

## IN SUPPORT OF ARGENTINE RED CROSS



**63**

National Society branches



**65**

National Society local units



**1,855**

National Society staff



**7,160**

National Society volunteers

## PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency Operations



**6,500**

Climate and environment



**1,250**

Disasters and crises



**52,931**

Health and wellbeing



**11,300**

Migration and displacement



**3,261**

Values, power and inclusion



**5,714**

## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

*in Swiss francs (CHF)*

Overview		Funding Sources	
Funding	5.6M	IFRC Secretariat	564,000
Expenditure	5.7M	Participating National Societies	Not reported
		HNS other funding sources	5M

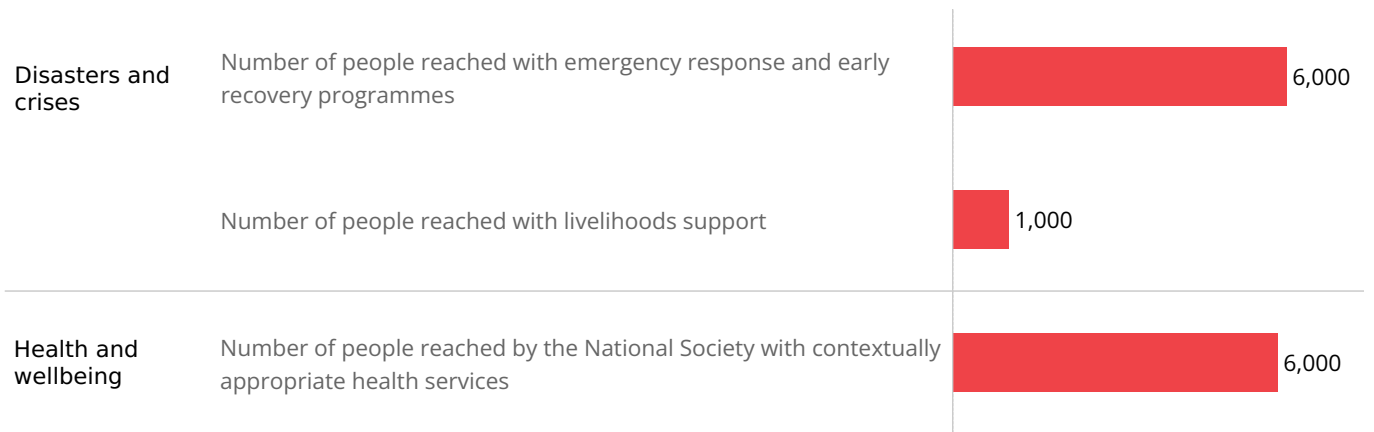
IFRC network			
Country	Funding Requirement	8.0M	
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	358,000
		Funding	142,000
		Expenditure	101,000
Emergency Operations	Funding Requirement	3M	
		Funding	939,000
		Expenditure	896,000
Participating National Societies	Funding Requirement	Not reported	
		Funding	Not reported
		Expenditure	Not reported
HNS other funding sources	Funding Requirement	4.6M	
		Funding	5.0M

