This report is produced by OCHA ROLAC in collaboration with humanitarian partners and with inputs from official institutions. It covers the period from [16 to 23 April 2016 at 15:00 hours]. The next report will be published on 25 April 2016.

**Highlights**

- Total deaths are registered at 654 and injuries at 16,601. 58 persons are still reported missing and 6,998 buildings destroyed. The number of persons in shelters has increased to 25,640.
- According to the population census of 2016 and preliminary evaluations that 13% of Esmeraldas and Manabí (some 220,000 persons) are affected by the earthquake.
- United Nations, together with humanitarian partners, have launched an appeal for US$72.7 million to assist 350,000 of the most affected persons, for an initial 3-month period.
- Funds received will be utilized to respond in the following sectors: shelter and NFIs, WASH, CCCM, Food Security, Health, Protection, Education, Early Recover, Logistics and Coordination.
- US$7 million have been allotted from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).
- The Humanitarian Country Team, with the support of the UNDAC team and other humanitarian partners are moving forward with the multi-sector rapid evaluation process.

### Panorama of the situation

A week since the earthquake (7.8 magnitude, April 16) that left 654 people dead and 58 disappeared, priority actions continue to be focused on survivors. Preliminary evaluations are underway in coordination with national authorities and international teams that support the operation, in parallel to immediate assistance to those affected.

Search operations rescued 113 live persons. No live rescues have been made in the past four days. On April 22 the Government declared the demobilization of international USAR teams. National teams remain operative considering the aftershocks that could cause the collapse of damaged buildings. Only two international teams (Spain and Colombia) remain operational in the country as contingency. USAR teams and others with medical capacity that are considering remaining in Ecuador must coordinate with EMTCC/CICOM and the Ministry of Health.

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1 http://www.fiscalia.gob.ec/index.php/sala-de-prensa/4758-listado-de-cad%C3%A1veres-entregados-a-los-familiares-en-manta.html

*For more information, see “background on the crisis” at the end of the report*
Some 788 aftershocks have been registered, 6 have been of a 6 or greater magnitude. Greatest damages and the largest number of affected populations are reported in the province of Manabí (596 deaths and 21,130 in shelters), the most affected cities are Pedernales, Manta and Portoviejo.

The Government of Ecuador maintains a State of National Exception and a National Emergency Declaration for the six provinces: Esmeraldas, Manabí, Santa Elena, Guayas, Santo Domingo and Los Ríos. Additionally, 16,601 injured persons have been given attention in the Ministry of Public Health, 25,640 people in shelters, 6,998 destroyed building, 281 affected schools and multiple damages to roadway and infrastructure.

Continued needs include: provision of potable water, medical assistance, material and items for shelter and temporary shelter solutions, food assistance, protection, education in emergencies and also the removal of debris to support early recovery efforts. Additionally, needs exist in logistics, particularly the management of stock and coordination of transportation.

Restrictions in potable water, sanitary conditions, debris and exposure to the elements of the population given their losses in shelter generate a potential risk for diseases transmitted by water, vectors and food.

Nine hospitals from the Ministry of Public Health (MSP) and the Ecuador Social Security Institute (IESS) have severe infrastructure damage and are not operational. The health system is on Maximum Alert to attend to the population.

**Response by national authorities**

- Two international medical teams were mobilized with the support of the Ministry of Public Health and PAHO.
- Information on damaged medical centers has been gathered.
- Information on functioning roadways has been gathered and consolidated.
- Demobilization of USAR teams in coordination with authorities has begun.
- A new technical table has been created to channel solid waste management.
- Coordinated evaluations continue together with international organizations.
- A new decree has been published to channel humanitarian assistance on behalf of non-governmental organizations present or not in Ecuador, for three months, while the state of exception is present. A call is made to these organizations that they coordinate with the Secretariat of Risk Management. This includes non-reimbursable cooperation.
- The official State campaign for donations to affected persons is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Social and Economic Inclusion (MIES).
- National authorities have made a call so that organizations, institutions and people that would like to contribute do so in a coordinated fashion and channel efforts through the Secretariat of Risk Management. The focal point is: Evelyn Jaramillo evelyn.jaramillo@gestionderiesgos.gob.ec

**Humanitarian Response**

Initial joint and coordinated rapid evaluations are underway between the government and humanitarian partners in country.

