



Identification of CVA target population in Puntarenas. Source: Costa Rican RC

Appeal: MDRCR027	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 246,001	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Flood
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 400,000 people	People Targeted: 4,500 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 20-09-2025	New Operational End Date: 31-03-2026	Total Operating Timeframe: 6 months
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: 20-09-2025		Reporting Timeframe End Date: 15-01-2026	
Additional Allocation Requested: 0		Targeted Regions: Alajuela, Cartago, Guanacaste, Puntarenas	

Description of the Event

Date of event

30-10-2025

What happened, where and when?

Between 25 and 31 October 2025, the Costa Rican Red Cross responded to 525 emergencies, of which 517 were flood-related and 8 were caused by landslides. An average of 139 Red Cross personnel and 78 operational units were mobilized, providing assistance to 250 people, evacuating 120, and reporting 544 affected homes. The provinces with the highest number of incidents were Guanacaste (325), Southern Zone (153), and Northern Zone (16), demonstrating the extraordinary nature of the rainfall and the scale of the institutional response.

In the early morning of 30 October 2025, intense rains affected the northern zone of Costa Rica, increasing the institutional response efforts of the Costa Rican Red Cross (CRRC). Evacuations were carried out in areas such as Pénjamo in the North Zone and the city of Cartago, where flooding and landslides posed serious risks to communities. As rainfall persisted, the CRRC continued to provide emergency assistance, including rescues in mountainous areas, evacuations, transfers to shelters, and out-of-hospital care for people affected by accidents caused by adverse weather conditions.

The national emergency system had already been activated prior to this escalation. On 25 October, the National Emergency Commission (CNE) issued Alert #36, declaring Orange Alert in the Pacific coastal regions, Yellow for the Central and Northern regions, and Green for the Caribbean. Local emergency committees were instructed to monitor conditions, activate preparedness mechanisms, and keep response units on standby. In line with this, the Costa Rican Red Cross established Response Level 3 for Guanacaste, Puntarenas, and southern regions, deploying National Intervention Teams (NITs) and specialized units, while activating its Regional Operations Coordination Center (CCO) to support field operations.

The situation stemmed from the indirect effects of Tropical Storm Melissa, which evolved from Tropical Wave #40. As Melissa strengthened in the Caribbean, the National Meteorological Institute (IMN) began issuing advisories on heavy rains, high moisture, and unstable atmospheric conditions, particularly in the South Pacific and southern Central Pacific. Between 24 and 26 October, the IMN maintained alerts due to the high probability of landslides and flooding in vulnerable areas.

Melissa's development was first detected on 21 October 2025, when the IMN confirmed that Tropical Wave #40 had intensified into a tropical storm. Earlier advisories from 19 to 21 October had already warned of potential cyclonic development and unstable weather associated with Tropical Waves #39 and #40. Considering this, the National Society requested the transition of the Imminent DREF MDRCR027 to response, since the event materialized and gave way to response actions where the response strategy focused on Multipurpose CVA, CEA, PGI, DRR and Strengthening of the SN and more accelerated actions are about to begin in Health and WASH.





Registration of target population for CVA in Guanacaste. Source: Costa Rican RC



Registration of families using AccessRC in Guanacaste. Source: Costa Rican RC



Lessons learned exercise on EOC management. Source: Costa Rican RC

Scope and Scale

According to information gathered by the Costa Rican Red Cross Emergency Operations Coordination Center, a total of 517 flooding incidents were recorded. 250 people received assistance, and 120 people were evacuated. 544 homes were affected. However, these floods not only directly impacted the physical well-being of approximately 2,500 people, but their effects extended far beyond that. The disruption of economic and productive activities caused by the flooding incidents is expected to affect up to 400,000 residents in the affected districts.

The canton with the highest number of reported incidents was the canton of Santa Cruz in the province of Guanacaste, in the districts of Santa Cruz, Veintisiete de Abril and Tempate, which registered a total of 270 incidents, followed by the southern block of cantons of the province of Puntarenas, (Puerto Jiménez, Golfito, Osa and Corredores) which added 182 incidents.

