

# Appeal

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Ecuador

## Ecuador Earthquake – ECU161

**Appeal Target: US\$ 814,382.89**

***Balance Requested: US\$ 377,354.19***

Geneva, 25<sup>th</sup> May 2016

Dear Colleagues,

A 7.8 earthquake (Richter scale) hit Northern Ecuador at 18:58 local time, Saturday 16 April 2016. The epicenter was 27 kilometers from the small coastal town of Muisne (west of the Province of Esmeraldas), with a depth of 20 kilometers. The worst damage was reported in the village of Pedernales, with a population of 55,000 people which was declared a "disaster zone". Access has been limited due to damages to infrastructure. The Government declared a "State of Exception" for 6 provinces: Esmeraldas, Manabí, Santa Elena, Guayas, Santo Domingo and Los Ríos. Authorities reports 663 dead (85 per cent in the province of Manabí), 6274 injured, 28,827 in temporary shelters and around half million people directly affected. Many buildings and roads destroyed or damaged. Eight shelters have been established: three in Esmeraldas, three in Babahoyo, two in Guayas, one in Santo Domingo, one in Portoviejo and one in Quito

ACT Alliance will support 2,000 families in the Canton of Muisne, Province of Esmeralda with WASH, Community Based Psychosocial Support, (CBPS) and Non Food Items.

**I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY****TITLE:** Ecuador earthquake**ACT PRELIMINARY APPEAL NUMBER:** ECU161**PRELIMINARY APPEAL AMOUNT REQUESTED (US\$):** 804,750.39**DATE OF ISSUANCE:** 25<sup>th</sup> May 2016**NAMES OF ACT FORUM AND REQUESTING MEMBERS:**

ACT FORUM	ECUADOR
ACT REQUESTING MEMBERS	CLAI DKH

**THE CRISIS**

A 7.8 earthquake (Richter scale) hit Northern Ecuador at 18:58 local time, Saturday 16 April 2016. The epicenter was 27 kilometers from the small coastal town of Muisne (west of the Province of Esmeraldas), with a depth of 20 kilometers. The worst damage was reported in the village of Pedernales, with a population of 55,000 people which was declared a "disaster zone". Access has been limited due to damages to infrastructure. Authorities reports 663 dead (85 per cent in the province of Manabí), 6274 injured, 28,827 in temporary shelters and around half million people directly affected. Many buildings and roads destroyed or damaged.

**PRIORITY NEEDS**

WASH, Community Based Psychosocial Support, (CBPS) and Non Food Items.

**PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

KEY PARAMETERS:	CLAI	DKH
<b>Project Start/Completion Dates</b>	April – December 2016	April – December 2016
<b>Geographic areas of response</b>	Esmeraldas Province: Canton Muisne,	Esmeraldas province canton: Eloy Alfaro, Muisne, Quinindé
<b>Sectors of response &amp; projected target population per sector</b>	WASH, for 1350 families Community Based Psychosocial Support, (CBPS) for 430 individuals.	Community Based Psychosocial Support (CBPS), WASH for 650 Individuals Shelter in rehabilitation stage for 100 families

**TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF APPEAL REQUIREMENTS BY ACT MEMBER AND SECTOR:**

Appeal Requirements	DKH	CLAI	Total Requirements
Total requirements US\$	624,914.39	189,468.5	814, 382.89
Less: pledges/contributions US\$	400,000	97,028.31	497, 028.31
<b>Balance of requirements US\$</b>	<b>224,914.39</b>	<b>92,440.19</b>	<b>317,354.19</b>

**TABLE 2: REPORTING SCHEDULE**

Type of Report	CLAI	DKH
Situation reports	Monthly	Monthly
Interim narrative and financial report	August 31 <sup>st</sup> 2016	August 31 <sup>st</sup> 2016
Final narrative and financial report	February 28 <sup>th</sup> 2017	February 28 <sup>th</sup> 2017
Audit report and management letter	March 31 <sup>st</sup> 2017	March 31 <sup>st</sup> 2017

**Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:**

**US dollar**

Account Number - 240-432629.60A

IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

**Euro**

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z

IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

**Account Name: ACT Alliance**

UBS AG

8, rue du Rhône

P.O. Box 2600

1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND

Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

For earmarking of pledges/contributions, please refer to the spread sheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org/> The ACT spread sheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

**Please inform the Head of Finance and Administration, Line Hempel ([Line.Hempel@actalliance.org](mailto:Line.Hempel@actalliance.org)) and Senior Finance Officer, Lorenzo Correa ([Lorenzo.Correa@actalliance.org](mailto:Lorenzo.Correa@actalliance.org)) with a copy to the Regional Representative, Carlos Rauda ([Carlos.Rauda@actalliance.org](mailto:Carlos.Rauda@actalliance.org)) , of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the requesting members.**