Appeal number **MAAAR002**

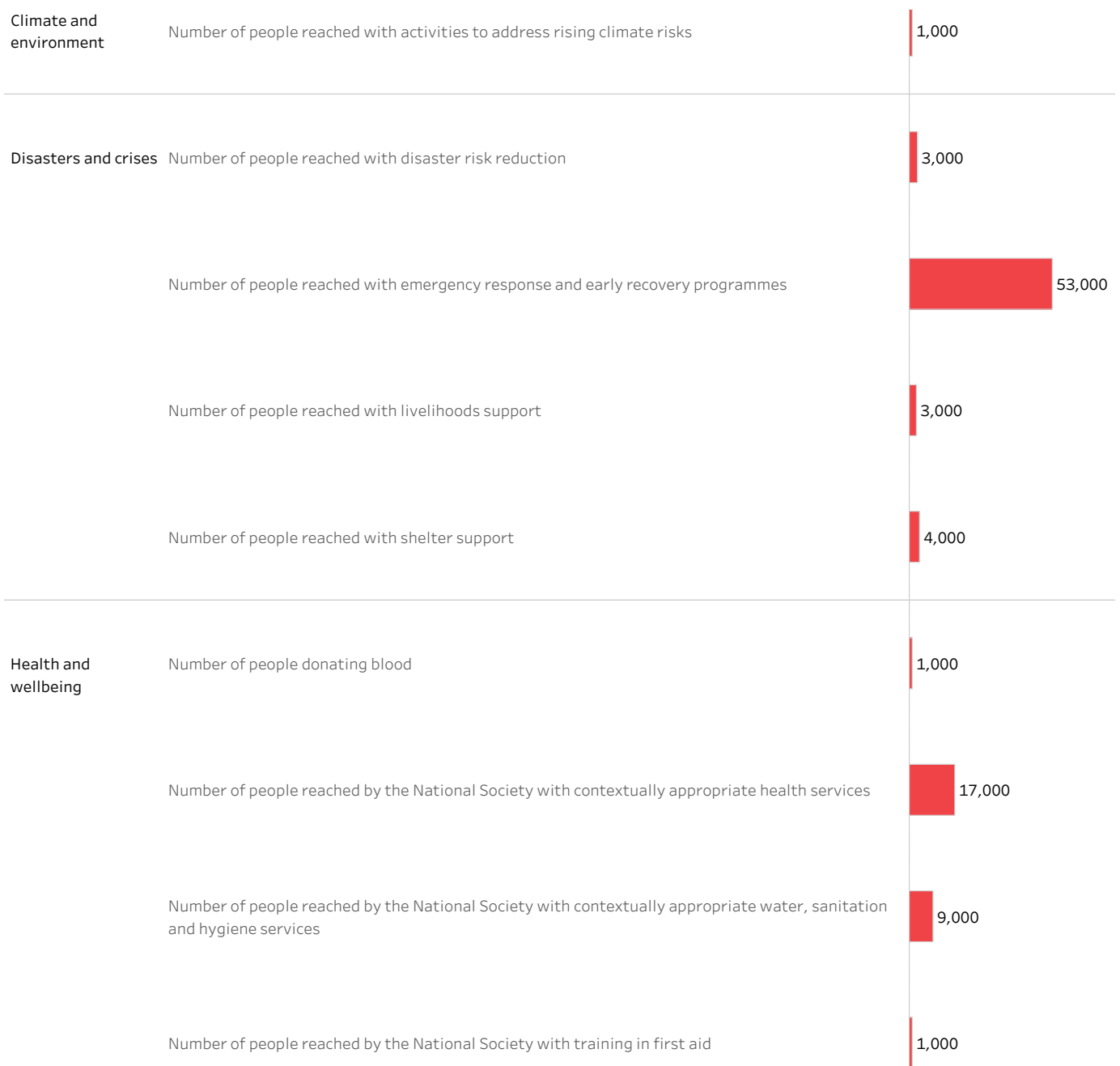
\*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

# ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRAR022 / Argentina Economic Crisis



# STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



	Number of people reached with immunization services	11,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	4,000
<b>Migration and displacement</b>	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 migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	3,000
<b>Values, power and inclusion</b>	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	6,000

## ENABLING FUNCTIONS

<b>Humanitarian diplomacy</b>	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
<b>National Society development</b>	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	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

# IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-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			●				

# Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

## Context

During 2025, Argentina faced a severe socioeconomic crisis and disasters that deteriorated the humanitarian situation in country. A change of government with drastic fiscal adjustment reforms managed to contain inflation which previously stood at more than 110 per cent annually. However, containment measures bore a high social cost, worsening poverty to reach 52 per cent. Additionally, inequality and job insecurity persist.

