



ECUADOR

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



7 August 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE ECUADORIAN RED CROSS



PEOPLE REACHED

Disasters
and crises



43,574

Health and
wellbeing



154,328

Migration and
displacement



24,864

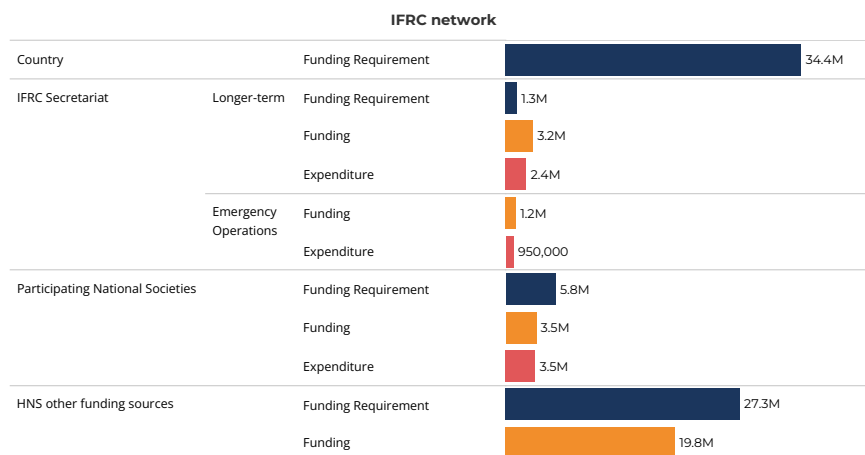
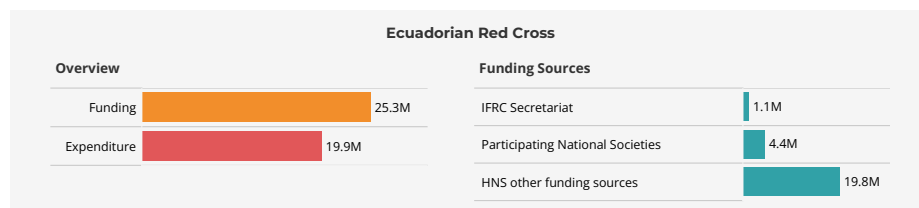
Values, power
and inclusion



50,091

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAAEC003**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	44,000
	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	29,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	19,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	40%
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	154,000
	Number of people donating blood	126,000
	Number of people reached with immunization services	107,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	31,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	12,000
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	3,000
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	25,000
	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes	4
	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	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
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	50,000
	Percentage of people surveyed who report receiving useful and actionable information	96%

National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan

Yes

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	5
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its ..	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes

IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

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	47,000	●	●			●	●
Norwegian Red Cross				●			
Spanish Red Cross	3.4M	●	●	●	●	●	●

Total Funding Reported **CHF 3.5M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Ecuador is a country located in the northwestern region of South America, composed of twenty-four provinces. A volcanic section of the Andes Mountain range divides the territory from north to south, leaving the Gulf of Guayaquil and a forested plain on its western flank, and the Amazon to the east. It borders Colombia in the north, Peru to the south and east, and the Pacific Ocean to the west, which separates it from the Galapagos Islands. It also has maritime boundaries with Costa Rica.

Although the country has made significant socio-economic progress, there are still gaps in basic services, including poor access to health, education, housing, and economic capacity. The year was also marked by an alarming increase in violence and the presence of organized crime. The homicide rate reached unprecedented levels, placing cities such as Durán among the most dangerous in the world. Residents were forced to build windowless shelters to protect themselves from stray bullets and constant threats from criminals. High levels of violence and insecurity linked to organized crime led to the declaration of a 60-day state of emergency in the country in January 2024.

Throughout 2024, 1,960 dangerous events were recorded in Ecuador's 24 provinces, affecting 28,795 people in 195 cantons. The country also faced challenges in the area of mental health, exacerbated by the increase in the frequency and intensity of disasters driven by climate change. In disaster-affected areas, the incidence of mental health problems such as post-traumatic stress, anxiety and sleep disorders has increased significantly.

