Situation Overview

- Currently, the government of Ecuador and the UN are launching a flash appeal of approximately $72 million to fund emergency response activities after the 7.8 magnitude earthquake that hit north-west Ecuador central coast of Ecuador on 16 April.

- Over 650 people have been killed and thousands injured, and there has been extensive damage to buildings and infrastructure, particularly the water supply system. Pedernales – near the earthquake’s epicentre – has been declared a disaster zone and a state of emergency remains in six provinces (Manabí, Esmeraldas, Santa Elena, Guayas, Santo Domingo and Los Ríos).

- The national Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and ECU 911 Emergency system have been activated in response to the emergency. The military, police, fire service, and Ministry of Transportation and Public Works are also coordinating efforts and assisting with the response.

- Although not activated, the WFP-led Logistics Cluster is supporting relief efforts with logistics coordination and information management on behalf of the humanitarian community.

Access Constraints

Road Transport

- The following roads are reported to have limited accessibility or are closed:
  - Loja – Zamora (Zamora) – LANE OPEN
  - Huigra – Piedreros (Chimborazo) – LANE OPEN
  - El Carmen – Pedernales (Manabi) – LANE OPEN
  - Zamora – Yantzaza (Zamora) – LANE OPEN
  - Some roads in Cotopaxi Province – PARTIALLY ACCESSIBLE
  - Road to Guangomalag – PARTIALLY ACCESSIBLE
  - Road in Zamora Chinchipe – LANDSLIDE WARNING
  - Portoviejo–Crucita–Mejía bridge – COLLAPSED
  - Portoviejo–Papaguayo bridge – COLLAPSED
  - Alóag-Sto-Domingo–La Concordia–Puerto Nuevo – Pedernales – OPEN from 12h00 to 17h00
  - Chillanes Bucay: (Bolívar) CLOSED

Air Transport

- As of 24 April, the airports below are experiencing the following challenges:
  - Eloy Alfaro International Airport in Manta, Manabi Province is only open to humanitarian aid flights. Reports indicate inadequate offloading capacity for large aircrafts at this airport, therefore, several organisations are sending cargo to Mariscal Sucre Airport in Quito at this time.
  - General Ulpiano Paez Airport in Salinas, Santa Elena Province is operational with damage to the lighting system on the runway.

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Situation Update
(25 April 2016)

- Carlos Concha Torres International Airport in Esmeraldas is operational but has damaged infrastructure.
- Los Perales – San Vincente airstrip is operational
- Coaque airstrip is operational and now certified by ‘Dirección General de Aviación Civil del Ecuador (DGAC)
- Jama airstrip is operational and now certified by ‘Dirección General de Aviación Civil del Ecuador (DGAC)
- All other airports in Ecuador are reported to be operational

Sea Transport
- Port ‘Autoridad Portuaria de Manta’ in the Manabí province is not operational. Aid vessels are being received meanwhile all commercial vessels are being diverted.
- The most recent Access Constraints map can be found on the Logistics Cluster website at the following link:

Customs Guidance and Information
- The procedure for sending overseas cargo to Ecuador is known as “ENVIOS DE SOCORRO” and the process is as follows:
  - All packages must be delivered on behalf of “Servicio Nacional de Aduana del Ecuador” or “Secretaria Nacional de Riesgos”
  - All goods sent must be labelled as “ENVIOS DE SOCORRO”
  - Communicate all the details of the remittance in order to coordinate and follow the dispatch with the corresponding Customs district

Details of Shipment
- Date of shipment and date of arrival
- Means of transport (Air, Courier, etc.)
- Consignee
- City
- Quantity
- Description of cargo

Coordination/Information Management/GIS
- The Ecuador Logistics Capacity Assessment (LCA) is available on the following link, including additional customs information:
  http://dlca.logcluster.org/display/public/DLCA/Ecuador
- General Logistics Planning maps are available at:
- GIS support is available upon request.
Other Logistics Gaps or Bottlenecks

- Humanitarian operations could be affected by potential landslides in some affected areas.
- Severely affected areas, are experiencing insufficient power supply and challenges to telecommunication systems; hampering humanitarian relief efforts.
- Restrictions and congestion at the port in Manta is affecting the movement of humanitarian cargo.

Contacts:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Stanhope</td>
<td>Regional Logistics Officer</td>
<td><a href="mailto:andrew.stanhope@wfp.org">andrew.stanhope@wfp.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edita Nichols</td>
<td>Logistics Officer</td>
<td><a href="mailto:edita.nichols@wfp.org">edita.nichols@wfp.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexis Ottenwaelter</td>
<td>Global Logistics Cluster (Focal Point)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:alexis.ottenwaelter@wfp.org">alexis.ottenwaelter@wfp.org</a></td>
</tr>
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