Based on information gathered by the Costa Rican Red Cross of impact, localization and crossing it with information of the Ministry of Social Development of Costa Rica on the Social Development Index, the most affected areas by the materialization of this event are:

Puntarenas Province:

- Sierpe de Osa (rank 470 in the index, 19 incidents)
- Puerto Jiménez (449, 59 incidents)
- Bahía Drake (436, 19 incidents)
- Corredor, Corredores (379, 22 incidents)
- Guaycará, Golfito (378, 44 incidents)
- Jacó, Garabito (214, 15 incidents)

Guanacaste Province:

- Cuajiniquil, Santa Cruz (390, 19 incidents)
- Veintisiete de Abril, Santa Cruz (328, 72 incidents)
- Tempate, Santa Cruz (182, 61 incidents)
- Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz (159, 74 incidents)
- Tamarindo, Santa Cruz (153, 39 incidents)
- Nosara, Nicoya (282, 17 incidents)

These data show that the most vulnerable communities are primarily located in coastal and rural areas prone to recurrent flooding, which supports their prioritization within the humanitarian response and highlights the need to strengthen risk reduction and community preparedness actions.



The current floods have had an extraordinary impact compared to previous years, both in magnitude and in the number of people affected. In 2024, flooding events in the Santa Cruz canton of Guanacaste, particularly in the Veintisiete de Abril district, led to the evacuation and sheltering of 29 people in a single facility. In contrast, the current floods have required the evacuation of 104 people to three shelters, representing a 258% increase in the number of people requiring temporary accommodation. Similarly, in Puerto Jiménez canton (Puntarenas province), communities that had not been affected in past events were forced to evacuate for the first time, with affected families relocated to a safe shelter outside the flood-prone area. The same pattern was observed in Pénjamo, Florencia (Alajuela province), where 17 people were evacuated and transferred to a secure shelter. These figures highlight how the extent and intensity of the current floods are well above the historical average, underscoring the exceptional nature of the event and the increased demand for emergency response services.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Alert No. 36 – National Emergency Commission	https://www.cne.go.cr/preparativos_respuestas/alertas/2025/36-25%20ALERTA%20NARANJA%20AMARILLA%20Y%20VERDE%20-%20Efectos%20indirectos%20del%20Huracan%20Melissa.pdf
2. Emergency Operations Coordination Center of the Costa Rican Red Cross - Internal data base	https://cruzroja.or.cr/
3. La Teja – Hurricane Melissa causes major damage in Guanacaste and southern Costa Rica	https://www.lateja.cr/sucesos/huracan-melissa-deja-grandes-danos-en-guanacaste-y/4BJPBGAOJJAYJLEKJ5Y37IPCOQ/story/
4. CR Hoy – Hurricane Melissa causes 103 flood-related incidents across the country and leaves 210 people in shelters.	https://www.crhoy.com/huracan-melissa-provoca-104-incidentes-por-inundaciones-en-el-pais-y-deja-a-210-personas-en-albergues/
5. Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy – Social Development Index	https://www.mideplan.go.cr/indice-desarrollo-social

Summary of Changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the operational strategy	No
Are you changing the target population of the operation	No
Are you changing the geographical location	No
Are you making changes to the budget	Yes
Are you requesting an additional allocation?	No

Please explain the summary of changes and justification:

Through this Operations Update No. 2, the Costa Rican Red Cross seeks to inform of:

- (i) a one-month non-cost extension of the operation timeframe (new end date: 31 March 2026); and
- (ii) a reallocation between budget lines to cover 0.5 month of salary for two National Society staff during the additional month.

The Costa Rican Red Cross is requesting this additional one-month non-cost extension to ensure the adequate completion and closure of critical activities—particularly Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), including post-distribution monitoring, as well as health and WASH activities at community level—which were delayed due to the following factors:



Limited availability of counterpart organizations and community leaders at local level during December, due to holidays and local celebrations in the Canton of Santa Cruz, which delayed coordination and required the rescheduling of some activities to early January.

Delays in the registration of targeted households at community level, as the implementation of AccessRC has significantly increased the time required for self-registration, particularly in rural areas affected by the digital divide.

Reprogramming of activities before and after the general elections scheduled for 1 February, in order to ensure adherence to the RCRC Fundamental Principles and prevent any misinterpretation of CVA and other assistance.