In April 2024, Ecuador faced a severe electricity crisis due to the worst drought in 60 years, which led to power outages of up to eight consecutive hours in several cities. This situation led the government to suspend working hours and classes in educational institutions for two days in April, generating significant economic losses.

Additionally, in September 2024, Ecuador continued to bear witness to forced displacements to and through the country, particularly in regions along the northern border and urban centres. Ongoing violence in neighbouring Colombia exacerbated the vulnerability of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and those in transit, continuing to increase the number of asylum seekers in Ecuador. According to Government figures, over 5,300 Colombians had sought asylum by the end of the month – the highest number since 2017.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

The Ecuadorian Red Cross developed and tested three climate change adaptation initiatives during the first half of 2024, refining them through community feedback and Territorial Network. The National Society implemented 'Sunshade,' a mobile hydroponic roofing system for vertical gardens to reduce heatwave impact, launched 'TerraVita' to promote climate awareness and food security through composting and gamification, and established 'SATHEOBROMA,' an early warning system predicting the Monilla pest spread in cocoa crops. In the second half of the year, the National Society organized a national training on TerraVita for staff and volunteers, developed three new prototypes—'CACTUS' for water generation via wind condensation, 'PlantiShield' for sustainable pest control using corn stalks, and 'SinerFert,' a biodigester and photobioreactor system for biofertilizers—and produced five animated videos on sustainable practices, translating them into Quechua and sign language for broader accessibility.

Disasters and crises

For the period January to December 2024, the Ecuadorian Red Cross responded to a security crisis and a flood emergency with support from two allocations from the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF). During the security crisis operation, the National Society provided pre-hospital care, mental health and psychosocial support, secure transportation kits, voluntary blood donation campaigns and strengthened its telecommunications and volunteer capacity while also re-establishing family links and promoting protection, gender and inclusion. It assessed the humanitarian impact of security conditions using a community engagement and accountability approach, sharing findings with national institutions. In response to floods, the National Society distributed shelter kits, mosquito nets,

multi-purpose cash grants, safe water and storage solutions, while providing health, hygiene and mental health and psychosocial support services. It promoted inclusion by disseminating protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) messages and collecting feedback through community engagement. The National Society reached families in 104 communities across fifteen provinces with cash assistance for food security, education, and livelihoods and provided mobile health services for migrants in border areas. The National Society implemented employability initiatives in border regions through job fairs, training and cultural events.

Health and wellbeing

The Ecuadorian Red Cross strengthened community health and resilience by training humanitarian workers, promoting physical and mental health and addressing disease prevention and access gaps. The National Society implemented epidemic and pandemic preparedness, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) interventions, supported immunization and health promotion in several provinces and delivered mobile healthcare for migrants. The National Society also supported chronic child malnutrition prevention through breastfeeding promotion and health education, organized nutrition workshops and distributed educational materials. It conducted humanitarian needs assessments, strengthened community engagement through surveys and digital campaigns in Kichwa, and promoted maternal and child health through nutrition workshops and breastfeeding kits. It expanded psychosocial support for older adults, maintained a national support network and enhanced emotional well-being using virtual reality and gamified tools in inclusive learning spaces.

Migration and displacement

The Ecuadorian Red Cross responded to increased migratory flows by providing primary healthcare, including psychosocial support, to people in transit and returnees at northern and southern borders. The National Society distributed food vouchers and cash transfers in Carchi, Sucumbíos, Azuay, Guayas, El Oro, Manabí and Pichincha and adapted shelters and dining rooms in Carchi, Pichincha, El Oro and Guayas with water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) and risk management approaches. It trained shelter managers in coordination with the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The National Society assisted first-arrival migrants with food, hygiene kits, play kits and informational brochures created with the Colombian Red Cross and developed an orientation tool for people in transit along with a binational response protocol for the Ecuador-Colombia border. It supported social cohesion through cultural activities and healthy eating promotion and delivered Restoring Family Links (RFL) services including connectivity, document transfer and tracing at Guayaquil and Manta airports under the national returnee protocol. The National Society coordinated these activities with the Working Group for Refugees and Migrants Ecuador Chapter and local authorities.

