

## IN SUPPORT OF THE ECUADORIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY



## PEOPLE REACHED

Disasters and crises



**7,548**

Health and wellbeing



**115,806**

Migration and displacement



**15,000**

Values, power and inclusion



**14,800**

## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Country	Funding Requirement	34.4M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term Funding Requirement	1.3M
	Funding	654,000
	Expenditure	Not reported
Participating National Societies	Funding Requirement	5.8M
	Funding	75,000
	Expenditure	75,000
HNS other funding sources	Funding Requirement	27.3M
	Funding	Not reported

### Ecuadorian Red Cross

#### Overview

Funding	Not reported
Expenditure	Not reported

#### Funding Sources

IFRC Secretariat	Not reported
Participating National Societies	Not reported
HNS other funding sources	Not reported

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	National Society is implementing environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction or clean-ups.	0
	National Society is implementing nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves).	0
	National Society is supported in developing and implementing strategies and plans that address rising climate and environmental risks.	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery.	7,000
	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction.	8,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	1,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers.	40%
Health and wellbeing	Number of people donating blood	126,000
	Number of people reached by National Societies with contextually appropriate health services.	116,000
	Number of people reached by National Societies with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services.	24,000
	Number of people reached with immunization services.	16,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services.	9,000
	Number of people trained by National Societies in first aid.	3,000
Migration and displacement	National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move.	Yes
	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move.	Yes
	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) that provided assistance and/or protection to people on the move along land based migration routes.	4
	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection.	15,000
Values, power and inclusion	National Society reports that they have integrated and institutionalised Community Engagement and Accountability in their policies, operations, and procedures (with clear benchmarks).	Yes
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming.	15,000
	Percentage of people surveyed who report receiving useful and actionable information.	90%

## ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	National Society increases the number of government led platforms in which they are actively participating to achieve humanitarian or development goals.	5
	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the IFRC Network is part of.	0
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of their volunteers.	Yes
	National Society develops and/or implements a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies.	0
	National Society has One National Society Development country plan created.	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has domestic advocacy strategies developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society is participating in IFRC-led campaigns.	Yes
Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management systems that inform decision making and support monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of the IFRC network's contributions.	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors.	0
	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors (cumulative).	0
	National Society has implemented a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy.	Yes
	National Society has strengthened their integrity risk mechanisms.	Yes

## IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

	Bilateral Support						
National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
German Red Cross			●				●
Italian Red Cross	75,000	●	●				●
Spanish Red Cross		●	●	●	●	●	●

Total Funding Reported **CHF 75,000**

# OVERALL PROGRESS

## Context

Ecuador is affected by multi-hazards of natural origin, such as floods, earthquakes, landslides, forest fires, water deficits and volcanic eruptions. The country is located at the convergence of the Nazca and South American plates and is part of the “Pacific Ring of Fire”, which carries a permanent seismic and volcanic risk. There are 84 identified volcanic centres in Ecuador, of which 27 are potentially active and 7 are part of the ranking of high and very high threat. It also faces the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) phenomenon.

In 2023, response agencies in Ecuador, including the Ecuadorian Red Cross, prepared for the ENSO phenomenon. However, in May 2024, the National Secretariat of Risk Management announced a decrease in the Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly (ATSM) in the Niño 3.4 region. As a result, they declared the ENSO event inactive due to the lower sea surface temperatures.

During the reporting period, Ecuador recorded 1,960 dangerous events across 24 provinces, affecting 200,935 people in 195 cantons. These events, caused by heavy rains, included 957 floods, 584 landslides, 157 structural collapses, 93 instances of undermining, and 76 gales. The provinces most impacted were Manabí, Guayas, Los Ríos, Esmeraldas, Cotopaxi, and Orellana. The coastal region is expected to experience rainfall, particularly at night and in the early morning, especially in Esmeraldas and Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas, potentially leading to increased river and stream flows.

The country registered 42,765 confirmed dengue cases due to increased rainfall. In April 2024, the electricity crisis worsened, causing massive power outages of up to eight consecutive hours in some cities. This situation disrupted work and education for two days, resulting in significant economic losses.

