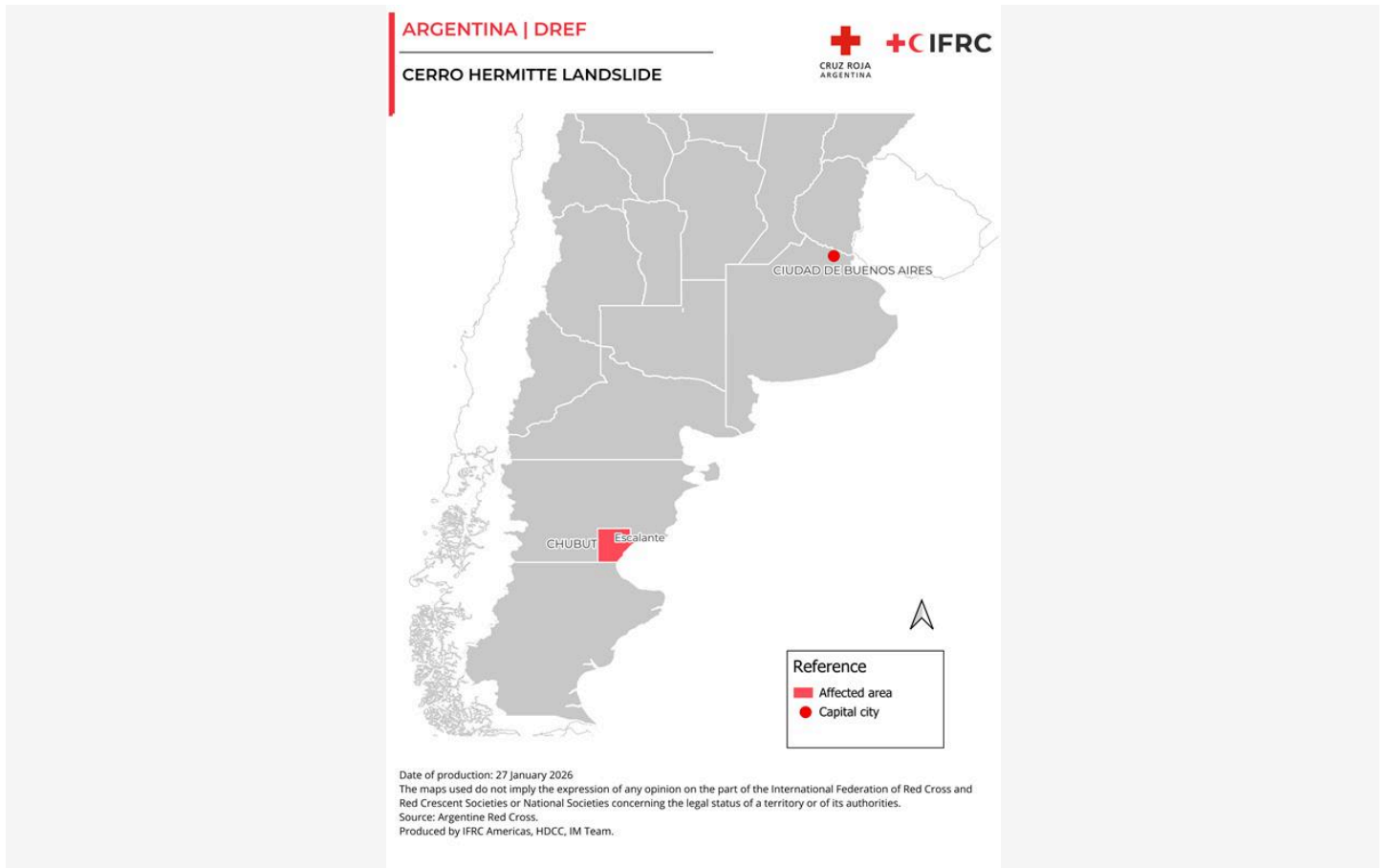




Hygiene Kits Distribution, Sismografica zone, March 2026. Source: ARC

Appeal: MDRAR025	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 138,490	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Landslide
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 10,500 people	People Targeted: 2,500 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 26-01-2026	New Operational End Date: 31-07-2026	Total Operating Timeframe: 6 months
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: 26-01-2026		Reporting Timeframe End Date: 15-04-2026	
Additional Allocation Requested: 0		Targeted Regions: Chubut	

Description of the Event



Map of areas affected and prioritized by ARC.

