



ECUADOR EARTHQUAKE

IOM RESPONSE

SITUATION REPORT • 29 April 2016

Highlights

- IOM is currently sector lead for Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and supporting Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI) coordination at sub national level (Pedernales and Portoviejo), as well as a partner in the Early Recovery sector.
- IOM provides training to 30 government staff and camp management partners on CCCM in Portoviejo on 27 April.
- In coordination with the humanitarian community and in support of the Government of Ecuador, IOM is appealing for USD 9.25 million in funding over the next three months to deliver humanitarian aid in the CCCM, Shelter/NFI and Early recovery sectors of assistance.



IOM provides training to 30 government staff and camp management partners on CCCM
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Situation Overview

Since a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Ecuador's coast on 16 April 2016, it is estimated that over 720,000 people are in need of humanitarian aid. As of 28 April, 659 deaths and at least 4,605 injured have been reported as a result of the disaster, and over 29,000 individuals have sought refuge in temporary shelters, whilst an unknown number reside in spontaneous sites and within host communities. In order to kick-start IOM's response to the disaster, the Organization released an initial contribution of USD 500,000 from its MEFM and deployed a rapid response team comprising experts in Shelter, CCCM, displacement tracking and logistics.

On 25 April, IOM launched its [appeal](#) for the Ecuadorean relief operation. To deliver humanitarian aid in the forthcoming 3 months IOM is requesting USD 9.25 million with initial interventions targeting the CCCM, Shelter/NFI and Early Recovery sectors of assistance. All interventions proposed in IOM's appeal are in line with the humanitarian country team's recently launched Flash Appeal responding to the earthquake covering the period of April – July 2016.

After the declaration of State of Emergency, various executive measures were taken to deploy Ministers to coordinate the response at sub national level and appoint non-traditional State actors to lead sectorial coordination and responses. This has caused confusion among both authorities and humanitarians as to where decision taking takes place and mixed messaging that have hindered humanitarian activities as reported by several sector partners.

The earthquake has generated vast displacement both in planned and non-planned settings and into host type arrangements. The National Risk Management system, previously active to track displacement caused by volcanic activity and El Nino has succeeded in tracking displacement in collective centers, but is struggling to get a full picture of the displacement situation in informal settings and host communities. The humanitarian community and authorities assume that many to date unidentified individuals are displaced in spontaneous settings, with host families and into areas not directly affected by the earthquake. The numbers of displaced in these latter categories remain unknown to this day, making identification of their locations and needs a priority. IOM's DTM is being rolled out to fill existing gaps in data collection and rapidly disseminate information to the government and humanitarian partners for a better targeted response.

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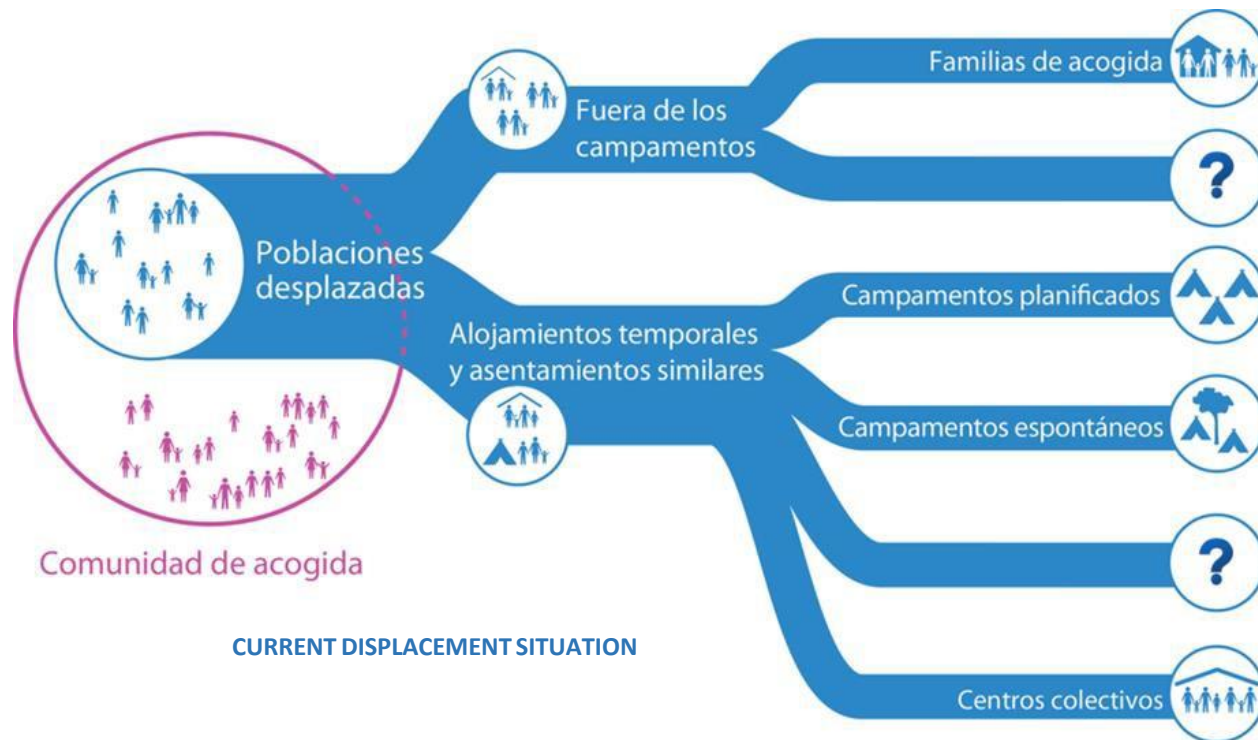
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IOM RESPONSE