Anthropogenic risks, such as migratory movements, social unrest, political instability, and a significant recent increase in criminal violence have led to a rise in the rates of poverty, inequality, insecurity, unemployment, country risk and economic recession. Ecuador closed 2023 with 7,592 violent deaths, reflecting an increase of 72 per cent compared to 2022. According to the trend analysis, registering a rate of 40 violent deaths per 100,000 inhabitants and making the country one of the most violent.

The increased violence has led to internal displacement of the population in cities with high rates of violence and even migratory movements to other countries. More than 80,000 Ecuadorians have crossed Darien Gap and are among the three main nationalities that travel that route along with Venezuelans and Haitians. The jungle is an obligatory passage for migrants from South America. However, the restrictions imposed by Mexico and other South American countries, promoted by the United States, have contributed to increasing abuse, sexual violence and organized crime.

## Key achievements

### Climate and environment

As part of its efforts to address rising climate and environmental risks, the Ecuadorian Red Cross prototyped three climate change adaptation initiatives; the Sunshade initiative in Guayas featuring foldable hydroponic roofs as vertical gardens to provide shade and mitigate heat waves; Terra Vita in Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas promoting vertical gardens and composting through gamification; and Satheobroma in Zamora Chinchipe monitoring conditions affecting the Monilla pest in cocoa plantations through an early warning system.

### Disasters and crises

The Ecuadorian Red Cross provided crucial support to those affected by crises and disasters, including an emergency response funded by the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) for increased criminal violence. The National Society supported people impacted by violence through mental health and psychosocial support, voluntary blood donation, protection, gender and inclusion and Restoring Family Links services.

## Health and wellbeing

Between January and June 2024, the Ecuadorian Red Cross built healthy, safe and sustainable communities by training humanitarian personnel and promoting physical and mental health. It addressed communicable and non-communicable diseases through blood donation events and prepared communities for emergencies. The National Society aligned with the National Vaccination Plan, targeting vulnerable groups and promoting routine immunizations in 18 provinces. By highlighting successful vaccination efforts in the Huaorani indigenous community, the National Society built trust and acceptance. The National Society also tackled chronic child malnutrition, focusing on health promotion in 20 provinces and training personnel in [community-based surveillance](#). It adopted a [One Health](#) approach for field epidemiology and strengthened epidemic preparedness through workshops. The National Society improved water, sanitation and hygiene systems and assessed water quality in schools and health facilities. This was undertaken under the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations – IFRC Pilot Programmatic Partnership ([DG ECHO – IFRC PPP](#)). Additionally, it enhanced mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) services, creating a National Suicide Prevention Team and promoting accountability in mental health initiatives.

## Migration and displacement

Between January and June 2024, the Ecuadorian Red Cross adapted temporary shelters for migrants in Carchi, Pichincha, El Oro and Guayas and trained shelter managers in coordination with the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The National Society provided primary healthcare and psychosocial services at the northern and southern borders and distributed food stamps. It also provided [Restoring Family Links](#) services and distributed kits for children, people in transit and shelters. The Ecuadorian Red Cross shared guidance brochures and mapping services to assist migrants in accessing essential services and rights, working closely with local and national authorities.

## Values, power and inclusion

The Ecuadorian Red Cross strengthened protection, gender and inclusion ([PGI](#)) by enhancing volunteer and staff training and applying recreational tools to address PGI issues within communities. It developed a virtual course on elder care with a rights-based approach, continued basic training on human mobility and PGI and held workshops on [minimum PGI standards in emergencies](#) and preventing sexual exploitation and abuse, and human trafficking. The National Society's PGI policy was approved, creating new opportunities. Playful tools addressing gender-based violence and xenophobia were implemented and feedback was collected for improvement. To boost community engagement and accountability ([CEA](#)), the Ecuadorian Red Cross produced a video case study, strengthened feedback mechanisms through workshops and installed nationwide mailboxes to gather input, ensuring CEA was integrated across all projects.