The request also includes a budget reallocation to cover two weeks of support for two National Society staff during the extension period. These changes do not imply a modification of the operational strategy, nor do they entail a request for additional funding.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>Direct communication is maintained with the Country Cluster Delegation in Central America, which is constantly monitoring the situation and providing remote guidance to the National Society.</p> <p>Additionally, the National Society will continue this collaboration throughout the implementation of the operation, ensuring effective monitoring through regular meetings to evaluate progress, adjust strategies, and guarantee the achievement of the established objectives. Tailored support has been provided by IFRC for the implementation of AccessRC self-registration process, particularly by CVA regional and global experts.</p>
Participating National Societies	<p>No PNS has contributed to this emergency; however, Canadian Red Cross, German Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross have ongoing projects with Costa Rican RC (not related to the emergency).</p>

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The National Society does not anticipate receiving support from ICRC for the planning or implementation of this operation.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	<p>Through the National Emergency Commission (CNE), a response to the situation has been provided through inter-institutional coordination. First responders have been working to move people to shelters. The Ministry of Public Works and Transportation has been working to rehabilitate blocked roads, the Water and Sewerage Authority has been responding to emergencies affecting the drinking water supply, and the Joint Institute for Social Assistance has been addressing the situation of people in shelters.</p>
UN or other actors	<p>The National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergency Response (CNE) has responded to the situation with inter-institutional coordination. With the first response institutions, people have been mobilized to the shelters. The Ministry of Public Works</p>



and Transport has worked to rehabilitate the interrupted roads, Aqueducts and Sewers has ensured to respond to emergencies that have affected the supply of drinking water and the Joint Institute of Social Assistance has intervened in the situation of people in shelters.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

The National Emergency Operations Center (EOC) of Costa Rica is the coordination structure activated by the National Emergency Commission (CNE) to respond to emergencies. The EOC brings together first responder agencies to coordinate swift and integrated actions before, during, and after an emergency, minimizing the impact on the affected population. The EOC is a permanent coordination body that brings together first responder agencies; its objective is to carry out coordinated and effective work in emergency situations and coordinates all participating resources and institutions at the national level.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Soil saturation, flooding of riverbeds, and rapid rises in river levels have damaged homes, businesses, crops, and family belongings. Recovery will be difficult given that families' physical, financial, and natural resources have been severely affected, meaning that households' financial and food security will be seriously impacted in the coming months. Emergency and recovery activities could include migrant populations located near border areas; however, disaggregated information on the vulnerable populations affected is not yet available. Cash assistance should be considered to help cover basic needs, such as adequate access to food for affected families. This will prevent affected populations from resorting to negative coping mechanisms and adverse effects on local markets. Cash assistance can prevent negative impacts on local businesses and can have a multiplier effect in reactivating the local economy, contributing to the rapid recovery of local markets. Support during the early recovery phase should also be considered, as harvests and economic recovery will take time. However, the specific objective will be defined at a later stage with additional information. An estimated 400,000 people have been affected by this emergency.

It is worth noting that state support in the form of grants for this emergency from the Mixed Institute for Social Assistance (IMAS) to replace the loss of household items; also support was limited to providing lodging for people who had no alternative to evacuating from flooded communities in the northern region and where no shelter could be opened. Since October 25th the NS evacuated 120 people, provided services to 250 people and reported at least 544 damaged homes.



Health

Floods are generating potential public health issues due to various factors, so immediate measures must be taken to protect health and prevent adverse conditions from affecting the well-being of the population. Preventive and monitoring actions are essential to ensure that the health of the population is not seriously affected, striving for a rapid and effective response, as well as community education and participation as rains continue.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Communities impacted by flooding must be addressed primarily by guaranteeing safe water and effective sanitation, a situation that the government sector has been addressing. However, a gap has been identified that must be addressed promptly through mechanisms of promotion, awareness-raising, and community participation in matters of hygiene promotion, vector control, menstrual hygiene, and proper water use.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Floods can cause a range of health problems, requiring specialized care for certain demographic groups during emergencies. A lack of preparedness and specific knowledge about how to respond appropriately to imminent risks exposes several groups to significant vulnerabilities. Among the most affected groups are unaccompanied or separated children. Women and girls are particularly vulnerable to the risk of gender-based violence, including sexual violence, which tends to increase in emergency situations and even more so in settings such as temporary shelters activated during crises. Older adults and people with disabilities also require specialized care, as their