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

**For further information please contact:**ACT Regional Representative, Carlos Rauda ([cra@actalliance.org](mailto:cra@actalliance.org))ACT Web Site address: <http://www.actalliance.org>

Reshma Adatia  
Global Humanitarian Coordinator  
ACT Alliance Secretariat

## **II. OPERATIONAL CONTEXT**

### **1. The crisis: details of the emergency**

A 7.8 earthquake (Richter scale) hit Northern Ecuador at 18:58 local time, Saturday 16 April 2016. The epicenter was 27 kilometers from the small coastal town of Muisne (west of the Province of Esmeraldas), with a depth of 20 kilometers. The worst damage was reported in the village of Pedernales, with a population of 55,000 people which was declared a "disaster zone". Access has been limited due to damages to infrastructure. The Government declared a "State of Exception" for 6 provinces: Esmeraldas, Manabí, Santa Elena, Guayas, Santo Domingo and Los Ríos. Authorities report 663 dead (85 per cent in the province of Manabí), 6274 injured, 28, 775 People in temporary shelters and around half million people directly affected. Many buildings and roads destroyed or damaged. Eight shelters have been established: three in Esmeraldas, three in Babahoyo, two in Guayas, one in Santo Domingo, one in Portoviejo and one in Quito. On Tuesday 17<sup>th</sup> of May, one month after the first earthquake, Ecuador has been hit by two others within 24 hours. One was of 6.7 (on the Richter Scale) and the other 6.8 magnitude respectively. The first earthquake of May 17<sup>th</sup> was at 2:57 am, and the other at 11:46 am. The depth of one was of 32.4 km and the second one 31 km, the epicenter was located between the Cantons of Quinindé, Muisne and Pedernales, one person was killed and 85 others injured in the disaster.

### **2. Actions to date**

#### **2.1. Needs and resources assessment**

Government and local responders have been supporting the displaced families, who need temporary shelter, food and water, emergency health care and other necessities. Regional and international aid agencies have been working together to enhance the national humanitarian operation, offering expert staff, supplies and equipment. The Government created the Committee for Reconstruction and Productive Reactivation of Employment to revive the economy and manage reconstruction in the affected areas. Approximately 82 tourism establishments were affected in Portoviejo. Tourism is one of the main economic activities in the affected areas. The United Nations Flash Appeal (US\$ 72.7 million) is currently 12 per cent funded. Funds are urgently needed to implement programs to assist thousands of people. Displaced families who are not in official shelters, are in need of assistance.

#### **2.2. Situation analysis**

After a month of the earthquake 9 people are still missing and about 7,000 buildings are destroyed. Some 560 schools are affected, of which 166 are moderate to severely damaged. New officials, including the Secretary of Risk Management (SGR) the ministries of Foreign Trade, the National Secretariat of Water (SENAGUA) and the Ministry of Culture and Economic Inclusion and Social (MIES) are being appointed. There are currently 281 sites identified as shelters (51 official shelters and 230 in temporary camps or spontaneous shelters). There are 656 people with disabilities, of whom 371 are in shelters and 283 with host families. Presidential Decree No.1004 from 26 April 2016 established the Committee of Reconstruction and Economic Reactivation for earthquake affected areas. The Decree aims to apply policies, projects and programs for short-term reactivation of the economy, trade and reconstruction of the main affected localities. The Committee will be chaired by Vice-President Jorge Glas. The

productivity and livelihoods working-group has assessed temporary contracts to implement recovery programs. The Ministry of Urban Development and Housing is currently assessing the number of damaged buildings. Around 120 international organizations, local NGOs, international funding agencies, United Nations agencies and the International Movement of the Red Cross are supporting the Government's response to the emergency.

Heavy rainfall is exacerbating the damage, causing floods and stagnant water, greatly increasing the number of breeding sites for mosquitoes, increasing the risk of mosquito-borne disease such as Zika, Chikungunya, and Dengue fever, posing an immediate public health threat. Government and international teams are still assessing the situation and trying to reach the most affected areas, official figures on impact and damage are expected to rise. Immediate needs are: safe water, sanitation and hygiene, emergency and temporary shelter solutions, health, protection, including psychosocial support and child protection, food assistance and education. Besides the National coordination mechanisms, the government has installed three COEs in the affected areas

### **2.3. Capacity to respond**

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe has a support structure for its regional offices through its headquarters in Germany. Regional Diakonie has an office in Bogotá, Colombia, to support the operation conducted in Ecuador. During the Ecuador's earthquake emergency, logistic, financial and human resources support has been coordinated through this office. Support is currently provided by three expatriate staff members and one national staff member who has the function as representative in Ecuador and liaises with national, international and government bodies. This way there is ongoing presence and coordination to ensure quality and transparency in our interventions. Diakonie shares field offices with its partner FEPP and in Quito is able to work in the office of CLAI premises. Diakonie also has its own vehicle for monitoring and gathering information. For this intervention FEPP (Fondo Ecuatoriano Populorum Progressio) is Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe local partner. FEPP is a nonprofit organization that has operated since 1970. Currently it has regional offices in Coca, Cuenca, Esmeraldas, Guaranda, Ibarra, Lago Agrio, Latacunga, Loja, Portoviejo, Quito and Riobamba. Team members have demonstrated commitment, values and great capacity for coordination and social engagement.