## Enabling local actors

The Ecuadorian Red Cross prioritized volunteer development through its Volunteer School, the first step for aspiring volunteers. It also strengthened government and operational coordination. The National Society structured teams of mentors and facilitators to encourage innovative thinking among humanitarian personnel, resulting in over 40 ideas for the new Limitless 2.0 process.

# IFRC NETWORK ACTION

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



### Climate and environment

#### Progress by the National Society against objectives

Between January and June 2024, the Ecuadorian Red Cross prototyped three initiatives focused on climate change adaptation. These initiatives are currently in the testing phase to gather community feedback for improvement and expansion in the territorial network by the second half of 2024.

The first initiative, "Sunshade," from the Provincial Board of Guayas, uses foldable hydroponic roofs that can be easily installed on walls, serving as vertical gardens or green roofs to provide shaded areas and mitigate heat waves. The second initiative, TERRA VITA from the Provincial Board of Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas, employs gamification to raise awareness while promoting vertical gardens and composting. This initiative empowers individuals to grow their food for personal consumption or the sale of organic products, addressing both food shortages and the need for stable economic income.

The third initiative, SATHEOBROMA from the Provincial Board of Zamora Chinchipe, proposes an early warning system to monitor meteorological conditions that influence the spread of the Monilla pest in cocoa plantations. This system tracks temperature, humidity and precipitation in a designated plot, providing alerts when conditions exceed certain thresholds, allowing producers to take preventive measures.

#### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC has supported the National Society to coordinate closely with the governing bodies working on adaptation to climate change. The coordination was carried out at the strategic and operational level so that, the global Pilot Programmatic Partnership between the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) and IFRC, with the support in the implementation of the **Spanish Red Cross**, actions aimed at protecting the environment are carried out.

The **Italian Red Cross** supported the Ecuadorian Red Cross in prototyping initiatives in climate change adaptation.



### Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, see IFRC GO page [Ecuador](#)

Between January to June 2024, the IFRC disaster response emergency fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved for one operation:

<b>NAME OF OPERATION</b>	Ecuador Security Crisis
<b>MDR-CODE</b>	<a href="#">MDREC025</a>
<b>DURATION</b>	6 months (23 January 2024 to 31 July 2024)
<b>FUNDING ALLOCATION</b>	CHF 218,956
<b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b>	4,500
<b>LATEST OPERATION UPDATE</b>	<a href="#">DREF Operations Final Report</a>

The DREF allocation of CHF 218,956 in January 2024 supported the Ecuadorian Red Cross in assisting approximately 4,500 people affected by the internal security crisis presented at the beginning of this year. The response focuses on pre-hospital care, mental health and psychosocial support, voluntary blood donation, protection, gender and inclusion, restoring of family links, telecommunications and strengthening of the National Society and volunteers.

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Ecuadorian Red Cross has developed a community-early warning systems and a prevention platform based on forecasting. These tools aim to improve coordination between state governing actors and community leaders, ensuring a more timely and effective response to emergencies. This was undertaken under the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations – IFRC Pilot Programmatic Partnership (DG ECHO – IFRC PPP).

Additionally, the Ecuadorian Red Cross delivered humanitarian assistance through its cash transfer programme, addressing the impacts of the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and primarily assisting those affected by floods in coastal areas.

### IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC**, under the global Pilot Programmatic Partnership with the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), supported the National Society in implementing its community resilience initiatives.

The **German Red Cross** supported the National Society in developing community early warning systems.

Through the DG ECHO-IFRC PPP project, the **Italian Red Cross** supported the National Society in empowering communities to strengthen their capacity to respond and adapt to climate change.



## Health and wellbeing

### Progress of the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, Ecuadorian Red Cross focused on building healthy, safe and sustainable communities through capacity-building efforts for humanitarian personnel. It promoted physical and mental health, prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases during voluntary blood donation events, addressed frequent health issues in vulnerable populations and prepared communities to respond effectively in normal and emergency situations.