At the same time, floods in Bahía Blanca and the Metropolitan Area of Buenos Aires aggravated the needs of the population with over 500,000 people affected in urban and rural areas. Together, the economic collapse and extreme weather events intensified the demand for humanitarian assistance (~CHF 600,000) and slowed progress in social development. In social matters, this scenario was complemented by a setback in the international migration agenda and the predominance of stigmatizing discourses.

## Key achievements

### Climate and environment

During 2025, to analyse the role of climate change and the conditions that contributed to flooding in Bahía Blanca, a rapid attribution study was conducted with the [IFRC Climate Centre](#). Additionally, following the approval of the environmental commitment approach, a workspace was formed across branches to build a guide that allows mainstreaming an environmental approach in humanitarian action, institutional management, and community work.

### Disasters and crises

The Argentine Red Cross responded to two flood emergencies in [Bahía Blanca](#) and [San Cayetano](#) through the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF). In addition, it also supported people during 22 local emergencies through [first aid](#) by first responders. [Anticipatory action](#) was also used to strengthen both national and local capacities, including in an [early action protocol](#) (EAP) for Floods in the Paraná river's alluvial valley to support families with [multipurpose cash assistance](#) and [water, sanitation, and hygiene](#) (WASH) promotion. To promote [livelihoods](#), the National Society supported the diversification of income sources through skills development for people in vulnerable situations. This facilitated people's access to professional training opportunities and the labour market.

### Health and wellbeing

During the year, [water, sanitation, and hygiene](#) (WASH) was a priority for the National Society, especially in the context of the Salta Humanitarian Camp. As the central component, the Argentine Red Cross combined purification, distribution, and storage, achieving the distribution of approximately 1.4 million litres of safe water and direct support to 160 households. Community accessibility to diagnosis of diseases was also a priority such as sexually transmitted infections through rapid HIV and Syphilis. Tests were promoted and implemented through testing centres in addition to training volunteers in reducing the impact of infectious winter diseases and measles.

### Migration and displacement

The Argentine Red Cross supported migrants with residence permits and those in the process of regularisation. The project 'Integration and Development for Venezuelan Migrants in Argentina' progressed to strengthen its comprehensive approach, aimed at facilitating effective access to rights and promoting the social and community integration of the migrant population. [Restoring Family Links](#) (RFL) programme was also continued. Access to health care was strengthened through primary health care days and psychological support spaces, prioritizing people without health coverage, with documentation barriers or in a situation of job insecurity.

### Values, power and inclusion

The National Society implemented [community engagement and accountability](#) (CEA) during the DREF operation in Bahía Blanca. As a result, the [cash transfer programme](#) was co-built with community leaders through meetings, surveys,

and interviews. In line with its Communication Action Plan, the Argentine Red Cross showed testimonies of people affected, humanitarian work carried out, and the role of communities as protagonists. In line with protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), the National Society positioned the approach as a cross-cutting axis of its interventions, with the aim of guaranteeing the application of the dignity, access, participation, and safety (DAPS) framework and the principle of non-discrimination in all humanitarian actions.

### Enabling local actors

In line with youth development, the National Society implemented the ‘Online Gambling and Adolescence: Building Safe Environments’ project. During 2025, youth teams surveyed 11,421 adolescents from all over the country to understand patterns. A National Training Workshop on Online Betting in adolescents was also held in Buenos Aires where the objectives and methodologies were outlined. In terms of Digital Transformation, the National Society made transversal use of technology during emergencies, allowing the National Society to track tasks, monitor community engagement, and to issue weekly reports for decision-making.

## Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

*In this reporting period, no changes or amendments were made by the National Society.*

## Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

### ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

<b>Emergency Appeal Name</b>	<a href="#">Argentina Economic Crisis</a>
<b>Emergency Appeal number</b>	MDRAR022
<b>People assisted</b>	20,000
<b>Duration</b>	16 months (17 September 2024 – 31 January 2026)
<b>Funding requirements</b>	Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 3 million IFRC-Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 3 million
<b>Link to Revised Emergency Appeal</b>	<a href="#">Argentina Economic Crisis Emergency Appeal</a>
<b>Link to Latest Operational Strategy</b>	<a href="#">Argentina Economic Crisis Operational Strategy</a>
<b>Latest Operations Update</b>	<a href="#">12 Month Operations Update</a>

Argentina has been facing one of its most complex socioeconomic crises in recent years, marked by an increase in the number of people living in poverty and extreme poverty, limited access to health services and food, a shrinking labour market, and significant difficulties in sustaining livelihoods, among other issues. Following the presidential elections of 2023, a new government took office in December. One of the first measures taken by the current administration was to declare a public emergency in economic, financial, fiscal, administrative, pension, tariff, health, and social matters through a Decree of Necessity and Urgency, which will remain in force until December 31, 2025. This decree characterises the current context of the country as “...a situation of unprecedented gravity, generating deep imbalances, which have a negative impact on the whole population, especially in social and economic areas”.

Additionally, on 27 June 2024, the Law of Bases was approved which among other aspects, modifies the declaration of emergency to focus on four areas—administrative, economic, financial and energy—for a term of one year. These initial measures triggered widespread popular reactions (central and territorial) expressed through mobilisations and protests, in some cases, involving political parties (opposition), sectoral groups, trade unions (including two national

general strikes so far), and social organisations. Despite previous government efforts at social assistance and protection up until 2023, the deepening socioeconomic deterioration was already evident, with the poverty rate approaching 42 per cent of the population and extreme poverty almost 12 per cent. This deterioration was exacerbated by runaway inflation, which pushed the consumer price index up by 25.5 per cent by the end of the year. In 2024, as purchasing power steadily eroded for most of the population, a University of Buenos Aires (UBA) study indicated that Argentina had become the most expensive country in the region from January to July of this year, since it takes, on average, double the income to purchase a basic food basket, which has seen continuous price increases.

### Short description of the emergency operational strategy

Through this emergency appeal, the National Society aims to mitigate the impact of the economic crisis in Argentina through a comprehensive response that encompasses two key areas of intervention. In the current context, health services are in demand, and service providers are focusing their attention on the diagnosis and treatment of pathologies “in progress”. Promotion and prevention are thus not priorities, hence the need for the National Society to act in coordination with public health services to carry out prevention in communities, and to carry out preventive and early detection that: reduce the risk of getting sick; increase food security; and that offer health education, mental health and psychosocial support.

For the period 17 September 2024 to 30 September 2025, the following assistance was provided:

**Health and care:** Distribution of humanitarian aid kits, deployment of mobile health units, MHPSS interventions, delivery of first aid equipment, and more.

**Protection, gender and inclusion:** Validation of referral routes for PSEA cases, training sessions on inclusion and prevention of violence, and awareness campaigns.

**Community engagement and accountability:** Implementation of tools, mechanisms for validation of needs and criteria, implementation of accountability mechanisms, CEA training, among others.

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



### Climate and environment

#### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Argentine Red Cross worked on climate change mitigation with the aim of promoting environmental education. Additionally, projects were implemented within the framework of community preparedness for emergencies and disasters.

To analyse the role of climate change and the conditions that contributed to flooding in Bahía Blanca, World Weather Attribution conducted a rapid attribution study with the IFRC Climate Centre and the participation of the Argentine Red Cross. The exercise highlighted the challenges associated with managing increasingly frequent and intense hazards in a warming climate.

Following the approval of the environmental commitment approach, a workspace was formed across branches to build a guide that allows mainstreaming the approach in humanitarian action, institutional management, and community work. As a result, instances of exchange, analysis, and collective discussion were developed that allowed the identification of priorities, the sharing of territorial experiences, and the building of consensus on the strategic axes. In addition, a WhatsApp group was created that functions as a permanent space for exchange, where documents are shared, proposals are discussed, and work continues between meetings on the construction of the guide. These contributions were reflected in a first draft that integrates the regulatory framework, the international commitments of the Movement, Latin American environmental thinking and the practices already existing in the subsidiaries (water, energy, waste and ecological restoration), and that will continue to be strengthened and updated with the sustained contributions of the people who make up this work space.

## IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Argentine Red Cross with its rapid attribution study through the [IFRC Climate Centre](#).



## Disasters and crises

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

In 2025, IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was utilized for two flood emergencies.

1.

<b>Name of Operation</b>	Pluvial/Flash Flood
<b>MDR-Code</b>	<a href="#">MDRAR024</a>
<b>Duration</b>	4 months (26 May 2025 to 30 September 2025)
<b>Funding Allocation</b>	CHF 161,976
<b>People Targeted</b>	4,000 people
<b>DREF Operation</b>	<a href="#">DREF Operation</a>

The [IFRC-DREF](#) allocation of CHF 161,976 in May 2025 supported the Argentine Red Cross in providing humanitarian assistance to 4,000 people in the community of San Cayetano severely affected by the recent floods. The intervention included first aid and provision of basic necessities, with special emphasis on shelter items, hygiene kits, cleaning items, and elements for immediate accommodation.

2.

<b>Name of Operation</b>	Floods
<b>MDR-Code</b>	<a href="#">MDRAR023</a>
<b>Duration</b>	5 months (15 March 2025 to 15 September 2025)
<b>Funding Allocation</b>	CHF 499,921
<b>People Targeted</b>	5,000 people
<b>DREF Operation</b>	<a href="#">DREF Operation</a>

The [IFRC-DREF](#) allocation of CHF 499,921 in March 2025 supported the Argentine Red Cross in providing comprehensive humanitarian assistance to vulnerable families affected by the floods in Bahía Blanca, especially in the areas of General Cerri and Ingeniero White. At the end of the operation, 1,000 families (approximately 5,000 people) were reached through multipurpose cash transfers, health, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) actions.

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In addition to the two IFRC-DREF responses, the Argentine Red Cross responded to 22 local emergencies with [first aid](#) by first responders, [mental health and psychosocial support](#) (MHPSS), management of evacuation centers, and distribution of response equipment for emergency institutions and municipalities, reaching 1,276 people.

worked on [community-based risk reduction](#) to strengthen community resilience through prevention, mitigation, and preparedness for disasters. At the territorial level, nine branches implemented preparedness projects for emergencies with a focus on initiatives such as 'Safe Schools', Community Emergency Teams, risk prevention, and [early warning systems](#).

Within the framework of risk management, [anticipatory action](#) was used to strengthen both national and local capacities to reduce the impact of predictable severe events by identifying and committing anticipatory measures.

This involved the continuity of an early action protocol (EAP) for Floods in the Paraná River Alluvial Valley to support 1,500 families with multipurpose cash assistance and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) promotion.

To promote livelihoods, the National Society supported the diversification of income sources through skills development for people in vulnerable situations. This facilitated people's access to professional training opportunities and the labour market. A total of 118 vocational training activities were carried out for 332 participants in communities in Clorinda, Corrientes, Esteban Echeverría, Moreno, Necochea, Posadas, Quilmes, Río Cuarto, Rosario de la Frontera, San Andrés, San Fernando, San Isidro, San Juan, and San Salvador de Jujuy.

Additionally, the National Team for Risk, Emergency, and Disaster Monitoring (ENMO) processed 19 follow-ups and supported humanitarian information in five Emergencies, including during four (remote) mobilizations. To further strengthen capacity, a National Emergency Team was formed, and the National Society branches approved their Local Response Plans.

Several trainings were carried out on topics such as National Response System, Cash Transfer Programme, Forest Fires, Volunteering in Emergencies, gender in Emergencies, and Local Risk Management Roadmap among others. Additionally, in terms of risk communication, the four Seasonal Disaster Preparedness Campaigns emphasised the use of Communication Pieces. Risk management was also promoted through YouTube and Instagram.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC supported the Argentine Red Cross through its Disaster Emergency Response Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeal mechanisms to assisted with multiple emergencies through the year.