physical and medical needs may not be fully met in emergency shelters or during evacuation. These individuals may face additional barriers to accessing the information and resources needed to adequately protect themselves. Furthermore, migrants may be disadvantaged due to language and cultural barriers that limit their access to crucial information and emergency services. Effective coordination and communication between authorities and these communities are essential to ensure that all those affected understand the risks and protection measures.

Emergency response personnel also face challenges, including a lack of specific training in the Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) framework. It is essential that these teams are well-informed and equipped to carry out effective protection actions, identify and manage protection cases, and activate care pathways with authorities for the restoration of rights. These actions must be designed to minimize exposure to harm or abuse, mitigate impacts that limit access to rights, and prevent revictimization.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Addressing climate change adaptation must be present in all programs, operations, and advocacy actions of the movement. Therefore, it is relevant to observe the increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather events, rising temperatures, and the long-term impact of climate change in the Guanacaste Region. Consequently, the need has been identified to address the micro-basins in District 27 de Abril in Santa Cruz de Guanacaste that are generating floods. This will be done through a diagnostic assessment using the EVCA methodology with a focus on climate change adaptation, which can provide a roadmap of climate-smart and environmentally sustainable actions as exit strategy from response.



Community Engagement And Accountability

During the emergency, the priority has been to deliver life-saving information to affected populations. Through channels trusted by the community, the emergency response operation will distribute messages that allow those affected to know what to do, where to go, and how to protect themselves. People required access to reliable alerts, which the National Society initially planned to deliver through the AccessRC platform; however, this tool could not be implemented during the early actions implementation and messages were disseminated through NS usual social media.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The IFRC-DREF operation aims to reach 4,500 people affected by flooding caused by the indirect effects of Hurricane Melissa with humanitarian assistance. This will be achieved through the provision of cash transfer programs to priority sectors, as well as health promotion, hygiene promotion, and vector control initiatives over a five-month period (since the start of the imminent DREF)

Operation strategy rationale

To address the needs of the targeted population, this DREF will aim at addressing the following sectors:

Livelihoods: the intervention aims to restore household income and promote early recovery for 400 families affected by floods. Multipurpose cash assistance was identified as the most appropriate and dignified modality, given the accessibility of financial service providers, the diversity of needs among affected families, and the relevance of supporting local markets while providing rapid relief. Communities will be identified through ongoing damage and needs assessments and prioritized using the MIDEPLAN Social Vulnerability Index. The selection of participants will be based on transparent community processes using the Access RC tool and community engagement approaches to ensure inclusiveness, safety, and accountability throughout the cash distribution process. An average of 5 people per household is used to calculate the number of people reached.

Health: To address the disruption caused by flooding events to health check-ups in affected communities by holding health fairs to identify people who require immediate medical assistance or to resume their routine check-ups in coordination with the local social security system. Additionally, first aid trainings will be carried out to strengthen community response capacities in isolated or hard-to-reach areas, where emergency services are often delayed. These combined efforts aim to reduce health risks and improve preparedness at the household and community levels. To enhance inclusion, the operation will leverage coordination with community leaders to identify households with people with reduced mobility and assign volunteers to conduct home visits.

WASH: To anticipate the occurrence of the most common diseases related to water, vectors and hygiene through early knowledge transfer in community settings by conducting workshops on the proper use of water, menstrual hygiene, dengue prevention, and hygiene promotion in prioritized communities using a participatory teaching methodology. These activities are prioritized in communities



with the lowest Social Development Indexes, where persistent rain and inadequate sanitation increase exposure to health risks.

DRR and Climate change: To identify the causes of climate vulnerability through a community-based approach using the EVCA methodology with a focus on climate change adaptation in the flood-prone communities in the micro-basin of the April 27 district in Santa Cruz, Guanacaste. The EVCA process will be conducted with community leaders and stakeholders to identify local hazards, vulnerabilities, and capacities, and to design community-led action plans that strengthen resilience and preparedness for future hydro-meteorological events.