*The Ecuadorian Red Cross providing humanitarian assistance to those affected by the internal security crisis in the Guayaquil and Esmeralda regions (Photo: Ecuadorian Red Cross)*

The National Society's comprehensive approach aligned with the National Vaccination Plan, focusing efforts on vaccination points and edu-communication strategies tailored to specific cultural contexts. Collaborating with the Ministry of Public Health, it identified and reached vulnerable communities, particularly children under two and pregnant women. The National Society also promoted COVID-19 vaccinations alongside routine immunizations in 18 provinces as part of the global project "Building Trust," financed by USAID's Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA). Efforts involved coordinating with Ministry of Public Health to raise awareness while it monitored community vaccinations.

To foster trust within the community, the community engagement and accountability team produced a video showcasing successful practices and the importance of community participation. This video illustrated how the Napo Provincial Board built trust with the Huaorani indigenous community by acknowledging their perspectives on vaccination and the significance of ancestral medicine. These initiatives contributed to increasing community acceptance of vaccinations. During the first half of 2024, through the Health and Community Development Programme, the Ecuadorian Red Cross implemented strategies addressing different determinants of health through healthy brigades with a focus on [community-based surveillance](#) (CBS) and volunteers trained as community watchmen.

Additionally, the Ecuadorian Red Cross addressed the pressing issue of chronic child malnutrition, affecting 4 out of 10 indigenous children under five. To combat this, the National Society trained humanitarian personnel to motivate communities to adopt better eating habits, promote physical activity and ensure mental health and reproductive health. These health promotion actions were carried out in 20 provinces within the framework of the global project 'Building Trust'. It also conducted training workshops for personnel that emphasized community-Based surveillance, particularly addressing chronic child malnutrition in provinces including Pichincha and Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas.

The National Society implemented programmes in field epidemiology adopting One Health approach and strengthened the overall response strategy through workshops in preparedness for epidemics. These training enabled personnel to effectively recognize and address health risks, including communicable diseases and maternal health concerns.

With support from the [DG ECHO-IFRC PPP](#) project, the Ecuadorian Red Cross focused on [safe water, sanitation, and hygiene \(WASH\)](#) initiatives, including assessing water quality in educational and health facilities and improving water systems in coordination with the Ministry of Education and the Agency for Regulation and Control of Water. Additionally, it also ensured that its staff was well-equipped to implement effective health measures through the WASH Training Centre.

The Ecuadorian Red Cross developed a robust training network and provided technical support for psychosocial training, strengthening its [mental health and psychosocial support](#) (MHPSS) services. This coordination facilitated the establishment of the National Suicide Prevention Team and promoted participation and accountability in mental health initiatives.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** supported the National Society to address issues related to health and build community resilience. It also provides technical assistance and expertise to facilitate the implementation of various health initiatives.

The **Spanish Red Cross** supported the National Society in deploying personnel to assist the Ministry of Public Health in addressing vaccination needs, health promotion and disease prevention.



## **Migration and displacement**

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### **Progress by National Society against objectives**

Between January and June 2024, the Ecuadorian Red Cross implemented several key initiatives in the field of human mobility. The National Society adapted temporary shelters for migrants in the provinces of Carchi, Pichincha, El Oro and Guayas. In coordination with the IOM and UNHCR, it also trained managers of these temporary shelters. The Ecuadorian Red Cross provided primary healthcare and psychosocial services for migrants at the northern and southern borders, specifically in Carchi and El Oro. It delivered food stamps to migrants and facilitated [Restoring Family Links](#) services to over 3,000 people. It distributed play kits to migrant children, food kits to people in transit and food kits to temporary shelters.

The National Society also distributed orientation brochures for migrants entering Ecuador, which included guidance material. Additionally, it provided mapping services to help migrants access services and rights, focusing on populations with temporary or indefinite stays. All of these actions were coordinated at the local and national levels with entities within the [Working Group on Refugee and Migration](#) and with authorities in each province.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC**, through the [DG ECHO-IFRC PPP](#) project supported the Ecuadorian Red Cross in bringing the migrant and host population closer together through community processes carried out in different provincial boards.

As part of the DG ECHO-IFRC PPP project, the **Spanish Red Cross** supported the National Society in undertaking initiatives related to human mobility from January to June 2024.