*The National Society supported people affected by flooding through the provision of humanitarian cash assistance cards to assist recovery. (Photo: Argentine Red Cross)*



## Health and wellbeing

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the year, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) was a priority for the National Society, especially in the context of the Salta Humanitarian Camp. As the central component, the Argentine Red Cross combined purification, distribution, and storage, achieving the distribution of approximately 1.4 million litres of safe water and direct support to 160 households. Implementation was carried out in close coordination with the health system and community actors, making it possible to sustain the quality service even in contexts of intense rains and floods.

WASH activities also assisted with the prevention of waterborne diseases through safe consumption practices and maintenance of water points and home storage. This approach made it possible to strengthen referrals and accompaniment to families, in coordination with the Zonal Hospital and other local actors.

Finally, during the course of the year, permanent headquarters in Santa Victoria Este were installed, consolidating the territorial presence of the Argentine Red Cross and enabling the progressive expansion of the scope of the operation. Mobile Health Units were also equipped to improve accessibility to health care for people in street situations.

Supporting those with transmittable diseases was also a priority. Community accessibility to the diagnosis of sexually transmitted infections through rapid HIV and Syphilis tests was promoted and implemented through the testing centres distributed in the affiliates of the territorial network, which allowed 1500 tests to be carried out during the year. Additionally, the drafting of technical documents and their dissemination through distance training activities for volunteers, it was possible to collaborate in reducing the impact of infectious winter diseases and measles.

In order to evaluate the nutritional status of the child population at the national level, anthropometric measurements of weight and height were carried out on 3827 children and adolescents from 1 to 19 years of age. Over 170 volunteers were trained and distributed measurement kits to the participating branches.

Donations were also encouraged during the reporting period. Through a national campaign and local campaigns, voluntary and regular blood donations were promoted, making it possible to achieve a positive impact with more than 1000 voluntary blood donors. The National Society also generated a strategic alliance with the National Institute of Coordination, Ablation and Implant (INCUCAI) to encourage the incorporation of potential bone marrow donors to the National Registry of Hematopoietic Progenitor Cell Donors through an innovative technique of swabbing buccal mucosa (saliva).

The promotion of healthy ageing was carried out through quality-of-life surveys and participatory workshops for the elderly. They were implemented in three branches to reach more than a 100 people. Health referents of volunteering at the national level were trained with the content of the IFRC Healthy Ageing Manual and we developed an informative flyer to improve the impact of health counselling.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Argentine Red Cross through technical guidance, coordination and capacity strengthening across its programmes.



## Migration and displacement

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

Since Argentina is a destination country for many, priority needs of people on the move are access to basic services, migratory regularization, socio-labour insertion, and comprehensive protection of rights. In 2025, the Argentine Red Cross focused its efforts on supporting migrants with employment to remain in the country. Both those with residence permits and those in the process of regularisation.

The project 'Integration and Development for Venezuelan Migrants in Argentina', financed by AECID, also progressed. It strengthened its comprehensive approach, aimed at facilitating effective access to rights, and promoted the social

and community integration of the migrant population. Among the main results was the consolidation of Information Services, making it possible to guide migrants in terms of documentation, access to services and timely referrals, as well as the [Restoring Family Links](#) (RFL) programme, providing accompaniment to people with family ties interrupted or weakened by migratory processes.

Likewise, access to health care was strengthened through primary health care days and psychological support spaces, prioritizing people without health coverage, with documentation barriers or in a situation of job insecurity. These actions were complemented by activities promoting social and cultural integration, through community events and meeting spaces that favoured the coexistence and active participation of migrants and host communities.

In a cross-cutting manner, the strengthening of community participation was promoted through working with civil society organizations and local actors, as well as studies on social cohesion contributing to informed decision-making and the reduction of stigmatization.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC supported the Argentine Red Cross in responding to population movement.