Values, power and inclusion

In 2024, the Ecuadorian Red Cross strengthened its protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) approach by its training staff and volunteers, updating internal tools and implementing community sessions using playful methods to address gender-based violence, xenophobia and related issues. The National Society revised its Playful Toolkit based on feedback from Provincial Boards and launched a six-module virtual training series that included a course on promoting care for older adults with a rights-based approach. It completed national training on minimum standards in emergencies, differentiated care, rights-based approaches, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and prevention of trafficking and migrant smuggling. The National Society approved its Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) policy and shared a virtual toolbox with internal methodologies for community awareness. It also integrated Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) into emergency response, implemented feedback mechanisms and recorded high satisfaction and improved perceptions of information and participation across communities, volunteers and staff.

Enabling local actors

During the reporting period, the Ecuadorian Red Cross strengthened internal systems and volunteer development by certifying its Training Centre, offering training through the Volunteer School and School of Higher Education and Leadership and progressing in the IFRC's Organizational Capacity Assessment Certification (OCAC) process. The National Society maintained and expanded its Blood Services Network and submitted a proposal to the IFRC Capacity Building Fund (CBF) to enhance blood logistics and volunteer engagement.

The Ecuadorian Red Cross implemented national campaigns on emblem respect, blood donation and gender-based violence, and disseminated its humanitarian role through targeted communications, social media, training and newsletters. It conducted humanitarian diplomacy workshops, collaborated with the Ministry of the Interior on missing

persons and signed an agreement with the Office of the Ombudsman to support protection boards. The National Society supported deportees via the Restoring Family Links service and participated in coordination meetings to update related protocols. It also developed communication procedures, trained focal points, conducted social media sweeps and maintained media monitoring.

Additionally, the National Society advanced financial systems through international standards, centralized accountability, internal audits, risk assessments, a donor project monitoring system, updated financial procedures and real-time financial monitoring. It reinforced integrity with updated policies, ensured information security, and advanced digital transformation through capacity assessments, infrastructure upgrades and digital tools.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In 2024, the Ecuadorian Red Cross introduced key institutional and operational improvements. It updated the Volunteer Management Cycle and Volunteering System (SIVOL) and secured national recognition for its Training Center. The National Security Policy was approved and implemented, supported by a Toolbox and meetings to promote a culture of safety.

Risk management was strengthened through cash transfer programming, improved pre-hospital care, and livelihood initiatives. In health, the National Society collaborated with the Ministry of Public Health to reinforce primary care, disease prevention, and inaugurated its first water quality analysis laboratory. The first Protection, Gender and Inclusion Policy was adopted, with a focus on children and adolescents, using tools like augmented reality to safeguard the Red Cross emblem.

Youth programmes introduced new methods to support emotional wellbeing and social integration. The National Blood Center improved its infrastructure and formalized an agreement with the Ministry of Public Health to ensure supply. Technology upgrades included cloud migration and satellite internet, while communication efforts focused on enhancing digital presence and updating the institutional graphic line.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Ecuadorian Red Cross developed and tested three climate change adaptation initiatives during the first half of 2024, collecting community feedback to refine and scale them through its territorial network. It implemented ‘Sunshade,’ a system of mobile folding hydroponic roofs that create vertical gardens or green roofs to provide shade and reduce the impact of heatwaves. Additionally, the National Society launched ‘TerraVita,’ which promotes climate awareness, food security and income generation through gamification, composting and vertical gardening. The National Society also established ‘SATHEOBROMA,’ an early warning system that uses weather data to anticipate the spread of the Monilla pest in cocoa crops.