Date of event

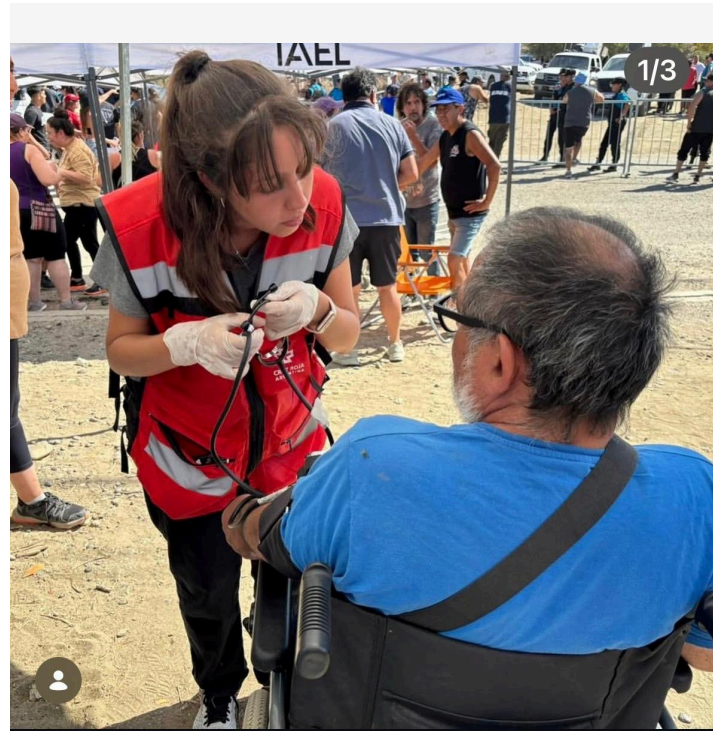
18-01-2026

What happened, where and when?

During the early morning hours of January 18, the city of Comodoro Rivadavia, located in the province of Chubut, southern Argentina, recorded significant mass movement events in urban sectors situated on unstable slopes, particularly in areas near Cerro Hermitte, where more than 1,500 homes are located. The phenomenon manifested through progressive and sudden ground movements, generating cracks, soil displacement, and compromising the structural stability of homes and critical infrastructure.



ARC teams deployed to the area in coordination with national authorities



First Aid services are provided on site to affected community.

Scope and Scale

The city of Comodoro Rivadavia is a strategically important urban center at the regional level, with a strong population concentration and critical infrastructure associated with hydrocarbon, port, and service activities. According to official data, the municipality of Comodoro Rivadavia has an estimated population of approximately 215,000 people, distributed across an extensive urban fabric with numerous neighborhoods built on slopes and hillsides of sedimentary origin, which increases exposure to geological hazards. By its size, Comodoro Rivadavia is the most populated city in the province of Chubut and one of the main coastal urban centers in Patagonia.

The mass movement events recorded from January 18 onward continue to significantly affect urban sectors located in sloped areas, particularly in zones near Cerro Hermitte, including neighborhoods such as Sismográfica, El Marquesado, Los Tilos, Médanos, and Mazarredo, and surrounding areas. The phenomenon manifested through ground displacement, the appearance of deep cracks, deformation of roads and sidewalks, and structural damage to homes, putting the resident population at immediate risk.

As a result of soil instability, more than 516 homes were identified with moderate to severe structural damage, some of which were declared uninhabitable as a precaution. The impact is estimated at between 1 and 5% of the urban population (between 5,500 and 10,500 people), primarily due to evacuations, temporary loss of housing, access restrictions, and disruption of basic services. No fatalities were reported at the time this plan was formulated; however, the risk persists due to the possibility of new progressive ground movements.

The authorities ordered preventive evacuations of families living in the highest-risk areas, with temporary evacuation centers established, supplemented by a significant number of self-evacuated persons, who moved to the homes of family members, neighbors, or acquaintances in safer parts of the city. It is estimated that more than 2,000 people remain temporarily displaced from their homes, with uncertainty regarding their relocation, in many cases unable to return even to retrieve their belongings due to the persistent high risk in the area.

Currently, the affected population is mostly dispersed across different parts of the city and surrounding areas, making their identification, contact, and sustained access to assistance difficult — representing one of the main operational challenges of the response.

Basic services were affected in the initial phase, with progressive normalization in most sectors. However, the following were recorded:

- Interruptions in natural gas supply in specific sectors, as a precautionary measure due to the risk of breaks in the network.
- Localized electricity outages in areas affected by ground movement.
- Specific impacts on drinking water and sewage networks, as well as on internal road accessibility in affected neighborhoods.
- Partial interruptions in telecommunications in specific sectors.

Urban road infrastructure suffered significant damage, with closed streets, road deformations, and access restrictions, which hampered technical assessment, evacuation, and humanitarian assistance efforts during the first hours of the event. These conditions continue to limit safe mobility in the affected areas.

Even in the days following the event, on January 22, 2026, one of the established evacuation centers, located 200 meters from the security perimeter zone, had to be evacuated due to new ground movements that caused damage to its infrastructure and surrounding areas, expanding the critical zone.