National Society Strengthening: To address the operational gaps in information management that delay the correct analysis of disaster and crisis response, as well as the identification of humanitarian needs by conducting a training on the processes a Regional Emergency Operations Center (EOC) should follow for the efficient management of information in emergencies, disasters, and crises, as well as Emergency Response Team (ERT) training, using a Lessons Learned Workshop as a basis. These actions will enhance institutional readiness, ensuring faster decision-making and more effective coordination during future disasters. The Country Cluster Delegation will conduct bi-weekly meetings and monitoring visits to follow up on operational progress, ensuring the timely delivery of activities and financial compliance. Additionally, the Delegation and the Regional Office will provide technical assistance to support the lessons learned workshop, CEA findings and community feedback will directly inform the workshop agenda, reinforcing institutional learning, and other capacity-strengthening initiatives requested by the National Society, including but not limited to Access RC, PMER, CEA, Health, and Disaster Management. These actions aim to ensure high-quality implementation, promote institutional learning, and reinforce the National Society's preparedness and accountability mechanisms for future emergency responses.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

This IFRC DREF intervention will focus on the people from vulnerable communities affected in the provinces of Guanacaste and Puntarenas, Alajuela and Cartago by flooding caused by the indirect effects of Hurricane Melissa.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The Costa Rican Red Cross has identified vulnerability criteria regarding affected families:

- Spatial location using the Social Development Index in the affected area.
- Families with damage to their homes that suffered a loss or reduction of income due to the impact on livelihoods.
- Single-parent families.
- Families that were evacuated.
- Pregnant women and new mothers,
- People with disabilities and with chronic diseases

Total Targeted Population

Women	2,295	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	-
Men	2,205	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	4,500		



Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	No
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
Reputational: The assistance provided during the general election period is perceived as linked to political motivations	<p>Reprogramming of activities at community level, particularly CVA, before and after February 1st to avoid being perceived as related to politics</p> <p>CEA messaging during the implementation at community level reinforces RCRC Fundamental Principles</p>
Contextual: Extent of damage in prioritized communities is less than originally identified	<p>Identify other affected communities not originally detected and adapt response.</p> <p>Damage and needs assessment information cross-checked with monitoring visits to prioritized communities.</p>
Programme delivery: Lack of access to affected areas due to infrastructure damages or interruptions	<p>Identify alternative access routes</p> <p>Close coordination and communication with Regional CCO and auxiliary committees (branches) to verify the condition of roads and access</p>
Programme delivery: Increased or continued rains delay implementation of activities at community level or suspension of activities	<p>Identify fast track options for priority activities</p> <p>Consider extending the operation to 6 months</p>
Contextual: Increased needs and increased affectations due to a new meteorological event	<p>Prepare an Ops Update to scale up the operation in new areas</p>
Reputational: The assistance provided is considered insufficient by assisted population	<p>Establish clear targeting criterias</p> <p>Establish CEA mechanism with communities during operation implementation</p>

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

No additional security issues are expected. At all times, staff and volunteers will be fully trained in safety, ensuring their familiarity with the specific safety protocols for this type of event. Furthermore, the National Society has been assured that all individuals involved in the operation will have appropriate personal protective equipment, specifically designed to cope with the expected



weather conditions. The Costa Rican Red Cross has an operational safety department that ensures staff compliance with safety measures, remains vigilant for any incidents, and promotes safer access practices.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

Yes

Planned Intervention



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 132,323

Targeted Persons: 2,000

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of families reached through Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)	400	55
Number of feasibility studies developed	1	1
Number of families reached with Post distribution monitoring	400	55

Progress Towards Outcome

- Field visits, primary data and secondary information collection to develop feasibility study
- Feasibility study completed during 3rd week of November 2025
- Up to date through the AccessRC app 325 applications have been registered and 80 applications have been collected through KoBo collect, as an alternative for people who do not own mobile phones or where connectivity is not compatible with AccessRC. The applications have been gathered in Osa Canton, Puerto Jimenez Canton and three Districts of the Santa Cruz Canton
- Profile verification on AccessRC has advanced and its expected to be completed by early February
- Two CVA distributions have taken place reaching 55 families. Subsequent distributions will be completed by mid-February in Guanacaste and the Southern region. In case of potential delays during distributions the last distributions would take place by March 8th at the latest.
- Processing of post distribution monitoring results is undergoing