More than 100 international organizations, local and international NGOs, United Nations funds, programs and agencies and the International Red Cross Movement work in support of the Government of Ecuador in the humanitarian response. We suggest mobilized personal to register on the Humanitarian ID site: https://humanitarian.id/#/ o to send an email to ecuador@redhum.org for orientation.

The dispatch of cargo planes with humanitarian assistance are registered from; Chile, Colombia, México, El Salvador, Bolivia, Cuba, Switzerland, Venezuela, Spain, Panamá, Palestine, Dominican Republic, Hungary, Paraguay Peru, Brazil China and Japan. These planes are leaving with human resources (doctors, engineers, firefighters, technicians and specialists in search and rescue, and others), equipment and items for shelters, water and water filters, among other items.

The International Red Cross Movement, under the leadership of the Ecuadoran Red Cross, has organized their response in three areas: Pedernales, Portoviejo and Manta. The Red Cross has resolved 126 cases of search, of the 909 requests received, 12 of the cases were found as dead.
Damage and needs assessments

- The UNDAC team has organized multi-sectoral evaluations in coordination with the Secretariat of Risk Management, UNHCR, WFP, OXFAM, ECHO, USAID/OFDA in some 25 of the most affected cantons through the implementation of the MIRA methodology for community analysis. Evaluations are being carried out between April 23-25.

Water and sanitation

In Muisne, the potable water system had been suspended for several weeks prior to the earthquake. The potable water system in Pedernales continues operating at 30% capacity, other areas have recovered 100% of their system, although impacted areas remain where access is between 40 and 60%. As electrical services are reestablished, water systems in Manabí will be able to become operative.

Needs:
- One of the most serious problems presented in affected areas is distribution of potable water, in that sense a contingency of mobile processing plants and tanks exist.
- The President of the Republic has insisted on the urgent need for latrines to avoid a sanitary crisis.

Response:
- The Red Cross has produced and distributed 35,000 liters of water from the plant located in the shelter of the Technical School in Pedernales. The plant continues to be operational and there are plans to install another one with the same capacity.
- To address the needs for distribution of potable water personal is working with a contingent of mobile plants and tanks.
- Six mobile plants of potable water of 4,000 liters/hour belonging to the armed forces were transferred to Pedernales, Portoviejo, Jama, San Vicente and Canoa. Four additional plants from SENAGUA for 1,800 liters/hour will be installed in Portoviejo.
- 95 tanks that serve the plants in La Estancilla, 4 Esquinas, Pedernales and 3 mobile plants.

Focal point for WASH: Michel Guinand (mguinand@unicef.org)

Health

At least 24 health establishments (14 health centers and 10 hospitals) of the Ministry of Public Health (MSP) and the Ecuadoran Institute of Social Security (IESS) have suffered damages in the provinces of Manabí and Esmeraldas. Seven of the 10 hospitals and six of the 14 health centers reported with some type of damage are out of services. Another three health establishments are not working, despite presenting minor damages, due to the absence of personnel or the fear of personal to come to work.

Health personal in the provinces of Manabí and Esmeraldas have also been affected. A PAHO team was deployed to support the operation of the epidemiological vigilance system in affected zones.

Needs:
- Emergency medical teams remain active. No more medical teams are necessary.
- MSP has established a list of essential medical items and medicines for seismic events.
- MSP has given instructions for managing medical donations by persons and institutions. Reception centers for the management of donations of medicines and medical items have been established.
- MSP continues evaluating damages in health centers and is evaluating damages to equipment.
- Recuperation of attention service capacity in the hospital network through temporary strategies, reparation and creating areas of attention, purchase of water tanks and electrical generators and equipment.
- Reorganization of the system of referral and counter-referral of patients, prioritizing strengthening the primary care network.
- It is estimated that at least 500 wheelchairs and crutches will be required to restock lost goods of handicapped persons and others that may need attention given the severity of their injuries.
- Restricted access to water, sanitary conditions, debris and exposure to the elements of the population due to losses of shelter create potential risks for diseases transmitted by water, vectors and food.

