

FLASH APPEAL

ECUADOR

FLASH APPEAL

EARTHQUAKE OF 16 APRIL 2016

COVERING APRIL - JULY 2016

UNICEF/Castellanos

FLASH APPEAL AT A GLANCE

KEY FIGURES

16.23 million
total population

7.9 million
people living in 6 affected
provinces declared in
emergency

720,000
people in need of assistance
(early estimation)

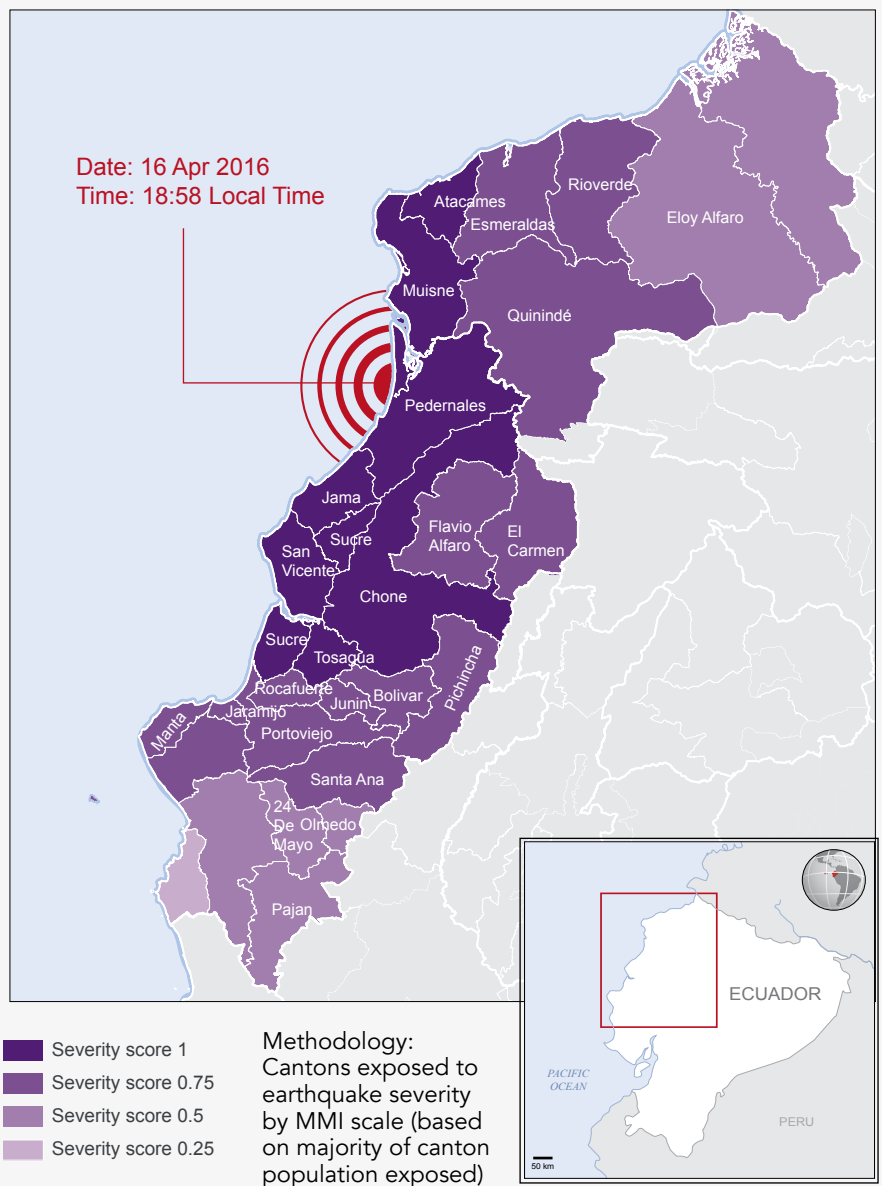
350,000
people targeted for assistance
in next three months

25,376
in collective centers

587
deaths

155
missing

7,015
injured



ECUADOR EARTHQUAKE FLASH APPEAL



**\$72.7
million**

required to reach 350,000 people
with multi-sector **life-saving**
assistance and **protection** services
and provide immediate **livelihood**
restoration in the next **three months**



720,000

**Persons in need of
assistance** (early estimation)



350,000

**People targeted for
assistance**

SITUATION OVERVIEW

AS OF 21 APRIL 2016

IMPACT

On 16 April, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake (Richter scale) struck coastal areas in north-west Ecuador, its epicentre located close to the town of Muisne and 170km northwest of the capital Quito. Although the epicentre was situated in a remote rural area, several towns of coastal provinces are affected. More than 300 aftershocks have been registered to date.