Regarding municipal operational capacity, part of the local resources had to be redirected toward geological assessment, risk control, and assistance to the evacuated population, generating an overload of the local response system, particularly with regard to logistics, temporary housing, and psychosocial support. Nevertheless, municipal services activated special response units led by the Mayor's Office and local Civil Defense to support affected families, in a context that has evolved toward a more sustained response, albeit with persistent access challenges to the affected areas.

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	No
Are you requesting an additional allocation?	No

Please explain the summary of changes and justification:

Through Operations Update No. 1, the Argentine Red Cross aims to inform about:

(i) a two-month no-cost timeframe extension, with a new end date of 31 July 2026.

The operational strategy remains aligned with the original application. However, delays in fund availability affected the timely start of activities, particularly procurement processes for hygiene kits, cleaning kits and community first aid kits, as well as the logistics required for their distribution.

As a result, the operational timeline experienced delays that impacted the implementation of planned distributions and other related activities, several of which remain ongoing or pending at the time of this update.

In addition, the operational context continues to present significant challenges. A considerable proportion of the affected population remains displaced, without a clear timeline for returning to their homes and without confirmed decisions from the authorities regarding relocation or reconstruction plans for the affected neighbourhoods.

Furthermore, the dispersion of families across different areas of the city continues to hinder their identification, contact and sustained access to assistance. This situation is further compounded by the high logistical costs associated with mobilizing personnel and resources from different parts of the country to Comodoro Rivadavia, including the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area and other regions, which continues to affect operational efficiency and budget implementation.

In this context, a two-month extension of the implementation period has been requested in order to complete the activities planned under the Action Plan.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has a Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) in Argentina, which provides assistance and support to the Southern Cone countries. This Delegation coordinates both with the Argentine Red Cross and with the Disaster and Crisis Department of the IFRC's regional office for
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	the Americas, based in Panama. Throughout the emergency situation, permanent communication and technical assistance has been maintained through the CCD specifically designated for the Southern Cone, supporting the development of the DREF Request. The CCD Operations and Programs Coordinator maintains permanent contact with the National Society and is supporting the definition of this response strategy.
Participating National Societies	There are no PNS in the country

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) maintains offices in Argentina. Beyond fulfilling its mandate, which involves working with authorities to integrate, implement, and promote international humanitarian law and rules on the use of force, the ICRC focuses on improving the National Society's capacities to respond to emergency situations amid violence and crises. It also offers Family Restoring Contact (FRC) services. At this time, ICRC intervention is not deemed necessary.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	<p>All three jurisdictional levels of the State (municipal, provincial, and national) are intervening in the emergency response to the mass movement in Comodoro Rivadavia, having initially operated under an inter-institutional coordination framework aimed at protecting human life and reducing risk.</p> <p>At the national level, the Federal Emergency Agency (AFE) coordinated the national support operation, with the deployment of Federal Forces for preventive security and control tasks in the affected areas. Additionally, the Argentine Army provided logistical and food support, including the preparation and distribution of food rations, as well as the provision of vehicles and operational resources.</p> <p>In addition, a USAR Brigade from the Argentine Federal Police was deployed, composed of specialized personnel to support technical structural assessment tasks.</p> <p>At the institutional level, legislative initiatives were promoted to declare a state of emergency in the area, with the goal of enabling extraordinary measures of assistance and recovery.</p> <p>As the operation progressed, some formal coordination spaces reduced their frequency, with specific coordination maintained with local authorities.</p> <p>The province of Chubut has simultaneously been affected by forest fires since late 2025, which limits the availability of resources in an already strained provincial context.</p>
UN or other actors	To date, no other local or national Civil Society Organizations have been recorded as intervening in the assistance, although there are national donation management and support campaigns, but these have not yet materialized in Comodoro Rivadavia.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

An Emergency Operational Committee was established between the local government, national government, and civil organizations, which coordinated response actions and assessed humanitarian needs.



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The landslides recorded in Comodoro Rivadavia caused severe structural damage to a significant number of homes, while others remain located in high-risk areas, leading to preventive evacuations and self-evacuations. Approximately 516 families had been evacuated or self-evacuated, many of whom were unable to return to their homes in the short and medium term due to the continued instability of the terrain or the total loss of their housing.

Although Evacuation Centres were established, these mainly functioned as temporary transit and daytime assistance spaces, with limited capacity for prolonged accommodation. As a result, a considerable proportion of displaced families continue to rely on informal coping mechanisms, including staying with relatives, temporary rentals or other precarious alternatives.

While there were no immediate priority needs related to safe temporary shelter during the emergency phase, significant uncertainty regarding government strategies for the relocation or resettlement of affected families continues to persist. Multiple coordination meetings between authorities and other actors are still taking place to define potential long-term solutions for the affected neighbourhoods.