During the second half of the year, the National Society organized a national training in the TerraVita initiative for its staff and volunteers. The Ecuadorian Red Cross also developed three new prototypes for field testing in 2025, namely, ‘CACTUS,’ a wind condensation system to obtain water in dry regions; ‘PlantiShield,’ which uses corn stalks to create a biological pesticide that reduces harmful agricultural practices; and ‘SinerFert,’ which includes a biodigester producing biogas and compost, alongside a photobioreactor that cultivates microalgae for liquid biofertilizers. Additionally, the National Society produced five animated videos to raise awareness on water management, sustainable consumption

and waste segregation, ensuring accessibility by translating them into Quechua and sign language for broad community dissemination.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided the National Society with technical support in the implementation of its climate change adaptation initiatives.

The Italian Red Cross supported the Ecuadorian Red Cross in the implementation of the Sunshade, TerraVita and SATHEOBROMA initiatives. The Italian Red Cross also supported the training process to expand TerraVita and the development of the CACTUS, PlantiShield and SinerFert prototypes.



Disasters and crises

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

In 2024, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) was approved for a security crises emergency and a flood emergency.

1.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Ecuador: Security Crises
MDR-CODE	MDREC025
DURATION	4 months (23 Jan 2024 to 31 May 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 218,956
PEOPLE TARGETED	4,500 people
DREF OPERATION LINK	DREF Operations Update

The IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 218,956 in January 2024 supported the Ecuadorian Red Cross in assisting 4,500 people affected by a series of scenes of violence perpetrated by Organized Criminal Groups (OCGs) over territorial disputes linked to transnational drug trafficking. The National Society supported the targeted people over a four-month period with assistance including the provision of pre-hospital care services, mental health and psychosocial support services and secure transportation kits. Support also included blood collection drives, and blood processing and delivery complemented with awareness-raising campaigns focused on voluntary blood donations.

2.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Ecuador: Floods
MDR-CODE	MDREC026
DURATION	5 months (8 March 2024 to 31 August 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 486,886
PEOPLE TARGETED	10,000 people

The IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 486,886 in March 2024 supported the Ecuadorian Red Cross in assisting about 10,000 people affected by the devastating impact of persistent rains and floods in the Esmeraldas, Guayas, Los Rios and Manabi areas. The National Society supported the targeted people over a five-month period with assistance including the distribution of shelter kits including mattresses, multi-purpose cash grants, health and hygiene related services

such as mental health and psychosocial support, the distribution of mosquito nets and the provision of safe water and storage facilities to affected people. Support also prioritized the implementation of feedback mechanisms and dissemination of protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) messages for communities.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Ecuadorian Red Cross responded to the internal security crisis by providing timely and effective humanitarian support, expanding coverage as the situation evolved. The response included pre-hospital care, mental health and psychosocial support, voluntary blood donation, gender protection and inclusion, re-establishment of family links, telecommunications and the strengthening of the National Society and its volunteer base.

The National Society also conducted a study using a Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) to assess how security conditions affected humanitarian needs, sharing findings with national institutions including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility, the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of National Defence. In response to floods, droughts and fires, the Ecuadorian Red Cross delivered cash assistance to families across 104 communities in fifteen provinces, helping them meet basic needs, supporting education, and food security and livelihoods (FSL). The National Society also promoted community health and well-being through immunization and disease prevention activities that reached more and provided mobile health services for migrants in border areas. It focused on preventing chronic child malnutrition through breastfeeding promotion and health education, distributing educational materials and organizing nutrition workshops.

In 2024, the Ecuadorian Red Cross focused on strengthening its anticipatory action efforts. It held its first National Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Actions. Additionally, an Early Action Protocol for Floods related to El Nino phenomenon triggered in 2023 enabled the Ecuadorian Red Cross to utilise an immediate allocation of CHF 249,983 to implement early actions including readiness and prepositioning of stocks = to support affected people during an early action timeframe of seven months.