With support from the **Colombian Red Cross**, the National Society distributed orientation brochures for migrants entering Ecuador.



## **Values, power and inclusion**

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### **Progress by National Society against objectives**

During the reporting period, the Ecuadorian Red Cross implemented actions under the [protection, gender and inclusion \(PGI\)](#) approach. These actions included strengthening the knowledge and approach of volunteers and staff and applying recreational tools with the community to address PGI issues.

Significant progress was made in developing a virtual course on promoting elder care with a rights-based approach. The implementation of the basic training framework in human mobility and PGI continued, culminating in zonal workshops that will initiate intermediate training sessions. Various virtual and in-person sessions addressed specific topics such as [minimum PGI standards in emergencies](#), differentiated approaches for vulnerable groups, rights-based approaches and the [prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse](#), and human trafficking. The Ecuadorian Red Cross's PGI policy was approved by the National Board of Directors, which presents new opportunities and challenges for the National Society.

Playful tools created to engage communities in discussions about gender-based violence and xenophobia were implemented in early 2024, and feedback was collected from Provincial Boards to enhance the materials. Additionally, a virtual toolbox was shared, containing internal documents and methodologies for community awareness days on gender-based violence prevention.

To build trust in the community, a case study culminated in a video showcasing a successful project that emphasized community engagement and accountability ([CEA](#)). To strengthen feedback mechanisms, the Ecuadorian Red Cross enhanced the skills of volunteers and programmes through workshops in feedback and information analysis, enabling the production of evidence-based humanitarian reports. Specific activities were integrated for emergencies such as floods and landslides. Mailboxes were installed nationwide to gather feedback from both internal and external communities, integrating this feedback into all programs. The CEA approach was consistently applied across all projects.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** supported the Ecuadorian Red Cross initiatives, particularly in the integration of CEA into its operations. The IFRC also facilitated the formation of a CEA team at the headquarters and the designation of 24 focal points across the provincial boards. It also assisted with technical and operational training helping the CEA team identify steps toward developing a feedback strategy.

The IFRC, with the support of the [DG ECHO-IFRC PPP](#) and the [IFRC-DREF](#) emergency projects, provided technical support to the National Society through conducting PGI training for staff including paid and volunteer staff.

The **Spanish Red Cross** supported the National Society in conducting a community perception survey to evaluate the impact of vaccination, starting with a baseline assessment which was followed by a post-activity survey.

# ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



## Strategic and operational coordination

### IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The Ecuadorian Red Cross is part of the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) between the European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) and the IFRC, supported by the Spanish Red Cross (as lead EU National Society), the Italian Red Cross and the German Red Cross. The partners are providing support to implement activities.

The participating National Societies that support the Ecuadorian Red Cross include the **German Red Cross**, **Italian Red Cross**, and **Spanish Red Cross**.

### Movement coordination

The Ecuadorian Red Cross ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

**The ICRC** provides support to the National Society through its regional delegation in Lima, Peru, on safer access, restoring family links services, promotion of the fundamental principles and respect for the emblem, dissemination of international humanitarian law, and crisis communication, through a cooperation agreement.

### External coordination

The National Society worked closely with the state institutions, non-governmental organizations, and civil society to fulfill its auxiliary role in humanitarian efforts. As part of the National Decentralized Risk Management System, it collaborates with agencies such as ECU 911, the Ministry of Public Health, and the Ministry of Education, among others. Recognized for its humanitarian work, the Ecuadorian Red Cross plays a pivotal role in shaping public policy and participates actively in decision-making spaces.

Within the current Emergency Operations Committee, it is involved in three Technical Working Groups (MTTs) and contributes to various humanitarian clusters focused on water, sanitation, hygiene, livelihood recovery, food security, health, and temporary shelter. Additionally, the National Society has engaged with the Technical Table on Human Mobility to enhance its role in migration and displacement issues, coordinating efforts with organizations such as UNHCR and WFP.