In this context, continued support to evacuated and self-evacuated families remains essential, particularly for those who continue to face displacement, uncertainty and limited access to stable housing solutions.



Health

The landslide emergency in Comodoro Rivadavia has not generated a significant increase in waterborne or vector-borne diseases. However, it continues to create specific health needs associated with population displacement, stress and the persistence of risk conditions. Preventive evacuations and restrictions on access to homes have affected the continuity of medical treatment, particularly for people living with chronic illnesses, older persons and other groups in situations of vulnerability.

There remains a need to strengthen first aid services, mainly through preventive actions in controlled access areas and at entry points to affected neighbourhoods, where people continue to return temporarily to retrieve belongings while being exposed to physical risks related to unstable terrain, damaged structures and unsafe environments. In this context, the availability of trained personnel and basic health supplies remains essential to prevent and respond in a timely manner to minor injuries and health emergencies. In addition, the ongoing risk of further landslides requires response teams and emergency preparedness capacities to remain operational during the coming weeks.

The situation has also generated a significant impact on the mental health and psychosocial wellbeing of the affected population, reflected in high levels of stress, anxiety and uncertainty related to the possibility of new landslides and the loss or uninhabitability of homes. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) needs continue to be identified among evacuated people, those exposed to prolonged risk conditions, as well as volunteers and frontline personnel involved in the response.

Although the local health system remains operational, complementary support is still required to help ensure continuity of primary health care services and strengthen preventive and community-based support actions in a dynamic and prolonged emergency context.

In addition, there continues to be a strong presence of the local health system at intervention points, which positions the role of the Argentine Red Cross within a complementary and auxiliary approach to the public response efforts.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The emergency due to mass removal in Comodoro Rivadavia has not caused a generalized outages of the drinking water and sanitation system; however, there are specific and preventive effects in sectors located within the risk perimeter, mainly associated with breaks in water and gas networks, as well as access restrictions for security reasons.

Evacuees and self-evacuees have specific needs related to personal hygiene, especially those in transit Evacuee Centers or temporary housing solutions, where continuous access to basic hygiene supplies may be limited due to local availability and precarious conditions in the evacuation centers. The foreseen situation of prolonged displacement increases the need for actions to promote hygiene and prevent health risks, mainly through adequate cleaning.



Although a scenario of massive water pollution is not identified, the importance of ensuring clear and timely information to the population about the safe use of available water, adequate hygiene practices and waste management is recognized, particularly in a context of damaged urban infrastructure and locally interrupted services.

In this regard, needs are identified aimed at the focused provision of hygiene and cleaning supplies, community accompaniment and awareness in safe practices, in coordination with local authorities, as part of a preventive response adapted to the evolution of the scenario.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The emergency affects groups in situations of greater vulnerability, in particular the elderly, people with disabilities, children, and people with chronic diseases, who face greater difficulties in evacuating, adapting to temporary displacement and continuously accessing essential services.

Preventive evacuations, prolonged uncertainty and the loss or restriction of the use of housing increase the risks of exclusion, lack of protection and psychosocial distress, especially in households with high dependence on care.

Priority needs are identified for early identification of people with specific requirements, differentiated accompaniment, access to clear information and referral and support mechanisms, with the aim of reducing barriers to access and preventing protection risks in a context of dynamic and prolonged emergency.

Children and adolescents are exposed on a daily basis to high levels of stress and uncertainty derived from the emergency and the temporary displacement of their families.



Community Engagement And Accountability

The emergency presents significant challenges in terms of risk communication, given the technical nature of the event, its uncertain development and the persistence of an active geological hazard. The affected population faces difficulties in understanding the available information, which increases anxiety, the circulation of rumors and the misperception of risk.

In this context, it is necessary to reinforce clear, accessible, and consistent communication actions, mainly through direct contact with each affected person, as well as to promote community participation spaces that allow people to access reliable information, express their concerns, and take informed decisions during the response and early recovery phases.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Operational challenges are identified associated with the dispersal of the affected population, difficulties contacting families, and variable levels of attendance at distribution points. Administrative delays were also recorded that impacted the pace of implementation of some activities.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

Through this DREF operation, the Argentine Red Cross aims to assist 500 families affected by the landslides in Comodoro Rivadavia by improving their well-being and hygiene, and mitigating the psychosocial impact of the emergency. This will be achieved through timely access to basic hygiene and cleaning supplies, as well as first aid and psychosocial support, with priority given to evacuated households and those in the most vulnerable situations.

Operation strategy rationale

The information used in the drafting process of this Action Plan arises from the analysis of rapid evaluations, direct observation and inter-institutional articulations carried out by the Argentine Red Cross during the emergency due to mass removal in the city of Comodoro Rivadavia, complemented by the permanent monitoring of the National Team for Monitoring Risks, Emergencies and Disasters



(ENMO) and with secondary information provided by local, provincial and national authorities.