Health

Budget: CHF 28,244

Targeted Persons: 1,500

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
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Number of people participating in health promotion and awareness fairs	1,200	25
Number of people from targeted communities trained in Community First Aid	300	0

Progress Towards Outcome

- One health fair implemented in a hard to reach community (Culiacan community, Cuajiniquil de Santa Cruz, Guanacaste) reaching 25 people with the participation of Ministry of Health. Additional health fairs will take place by 8th February where El Paraiso and La Garita Nueva in Santa Cruz Canton of Guanacaste. Coordination for health fairs taking place with community leaders to implement them if the facilities of Asociaciones de Desarrollo in each community. Health staff will provide first aid, vital signs monitoring and one station for CPR demonstrations will be used.
- Coordination for the implementation of remaining health fairs in other communities undergoing with community leaders and Ministry of Health. Delays in coordination were related due to the holiday season and lack of availability by community leaders.
- Community First Aid training will be implemented by mid-February with the facilitation of the Environment and Resilience and Reference Center of the Costa Rican Red Cross



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 9,355

Targeted Persons: 480

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of community talks on hygiene promotion	6	1
Number of community talks on prevention of dengue transmission	6	1
Number of community talks on menstrual hygiene	6	0
Number of community talks on adequate use of water	6	1

Progress Towards Outcome

- Community awareness sessions on basic hygiene took place in Cuajiniquil de Santa Cruz. Further sessions will take place in El Paraiso, La Garita, Portegolpe in the coming weeks.
- Coordination with the Southern region undergoing to advance with hygiene promotion activities in Alajuela and Cartago.
- Awareness sessions on dengue prevention, including identification of mosquito breeding sites, water storage and use of repellents with the support of Ministry of Health took place
- The community talks on menstrual hygiene will be implemented in schools in targeted communities by the third week of February with high-school students
- Community talks in adequate use of water, water purification have started in Cuajiniquil de Santa Cruz and will continue in the communities of Paraiso, La Garita and Portegolpe, Alajuela and Cartago in the coming weeks.





Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 4,154

Targeted Persons: 200

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of awareness sessions on PGI for National Society and volunteers before community activities	4	1
Number of community activities and dynamics integrating PGI approach	6	1

Progress Towards Outcome

- Awareness and training session took place with the Santa Cruz branch reaching 9 people, who will be supporting throughout the operation.
- One PGI activity took place in Cuajiniquil de Santa Cruz in combination with the health fair and WASH activities, where information on vector control was adapted for children, elderly and for people who cannot read or write and disseminated.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 24,144

Targeted Persons: 275

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of National Society staff and volunteers trained on information management during disasters and crises	50	9
Number of people participating in EVCA diagnosis at community flood prone and vulnerable to climate change areas	50	0
Number of lessons learned workshop during crises and disasters	1	1

Progress Towards Outcome

- Secondary data collection undergoing in preparation for EVCA implementation in selected communities.
- Coordination with community leaders from 27 de Abril in Santa Cruz Guanacaste was completed and dates agreed. The scheduled health fairs in Paraiso will contribute to disseminate information and invitations to community members to participate in the EVCA which is expected to be completed by mid-march with the final presentation of results with community members.
- One training of information management was completed reaching 9 NS staff and volunteers, 4 remaining trainings of 10 people each will take place by march 8th.



- One lessons learned workshop on IM during crises took place and main findings and recommendations relate to: dissemination of implemented procedures or processes; formation of competent analysis teams and training of these teams in the regions and improvement in the simplification of information management tools according to each particular situation.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 14,830

Targeted Persons: 60

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of people trained in CEA in emergencies	60	43
Number of videos developed and published	2	1
Percentage of people reached through CEA tools that reflect a good and very good satisfaction level	80	0

Progress Towards Outcome

- Two trainings on CEA in emergencies implemented with support of IFRC CCD CEA Officer. The training was aimed at the administrators of branches (auxiliary comites) and coordination staff of the regional centers from Puntarenas and Guanacaste. This training covers the key minimum actions for community engagement and accountability in emergency response operations, and how to go further if time, capacity, and resources allow. It also highlights common obstacles and challenges to consider, as well as factors that can contribute to supporting a responsible response. It is helping people at the management and coordination levels become more involved in response actions and identify and build relationships with community leaders.