Through the use of a community engagement and accountability approach, the National Society built community trust and improved effectiveness by collecting feedback from people. It also implemented inclusion and employability initiatives in border areas, including job fairs, training sessions and cultural events.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Ecuadorian Red Cross through its Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) mechanism, for the internal security crisis as well as floods.

Through the global Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP) between the IFRC and the European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) with implementation support from the **Spanish Red Cross** as lead EU National Society, the **German Red Cross**, the **Italian Red Cross**, the Ecuadorian Red Cross received support to assist families affected by floods, droughts and fires, with basic needs, food security and livelihoods (FSL), as well as educational expenses.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

For this reporting period, the Ecuadorian Red Cross strengthened community health and resilience by building the capacities of humanitarian workers, promoting physical and mental health, preventing diseases and addressing common health issues in vulnerable populations.

The National Society responded to limited access to services caused by insecurity, geographic barriers and lack of resources by implementing territory-based interventions focused on epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). It deployed health teams to support the Ministry of Public Health and carried out immunization and health promotion activities in Guayas, Manabí, and Santo Domingo. It expanded healthcare for migrants through mobile units in Carchi and El Oro, developed national strategies and establishing feedback mechanisms to strengthen Community Engagement and

Accountability ([CEA](#)). It assessed community engagement through surveys and disseminated culturally appropriate communication in Kichwa through digital campaigns.

In 2024, the National Society collected 255,093 voluntary blood donations, achieving a 1.01 per cent increase compared to the previous year, with 56 per cent of donors being repeat donors. Additionally, 263,382 blood components were dispatched to public healthcare facilities, representing a 7.45 per cent increase over 2023. This contribution was particularly crucial in the context of increased insecurity and limited access to health services, as it ensured the continuity of life-saving treatments for patients across the country. The effort is supported by an inter-institutional agreement with the Ministry of Public Health, ensuring financial sustainability and alignment with national health regulations.

The National Society improved planning and decision-making by conducting humanitarian needs assessments in insecure areas and applying findings through the Humanitarian Intelligence Team. To combat chronic child malnutrition, it promoted healthy practices in the first 1000 days of life by using trained personnel for the distribution of breastfeeding kits, food replicas and key health messages. It conducted nutrition workshops in Imbabura and El Oro and provided primary healthcare through multidisciplinary teams at the northern and southern borders. The National Society further strengthened the National Health and Community Development Programme through Community Committees by building volunteer capacity and supplying tools for [community-based interventions](#).

The Ecuadorian Red Cross also implemented the third phase of the Older Adult project by reaching elderly people with psychological support and therapy, training volunteers and supporting geriatric centres. Additionally, it updated and promoted its Care and Self-Care Guide and maintained a national psychosocial support network through provincial focal points.

Additionally, to enhance emotional well-being, the National Society deployed a virtual reality tool called 'HEDA' to help over people manage and recognize emotions, particularly in crisis contexts.

It promoted social cohesion, gender-based violence prevention, and employability through the Project for Strengthening Inclusive and Safe Communities, coordinating with government and civil society actors in Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos and El Oro. Community Committees carried out culturally relevant social activities and supported [local health surveillance](#). The National Society developed the HEDA virtual reality emotional self-care tool and trained national teams on emotional support techniques and began preparing the tool for linguistic and accessibility adaptation. It promoted emotional well-being among children and youth using gamified tools, 'Emocionamente' and 'Tú Dilo,' created by volunteers and used in safe and inclusive learning spaces.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** provided technical and financial assistance to the Ecuadorian Red Cross in the development of the HEDA virtual reality emotional self-care tool.