The most affected areas are the provinces of Manabi, Esmeraldas, Santa Elena, Guayas, Santo Domingo and Los Ríos, for which the Government has declared a “state of emergency”. Manabi is the worst affected province; one of its cantons – Pedernales (population 55,000) – has been declared a “disaster zone” to which access is limited.

As of 21 April, 587 people are reported dead, 155 are missing and 8,340 are injured. More than 1,125 buildings are destroyed and more than 829 are damaged, including 281 schools. Additionally, 25,376 are in collective shelters. Many roads, bridges and other key infrastructure were damaged resulting in logistics and communications challenges in some areas. Government and international teams are currently assessing the situation and will reach most of the affected areas within the coming days; thus, official figures on impact and damage are expected to rise.

It is estimated that approximately 720,000 people have suffered some effect by the earthquake and require assistance, out of over 7 million people living in the six affected provinces.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

The Government of Ecuador is providing and coordinating comprehensive response efforts. As of 21 April, it has deployed to the affected areas 882 firefighters, over 4,900 police and nearly 10,000 military personnel, and 21 medical response teams. Additionally, logistical assets such as helicopters and trucks; and key supplies such as water purification units, shelter kits, food rations, and hygiene and WASH kits have also been deployed.

The Government has further activated a line of credit for US\$600 million for recovery and reconstruction efforts. Given the extent of the damage, the Government on 16 April requested international support for needs assessment and response coordination, including the medical response.

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT

The United Nations (UN) is providing complementary support to Government relief efforts, deploying on 17 April a UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team (UNDAC) to support on-site coordination in the towns of Manta, Porto Viejo, Pedernales and Quito. In close coordination with the National Disaster Management Agency (Secretaría de Gestión del Riesgo, SGR) and the UN-managed Secretariat for the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG), a number of Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) teams have deployed, including from Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, El Salvador, Mexico, Peru, Spain, and Venezuela.

Several Member States, the UN agencies, IFRC and international non-governmental organizations have activated internal emergency funding and surge mechanisms, and have started to provide in-kind supplies and other forms of assistance.

KEY NEEDS

Initial needs and damage assessments by the Government and humanitarian partners, with UNDAC support, are ongoing. Preliminary information indicates immediate needs for safe water provision, health assistance, shelter kits and temporary shelter solutions, food assistance, protection, emergency education, as well as debris removal to support early recovery efforts. Key basic services will need to be reestablished in all affected areas, including electricity, water provision and telecommunications. Safe debris removal of damaged and destroyed infrastructure, including homes, is required to improve access and allow people to find safe housing solutions. There is also a need for logistics support, particularly storage management and transport coordination.

MAIN HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

BASED ON PRELIMINARY INFORMATION AND FIELD OBSERVATIONS



ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

- Safe water, temporary latrines and bathing spaces are urgently needed for the most vulnerable populations in the severely affected locations, as well as health facilities and schools.
- Promotion of hygiene in the wider affected population to reduce the risk of waterborne disease in areas where sanitation facilities have been damaged or destroyed.



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND ESSENTIAL ITEMS

- Damage and destruction of homes has left thousands of people in need of emergency shelter solutions and emergency relief items.



SUPPORT TO MANAGEMENT AND IMPROVED CONDITIONS AT COLLECTIVE CENTERS

- Damage and destruction of homes has left thousands of people in need of emergency shelter solutions and emergency relief items.



FOOD SECURITY

- Loss of livelihoods and assets, as well as damage to roads or markets in rural areas, have reduced an estimated 518,000 people's ability to access food according to the government.
- Provision of food assistance is urgently needed to save lives and protect livelihoods.