CLAI is based in Quito Ecuador, since 1978, with previous experience in emergency response. The financial administration will be based in Quito, in Esmeraldas FEPP offices will be shared with CLAI. There will be a coordinator and a field technician that will be located in Esmeralda. These staff will be responsible for setting up coordination with other actors involved in the response in Muisne.

### **2.4. Activities of forum and external coordination.**

There is no active forum in Ecuador, but CLAI and DKH have closely coordinated the earthquake response from the beginning. The interventions of CLAI and DKH are complementary, where DKH focuses on the rural areas and CLAI on the urban area (Muisne). Furthermore, both organizations will focus on Community Based Psychosocial Support and the Church of Sweden will provide training for the staff of CLAI, DKH and its partners. CoS also supported the development of this appeal, by sending a CBPS roster member, who helped with the assessment and formulation of the intervention

Due to the earthquake of 7.8 on the scale of Richter that hit Ecuador, the government activated the national and provincial Emergency Operation Committee (COE, in Spanish), in the provinces affected by the earthquake. The COE consists of seven task forces: 1) Water, 2) Health and hygiene, 3) Infrastructure, 4) Assistance to the population, 5) Security, 6) Productivity and 7) Education. The purpose of these task forces is to coordinate aid and humanitarian relief to avoid duplication of efforts. At the government level, since the beginning of its operations in Ecuador, Diakonie has maintained close collaboration with the Risk Management Secretariat (SGR, in Spanish), the Water task force, the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion (MIES, in Spanish). Furthermore, it has conducted meetings with other government bodies such as the Armed Forces, the National Police, the International Cooperation Secretariat (SETECI, in Spanish), the Ministry of Housing (MIDUVI, in Spanish) and the municipalities.

United Nations has established operations in the areas affected by the earthquake, deploying a wide intervention in Manabí and Esmeraldas. At the inter-agency level, there is participation in meetings of country humanitarian team coordination, guided by OCHA, periodic meetings of the protection, infrastructure and water clusters, strong cooperation with local and international NGOs for logistic support, information, human and financial resources. At a diplomatic level, we hold meetings and periodic communication with the German Embassy, which has stated interest in visiting projects where Diakonie has been involved.

### III. PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

#### 1. Target populations, and areas and sectors of response

ACT member	Sector of response	Geographic area of response			Planned target population										
					Families	0-5		6-17		18-65		+ 65		Totals	
		Province	Canton	Parroquia		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
DKH	Psychosocial attention	Esmeraldas	Eloy Alfaro	Borbon	650	234	156	546	364	780	520	390	260	1950	1300
	Water Filters		Muisne	Daule Chamanga San Gregorio											
	Water tanks 500 lts		Quininde	Rosa Zarate La Unión											
	Hygiene Promotion														
	Hygiene Kits														
	Latrines	Quininde	Rosa Zarate La unión	100*	35	23	81	54	115	77	58	38	288	192	
	Shelter														
Totals (in individuals):					650	234	156	156	364	780	520	390	260	1950	1300
						390		520		1300		650		3250	

\*the 100 families are included in WASH and Psychosocial attention as well.

ACT Member	Geographical area of response			Families	Planned Target Population									
	Sector of Response	Province	Canton		0-5		6 a 17		18-65		65		Totals	
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
CLAI	Psychosocial Attention	Esmeralda	Muisne	-	-	-	80	80	75	85	60	50	155	165
	Water filters	Esmeralda	Muisne	1350	486	324	1117	1069	1620	1340	530	360	3753	3093
	Hygiene Promotion	Esmeralda	Muisne	500*										
Totals (in Individuals)				1350	486	324	1117	1069	1620	1340	530	360	3753	3093
					810		2186		2960		890		6846	

\*The 500 families included in hygiene promotion are part as the target group of Water Filters as well

\* 430 individuals will be involved in the psychosocial attention Sector, these individuals are part of the 1350 families that will receive water filters.

## 2. Overall goal of the emergency response

### 2.1 Overall goal

Contribute to alleviate the suffering and needs of 2000 most affected families by the earthquake.

### 2.2 Outcomes

#### WASH

2.2.1 2000 families have improved access to clean water for human consumption purpose.

2.2.2 2000 families have improved access to hygiene products and have increase awareness regarding good hygiene practices.

#### SHELTER

2.2.3 100 families have improved access to a family latrine and a rehabilitated or new house.

#### PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT

2.2.4 Improvement of psychosocial wellbeing of 1080 individuals

## 3. Proposed implementation plan

There is an agreement between CLAI and DKH to focus the attention in the Canton of Muisne. CLAI will focus its intervention in the urban area with psychosocial attention and WASH, while DKH will focus its work in the rural area in WASH, Psychosocial attention, early recovery – rehabilitation through local partner FEPP. CLAI will share an office with FEPP, DKH local partner during the implementation. The target population is of 2000 families from the Canton of Muisne Province of Esmeralda. CLAI will sign a cooperation agreement with Family Integral Center CIF (known by its initials in Spanish) to provide support in the psychosocial component.

A core element of the project will be the training of the staff on Psychosocial Support based on the community, to enable them to discharge their duties from a point of knowledge. It is known that the implementing staff need to have sufficient head knowledge on psycho-social support and more importantly understand the myriad of linkages relating to referrals of the affected individuals. Capacity building will be extended to communities focusing particularly on psychological first aid to enable them to use observance and hearing principles to enable referrals for the affected community members.

### 3.2 DKH Log Frame

Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
<b>Goal</b> Improve water, sanitation and hygiene as well as psychosocial wellbeing of 650 families, who are survivors of the earthquake, in the Esmeralda province	By the end of the project, at least 80% of the targeted families, express a high level satisfaction with respect to the received assistance and at least 80 % express to feel more secure.	PDM survey and survey measuring feel of security among 100 families	coordination mechanisms fail and /or other NGOs do not inform the authorities about their planned interventions
<b>Outcomes 1. WASH</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>650 families have improved access to clean water for consumption purposes</li> <li>650 families have improved access to hygiene products and have increased awareness about good hygiene practices.</li> </ul>	At least 80 % of targeted families are using a water tank and water filter according to the instructions.  650 families with access to safe water for consumption.  At least 80% of the targeted participants, identify handwashing with soap as a key hygiene practice.	Government data Distribution list photos Project surveys Project reports Monitoring reports	beneficiaries participate in hygiene awareness campaigns
<b>Outputs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>650 water filters delivered.</li> <li>650 water tanks delivered</li> <li>1300 hygiene kits distributed</li> </ul>	80% of the delivered filters and water tanks are used properly by target population.  1300 hygiene kits are used and improve sanitation	Government data Project surveys Project reports Monitoring reports	people are willing to use the new product (water filter)
<b>Activities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design of hygiene promotion materials</li> <li>Distribution of hygiene kits</li> </ul>	<b>List of Key inputs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to clean water and sanitation is available for communities</li> </ul>		

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Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participatory promotion of WASH activities in hygiene, solid waste management, vector control, water treatment and storage kits</li> <li>Distribution of water filters and water tanks (500l)</li> <li>Installation of water tanks</li> <li>Post-distribution Monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building in humanitarian response from LAC forums</li> <li>Awareness raising campaign among target families.</li> </ul>		
Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
<b>Outcome 2. Shelter</b>  100 families have improved access to a family latrine and rehabilitated or new house.	At least 80% of the targeted families will construct and use the latrine according to the instructions.  At least 95% of the targeted families will live in the rehabilitated/new house.	Visit to communities  Interview with targeted families  SITREPS  Reports	
<b>Outputs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100 families supported with shelters and latrines.</li> </ul>	100 Safe and adequate housing are built	Government data Project surveys Project reports Monitoring reports Field visit Interview with project participants.	<i>The authorities allow to build houses, on condition that the earthquake resistant and the areas are not "risk zones"</i>
<b>Activities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification of suitable areas for re construction activities</li> <li>Obtaining building permits</li> </ul>	<b>List of Key inputs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequate building materials available</li> <li>Skilled labor available locally</li> <li>Good coordination with local authorities</li> </ul>		<i>Participate in coordination</i>

Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of family latrines for cash for work</li> <li>Building of new houses and repair of damaged houses</li> </ul>			<i>meeting</i>  <i>Local leadership will support in the selection proces</i>

Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
<b>Outcome 3. Psychosocial Support</b>  Families have support to rebuild their social networks and increasing their coping mechanism in a participatory way and in process that improve the psychosocial wellbeing of the community.	Families expressing a positive change toward wellbeing		
<b>Outputs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Families in 3 Cantons received psychosocial support</li> </ul>	<p>At least 90% of the trained leaders apply the acquired CBPS knowledge and identify activities for the psychosocial well-being.</p> <p>At least 80% of the involved people express that they have a better emotional and social wellbeing and are participating when decisions are taken in their community.</p>	<p>Interview with 15 leaders and participants</p> <p>Surveys</p> <p>External evaluation</p> <p>Projects reports</p>	<i>Community leaders can establish enough trust for CBPS to be effective.</i>
<b>Activities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building in CBPS and selfcare and staff-care to FEPP staff.</li> <li>Capacity building in CBPS to leaders</li> </ul>	<b>List of Key inputs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequate building materials available</li> <li>Skilled labor available locally</li> <li>Good coordination with local authorities</li> </ul>		<i>Participate in coordination</i>

Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Psychosocial assessment in communities</li> <li>• Advocate with local authorities and NGO to improve livelihood in the communities</li> <li>• Community Based Psychosocial Support (CPBS) capacity building</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation of the psychosocial intervention.</li> <li>• Map and develop psychosocial activities with the community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trained committees in psychosocial support.</li> <li>• FEPP and Leaders coordinate with other actors</li> <li>•</li> </ul>		<i>meeting</i>  <i>Local leadership will support in the process.</i>

## 3.3 CLAI Log Frame

Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
<b>Goal</b> Contribute to alleviate the suffering and needs of 1350 most affected families by the earthquake			<i>No assumptions</i>
<b>Outcomes 1. WASH</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved clean water access for 1350 families</li> <li>families have improved access to hygiene products and have increased awareness about good hygiene practices</li> </ul>	At least 80 % of targeted families are using water filter according to the instructions.  1350 families with access to safe water for consumption.  At least 80% of the targeted participants, identify handwashing with soap as a key hygiene practice.	Government data Distribution list photos Project surveys Project reports Monitoring reports	<i>Outcomes-to-Goal assumptions</i>
<b>Outputs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1350 water filters delivered.</li> <li>1350 hygiene kits distributed</li> </ul>	80% of the delivered filters used properly by target population.  1350 hygiene kits are used and improve sanitation among the target group	Government data Project surveys Project reports Monitoring reports	<i>Outputs-to-Outcomes assumptions</i>
<b>Activities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design of hygiene promotion materials</li> <li>Distribution of hygiene kits and water filters</li> <li>Participatory promotion of WASH activities in hygiene, solid waste management, vector control, water treatment and storage kits</li> </ul>	<b>List of Key inputs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to clean water and sanitation is available for communities</li> <li>Capacity building in humanitarian response from LAC forums</li> <li>Awareness raising campaign among target families.</li> </ul>		<i>Youth and local leadership are collaborative and contribute in the training process</i>

Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
<b>Outcome 2. Psychosocial Support</b> Families have support to rebuild their social networks and increasing their coping mechanism in a participatory way and in process that improve the psychosocial wellbeing of the community.	Families expressing a positive change toward wellbeing		
<b>Outputs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Families in Muisne receive psychosocial support</li> </ul>	At least 90% of the trained leaders apply the acquired CBPS knowledge and identify activities for the psychosocial well-being.  At least 80% of the involved people express that they have a better emotional and social wellbeing and are participating when decisions are taken in their community.	Interview with 15 leaders and participants  Surveys  External evaluation  Projects reports	<i>Community leaders can establish enough trust for CBPS to be effective.</i>
<b>Activities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building in CBPS and self-care and staff-care to FEPP staff.</li> <li>Capacity building in CBPS to leaders</li> <li>Psychosocial assessment in communities</li> <li>Advocate with local authorities and NGO to improve livelihood in the communities</li> <li>Community Based Psychosocial Support (CPBS) capacity building</li> <li>Monitoring and evaluation of the psychosocial intervention.</li> <li>Map and develop psychosocial activities with the community</li> </ul>	<b>List of Key inputs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequate building materials available</li> <li>Skilled labor available locally</li> <li>Good coordination with local authorities</li> <li>Trained committees in psychosocial support.</li> <li>FEPP and Leaders coordinate with other actors</li> <li></li> </ul>		<i>Participate in coordination meeting</i>  <i>Local leadership will support in the process.</i>

### **3.1 Implementation methodology**

#### **3.1.1 Implementation arrangements**

This project will be implemented jointly between Diakonie and its partner organization, Fondo Ecuatoriano Populorum Progressio (FEPP, in Spanish), in the rural area of Muisne, and by CLAI in the urban area, and whose activities are aligned to the mission of the ACT Alliance. FEPP has more than 30 years of expertise in Ecuador and will be responsible for the implementation of the field activities with accompaniment of a Diakonie's team. The team will be in charge of bringing support to its partner during the execution of activities, ensuring compliance with proposed indicators, objectives and outcomes. Diakonie's accompaniment is achieved through support to the partner in technical, operation, accounting and administrative processes, and accompaniment on discussion and training processes. Coordination meeting between CLAI, DKH and FEPP will be held regularly, with information sharing purpose. CLAI will share office with FEPP in Esmeraldas.

#### **3.1.2 Partnerships with target populations**

The drafting of the project began with the acknowledgment of the areas which were most affected by the disaster and relatively received very little assistance. Community representatives have been involved in identification, analysis and prioritization of the problems that affect the population.