- One video on the AccessRC use has been produced, and material is being gathered for a second video covering the final phase of the operation. (Link to video: <https://www.facebook.com/reel/1444372993933247>)



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 12,739

Targeted Persons: 0

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of monitoring missions conducted by IFRC staff	1	1

Progress Towards Outcome

- Regular follow up meetings implemented by CCD staff (Ops, PMER, Finance) every two weeks

- Tailored support for the implementation of AccessRC app provided by IFRC regional and global teams



- Facilitation of CEA in emergencies training by CCD CEA staff and monitoring visit during CVA distribution
- Lessons learned workshop with IFRC co-facilitation support planned by end of march



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 20,214

Targeted Persons: 0

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Lessons learned workshop conducted	1	0

Progress Towards Outcome

- Personal has been hired.
- Lessons learned workshop planned by end of march.

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

The Costa Rican Red Cross, as a private institution carrying out humanitarian work within its auxiliary role to public authorities, made its 5,343 volunteers and 1,147 paid staff available to the population during this emergency. These volunteers are distributed across 133 structures, including auxiliary committees, dispatch centers, and regional centers throughout the country. For this operation, the Disaster Response Department is expected to participate in its entirety (10 volunteers and 4 paid staff), plus the hiring of two additional personnel to ensure the proper management of the indicators. An additional 100 people, including both volunteers and paid staff, are expected to be deployed from the remaining structures of the National Society.

Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

Yes, the Costa Rican Red Cross volunteers reflect the communities covered by this operation. The volunteers and staff trained and supporting the operation live in affected communities and are composed by a diverse group of people from different age ranges, gender and cultural background.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

The Costa Rican Red Cross has a procurement department through which all supplies and equipment required by committees nationwide are purchased, as well as a central warehouse. Purchasing procedures are government-backed, as many processes utilize state-allocated funds, requiring the administration to adhere to these procedures for all purchases. The IFRC Logistics Unit will provide support to the National Society and assist with quality control of purchases made in accordance with the authorization levels required by the purchasing procedures. No procurement through IFRC is expected.



How will this operation be monitored?

The National Emergency Response Directorate of the National Society (with the support of the General Directorate) and the administrative structure of all its departments oversee the processes. NS headquarters also has an oversight team responsible for monitoring financial reports and ensuring the quality of intermediate deliverables and final reports.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER): The National Society will have a monitoring team comprised of personnel from the Disaster Response Department. This team will issue an interim progress report and a final report on the operation.

Administration and Finance: The Financial Accounting Department has trained personnel available to provide the necessary support to the work areas included in the Action Plan. The Financial Accounting Department's strategy focuses on:

- Having department personnel available to work on specific aspects of the operation.
- Ensuring the timely issuance of reports and continuous monitoring of compliance and proper use of budget allocations.
- Inform the various work area coordinators about the optimization and proper use of the resources allocated to the Action Plan.

Regular monitoring meetings are held with IFRC CCD Operations and Management team every two weeks during the life of the operation.

A monitoring visit by IFRC staff will be implemented during the operation life cycle.

A lessons Learned Workshop will be conducted for this operation, with participants from both the administrative and operational areas to identify and document the positive and negative aspects of the operation.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The Costa Rican Red Cross has an Institutional Communication Department that maintains guidelines and strategies, both within and outside the organization, to ensure visibility, as well as adequate support for institutional activities during the emergency response and recovery phases.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRCR027 - Costa Rica
Costa Rica: Floods

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	213,049
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	132,323
Health	28,244
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	9,355
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	4,154
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	24,144
Community Engagement and Accountability	14,830
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	32,952
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	12,739
National Society Strengthening	20,214
TOTAL BUDGET	246,001

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Internal

2/4/2026

#V2022.01

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Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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