ACCESS TO MEDICAL CARE

- Immediate access to health and specialized health services to ensure timely and efficient emergency medical attention and basic health services for pregnant women, children and individual with chronic diseases.
- Disease surveillance and prevention of the risk of outbreak of water-borne, food-borne and vector-borne and other diseases.
- Access to health information, good hygiene practices and other prevention measures to reduce health risk and mental health problems in shelters and affected communities.



PROTECTION OF THE MOST VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

- Emergency protection response to ensure safe and non-discriminatory access to humanitarian assistance, prevention and response of physical violence and abuse, response to sexual violence, abuse and exploitation (in particular of children, adolescents and women), as well as prevention, mitigation, and response to gender based-violence, and integral provision of psychosocial support.

RESPONSE AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

This Flash Appeal frames the immediate humanitarian response by the UN and participating (I)NGOs, in close coordination with and complementing Government relief efforts. Under this plan, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in Ecuador and its partners will provide a highly targeted and time-bound response, focussing on immediate life-saving interventions and support to livelihood restoration for approximately 350,000 people.

Response activities will target the most vulnerable communities in the six affected provinces with priority on Esmeraldas and Manabí. The period for implementation is for the next 3 months.

The response will include both in-kind relief and cash-transfer programming depending on the situation in the

affected cantons. Cash-based programming could be utilized to cover basic survival needs and, in parallel, support early recovery of livelihoods.

This appeals calls for US\$72.7 million in funding to quickstart life-saving assistance, protection services, and early recovery support reaching approximately 350,000 people over the next three months. Sector strategic plans with project details will be developed and annexed in the coming days.

The HCT will revise this plan once results from comprehensive needs and damage assessments have been consolidated in the next weeks.

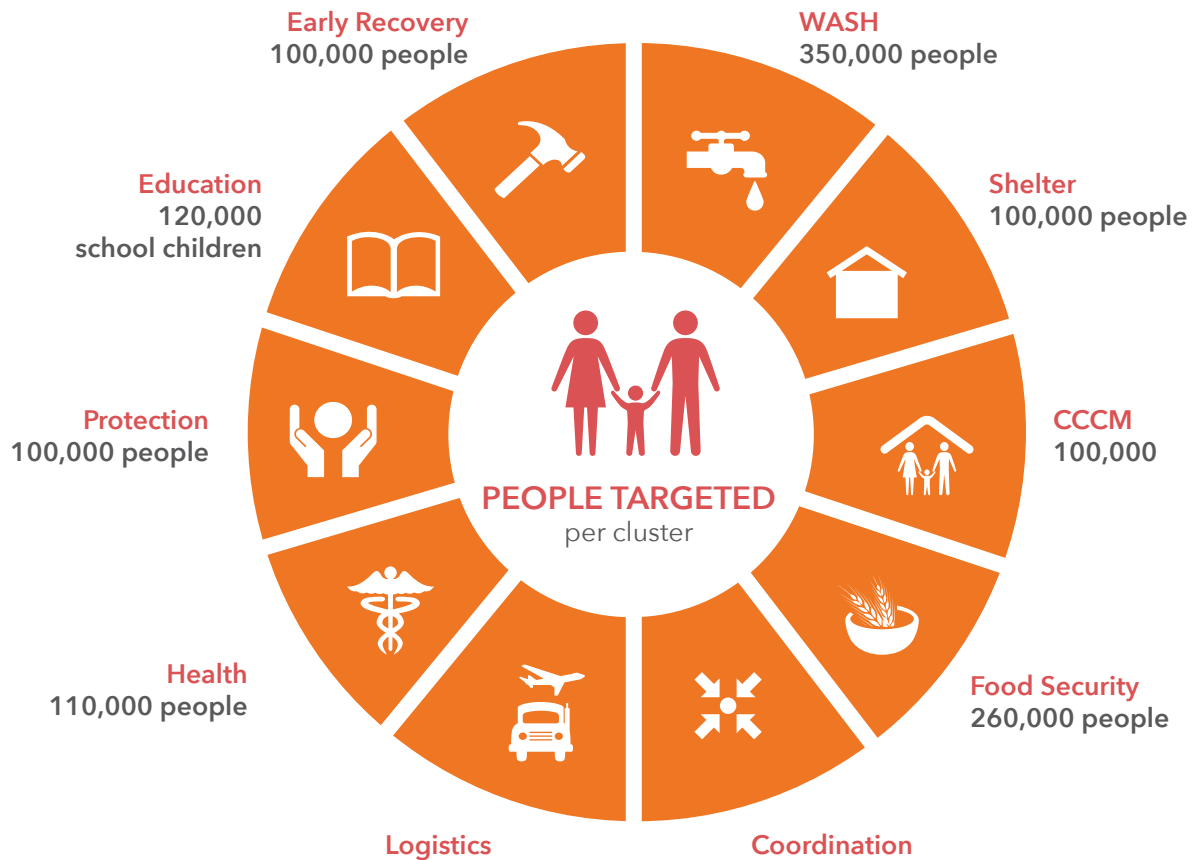
1 Strategic Objective 1: To provide multi-sector life-saving assistance and services in critical sectors to the most vulnerable