The evaluation and monitoring actions were carried out in coordination with the volunteers of the Comodoro Rivadavia branch, with the technical support of the Central Headquarters, allowing the early identification of priority humanitarian needs, the groups in situations of greater vulnerability and the main gaps in the response, in a context characterized by an active geological hazard. Beyond this, the scenario continues to be dynamic since there are daily ground movements that aggravate the situation or modify the situation.

The defined response strategy seeks to address the immediate needs of the affected population, with a focused, flexible and complementary approach to State-led actions, prioritizing the protection of life, risk reduction, psychosocial well-being and the coverage of basic needs, in a scenario where the safe return to housing cannot be guaranteed in the short term for a significant number of families.

For this end, the development of actions is foreseen mainly in the following sectors:

Shelter, housing and settlements / basic needs / WASH:

The strategy prioritizes support for evacuated and self-evacuated families, through the distribution of hygiene and cleaning kits, aimed at improving living conditions in temporary accommodation and accompanying eventual progressive returns, provided that security conditions allow them. The intervention focuses on mitigating the impacts of prolonged displacement, without intervening in reconstruction processes or permanent housing solutions, which are under the responsibility of the competent authorities.

Health and First Aid:

Community first aid actions will be strengthened, with a presence at strategic access points to the affected neighborhoods and in spaces of assistance to the evacuated population. All the activities of the operation will have the participation of volunteers trained in first aid, allowing immediate attention to minor injuries and timely referral to the local health system when necessary.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS):

Considering the high level of stress, anxiety and uncertainty generated by the emergency and its extension over time, the strategy incorporates priority actions of emotional containment, psychosocial accompaniment and strengthening of community capacities, with special attention to evacuees, children, the elderly and other groups in vulnerable situations.

Communication, Engagement and Accountability (CEA):

The CEA approach will be implemented in a transversal manner throughout the operation, strengthening risk communication, access to clear and understandable information, and mechanisms for participation and feedback with the community. This component is central to reducing uncertainty, preventing rumours and supporting informed decision-making by the affected population.

The strategy adopted allows the Argentine Red Cross to respond in a relevant and proportional manner to the identified needs, adapting to the evolution of the context and maintaining the capacity to adjust and scale up according to the dynamics of the emergency and the results of continuous evaluations.

In addition, the feasibility of implementing a Cash Transfer Program within this operation was analyzed internally by the Argentine Red Cross and in dialogue with local authorities. However, at the time of the formulation of this Plan of Action, there is no clear definition of relocation strategies or medium-term housing solutions for the affected families, nor have any housing reconstruction needs been identified, since the final destination of the damaged homes or homes in risk areas has not yet been determined.

Similarly, given the high cost of living in the city of Comodoro Rivadavia, deploying specialized equipment requires a significant operational effort. The cost-benefit ratio of a cash transfer intervention in a limited-scale operation must also be considered. For these reasons, it was considered that the amounts potentially transferable would not have a significant impact on meeting the priority needs identified.

In this context, and in coherence with the needs analysis carried out, the National Society has defined prioritizing in-kind assistance, together with first aid, mental health and psychosocial support and communication with the community, as detailed in this document, maintaining the flexibility to review this decision depending on the development of the context and eventual definitions of housing solutions.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The operation has focused on providing assistance to families affected by the emergency, prioritizing those who are evacuated, self-evacuated, or with restricted access to their homes due to active geological risk. Assistance has focused primarily on the directly impacted neighborhoods — including Sismográfica and surrounding areas — maintaining a reference scope of up to approximately 500 families.

During implementation, the context has presented variations in affected areas and population location, with movements and expansions



in the sectors reached by the emergency. In this regard, and considering the high dispersal of families since the onset of the event, it has not been possible to have a single and consolidated survey of the target population.

In response to this scenario, the selection strategy has been based on the triangulation of different information sources, including lists provided by local authorities, records built together with community leaders, and the direct identification of people who approach the humanitarian assistance distribution points.

This approach has enabled the maintenance of the prioritization criteria defined in the Action Plan, keeping the emphasis on households with higher levels of vulnerability — such as those with older adults, girls and boys, persons with disabilities, or with chronic illnesses — while adapting to a dynamic context with limitations in the traceability of the affected population.

Given the operational context, characterized by the dispersal of the affected population across different parts of the city from the onset of the emergency, it was not possible to conduct an exhaustive and systematic survey of all affected families. In this framework, the identification of beneficiaries relied on multiple information sources, including lists provided by local authorities, community leaders, and people who approached distribution points, allowing for the progressive validation and adjustment of the scope of assistance.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection of the target population was based on criteria of direct impact and vulnerability, prioritizing evacuated and self-evacuated families as a result of the mass movement, as well as those with restricted access to their homes due to being within the active geological risk perimeter.