Under wider Movement support, the ICRC supported the National Society with the Restoring Family Links programme.



## **Values, power and inclusion**

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

Regarding [community engagement and accountability](#) (CEA), the National Society worked on mainstreaming it through mandatory training for all its volunteers. This approach was reinforced during the DREF operation in Bahía Blanca, ensuring that the information intended for the communities was timely, clear, relevant and adapted to each audience. This involved the development of a communication kit with key messages about frequently asked questions and hotlines. At the same time, technological tools were developed and community participation spaces created to actively involve the affected community not only as a recipient of assistance, but also as a central actor in decision-making, through dialogue, permanent consultations, and institutional response mechanisms. As a result, the [cash transfer programme](#) was co-built with community leaders through meetings, surveys, and interviews. This allowed for the definition of contextualized eligibility criteria, secure delivery mechanisms, and accessible feedback channels.

The CEA approach also encompassed the closure of the project, through neighbourhood meetings where results were shared, community assessments were heard, and lessons learned for future responses were documented. All this flow of information was fed and systematized, guaranteeing a living and reusable institutional memory.

The Argentine Red Cross also carried out actions to be accountable for its actions through various channels in accordance with the target audience in line with its Communication Action Plan. It has periodically published on social networks to update all those interested in its humanitarian action. In the field of emergencies, a multichannel communication strategy made the National Society's operation visible and maintained transparent and constant communication. Testimonies of affected people were disseminated, humanitarian work was made visible, and the role of communities as protagonists of their recovery was strengthened.

In line with [protection, gender and inclusion](#) (PGI), the National Society positioned it as a cross-cutting axis of its interventions, with the aim of guaranteeing the application of the [dignity, access, participation, and safety](#) (DAPS) [framework](#) and the principle of non-discrimination in all humanitarian actions. Within this framework, more than 5,000 people were trained, including volunteers, staff, and community actors, strengthening capacities for the effective incorporation of the approach in humanitarian action.

Likewise, the 'Equity and Leadership in Emergency Operations' project was implemented, which included the formulation of a specific guide and the training of emergency response volunteers, aimed at promoting safer, more inclusive and equitable operating environments during interventions. In addition, virtual courses were developed aimed at mainstreaming the PGI approach and strengthening protection within the Movement, expanding the training scope at the national and regional levels.

In a transversal way, the PGI team provided technical support to human development programmes, promoting the incorporation of safeguards, accessibility criteria, referral routes with a focus on access to rights, and community participation mechanisms.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Argentine Red Cross in strengthening Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms and the integration of Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) minimum standards across operations.

## 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 **German Red Cross** supports the Argentine Red Cross through financial and technical support for the development of forecast-based planning actions.

#### Movement coordination

The Argentine 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** has been operating in Argentina since the 1970s. Its work focuses on the identification of unidentified Argentine soldiers buried at Darwin Cemetery in the Falkland/Malvinas Islands. It also fosters adoption and promotes International Humanitarian Law (IHL) in the armed forces and in the academic communities and supports the National Committee for the Implementation of IHL.

#### External coordination

In line with its auxiliary role, the Argentine Red Cross works closely with the national authorities in their respective countries, particularly in disaster management and response. The National Society has several collaborative humanitarian networks that include different state agencies such as the National Meteorological Service, the Government of the Province of San Juan, the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires, the Municipality of San Pedro, the Municipality of Baradero, security forces (National Gendarmerie, Argentine Naval Prefecture) among several others. The Argentine Red Cross is also part of different instances and mechanisms for articulation and decision-making in the field of emergency response, risk management, and health training. This includes the Network of Scientific and Technical Organizations for Disaster Risk Management, the Advisory Council for Adolescent and Youth Health (CONSAJU), and the Permanent Advisory Commission of the National Directorate of Nursing.