- Rapid reestablishment of health services and emergency medical care capacity in most affected areas
- Increased access to safe water, sanitation support and hygiene promotion for displaced and non-displaced persons
- Delivery of emergency shelter supplies and non-food items to improve conditions of displaced persons
- Improved conditions and management at collective centers
- Technical assistance for coordination and management of collective centers, including displacement tracking matrix
- Provision of immediate food relief for an initial 45 days
- Protection activities to prevent from physical violence, gender-based violence, and abuse, and provide psychosocial care
- Safe learning spaces for children
- Logistics technical support to increase access to vulnerable populations and allow responders to deliver assistance

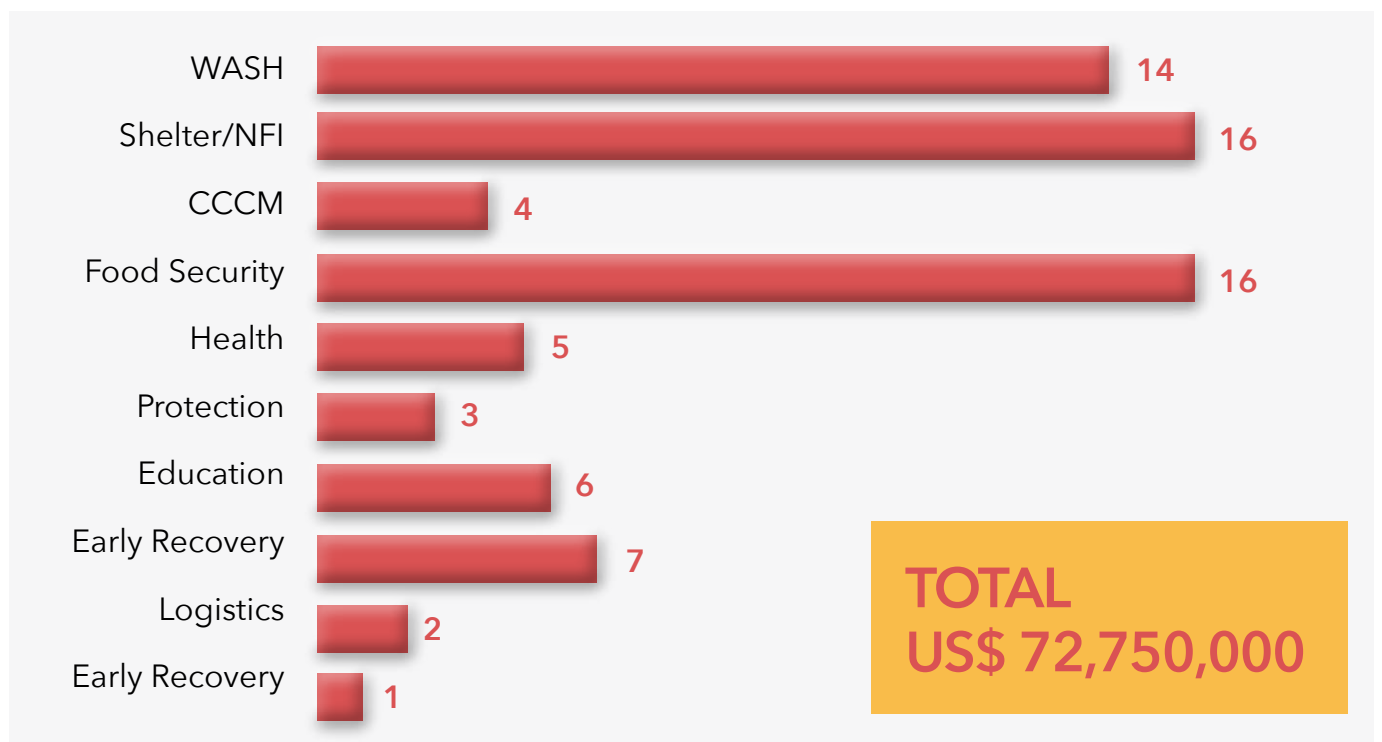
2 To support immediate livelihood restoration and initiate early recovery of the most vulnerable