Households with greater vulnerability factors were also prioritized, including the presence of older adults, girls and boys, persons with disabilities, persons with chronic illnesses, and families with limited support networks or affected livelihoods.

During implementation, and in a context characterized by the dispersal of the affected population and the absence of a single consolidated registry, the identification and validation of beneficiaries was carried out progressively, through coordination with local authorities, work with community leaders, and direct identification at humanitarian assistance distribution points.

This approach allowed the prioritization criteria defined in the Action Plan to be maintained, ensuring transparency, relevance, and a humanitarian approach in the delivery of assistance, adapted to the operational conditions of the context.

Total Targeted Population

Women	1,000	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	425	Urban	100%
Men	650	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	425		
Total targeted population	2,500		

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?	Yes
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
Reactivation of the mass removal process due to rainfall, even light rainfall, which hinders safe access to the affected areas	<p>Permanent monitoring of the evolution of risk through the National Team for Risk, Emergency and Disaster Monitoring (ENMO), in coordination with local technical authorities and national authorities. Dynamic adjustment of operational activities, preventive suspension of actions in the field and prioritization of the safety of volunteers and the population.</p> <p>The mitigation measure was implemented on a sustained basis throughout the operation, incorporated as an operational criterion for field activity planning. Permanent risk monitoring was maintained through ENMO and in coordination with local authorities, enabling the adjustment, rescheduling, or preventive suspension of activities when security conditions required it. Wind alerts were also incorporated as an additional variable for operational decision-making.</p>
Exposure of volunteers and staff to physical risks arising from unstable terrain, damaged structures and controlled access	<p>Strict application of safety and self-protection protocols, provision of personal protection elements, prior induction to activities and coordination with local authorities for safe access to the enabled areas.</p> <p>Mitigation measures were implemented systematically in all activities through safety protocols, use of PPE, and pre-activity inductions. Operational communication was strengthened with radio equipment and WhatsApp groups for recording arrivals, departures, and movements.</p>
Logistical constraints and delays in the provision or distribution of humanitarian supplies, due to geographical distance and access restrictions.	<p>Advance logistics planning, use of local and regional suppliers, coordination with logistics partners and prioritization of staggered deliveries according to the evolution of the context. Adjustment of operational schedules to ensure compliance with established deadlines.</p> <p>Implementation was affected by delays in fund availability, which caused an initial pause in distribution activities. However, progress was made in pre-positioning humanitarian assistance in the field, ensuring stock availability for the resumption and continuity of deliveries. This situation also prompted the need to adjust implementation timelines and evaluate the extension of the operation.</p>
Limited capacity of the Argentine Red Cross to cover all humanitarian needs in a prolonged and dynamic scenario.	<p>Permanent coordination with local, provincial and national authorities, as well as with other humanitarian organizations, to ensure the complementarity of actions, optimize available resources and prioritize assistance to the most vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Coordination with local authorities and other actors was actively sustained during the initial phase of the operation, enabling coordinated actions and a complementary response.</p>



As the context evolved and formal coordination spaces were progressively stood down, these exchanges were reduced, maintained primarily through bilateral links with municipal authorities for the situation.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

The main security and protection concern remains linked to the active and unstabilized geological risk, which continues to generate uncertainty regarding possible ground movements and limits safe access to certain sectors. There also persist risks associated with the exposure of volunteers and the population to damaged structures and controlled access areas, as well as psychosocial impacts arising from prolonged displacement and the lack of clarity on housing solutions. In this context, the operation has mainstreamed the protection of life, the safety of staff and volunteers, and coordination with authorities for controlled access to the affected areas.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

Yes

Planned Intervention



Budget: CHF 27,864
Targeted Persons: 2,500
Targeted Male: -
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached with first aid and pre-hospital care.	800	58
# of people reached with actions to promote community health and risk prevention.	2,500	1,370
# of Community First Aid Kits Distributed	20	0
# of first aid posts that are held at community meeting points in risk areas	2	2
# of people reached with mental health and psychosocial support activities	1,500	300

Progress Towards Outcome

Health activities were implemented through an integrated approach and adapted continuously to the evolution of the context and the presence of other actors on the ground.

First aid and pre-hospital care actions were provided through the installation of two first aid posts located at the main access point to the affected neighbourhood, in coordination with the municipal response mechanism. These posts remained operational for approximately three weeks while there was a high concentration of people in the area and were later progressively de-escalated as access conditions normalized. Through these actions, 58 people were reached with first aid and pre-hospital care services, including 26 women and 32 men.



In parallel, health promotion and risk prevention activities were integrated into all distribution processes through structured awareness spaces incorporated into the assistance circuit. These activities focused on hygiene promotion, self-care and injury prevention, reaching 1,370 people to date.