At the beginning of the project, the proposal will be shared with the community, and agreements will be reached jointly for planning and implementation as well as establishing commitments and responsibilities of different actors, thus obtaining an active participation of different stakeholders.

As the project develops, we will conduct meetings with the communities to analyze progress of proposed activities, identify problems and receive feedbacks regarding worries and concerns of the same. These inputs will be analyzed together with the communities, CLAI FEPP and DKH to make decisions for improving implementation and addressing concerns of communities. This way, we will ensure the presence and engagement of the community all along the project's progress.

Communities members will continue to implement the project since community based psychosocial assistants will be trained to continue serving the communities after the project rolls out.

#### **3.1.3 Cross-cutting issue**

##### **Gender**

The project will actively promote the participation of women and young girls. Language and attitude of the implementing team will be as inclusive as possible. The composition of Hygiene kits will reflect the different needs of male and female.

##### **Community Based Psychosocial Support**

Psycho-social support is an integral part of this intervention, as reflected in the attached Log Frame

#### **3.1.4 Coordination**

Diakonie and CLAI work in close cooperation with the United Nations organisms, international and government's organizations as well as local NGOs working in the area. They also participate in the meetings of WASH, Protection and Shelter Clusters at the local and national level. In order to avoid duplication of efforts, complement each other's actions, share information on needs and discuss suitable solutions for the population.

In order to be better prepared for future Emergencies, DKH will organize an Emergency preparedness & response training by the end of the appeal for CLAI and its partners in Ecuador.

### **3.1.5 Communications and visibility**

The implementing organizations will carry the logo of the ACT Alliance, as much as possible, in items distributed to beneficiaries and printed materials used in training processes or distributed during the project implementation. Support from ACT Alliance will also be acknowledged during different meetings attended by CLAI, Diakonie and FEPP. Monthly Situation Reports will be provided in order to update the donors and members within the alliance.

### **3.1.6 Advocacy**

Diakonie is actively involved in the discussion about suitable Shelter solutions, especially for the rural population.

### **3.1.7 Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization**

The main objective is to be able to satisfy the immediate needs of the targeted population, seeking sustainability beyond the foreseen implementation period. This is based on a key strategy of contribution to strengthen the capacity of the affected population through participatory and community processes. The project foresees the delivery of Water filters and Water tanks, which will also serve on medium or longer term. Water tanks will allow to collect rain water, once the re- construction of houses takes place. The proposal prioritizes the remote rural areas, which are especially underserved. The main criteria for selection of beneficiaries is having a damaged or completely destroyed house.

### **3.1.8 Accountability – complaints handling**

Seeking greater participation and control by the community of the project development, the proposal will be shared from the beginning, trying to establish agreements, commitments and responsibilities of the different actors therefore achieving active participation of different stakeholders.

As the project gets implemented, meetings with the communities will be conducted to analyze progress of activities, identify problems and receive feedbacks about worries and concerns regarding the same. These inputs will be analyzed together with the communities, CLAI, FEPP and DKH to make decisions in order to correct the project implementation and address the concerns of the communities.

International Standards such as Core Humanitarian Standards, Sphere project and accountability will be mainstreamed into the response. The members will ensure that communities involved will be included at all stages of the intervention and their input taken into consideration. A complaint mechanism will be designed in order to allow the participants to raise complaints during monitoring and evaluation of the interventions.

ACT alliance policies and codes of conduct will be enforced on all partners through training and entering into corporate agreements. The requesting agencies will be responsible for monitoring compliance and for assisting Partners to get a better understanding of the codes of conduct.

As part of the accountability process, a final participatory evaluation meeting has been planned to identify what worked well, what did not work, and learned lessons for communities and organizations.

## **3.2 Human resources and administration of funds**

CLAI and DKH will have the overall responsibility for the project. DKH will supervise the implementation by the FEPP staff; it will also be liable for the resources administration and will sign a cooperation agreement with FEPP according to DKH standards, setting forward the commitments of the parties, mainly focused on the utilization of the approved project's resources, based on donor criteria and standards, accountability to communities and donor, project's follow-up which includes drafting of

technical and financial reports regarding the project's execution. For this intervention, FEPP employs a team of 15 staff members (1 coordinator, 1 accountant and 13 technical staff). In order to ensure the appropriate implementation of CBPS, 2 of the 13 technical staff focus on CBPS. DKH has a permanent representative of the country for the duration of the appeal. 2 staff members of the regional office in Bogota will accompany the operations of DKH on a permanent basis for the first 2 months and afterwards will make regular monitoring visits. The Regional Director will also visit Ecuador on a regular basis, supporting the team/partner on the ground.

CLAI will have a staff of 4 members (1 coordinator, 1 Administrator, 2 technical Staff). For the implementation of the psychosocial component, CLAI will establish a cooperation agreement with CIF (Centro Integral de la Familia) known by its initials in Spanish, a nonprofit organization, specialized in psycho social attention.