- Cash for work for debris removal in public spaces, as well as in damaged and destroyed homes
- Emergency repairs at damaged schools to ensure schools reopen as proposed on 2 May
- Community infrastructure rehabilitation

PEOPLE TARGETED BY SECTOR



FUNDS NEEDED (\$US MILLION)



PRIORITY ACTIONS BY SECTOR

WASH

Contact information: Anna Vohlonen (avohlonen@unicef.org)

With reduced access to the public water supply due to rupture of water pipes, and collapse of home and local stores, risk of water contamination and outbreaks of water-borne diseases are high and the supply of bottled drinking water has also been reduced. While assessment of water supply systems and needs in clean and potable water are still being assessed, provision of water storage solutions and water treatment supplies and equipment as well as support to water quality monitoring capacity are already anticipated. Support to ensure adequate sanitation and hygiene in shelters and temporary schools, proper waste management and clean-up efforts is also needed to avoid the deterioration of hygiene and sanitary conditions in shelters and affected communities.

\$14 million
Required to reach
350,000 people

Access to safe water, proper sanitation and hygiene is one of the main concerns in the affected areas. According to the National Secretary of Risk Management the principal problem is the provision of safe water as drinking water is limited because of the lack of electricity, water trucks, and damage in pipes in some affected areas. Water quality testing is an urgent request, as well as hygiene promotion to prevent diseases such as dengue, chikungunya, zika, malaria, diarrhea, and others.

Support will be provided to the population of the provinces of Manabí and Esmeraldas, which suffered the highest impact of the earthquake. Within those two provinces, an estimated 350,000 persons located in the areas most affected by the earthquake will be prioritized through response operations, with an emphasis on urban areas.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

- Provision of safe water to shelters, health centers, schools and communities in targeted areas
- Communication on hygiene promotion and safe water management
- Sanitation, latrines and solid waste management
- WASH information management

Shelter and Non-Food Items

Contact Information: Anna Pont (anna.pont@ifrc.org, +1 202 910 6834),
Manuel Hoff (mhoff@iom.int / IOMCalbergues@iom.int +593 999668857)

Preliminary official reports indicate that at least 35% of the entire housing stock of the affected area is destroyed or has sustained heavy damage. Some communities have however, lost up to 80% of their housing stock. Based on ongoing field assessments, observations and known population densities these figures are expected to rise.

\$16 million
Required to
reach 100,000 people

The shelter/NFI sector priorities in support of the Government and complementary to the assistance of the Red Cross are:

PRIORITY ACTIONS

- Immediate life-saving shelter interventions such as tarpaulins, basic tools and fixings for damaged and makeshift shelters and provision of tents for displaced people.
- Provision of appropriate non-food items: blankets, kitchen and hygiene kits.
- Cash grants together with shelter kits and technical assistance for transitional shelter options using local materials
- Debris removal at household level, including salvaging/recycling building materials
- Immediate support for recovery and reconstruction planning and an inclusive strategy that supports community level recovery and reconstruction through cash grants, technical assistance and capacity building.
- Shelter related care and maintenance of existing evacuation centres, transitional sites, upgrading of common facilities.
- Coordination support for the development and implementation of emergency and durable shelter solutions and dealing with Housing Land and Property Issues.