The operation also planned the distribution of 20 community first aid kits to strengthen local preparedness capacities. Although the procurement and distribution process has experienced administrative delays, progress has been made in identifying the community spaces where the kits will be delivered once available.

Coordination with the local health system was maintained throughout the response, enabling the timely referral of cases requiring additional medical attention. Although the intensity of coordination has decreased as the emergency evolved, communication and coordination channels continue to function on an occasional basis.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) activities were also implemented through listening and accompaniment spaces in evacuation centres and affected communities. These actions included recreational and psychosocial activities for children at Club Ameghino and other community spaces, reaching 300 people to date.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 54,209
Targeted Persons: 2,500
Targeted Male: -
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of families reached with 2 hygiene KITS (1 delivery per month)	510	274
# of families reached with 2 cleaning KITS (1 delivery per month)	510	0
# of people reached with hygiene, water and sanitation awareness	2,500	1,370

Progress Towards Outcome

WASH actions were implemented as planned, adapting to the operational challenges of the context. Hygiene kits were distributed to 274 families, through multiple deliveries both at evacuation centers and at distribution points, initially prioritizing people without access to housing and then moving through lists of the affected population. The distribution of cleaning kits has not yet begun due to delays in fund availability, although part of the supplies has been pre-positioned. These kits continue to be relevant to accompany families in their current accommodation conditions. Hygiene promotion actions were carried out at all distributions, integrated into the delivery circuit, through group and individual sessions. Personal hygiene practices, safe water use, and maintenance of common spaces were addressed, using the kits as a demonstration tool. Key messages were disseminated primarily at distribution points, directly with the community.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 3,709
Targeted Persons: 2,500
Targeted Male: -
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
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Number of children friendly and safe space running	2	0
Number of children that received recreational activities	400	126
% of population that requested information on referrals and received it	100	0

Progress Towards Outcome

During the reporting period, recreational activities were carried out with girls and boys at each visit to the evacuation centers, particularly at CAFA and Albergue Evita, creating spaces for support and accompaniment. Although these activities were not structured as formal child-friendly spaces, they contributed to providing support to children in an emergency context. It is estimated that at least 126 girls and boys participated in these activities at the evacuation centers. Regarding referrals, no cases were managed directly by the Argentine Red Cross, since this component has been coordinated primarily by the municipal Secretariat of Human Development. However, coordination with local authorities was maintained to guide the population in case of requiring specific assistance.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 3,882

Targeted Persons: 2,500

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of people assisted who feel that National Society support/services meet their most important needs/provide useful support.	70	55

Progress Towards Outcome

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) actions were implemented in a cross-cutting manner throughout the operation, primarily during distribution activities and direct interactions with affected communities.

Satisfaction surveys were conducted during distributions to gather community perceptions regarding the assistance provided by the Argentine Red Cross. To date, these actions have reached approximately 274 families, representing an estimated 1,370 people, or approximately 55% of the target population under the operation. The consolidation, processing and analysis of the survey results remain ongoing.

Findings collected to date indicate that people surveyed generally perceived the assistance and services provided by the National Society as useful and aligned with their priority needs. These feedback mechanisms continue to provide important inputs to adapt operational activities and strengthen the relevance of the response.

In parallel, informational materials were developed and distributed alongside the kits, including information on kit contents, recommendations for use and contact channels for the local branch.

A local telephone communication channel was also activated to disseminate operational information, including distribution dates and locations, and to receive questions and requests from community members.

In a context characterized by the dispersion of affected families across different parts of the city, these communication and feedback mechanisms proved essential to facilitate contact with communities, improve outreach and participation in activities, and maintain accessible communication channels. This contributed to strengthening community participation and adjusting operational actions based on the needs and perceptions identified throughout the response.





Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 5,866
Targeted Persons: 2,500
Targeted Male: -
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Reports are timely and quality accepted	100	0
# of monitoring visits	2	0

Progress Towards Outcome

Through the Southern Cone Delegation, continuous support was provided to the National Society throughout the operation. A monitoring and follow-up scheme was implemented through biweekly periodic meetings, complemented by a management tool updated continuously for tracking operational progress by all actors involved. Support was also provided in planning, monitoring, and evaluation, including technical review and quality control of periodic operational reports. Progress was made in coordinating field visits, currently in the planning process. The implementation of WWPP training sessions remains pending.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 42,960
Targeted Persons: 100
Targeted Male: -
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of volunteers provided with adequate protection, safety and support equipment for the emergency.	100	64
# of lessons learned workshops held	1	0
# of staff trained in WWPP procedures	15	0

Progress Towards Outcome

It was ensured that deployed volunteers had adequate safety and operational conditions, including the provision of personal protective equipment and visibility gear, combining available equipment with acquisitions made within the operation's framework. Comprehensive support was also provided to volunteers, covering accommodation, food, and transportation during mobilizations. Permanent support was maintained from headquarters through the National Emergency Team, including daily operational monitoring, PMER support, and the mobilization of field staff for action coordination. Activities were planned jointly with the branch, through periodic coordination meetings that enabled implementation adjustments based on the context. Operational training sessions were provided to the team on topics related to administrative and financial management, particularly in the preparation of accountability reports, strengthening capacities for operation management. Institutional challenges were identified related to the operational capacity of the local branch,



which had no prior experience in implementing this type of operation. This necessitated reinforcing support from Headquarters and mobilizing additional human resources to sustain the operation and ensure its proper implementation.