The **Spanish Red Cross** supported the National Society in expanding its epidemic and pandemic preparedness, community-based health and migration services. Through the [global Pilot Programmatic Partnership \(PPP\)](#) it also supported inclusive community initiatives. Additionally, the Spanish Red Cross provided financial support for Project for Strengthening Inclusive and Safe Communities.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Ecuadorian Red Cross responded to increased migratory flows in 2024 by addressing the needs of people in transit and returnees from the United States and Panama. The National Society provided primary healthcare including psychosocial support for migrants at the northern and southern borders and delivered food vouchers and unconditional cash transfers in Carchi, Sucumbíos, Azuay, Guayas, El Oro, Manabí and Pichincha. It adapted eleven temporary shelters and dining rooms with risk management, water, sanitation and hygiene, and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) approaches in Carchi, Pichincha, El Oro, and Guayas, and trained shelter managers in coordination with the IOM and UNHCR.

The National Society supported first-arrival migrants with food, hygiene kits, play kits for children and information brochures developed in collaboration with the Colombian Red Cross, which included guidance from Colombia and maps for accessing rights and services. The National Society constructed an orientation tool for migrants in transit and a binational protocol for responding to humanitarian crises on the Ecuador-Colombia border in coordination with the Colombian Red Cross.

It supported social cohesion through artistic and cultural activities and the promotion of healthy eating. It also provided Restoring Family Links (RFL) services through connectivity, document transfer, and tracing services for migrants and returnees at the international airports of Guayaquil and Manta under the national protocol for returned Ecuadorians. The National Society coordinated all activities with the Working Group for Refugees and Migrants in Ecuador (GTRM) and local and provincial authorities.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** provided support to the Ecuadorian Red Cross with technical and financial assistance in supporting migrants and addressing the needs of people in transit and returnees.

The **Colombian Red Cross** collaborated with and supported the National Society in the development of orientation tools, guidance brochures as well as binational response protocol.



The Ecuadorian Red Cross providing humanitarian assistance in the province of Manabi in Ecuador (Photo: Ecuadorian Red Cross)



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Ecuadorian Red Cross carried out activities focused on Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) approach. It strengthened its volunteer and staff capacity through training and internal tools. The National Society also conducted community sessions using methodological and interactive tools to address gender-based violence, xenophobia and other PGI issues.

Elements of the Playful Toolkit were updated and applied in community activities during the first half of the year, followed by a feedback survey with Provincial Boards that led to the integration of new materials. It developed and launched a virtual course titled 'Promotion of good care for older adults with a rights-based approach,' forming part of a six-module PGI virtual training series for its staff and volunteers. The National Society completed national-level training in basic and intermediate modules covering PGI Minimum Standards in emergencies, differentiated care for priority groups, rights-based approaches, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and prevention of trafficking and migrant smuggling. It also shared a virtual Toolbox with internal documents and methodologies for raising community awareness on gender-based violence and its prevention and approved its PGI policy.

Additionally, the Ecuadorian Red Cross made efforts to mainstream Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) across its operations and emergency response by implementing feedback mechanisms. It approved its CEA Policy in July 2024. Surveys showed improved perceptions of information and participation and high satisfaction among communities, volunteers and staff.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Ecuadorian Red Cross in the development and approval of its PGI policy. It also provided the National Society with technical support in undertaking its protection initiatives. Additionally, support was provided by the IFRC in the process of mainstreaming CEA across responses and interventions.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by the National Society against objectives

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC coordination involves working with member National Societies to analyse the humanitarian context, assess humanitarian situations and needs, agree on common priorities, co-develop strategies to obtain greater humanitarian access, acceptance, and space, mobilize funding and other resources, clarify consistent public messaging, and monitor progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clear humanitarian actions and development assistance and reinforce the auxiliary role of the National Societies in their respective countries.

The Ecuadorian Red Cross is part of multiple coordination spaces organized by the IFRC in the region and globally, including the IFRC regional PGI network, livelihoods working group, Americas innovators network, youth network of the Americas and Caribbean, and the IFRC global migration Task Force.

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**.

Participating National Societies that have longer-term partnerships with 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 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 is concerned about the humanitarian consequences derived from armed violence in Ecuador. For decades, the ICRC has carried out activities to promote respect and dissemination of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), visits people deprived of liberty and maintains a close relationship of cooperation and coordination with the Ecuadorian Red Cross. 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.