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

Contact Information: Manuel Hoff (mhoff@iom.int / IOMCalbergues@iom.int+593 999668857

The earthquake impact picture is not clear yet and neither is the displacement impact it generated. There are 23,500 people currently in collective centers and many others living in spontaneous sites and continue to be identified on a daily basis across the most affected provinces, cantons and parishes.

Recognizing the extent of damages, many people will not be able to return to their homes in the short term. Until more durable solutions are available, people will need basic assistance and protection in organized sites. Some current sites require urgent improvements and their needs identified to ensure life saving assistance reach them. At the request and in support of MIES, IOM will lead this sector to ensure the below priority actions take place.

\$4 million

Required to reach 100,000 people displaced in planned and non planned sites

PRIORITY ACTIONS

- Establish or reinforce camp coordination and camp management structures to facilitate the effective and targeted delivery and monitoring of services, improve living conditions of displaced people in collective centers and spontaneous sites, and provide durable solutions when possible.
- Strengthen humanitarian actor's response through the establishment of information collection, analysis and sharing systems.
- Displacement sites offer decent and safe living conditions and a protective environment to people who have sought refuge there.
- Liaise with local authorities to establish displacement focal points to support displaced persons outside of camps to foster coping mechanisms, ensure two-way communication and community engagement.



Food Security

Contact information: Jorge Arteaga (jorge.arteaga@wfp.org); William Vigil (william.vigil@wfp.org)

Initial information is based on an 18 April Government request to assist 518,000 of the most affected persons in the two worst hit provinces. The estimated value of the Government request is approximately US \$ 60 million. The total needs are likely to be significantly higher given that the previous figure does not include earthquake related food-insecure people in the other four affected provinces. At this time the cluster seeks to assist 260,000 persons for 1.5 months for an estimated value of US \$16 million; however, these figures may change following further assessments.

\$16 million
Required to reach
260,000 people for
45 days

WFP has begun delivering emergency food assistance in the most affected areas. As of 21 April WFP assistance began reaching the first 40,000 food-insecure persons.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

- Coordinate with Government a distribution plan based on Government and international resources
- Distribute High-Energy biscuits to 16,500 people
- Provide emergency food assistance to earthquake victims in hospitals as per request of the Ministry of Health
- Provide emergency food assistance to 260,000 targeted population with a possible further scale up to 518,000 people



Health

Contact information: Gina Tambini (tambinig@paho.org)

Preliminary official reports indicate that at least 35% of the entire housing stock of the affected area is destroyed or has sustained heavy damage. Some communities have however, lost up to 80% of their housing stock. Based on ongoing field assessments, observations and known population densities these figures are expected to rise.

\$4.5 million
Required to reach
110,000 people

The shelter/NFI sector priorities in support of the Government and complimentary to the assistance of the Red Cross are:

PRIORITY ACTIONS

- Ensure rapid reestablishment of health services and emergency medical care capacity in most affected areas
- Improve epidemiological surveillance and health risks control in affected areas
- Improve good health practices to prevent diseases outbreaks in shelters and communities
- Ensure mental health and psychosocial assistance to surviving populations in communities affected by the earthquake and by collateral incidents of violence(GBV, physical and psychosocial violence, abuse, among others) during the crisis setting.
- Ensure effective and efficient coordination and management of information

Protection

Contact information: Peter Janssen (janssen@unhcr.org)

Thousands of people are currently without adequate shelter, exposed to several protection risks. According to available preliminary protection assessments, the impact of the earthquake (in areas already exposed to severe protection risks, especially human trafficking, SGBV with a 51% SGBV rate in Esmeraldas Province prior the earthquake) are often similar to those seen in situations of armed conflict. A significant number of directly affected people in need of protection are also either on the move or hosted by communities and families, and therefore exposed to several protection risks such as family separation, exploitation, violence and abuse. The most vulnerable persons include children, adolescents, women, people with reduced mobility, undocumented foreigners and other vulnerable groups. In addition, a yet unknown number of people are in need for psychosocial attention (especially in remote areas with minority groups) in order to recover from severe trauma and are likely to require protection assistance.