The National Society also has financial support from the following companies: Andreani, Mc Donalds, IRSA, Macro, Call Care, Pudencia, Mazalan, Banco Comafi, Santander, Bayer, Naturgy, Unilever, Coca Cola, Banco Hipotecario, Walmart, Mercado Libre, Jetsmart, Uber, Mastercard, Alicorp, Movistar, Go Integro, La Segunda, Global Logics, P&G, Carrefour, Ford, SeSock, Cruz del Sur, DHL, Danone, The North.



## National Society development

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In line with youth development, the National Society implemented the 'Online Gambling and Adolescence: Building Safe Environments' project. It addressed the growing concern about the incidence of online gambling among Argentine adolescents which often bears serious consequences for their mental health and well-being. This project designed and implemented between the Youth and Humanitarian Observatory areas combined applied research with the training of young people.

During 2025, youth teams surveyed 11,421 adolescents from all over the country to understand patterns. A National Training Workshop on Online Betting in adolescents was held in Buenos Aires where the objectives and methodologies were outlined. The National Society also sought to offer spaces for youth participation and development. Efforts were made to complete the baseline of the status of the territorial network to strengthen its humanitarian response capacities.

Training activities were carried out for volunteers and leaders through training courses and the updating of materials. To this end, the National Society has focused on the redesign of training guides and the updating of activity calendars. The main product will be available on the digital learning platform, professionalizing the training process.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support to the National Society.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the year, institutional communication was mainly aimed at disseminating response actions to flood emergencies in Bahía Blanca and the Metropolitan Area of Buenos Aires, with the purpose of making the organization's humanitarian work visible and reporting to different donors and allies.

On the occasion of the 145th anniversary of the National Society, a communication campaign was developed to strengthen the sense of belonging of volunteers, motivating their participation and calling on the Argentine Red Cross network. The campaign also included digital content and dissemination actions on social networks.

Throughout the year, initiatives were sustained, with emphasis on thematic campaigns linked to different areas such as youth, migration, health prevention and risk management, reinforcing the role of the organization as a benchmark in useful and reliable information.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to Argentine Red Cross with the strengthening of humanitarian diplomacy through technical assistance.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Argentine Red Cross has strengthened its accountability through various channels adapted to specific audiences. The organization has been very active on social media to keep the community updated on its humanitarian work. In the field of emergencies, from the response to the floods in Bahía Blanca, it has consolidated a multichannel strategy that ensures visibility, transparency and continuity in communication.

In terms of [Digital Transformation](#), the National Society made transversal use of technology during emergencies, allowing the National Society to track tasks, monitor community engagement, and to issue weekly reports for decision-

making. Likewise, the National Society has continued to accompany and train members of its territorial network for the use of the platform in daily actions.

#### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC provided support to Argentine Red Cross with the strengthening of humanitarian diplomacy through technical assistance.

## **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**

- CEA case studies can be used to document learnings and strengthen tools that promote meaningful involvement in emergency operations. These inputs should be applied to needs assessments, planning and monitoring, with constant feedback from the different participating actors.
- Monitoring, community consultations, and volunteering in intermediate stages have made it possible to identify gaps, adjust planning, and maintain the focus of humanitarian action on improving the quality of life of the population.

## SUCCESS STORIES



### **New Headquarters in Santa Victoria Este**

During 2025, the Argentine Red Cross's Humanitarian Camp made progress in the installation of a permanent headquarters in Santa Victoria Este. It constituted a strategic milestone that consolidates the evolution of the intervention from a predominantly emergency response to a development operation with strong territorial anchorage.

The new headquarters strengthened local response capacity and optimized the logistics of operations, while improving coordination with the zonal hospital, the municipality, and other key actors. It also enables the progressive expansion of the territorial scope and the implementation of comprehensive actions that combine access to safe water, health, psychosocial support, and community strengthening.

# 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)
<b>Core Questions</b>	
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
<b>Additional Questions</b>	
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 2025. 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 2025 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

- [AR\\_Argentina AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available see [MDRAR022](#), [MDRAR023](#), [MDRAR024](#))
- [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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