COORDINATION

The Coordination structure for the humanitarian response to the Ecuador Earthquake is set up around the main humanitarian sectors of assistance with agency sector leads supporting national authority sector leads at both the national level (Quito) and sub-national level (Pedernales and Portoviejo). IOM is sector lead for CCCM at the national level and is supporting Shelter/NFI sector coordination at sub-national level, as per arrangements with the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC). A current challenge is the various levels of coordination for humanitarian actors, with Ministers leading the response at sub national level while non-traditional State actors have simultaneously been tasked with leading sectorial coordination and responses.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

As the sector lead for CCCM, IOM is supporting the Government, in particular the MIES, to respond to the internal displacement and the needs of the affected population. IOM to date has provided support in adapting collective centre management tools to meet the needs and the reality of those sheltered, and in devising the minimal requirements and functions of the teams for site management. Displacement site terminology and camp management functions have been extended and clarified to inform and facilitate site improvement activities. On 27 April, IOM trained 30 government staff and camp management partners in CCCM in Portoviejo. This is in addition to previous capacity building and preparedness activities, including multiple trainings in December 2015 through which IOM with the support of ECHO trained 160 staff. With MIES estimating that over 400 technical experts are required to cover site management for identified sites, such preparedness efforts are proving vital in ensuring a timely response.

At the request of MIES, IOM has supported high level working groups composed by Vice Ministers from MIES, Interior, Health,

Coordination and Security and Armed Forces (including the use of Ecuador’s Blue Helmet) to provide technical advice on camp management mechanisms and best practices. A camp management model based on Sphere Standards is being drafted by the above actors to be formally approved by the respective ministries. The camp management will elaborate on the division of labour and responsibility in regards to the national actors engaged in camp management.

National authorities requested IOM to support site identification to inform the location of future camps. CCCM in coordination with the other sectors is advocating actively that camps should be the last resort and that other activities must continue to be supported and prioritized such as improving living conditions in existing sites and informing the displaced on alternatives such as host arrangements and on-going structural assessments that will help to identify areas that are safe to return to. IOM has recommended three suitable locations that could be used if needed to establish sites. However, IOM has now put this support on standby to focus on needs identification, delivery of humanitarian assistance and its role in coordinating the sectoral response while awaiting formal approval by national authorities on the camp management model.

Together with World Vision volunteers, IOM is supporting the Coordinating Ministry for Social Development, MIES and the National Institute of Statistics to map pre-identified temporary shelters and spontaneous sites. Based on this information IOM will be rolling out the **Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)** in order to monitor cross-sectorial needs and population flows. IOM is seeking to provide data on displacement magnitude and the needs of the affected population as quickly as possible; so the DTM can inform the Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA), and provide the Government of Ecuador and the humanitarian community with concrete and cross-sectorial data on the displaced populations across all affected areas. This will facilitate an effective humanitarian response.