External coordination

The Ecuadorian Red Cross, in line with its auxiliary role to the public authorities in the humanitarian field, coordinates at the highest level with the state institutions in charge of the country's public policy, and non-governmental and

civil society organizations. Collaboration with ministries and public bodies includes: the Ministry of Public Health, Secretariat of Risk Management, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of the Interior, National Assembly, Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility, Water Regulation and Control Agency and National Service for the Comprehensive Care of Adults Deprived of Liberty and Adolescent Offenders.

As part of the national decentralized risk management system, it maintains close coordination with the 'ECU 911' comprehensive security system, is a permanent actor in the national and provincial emergency operations centres and participates in technical working groups at national and sub-national level. Within the Emergency Operations Committee manual in force, the Ecuadorian Red Cross participates in the three technical working tables for safe water, sanitation, and waste management (as guest and support member), health and primary health care (as main member), and temporary shelter and humanitarian assistance (as support member). It also takes part in the search and rescue working group, and in other tables and groups when required by the government.

The National Society is also part of the Humanitarian Country Team alongside representatives from the UN system, NGOs, and other humanitarian actors. It participates in several of the clusters formed, in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), livelihood recovery, food security, health, and temporary shelter. Coordination has also been ensured for population movement through participation in the human mobility technical table, bringing together government agencies and non-governmental organizations such as UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, IOM, HIAS, Alas de Colibrí, CARE and Plan International, among others. The Ecuadorian Red Cross also holds a strategic coordination role with the Ministry of Public Health and national regulatory bodies to ensure the continuity of the country's blood supply. Through its Blood Services Network, the National Society aligns with public health strategies to lead voluntary donation campaigns, manage national stocks, and uphold quality standards. This coordination becomes essential in times of security crises, where joint planning and response are critical to maintaining uninterrupted access to life-saving blood products.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Ecuadorian Red Cross worked to strengthen its internal systems and volunteer development through certified training, institutional capacity-building and improved service delivery. The National Society certified its Training Centre to offer free training to volunteers and staff, while providing paid courses to external participants. It advanced volunteer training through the Volunteer School and the School of Higher Education and Leadership, aimed at standardizing knowledge, building institutional commitment and strengthening leadership capacities.

The National Society continued progressing in the IFRC's Organizational Capacity Assessment Certification (OCAC) process by completing an attribute analysis, updating its organic structure and process map, documenting institutional processes, updating regulations and strengthening its network. It also provided project management certification and evaluated the competencies of focal points in its network to establish a capacity-strengthening plan

The Ecuadorian Red Cross also maintained and expanded its Blood Services Network, promoting voluntary blood donation, ensuring quality blood component processing and maintaining cold chain logistics and laboratory compliance with national and international standards. Additionally, in 2024, the Ecuadorian Red Cross submitted an IFRC Capacity Building Fund (CBF) proposal focused on strengthening the blood donation and logistics system through cold chain improvements and inclusive volunteer engagement.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided financial, technical and logistical support to the Ecuadorian Red Cross for the development of its Capacity Building Fund (CBF) proposal and the advancement of the Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process. Additionally, the IFRC has offered continuous and cross-cutting support in the National Society's institutional strengthening efforts, including governance development, operational readiness and capacity-building initiatives across key areas of its network.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Ecuadorian Red Cross conducted national communication campaigns on emblem respect, medical mission awareness, voluntary blood donation and gender-based violence through traditional and digital media. The National Society disseminated its humanitarian work and auxiliary role in risk and emergency management via targeted communication strategies, videos, training and segmented outreach.

The Ecuadorian Red Cross held zonal and virtual workshops on humanitarian diplomacy focused on human mobility. It also collaborated with the Ministry of the Interior to advocate for a technical working group on missing persons in the National COE and advised public authorities on registration protocols under its Restoring Family Links service. The National Society signed a cooperation agreement with the Office of the Ombudsman to strengthen cantonal protection boards in Carchi, Imbabura, El Oro and Sucumbíos. Additionally, it assisted Ecuadorian deportees from the United States via the Restoring Family Links service and participated in operational coordination meetings to update related protocols.