All implementing partners will receive technical and financial monitoring and support to ensure that the project implementation stays on track. Data and experience collection and consolidation will reveal if inputs lead to the expected outputs, and how resources may be allocated more efficiently for future activities. ACT alliance policies and codes of conduct will be enforced on all partners through training. The requesting agencies will be responsible for monitoring accomplishment and for assisting Partners to get a better understanding of the codes of conduct

### **3.3 Monitoring, reporting and evaluation.**

Project managers will undertake project monitoring and evaluation with overseeing support from ACT Secretariat. CLAI, DKH and FEPP will conduct accompaniment and follow-up visits to the project implementation areas in order to analyze the project progress together with the community. During these visits they will monitor the progress of activities and budget spending, seeking remedies to potential issues and agreeing upon technical or management measures to solve identified problems. They will also address security issues and agreements with institutions. Monthly narrative and financial reports will be issued by implementing members. A joint monitoring visit with donors and the ACT Regional Office will contribute to the identification of lessons learned.

## **IV. THE TOTAL ACT RESPONSE TO THE EMERGENCY**

During the emergency period, Diakonie has implemented together with its partner organizations, Fondo Ecuatoriano Populorum Progressio - FEPP, Paz y Esperanza and Young Men's Christian Association YMCA, three micro-projects which included the provision of water treatment systems (filters), food and health items to the affected population. The response from these organizations was very positive, reaching some 2500 people with first emergency relief during this initial stage.

Furthermore, two larger emergency projects are being implemented at the moment. One of them is financed by the Federal Foreign Office of Germany (AA) and the other one by Start Fund, which has been submitted together with Christian Aid. These projects, focusing on WASH, shelter and psychosocial needs, target about 5500 people.

**V. BUDGET****DKH BUDGET**

<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>400,000.00</b>	<b>400,000</b>
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**EXPENDITURE**

	Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Appeal Budget	Appeal Budget
	Unit	Units	USD	USD	USD
<b>DIRECT COST</b>					
Water filters	Unit	650	30	19,500	19,500
Water storage tanks	Unit	650	120	78,000	78,000
Latrines	Unit	100	150	15,000	15,000
Latrine construction through cash-for-work	Unit	100	20	2,000	2,000
Personal hygiene workshops	Unit	30	45	1,350	1,350
Hygiene kits	Kit	1,300	33	42,900	42,900
Progressive housing	Unit	100	2,000	200,000	200,000
Psychosocial training for community leaders	Unit	1	5,000	5,000	5,000
Psychosocial mapping	Unit	1	4,500	4,500	4,500
Materials for CBPS activities	Unit	650	50	32,500	32,500
Refreshments for CBPS activities	Unit	3,900	1	3,900	3,900
<b><u>Other Sector Related Direct Costs</u></b>					
Coordinator	Month	6	1,150	6,900	6,900
Technicians (eight people)	Month	6	6,720	40,320	40,320
CBPS technician	Month	6	840	5,040	5,040
Technical support	Month	6	400	2,400	2,400
Housing builder	Unit	100	80	8,000	8,000
Information gathering technician	Month	1	400	400	400
Visibility (T-shirts, vests, caps, stickers)	Lumpsum	1	763	763	763
Municipal permits	Unit	100	80	8,000	8,000
<b>TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>				<b>476,473</b>	<b>476,473</b>

**TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING****Transport (of relief materials)**

Cargo transportation for relief goods	Lumpsum	1	16,500	16,500	16,500
Vehicle or motorcycle rental	Month	6	3,833	23,000	23,000
Vehicle fuel, toll charges, maintenance and repair	Month	6	730	4,380	4,380

**Warehousing**

Rental of warehouse for material storage	Month	5.5	600	3,300	3,300
Warehouse security	Month	3	400	1,200	1,200

**Handling**

Logistics responsible (latrines and housing units)		6	550	3,300	3,300
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**TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING**

<b>51,680</b>	<b>51,680</b>
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**CAPITAL ASSETS (over US\$500)****e.g.**

Laptop and Office equipment FEPP	Unit	1	2,000	2,000	2,000
Office equipment DKH	Unit	1	5,505	5,505	5,505
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS</b>				<b>7,505</b>	<b>7,505</b>

**TOTAL DIRECT COST**

<b>535,658</b>	<b>535,658</b>
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**INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT****e.g. Staff salaries**

Coordinator (20%)	Month	6	400	2,400	2,400
Representative and PME officer Ecuador DKH	Lumpsum	1	21,990	21,990	21,990
DKH Risk and Rapid Response Management Officer DKH 50%	Month	6	991	5,943	5,943
Accountant (30%)	Month	6	240	1,440	1,440
Office rent	Month	6	50	300	300
Basic utilities (water, electricity)	Month	6	80	480	480
Office supplies	Month	6	200	1,200	1,200
Supplies for office cleaning, break room, office and equipment maintenance	Month	6	120	720	720

