of the mobile network, local market, means of transportation available, security, among others. The most common methods in which ERC has extensive experience are:

- The delivery of debit cards from a local bank or IFRC.
- Giving direct access to cash through SMS or bar codes.
- The delivery of vouchers.

The method will be selected in the initial phase of the project implementation.

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.
- Blockade of access routes during the delivery of Humanitarian Assistance.
- Emotional impact on response teams.
- COVID-19 outbreak during operations.

Population to be reached:

500 families will be reached with Cash and Voucher Assistance.

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	<i># of people reached with food assistance or cash for basic needs Target: 2,500 families</i>											
	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.1: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs	<i># of families reached with CVA: Target: 500 families Total amount of cash transferred to people reached Target: 135,000 Swiss Francs</i>											
	Planned activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP081	Identification of CVA strategy												

AP081	CVA distributions for basic needs												
AP081	Satisfaction Survey/Post distribution monitoring												
AP081	Identification of livelihood groups.												



Health

People targeted: 2,750 people

Men: 1,375

Women: 1,375

Requirements (CHF): 17,945

Needs Analysis: As for the provinces of Cotopaxi and Pichincha, support must be provided in Mental Health and Psychosocial Support, since one of the most frequent needs in this type of emergency is the psychological impact on the population that has suffered losses or is unaware of the whereabouts of their relatives. The support will be provided for the team of volunteers who collaborated in this emergency. Generally, this line of action requires the intervention of professionals who work with the population to manage grief and its recovery process in the medium and long term.

The Guayas province 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 & 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.

Risk Analysis:

- Emotional impact on response teams.
- Contracting COVID-19 during operations.
- Attacks on response personnel by population under stress.
- The refusal of the targeted population to receive the psychosocial support service.

Population to be reached:

In the province of Guayas:

- At least 50 families receive mosquito nets (5 per family) and awareness of disease control.
- At least 85 volunteers receive personal protective equipment against COVID-19.
- In the provinces of Pichincha and Cotopaxi:
- At least 500 families receive psychosocial support.
- At least 200 first responders have psychosocial support.

- At least 550 families equipped with personal protective equipment against COVID-19.
- At least 115 volunteers receive personal protective equipment against COVID-19.

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

P&B Output code	Health Outcome 1: Reduction of Transmission of diseases with epidemic potential	# of people reached through health services. Target: 2,750 people											
	Health Output 1.1: The prevention Vector-borne diseases.	# of families reached with mosquito net distribution and vector prevention awareness in the Guayas province. Target: 50 families # of families that receive PPE to prevent COVID-19: Target: 550 families # of volunteers who have PPE to prevent COVID-19 Target: 200 volunteers											
	Planned Activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP022	Acquisition and distribution of mosquito nets.												
AP022	Community awareness on issues of vector control and disease prevention (Mingas, fumigation, others).												
AP022	Distribution of PPE for COVID-19 to communities.												
AP022	Distribution of PPE for COVID-19 to volunteers.												
P&B Output code	Health Outcome 2: Reduction of the psychosocial impacts of the emergency.	# of families reached with health services in psychosocial support Target: 500 families											
	Health Output 2.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as RC/RC volunteers and staff.	# of people reached with psychosocial support: Target: 2,500 # of first responders that receive PSS Target: 200 people											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP023	Provide PSS to people affected by the disaster.												
AP023	Provide PSS to emergency responders.												



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 250

Men: 125

Woman: 125

Requirements (CHF): 5,059

Needs Analysis: The presence of the winter season has already generated several floods in the provinces of the Ecuadorian coast, and increases the need for safe water, sanitation and hygiene services for families in the rural and peripheral sectors of the cities, based on the background mentioned, it is imperative to work on promoting health and disease prevention with the 50 families that have been affected by the first rains in the Balao canton and that have been assigned to ERC. For this reason, the delivery of cleaning and hygiene kits are necessary according to the request of the cantonal COE since other local institutions will cover the additional needs for shelter, food and other supplies.

On the other hand, regarding the alluvium in Quito and the floods in the Cotopaxi Province, water, mud, and debris entered the houses, causing some contamination. For this reason, families have referred to the need to have work gloves, hats, rubber boots, wheelbarrows, and hygiene and cleaning supplies for their personal and household hygiene, thus avoiding skin or stomach diseases.

This component will be implemented in two ways: the first with the delivery of multipurpose personnel 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 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:

In the province of Guayas

- At least 50 families receive family hygiene and cleaning kits and guidelines for their proper use.

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 Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP030	Replenishment of family hygiene and cleaning kits												

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 56,424

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												
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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	Mobilisation 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 missions.</i>												
	Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.													
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP049	Operational support by IFRC													
AP046	Deployment of surge personnel													
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 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													

Budget

See Annex attached.

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

MDREC018 - ECUADOR: FLOODS

10/2/2022

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	12,500
Clothing & Textiles	2,250
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	2,100
Medical & First Aid	9,750
Teaching Materials	7,900
Utensils & Tools	23,000
Other Supplies & Services	1,900
Cash Disbursement	135,000
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	194,400
Distribution & Monitoring	6,000
Transport & Vehicles Costs	3,600
Logistics, Transport & Storage	9,600
International Staff	14,000
National Staff	3,000
National Society Staff	27,900
Personnel	44,900
Workshops & Training	2,300
Workshops & Training	2,300
Travel	2,000
Information & Public Relations	800
Office Costs	1,800
Communications	1,380
Financial Charges	900
General Expenditure	6,880
DIRECT COSTS	258,080
INDIRECT COSTS	16,775
TOTAL BUDGET	274,855

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	43,665
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	151,763
AOF4	Health	17,945
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	5,059
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
AOF7	Migration	
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	35,656
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	18,851
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	1,917
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	
TOTAL		274,855