The National Society maintained active engagement on social media platforms and generated thousands of posts reaching millions and conducted a social media sweep, yielding significant free press. It also created procedures for internal and external communication management. The National Society trained communication focal points through six virtual sessions and distributed institutional newsletters, internal bulletins, and promotional datasheets. It also maintained media monitoring through a media monitoring service provider.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society advancing its media and outreach efforts.

Through the the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership \(PPP\)](#), the Ecuadorian Red Cross was supported in conducting virtual workshops on humanitarian diplomacy.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Ecuadorian Red Cross strengthened the implementation of its protection policy and developed operational security guidelines to safeguard humanitarian personnel. It reinforced its institutional security culture by conducting national and zonal Safe Access workshops and developing practical tools to ensure the effective application of security protocols across its Territorial Network. Additionally, it hosted a regional Safe Access Meeting, promoting knowledge exchange and enhancing its leadership in humanitarian security. It advanced financial management by applying International Financial Reporting Standards, centralizing accountability, conducting internal audits, updating financial procedures and launching a donor-funded project monitoring system. It also carried out a Capacity Review and Risk Assessment to evaluate and mitigate financial, procurement and control risks. Additionally, the National Society implemented a real-time financial monitoring system, maintained reserves and insurance and reinforced integrity with updated policies and legal clauses.

It ensured information security through user access controls, backup systems, and 24/7 external threat monitoring. [Digital transformation](#) was progressed through capacity assessments, digital literacy trainings, optimized processes, satellite connectivity and upgraded infrastructure, including data centres, including infrastructure, system automation, intranet security and digital tools for its Blood Centre. The National Society also strengthened the quality and standardization of its Blood Services Network by achieving international certifications and formalizing operational guidelines in coordination with national health authorities. This model was recognized at a regional level as a best practice in voluntary blood donation and service organization.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Ecuadorian Red Cross in the implementation of its protection policy. It also provided the National Society with support in conducting a Capacity Review and Risk Assessment to evaluate and mitigate financial,

procurement and control risks. Additionally, the IFRC provided assistance to the Ecuadorian Red Cross in advancing its digital transformation.

The ICRC provided technical support to the Ecuadorian Red Cross in the implementation and institutionalization of the Safer Access Framework.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

Nothing to report

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Innovation and Action: How Ecuadorian Red Cross Volunteers Are Transforming Youth Well-being

The Ecuadorian Red Cross has fostered a dynamic culture of volunteer-led innovation that is reshaping how children and adolescents engage with humanitarian values and mental health support. Volunteers from nine Provincial Boards—Carchi, Cotopaxi, Guayas, El Oro, Loja, Manabí, Pichincha, Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas and Tungurahua—developed a toolbox of nine tested methodologies to promote safe and peaceful environments for young people. This collaborative process involved creating prototypes, collecting feedback from target groups and refining the tools into a final product now implemented across the Territorial Network by a trained national team.

In Pichincha and Loja, volunteers created “Tú Dilo,” a participatory initiative focused on adolescent

mental health. The kit includes challenges and games designed to foster engagement, learning, cooperation and mutual support in a safe space. A national meeting held in March 2024 brought together 25 volunteers from the Territorial Network to receive training on the initiative, which they then cascaded to their respective provincial and cantonal teams for community implementation.

In a bold step into technology-driven engagement, the Ecuadorian Red Cross also introduced virtual and augmented reality experiences that highlight the organization’s work through immersive emotion-recognition applications. These developments offer communities new ways to connect with humanitarian efforts while enabling the collection of data to explore the impact of technology on mental health and emotion management.

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the 8+3 reporting template contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



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 31 December 2024. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **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 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'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2024 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **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) 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.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [EC_Ecuador AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDREC025](#) and [MDREC026](#))
- [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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