Response:
- The reception center for international and national medications assistance of MSP in Quito is operation, as well as the warehouse in Manta.
- 10 tons of medicines have been sent to Manta, from the reception center.
- 22 national emergency medics teams and 5 international emergency medics teams have been deployed.
- SUMA was installed in the Ecuadorian Institute of Social Security (IESS) for the control of submissions to operative health units.
- The Medical Information and Coordination Cell (CICOM) was activated by MSP with the technical support of PAHO.
- The representative of PAHO/WHO was on mission in the emergency area, carrying out coordination with national authorities in Manta and Portoviejo.
- 200 body bags arrived from Panama at the request of the national government.
- A PAHO expert is evaluating the water and sanitation systems in the affected areas.
- Red Cross has carried out 1,994 medical services and 151 transfers.

Focal point on health: Gina Tambini (tambinig@paho.org)

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

Approximately 35% of shelters have been damaged or destroyed by the earthquake in the province of Manabí, according to information from the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion (MIES).

Needs:

The cleaning of roads and highways to maintain Access to affected populations needs to continue. Debris removal continues to be a priority.

Response:
- The International Federation of the Red Cross, the Norwegian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross have sent the following essential non-food items: 1,000 hygiene kits, 600 packages of domestic articles, 3,000 plastic sheets, 2,000 drums, 1,500 tool kits for refuge, 6,000 blankets and 3 kits from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to assist in proper attention to cadavers.

Focal point for information on shelter: Anna Pont (anna.pont@ifrc.org +1 202 910 6834), Manuel Hoff (mhoff@iom.int / IOMECalbergues@iom.int +593 999668857)

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Currently there are 25,640 in shelters.

Needs:

- Timely detection of outbreaks in the sheltered populations and affected communities through recovery of the epidemiological and environmental system, and the strengthening of public health laboratories.
- Psycho-social attention and protection of health personal, sheltered persons and the communities in affected areas is also necessary.
- It is necessary to follow the development of healthy habits in the population for the prevention of disease.

Response:
- The priority activities in this sector are oriented towards: 1) Planning in settlements to strengthen coordination and identify gaps and to direct actors and items to where they are most needed, 2) Support the management
of temporary shelters by MIES by offering transportation and personal for in-situ or mobile management according to conditions and geographic distances, and 3) Manage and strengthen the capacity of actors that will support the management of the above with the aim of providing protection services and ensuring basic humanitarian standards according to national norms.

Focal point for information on Camp Coordination and Camp Management: Manuel Hoff (mhoff@iom.int / IOMECalbergues@iom.int +593 999668857

Food security

According to FAO, the affected zones are characterized by being productive areas focused primarily in the fishing sector and agriculture and the production of foods such as plantain, cacao, corn, rice coffee and banana. Additionally, in the area there is production of foul, pigs and bovine meat. A total of 692,000 agricultural hectares are planted in the zone, of which it is estimated that in the next three months 29.45% could be in harvest time. While agricultural production is one of the primary livelihoods in the affected zones, it is expected that crop damage will be less severe. Losses to agricultural tools and productive infrastructure at the family level should be evaluated.

Needs:
- Food needs exist in the areas of more affectation.

Response:
- WFP is preparing to provide assistance in support of 260,000 people are part of an emergency operation plan for 3 months and will continue needs assessments.
- WFP food assistance in support of 12 hospitals in the province of Manabí arrived in Manta on April 21.

Focal point for food security: Jorge Arteaga (jorge.artega@wfp.org), William Vigil (william.vigil@wfp.org)

Education

281 schools have reported being affected and 4 universities report damage. It is estimated that 170,000 students have been affected. The first tranche of emergency items from UNICEF (WASH, Education, Health) arrive from Copenhagen and Panama and are being distributed among the affected population.