\$3 million
Required to reach
200,000 people

Ultimately, these measures will contribute to the emergency protection of key human rights at risk: right to physical security and integrity, non discrimination in accessing basic services and key other civil rights.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

- Protection presence, emergency advocacy, protection monitoring and child protection services
- Trauma counseling and psychosocial assistance to affected population, particularly the most vulnerable groups and minorities
- Legal counselling and documentation through mobile brigades
- Emergency response training (of military and other public service providers) on Un Guiding Principles on Internal displacement, PSEA, protection and violence prevention issues
- Establish survivor-centered multisectoral services and referral systems to respond to gender based violence
- Provide girls, boys, women and all community members in affected areas with life-saving information about protecting themselves from violence, and referral mechanisms when appropriate.

Education

Contact information: Anna Vohlonen (avohlonen@unicef.org)

Based on initial available information 281 schools are destructed or damaged and 170 000 students aged 3 to 17 affected. School activities have been suspended. The cluster seeks to assist 120 000 students in hardest hit areas.

Government, humanitarian agencies and education organizations have started small scale informal educational activities, distributions of donations and evaluation of the damages.

\$5.5 million
Required to reach 120,000
children and adolescents

PRIORITY ACTIONS

- Establishment temporary education and protective spaces – bridge to regular education
- Distribution of educational material to students and capacity building to teachers
- Inclusion of health, WASH and protection contents in curricula and organization of psychosocial support, recreational and stress-relieving activities
- Adequate and integrated communicational response to emergency to students and their parents, within the education sector and with extended educational community
- Reinforcement of Ministry of Education's key capacities to respond to the emergency timely and to overcome strategic challenges.



Early Recovery

Contact information: Nuno Queiros (nuno.queiros@undp.org)

The earthquake has driven large numbers of people from their homes and affected critical socio economic infrastructure and lifelines. In this context debris management and community infrastructure rehabilitation are a time critical part of crisis response and recovery, providing immediate support to affected communities. Demolition of unsafe buildings and debris management are an essential immediate first step to guarantee the safety of affected population, rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure and recovery of livelihoods. This also helps the local economy get back on its feet by providing access to basic services, local markets and access routes, while creating emergency employment through Cash for Work programmes. These interventions are crucial to ensure immediate access to income for the most vulnerable community members affected by the earthquake, with special focus on women and the handicapped.

\$7 million
Required to reach
100,000 people

Activities will be implemented in close collaboration with the Government both at national and local level, and with affected communities. Activities will target 100,000 people in Portoviejo, San Vicente, Jama, Bahía y Muisne.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

- Support debris management including time critical and rapid evaluation of buildings and infrastructure, manual and mechanic debris removal, information to affected communities, demolition of damaged structures, camp site preparedness, restoration of access roads and management of dump sites considering environmental impact. Interventions will use cash for work schemes, favoring the active and equal participation of women.
- Community infrastructure rehabilitation restoring basic socio-economic infrastructures and access of critical lifelines. Interventions aim to immediately stabilize livelihoods in affected areas including support to ensure food and nutrition security, provide emergency employment targeted for women and vulnerable community members, and strengthen community and local government capacities to coordinate and manage recovery processes.
- Provide immediate assistance to handicapped population ensuring adequate support to respond to specific needs and priority access to humanitarian and recovery aid. Support will involve strong coordination with existing volunteer networks.



Logistics

Contact Information: Dario Alvarez (alvarez6l@un.org; +593-968692455)

The earthquake has driven large numbers of people from their homes and affected critical socio economic infrastructure and lifelines. In this context debris management and community infrastructure rehabilitation are a time critical part of crisis response and recovery, providing immediate support to affected communities. Demolition of unsafe buildings and debris management are an essential immediate first step to guarantee the safety of affected population, rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure and recovery of livelihoods. This also helps the local economy get back on its feet by providing access to basic services, local markets and access routes, while creating emergency employment through Cash for Work programmes. These interventions are crucial to ensure immediate access to income for the most vulnerable community members affected by the earthquake, with special focus on women and the handicapped.