**e.g. Communications**

Communications (telephony, internet services)	Month	6	240	1,440	1,440
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**e.g. Other**

Life insurance (nine people)	Month	6	405	2,430	2,430
Food and lodging expenses	Month	6	1,382	8,292	8,292
Food, lodging, transportation expenses of master builders FEEP	Unit	100	23	2,250	2,250
Travel and lodging expenses, air and land transportation DKH	Lumpsum	1	16,000	16,000	16,000
Banking fees	Month	6	45	270	270
Translation fees	Lumpsum	1	1,900	1,900	1,900
<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. &amp; SUPPORT</b>				<b>67,055</b>	<b>67,055</b>

**AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION**

Audit of ACT appeal	lumpsum			4,000	4,000
<b>TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING &amp; EVALUATION</b>				<b>4,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee</b>				<b>606,713</b>	<b>606,713</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%</b>				18,201.39	18,201
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee</b>				<b>624,914.39</b>	<b>624,914</b>
<b>BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)</b>				<b>224,914.39</b>	<b>224,914</b>

## CLAI BUDGET

<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>97,028.31</b>	<b>97,028.31</b>
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## EXPENDITURE

	Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Appeal	Appeal
	Unit	Units	U\$ Dollar	Budget local currency	Budget USD
<b>DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)</b>					
<b>e.g. Psychosocial Support</b>					
Psychosocial Mapping	Unit	1	3,500	3,500	3,500
Psychosocial Training for Staff	workshop	1	500	500	500
Psychosocial Training for community Promotors	Lumpsum	1	5,000	5,000	5,000
Psychosocial activities for Community	workshop	13	450	5,850	5,850
Psychosocial Support	Unit	1	400	400	400
<b>e.g. WASH</b>					
Water Filters	Unit	1,350	30	40,500	40,500
Training for use of filters	Unit	17	200	3,400	3,400
Workshops on Hygiene promotion	Lumpsum	1	1,400	1,400	1,400
Hygiene Campaign	Unit	1	1,200	1,200	1,200
Hygiene kits	unit	1,350	25	33,750	33,750
Local Promoters	Lumpsum	1	1,500	1,500	1,500
Training for staff and local leadership in CHS, Sphere project	workshop	1	1,400	1,400	1,400
<b>e.g. <u>Other Sector Related Direct Costs</u></b>					
Coordinator	Month	9	1,200	10,800	10,800
Technician	Month	8	800	6,400	6,400
CIF Facilitation Expenses	Month	8	1,875	15,000	15,000
Transportation, meals, lodging	Month	8	1,100	8,800	8,800
Rapid Support Team	Lumpsum	1	5,500	5,500	5,500
Local Communication (telephone)	Month	9	150	1,350	1,350
Communication/Visibility cost	Lumpsum	1	1,100	1,100	1,100
Translation	Lumpsum	1	1,200	1,200	1,200
<b>TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>				<b>148,550</b>	<b>148,550</b>

## TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING

**e.g. Transport (of relief materials)**

Cargo transportation of hygiene kits	lumpsum	1	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hire/ Rental of Vehicles	Month	8	1,000	8,000	8,000
Fuel	Month	8	400	3,200	3,200

**Warehousing**

Rental of warehouse	lumpsum	1	300	300	300
<b>TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>				<b>12,500</b>	<b>12,500</b>
<b>CAPITAL ASSET</b>					
e.g. Computers and accessories	Unit	1	1,000	1,000	1,000
Printer	Unit	1	500	500	500
Camera	Unit	1	200	200	200
Communications equipment (phone)	Unit	1	100	100	100
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS</b>				<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT COST</b>				<b>162,850</b>	<b>162,850</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION &amp; SUPPORT</b>					
e.g. <u>Office Operations</u>					
Administration	Month	9	1,100	9,900	9,900
Accountant	Month	9	400	3,600	3,600
Office Supplies	Lumpsum	1	600	600	600
<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. &amp; SUPPORT</b>				<b>14,100</b>	<b>14,100</b>
<b>AUDIT, MONITORING &amp; EVALUATION</b>					
Audit	Estimate	1	2,000	2,000	2,000
Monitoring & Evaluation/including Joint monitoring	Estimate	1	5,000	5,000	5,000
<b>TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING &amp; EVALUATION</b>				<b>7,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>				<b>183,950</b>	<b>183,950</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%</b>				5,519	5,519
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee</b>				<b>189,468.50</b>	<b>189,468.5</b>
<b>BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)</b>				<b>92,440.19</b>	<b>92,440.19</b>

## APPENDIXES TO THE APPEAL DOCUMENT

## Appendix 1: Map