The Ministry of Education suspended classes in the 6 provinces declared in emergency (Manabí, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Santo Domingo, Santa Elena and Los Ríos).

Needs:
- Plan International has identified the need to establish physical spaces and provide ludic, sport, artistic, educations, recreational and sage spaces for children and adolescents, as well as items to give support to these activities. The need for tents and material for friendly space, as well as toys, balls, crayons, etc. has been identified. For the return to school it is suggested to give school scholarships and training to raise awareness of the importance of education to mothers and fathers.

Response:
- Plan International has actions underway in 166 rural communities in Manabi.
- UNICEF is implementing the Return to Happiness strategy as part of its mental health intervention strategy for children under five years.
- Plan International is implementing 30 “Intelligence Factories”: a) child friendly secure and protected spaces for children: ludic, sport, artistic, etc. activities; psychosocial attention; trainings to mothers and fathers: coordination with community protection mechanisms against violence; protection against abuse.

Focal point for education: Anna Vohlonen (avohlonen@unicef.org)
Logistics

UNHRD in Panamá sent a plane with items that includes: latrines, kitchen kits, water tanks and prefabs on behalf of international aid agencies, including: Action Against Hunger, White Helmets, OXFAM, WHO, UNICEF and WFP.

A plane coordinated by UNICEF with 86 metric tons of relief items arrived in Ecuador (21 April). The aid consisted of 10,000 wool blankets, 300 plastic tarps, more than 100 tents, 4,000 mosquito nets treated with insecticide, 250,000 capsules of vitamin A and packets to treat diarrhea as part of the appeal of United Nations.

The Presidency of Ecuador indicated they had received 13,000 tons of food and three ships arrived to the port of Manta with thousands of liters of water.

Needs:
- It is necessary to establish a logistics and goods distribution strategy to accelerate the providing of items to affected persons.

Focal point for information on logistics: Andrew Stanhope (andrew.stanhope@wfp.org), Irving Prado (irving.prado@wfp.org)

Early recovery and livelihoods

In more affected zones such as Pedernales, a large number of shelters have been destroyed – estimated as up to 60% - and many affected people are in parks, in the fire station, schools and open air spaces.

Response:
- The early recovery group has activated three work spaces: 1) management of waste and community infrastructure, 2) means of subsistence, 3) host families.
- The module for early recovery, in the context of the livelihoods working group, is in active contact with the private sector.
- The Ministry of Coordination of Production, Employment and Commerce has requested UNDP develop and put into practice and economic recovery program.
- In Esmeraldas UNDP accompanies the technical table on productivity and livelihoods and the University Luis Vargas Torres in defining lines of action and support to recovery issues.
- UNDP is also working on the preparation and implementation of an economic-productivity recovery program in the short, medium and long term. This is being done jointly with the Ministry of Coordination of Production, Employment and Commerce (leader of National Table 6 on Productivity and Livelihoods)
- UNDP supports the Government of Ecuador with opening an office in the city of Manta to jointly work with state institutions on the primary needs presented in affected zones.

Focal point for information on early recovery: Nuno Queiros (nuno.queiros@undp.org)

Protection

Thousands of people have been displaced and are exposed to a variety of protection risks. According to preliminary evaluations, concern exists that the impact of the earthquake could increase protection risks in areas with preexisting problems. Some 164 children under 18 years have been separated from their families and sent to secure spaces.

Response
- UNICEF has been working closely with the Government to support strengthening child protection after the earthquake. In the past days UNICEF has deployed camp monitors to identify and respond to child protection concerns and psychosocial needs. At the national level UNICEF is working closely with MIES to guarantee a favorable response to children on diverse matters related to protection, such as family separation, prevention of violence in temporary shelters and psychosocial support to children.
IOM will supervise security incidents, gender based violence and the protection of children in temporary shelters.

World Vision is created child friendly spaces in affected zones in order to provide psychosocial treatment of adolescents and children to alleviate emotional trauma. WV has gathered 1,000 hygiene kits that will be given to families affected by water access.