## National Society development

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Ecuadorian Red Cross focused on improving volunteer management processes and ensuring [Safer Access](#) for all involved. The National Society also focused on training through its volunteer school, which serves as the initial step for aspiring volunteers, aiming to standardize knowledge and enhance commitment to the Movement. Following this,

the School of Higher Education and Leadership was also developed to improve both technical and behavioural skills among governing bodies.

The National Society analyzed 85 attributes with its management team to establish a roadmap for improving the quality of services and programmes offered to the community. During this process, the organic structure was revised according to the new National Society statute. In June, the General Secretariat began the verification process for [OCAC](#) certification, with expectations for favourable evaluation in the second semester.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The **IFRC** provided support to the National Society to certify and evaluate its institutional capacity through the [Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification \(OCAC\)](#).

The **German Red Cross** supported the National Society in conducting the National Meetings of Volunteers.

The **Spanish Red Cross** provided support to the National Society in providing training in project management.



## **Humanitarian diplomacy**

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### **Progress of the National Society against objectives**

The Ecuadorian Red Cross implemented a series of communication campaigns in the first half of 2024 to enhance the impact of its actions and foster public confidence. Key campaigns focused on respect for the emblem and medical mission, voluntary blood donation and awareness of gender-based violence. These initiatives utilized various channels, including traditional and digital media, delivering clear messages that emphasize the importance of these issues to the community.

The National Society also strengthened the understanding of its auxiliary role in risk and emergency management, disseminating information about humanitarian actions through targeted communication strategies. Awareness videos were produced to explain the organization's mission and activities, complemented by workshops and training for communication focal points and staff, which improved overall communication strategies.

The Ecuadorian Red Cross, supported by the [DG ECHO-IFRC PPP](#) project, conducted zonal workshops on [humanitarian diplomacy](#) with a focus on human mobility. A virtual workshop on humanitarian diplomacy is also in development for the CRE's E-learning platform to deepen technical understanding.

Additionally, the National Society is collaborating with the Ministry of the Interior to establish a technical working group to manage the registration of individuals missing due to natural disasters.

The Ecuadorian Red Cross assisted with the reception of Ecuadorians deported from the United States, participating in operational meetings to update existing protocols.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The **IFRC** supported the National Society in enabling the Ecuadorian Red Cross to engage in humanitarian diplomacy and strengthen its partnerships with other civil society institutions.



## **Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)**

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### **Progress by the National Society against objectives**

The Ecuadorian Red Cross prioritizes the integrity of its humanitarian personnel and project participants. In the first half of the year, the National Society reinforced its policy with guidelines to protect the physical and emotional well-being of humanitarian staff across the country. This initiative is supported by ongoing development of the operational security process. Additionally, the policies for [Protection, Gender, and Inclusion \(PGI\)](#) and [Community Engagement and Accountability \(CEA\)](#) were mainstreamed.

To strengthen financial management, the Ecuadorian Red Cross implemented International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and centralized accountability to financiers. It has also adopted measures to ensure transparent resource management including reviewing and updating financial procedures to align with international standards, providing training workshops for financial staff on accountability procedures, conducting periodic internal audits to ensure compliance and standardizing detailed reporting to donors.

The Ecuadorian Red Cross also adopted measures for risk management, safeguarding operations and the integrity of information by identifying potential risks and implementing mitigation strategies. In January 2024, the National Society approved a Social Innovation Strategy aimed at enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian operations. Teams of mentors and facilitators have been structured to encourage innovative thinking among humanitarian personnel, resulting in over 40 ideas for the new Limitless 2.0 process (2024) to be prototyped and tested.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** provided support to the National Society in developing and implementing the Social Innovation Strategy. It also assisted the Ecuadorian Red Cross in conducting the first training workshop on Prospecting and Futures was conducted, enabling the National Society to identify trends, evaluate future scenarios, and make informed strategic decisions.



## The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

### DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 30 June 2024. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies. Mid-year reporting data may have been based on estimations, with plans to submit more robust numbers at the annual reporting stage.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a light grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. "Not reported" could sometimes mean "not applicable".
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) and which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- The financial report for the Ecuador IFRC network mid-year report is not yet available. For information on emergencies for the period January to June 2024, see: [MDRECO25](#)
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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