Heat Map based on DTM preliminary findings and data from authorities

Canton	Individuos	Sitios
CHONE	8379	6
PEDERNALES	5955	18
JAMA	3789	10
MUISNE	3458	19
SAN VICENTE	2850	2
PORTOVIEJO	1398	3
SUCRE	749	9
LA CONCORDIA	632	6
ROCAFUERTE	434	5
EL CARMEN	384	1
SANTO DOMINGO	253	9
BABAHOYO	240	3
PUERTO QUITO	230	2
FLAVIO ALFARO	139	2
ESMERALDAS	85	3
MANTA	40	1
SANTA ELENA	30	1
GUARANDA	9	1
COTACACHI	7	1
QUITO	6	1



Fuente de los cifras: Secretaria de Gestión de la Información, Gobierno de Ecuador, verificado por OIM



Menos sitios Min (1) Más sitios Max (18)

IOM is conducting site planning activities to deliver emergency shelter and basic services. This includes the coordination of actors to avoid duplication, gaps in the response and to ensure dignified living conditions while early recovery activities take place.

Whilst the number of IDPs currently living in host arrangements remains unknown, MIES and other authorities seek to actively promote this accommodation option to prevent and reduce displacement in sites. IOM is working closely with MIES to provide any necessary support and recommendations. It has been agreed to set up information centers in areas of high displacement density to communicate with and identify IDPs living in host arrangement to verify their needs and priorities and inform the mechanisms making this a viable option for more displaced currently hosted in spontaneous sites and collective centers.



NFI and Shelter

The arrival of 10,000 shelter grade tarpaulins and 1,000 shelter toolkits is expected on May 2nd to further support the initial stages of the response to the earthquake. Regulations to enter humanitarian goods have recently changed causing delays for all humanitarian actors for introduction and surface movement of goods.

IOM is supporting WFP to identify suitable locations for the establishment of rub halls to store humanitarian goods. It is also keeping track of shelter partner's distributions on the ground.

The activities on temporary shelters and protection are closely coordinated between IOM and the government (Secretaría de Gestión de Riesgos, MIES) and humanitarian partners (UNFPA, UNHCR, UNDP, UNWOMEN) to guarantee a comprehensive approach to the emergency shelter system with strong and effective protection mechanisms for the population.

IOM is currently raising awareness in selected local communities regarding the national emergency shelter system and supporting them to implement mechanisms for the prevention of gender based violence, in particular sexual violence and the assistance of victims.



Early Recovery

The early recovery sector has established 3 working groups: 1. Debris removal and management 2. Livelihood components and 3. Host communities.

IOM is currently participating in debris removal group and co-leading the host communities group, for which IOM has drafted a series of protection recommendations that will be integrated into the Shelter policy to be shared with MIES in the coming days. These recommendations focus on mitigating exploitation and abuse, and GBV. The Vice Minister of MIES has requested that the IOM specialists meet with her to share some of these thoughts with her Minister.



Protection

IOM is mainstreaming protection through all of its sectors of assistance and coordination. The team is actively participating in the Protection cluster and is supporting the Child Protection and GBV sectors through active sharing and the revision of tools and documents, including the drafting of a Gender Alert that will be published at the end of the week.

As of April 29th, the CCCM GBV Specialist will begin on site assessments, with the aim of integrating the voices and most pressing protection concerns of the affected populations in the upcoming humanitarian profile exercise.

The IOM Ecuador Counter Trafficking (CT) specialist is coordinating with relevant ministries to design a plan to incorporate

CT prevention and response into the national CCCM policy and plans. IOM is fundraising in order to initiate case management and will support individuals and communities exposed to trafficking as a result of the earthquake. The CT specialist will also support the development of a referral pathway for trafficking incidents.

IOM has developed products and communication materials, including t-shirts with the text "safety, dignity and privacy in sites", to disseminate key protection messages focusing on GBV and CT prevention and mitigation.



IOM provides capacity building to the Government of Ecuador to respond to the emergency
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