Focal point for information on Protection: Peter Janssen (janssen@unhcr.org)

### Financing

- United Nations, together with humanitarian partners, has launched an appeal for humanitarian assistance for US$72.7 million to assist 350,000 of the most affected persons for an initial 3-month period. ([http://bit.ly/1YKWDJM](http://bit.ly/1YKWDJM)): $16 million for shelters and non-food items, $14 million for WASH, $4 million for camp coordination and camp management, $16 million for food security, $4.5 million for health, $3 million for protection, $5.5 million for education, $7 million for early recovery, $2 million for logistics, and $750,000 for coordination. These amounts were calculated by the UN team that, led by their Secretary, visited affected zones.
- The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies has launched an appeal for US$19 million to support the Ecuadoran Red Cross in providing humanitarian assistance to 100,000 people with urgent needs.
- UNDP has opened a solidarity line for special donations to raise international funds at the request of the government:
  - Bank of America Account N° 3751560139 Bank Type ZBA BANK Bank ID 111000012 Account Name: UNDP REP IN ECUADOR $ ACCT.
  - Checking Account of the National Development Bank CTA CTE: 3001033189 BCE. Secretary of Risk Management – Contingency Funds.
- USAID has allotted US$737,410 to respond to operational logistics needs, urgent need items and food.
- UNV is carrying out rapid and flexible mobilization under UNV modalities in support of agencies through the creation of a specialist’s roster. Rapid Response: $US200,000 in available and reimbursable funds for the mobilization of volunteers in support of agencies that have not yet been able to mobilize funds but need human resources.

All humanitarian actors, including donors and receiving agencies, are requested to inform all monetary or in-kind contributions on OCHA’s Financial Tracking Service (FTS - [http://fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)) and by sending an email to: fts@un.org

### General Coordination

- The Resident Coordinator, Mr. Diego Zorrilla, leads the operation as Humanitarian Coordinator.
- Five coordination centers have been established and are in operation: 1) Quito: led by the Humanitarian Country Team and the Emergency Operations Center, 2) Guayaquil: in the main office of the Secretary for Risk Management, 3) Portoviejo: and On-Site Operations Control Center (OSOCC) has been established for operational coordination in the field and is located next to ECU911 (osocportoviejo@gmail.com) , 4) Su-OSOCC in Pedernales, located next to the Government coordination camp (subosoccppedernales@gmail.com) and 5) Manta/Airport Reception and Departure Centre (RDC) located in the Manta airport. All mobilized teams and those in the process of mobilization can contact these centers or go to their installations.
- UNDP met with the Ecuadoran Business Committee, AEI, FLACSO, ESPOL and the University of San Francisco to define the guidelines of a joint work proposal for the reactivation and economic recovery of affected areas.
- The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC- Roving Capacity Unit) has been mobilized in Esmeraldas to take charge of the crisis management coordination in the field. NRC has made recommendations to strengthen the coordination mechanism in the province.
- World Food Program is coordinating requests for the mobilization of items from warehouses in Panama through UNHRD. To see the complete catalogue of available items: [http://www.unhrd.org/depot/panama-city](http://www.unhrd.org/depot/panama-city)
- OCHA is in permanent coordination with humanitarian partners in REDLAC. This situation report was made with the official inputs from the country and the organizations that work with OCHA.
We recommend that personal mobilized in country register at Humanitarian ID at the following address:

https://humanitarian.id/#/

To download all information on the response to the emergency:

https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/ecuador

Background to the crises
The United States Geological Survey reports that the earthquake registered 7.8 degrees on the Richter scale and occurred at 18.58 (local time) on Saturday (23.58 GMT). This earthquake is the strongest to hit the country since 1979. According to the Geophysical Institute of Ecuador, there have been more than 788 aftershocks, some registering more than 6.0 degrees. The epicentre was between the cities of Cojimíes and Pedernales, in the northern area of the province of Manabí – which has the most affected communities. The Government declared a state of exception for the entire country. Authorities have declared a state of emergency for the provinces of Santa Elena, Manabí, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas and Los Ríos. The city of Pedernales, in the Manabi province is the most affected and has been declared a state of disaster.

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