Activities will be implemented in close collaboration with the Government both at national and local level, and with affected communities. Activities will target 100,000 people in Portoviejo, San Vicente, Jama, Bahía y Muisne.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

- Enhance coordination, predictability, timeliness and efficiency of the emergency logistics response under the Sectoral/Cluster approach.
- Support the delivery of humanitarian aid to affected population by augmenting the logistics capacity by:
 - Deployment of logistics staff;
 - Coordinating strategic airlifts from the UNHRD network and other air cargo services;
 - Setting up of temporary forwarding hubs consisting of storage facilities and office space.
 - Logistics coordination, GIS mapping and information management for the logistics response



Coordination

Contact information: Andrew Stanhope (andrew.stanhope@wfp.org); Irving Prado (irving.prado@wfp.org)

The UN Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team was deployed within 24 hours to provide direct support to the Office of the Resident Coordinator and augment existing humanitarian response and coordination mechanisms of the Government. The UNDAC team is supporting joint rapid needs assessments, information management and response planning. In the coming days and weeks coordination mechanisms will need to be bolstered and coordination support increased to respond to the immediate humanitarian needs. OCHA presence will be bolstered to provide coordination services at the national and local levels to ensure humanitarian partners respond to needs with a coherent and coordinated approach. Priority Actions

PRIORITY ACTIONS

- Ensure a coordination humanitarian response based on assessment needs and working in partnership with the Government.
- Strengthen coordination between national and international responders in operational sites
- Provide information to raise awareness.
- Assist the Government and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) with response planning.

\$2 million

Required to support humanitarian community's response

\$0.75 million

Required to support humanitarian operations



GUIDE TO GIVING

to humanitarian action in line with the Ecuador Flash Appeal

CONTRIBUTING TO THIS FLASH APPEAL

To see this Flash Appeal and donate directly it, view the specific country pages on the humanitarian response.info website. Each country plan has links to online information on participating organizations and persons to contact concerning donations.

www.humanitarianresponse.info/

DONATING THROUGH THE CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (CERF)

CERF provides rapid initial funding for life-saving actions at the onset of emergencies and for poorly funded, essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises. The OCHA-managed CERF receives contributions from various donors – mainly governments, but also private companies, foundations, charities and individuals – which are combined into a single fund. This is used for crises anywhere in the world. Find out more about the CERF and how to donate by visiting the **CERF website: www.unocha.org/cerf/our-donors/how-donate**

DONATING THROUGH THE COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUNDS (CHF)

CHFs are multi-donor pooled funds designed to provide timely and flexible funding for NGOs and UN agencies to respond to critical humanitarian needs in complex emergencies usually in line with the strategic response plan. CHFs currently operate in Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan. For further information on CHFs please visit:

www.unocha.org/what-we-do/humanitarian-financing/common-humanitarian-funds-chfs

IN-KIND RELIEF AID

The United Nations urges donors to make cash rather than in-kind donations, for maximum speed and flexibility, and to ensure the aid materials that are most needed are the ones delivered. If you can make only in-kind contributions in response to disasters and emergencies, please contact: logik@un.org.

REGISTERING AND RECOGNIZING YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS

OCHA manages the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), which records all reported humanitarian contributions (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. Its aim is to give credit and visibility to donors for their generosity to show the total amount funding and resource gaps in humanitarian appeals. Please report your contributions to FTS, either by email to fts@un.org or through the on-line contribution report form at

<http://fts.unocha.org>.

This document is produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs on behalf of the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator and in collaboration with humanitarian partners in support of the national Government. It covers the period from 22 April 2016 to 21 July 2016 and is issued on 22 April 2016. Sectoral strategic plans with project details of participating organizations will be developed and annexed to the Appeal in the coming days; project details will also be available fts.unocha.org.