About Support Services

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

The National Society has mobilized 7 volunteers and 2 members of the National Emergency Team during the operation. Additionally, 1 person from the Communications Directorate was deployed from Headquarters to strengthen the branch's capacities in this area, and 1 person from the Emergency Secretariat to initiate the DREF operation and support overall coordination. The team has carried out functions related to coordination, operational management, field monitoring, needs assessment, service provision, assistance distribution, and dissemination of key messages. The operation has also had the permanent support of the National Emergency Team through remote monitoring and technical assistance.

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?

The deployed volunteers generally reflect the gender and age diversity of the assisted population. No significant gaps were identified that affect the delivery of assistance. Actions are carried out with an inclusive approach adapted to the local context.

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

The acquisitions required for the operation are managed by the National Society, in compliance with established procedures and in alignment with the International Federation's standards.

The transfer of funds for the operation was received with a delay, which impacted the start of procurement processes and the implementation of logistical and distribution activities. As a result, several procurement processes began later than initially planned.

At the time of this update, acquisitions and activities still in progress or pending completion are identified, including the purchase of community first aid kits (approximately CHF 8,000), the implementation of health promotion and risk prevention activities (approximately CHF 3,500), currently in the execution process, and restocking of materials. Additionally, costs are anticipated related to the transport and maintenance of vehicles used in the operation, including necessary repairs arising from intensive field use. Furthermore, the lessons learned process (CHF 6,900) is pending implementation, as its development is planned for the final phase of the operation.

This situation, mainly due to a delay in the entry of funds into the National Society's accounts, has created a lag in the implementation schedule, affecting the complete execution of some planned activities. In this context, and considering the impact of these delays on the operation's development, a two-month extension of the implementation period has been requested, with the objective of completing the activities planned in the Action Plan.

Additionally, the current context — in which the State has not yet defined a final strategy for the relocation of the affected communities — leads to the replanning of activities to ensure an appropriate exit process. Therefore, taking into account the delay in the entry of funds and the current operational context, the extension of this operation will guarantee an optimal exit strategy and a use of funds in accordance with the originally presented action plan.

Whenever possible, priority is given to using available stock and purchasing from local suppliers, initiating the corresponding restocking processes. Maintenance of resources used in the operation is also planned, ensuring their availability and proper functioning.



How will this operation be monitored?

The planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of the operation have been managed by the National Society's Emergency and Disaster Secretariat, in coordination with IFRC.

A follow-up scheme was implemented through biweekly meetings between the National Society and IFRC, aimed at coordinating and reviewing operational progress. These meetings are complemented by a management tool updated continuously, which enables the monitoring of the operation's progress by all actors involved.

Permanent monitoring of the activity schedule is also carried out, adjusting planning based on the evolution of the context and identified operational challenges.

In this framework, a two-month extension of the operation's implementation period has been requested, with the objective of completing the planned activities.

A new interim report is planned for the month of May, in addition to the final closure report of the operation.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The National Society has extensive experience in communication in emergency contexts, including support to various National Societies in the region. For this purpose, it has a National Communications Directorate that manages the National Society's social media and media relations. In this regard, in order to disseminate the humanitarian action of the National Society and strengthen community engagement and accountability processes, various activities have been carried out, including:

- Audiovisual recording of the main activities of the operation.
- Production and editing of testimonials and audiovisual accountability materials.
- Printing of multi-hazard communication materials.
- Development of community consultation tools, with permanent contact with the Red Cross.
- Design of a final operational feedback product to be presented to the community and strategic partners. This will promote accountability and learning through activities and results adjustments.
- Creation of a digital audiovisual record (online folder) of the operation.
- Review and development of key messages for field volunteers and references for the implementation of the response strategy.
- Press actions to accurately disseminate the activity to different audiences and subsequent press clippings compilation (subject to a situation analysis).



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRAR025 - Argentine Red Cross Argentina: Landslides

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	89,664
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	27,864
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	54,209
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	3,709
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	3,882
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	48,826
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	5,866
National Society Strengthening	42,960
TOTAL BUDGET	138,490

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

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