



COSTA RICA

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



31 July 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE COSTA RICAN RED CROSS



134

National Society
branches



134

National Society
local units



5,026

National Society
volunteers



1,328

National Society
staff

PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and
environment



762

Disasters
and crises



50,171

Health and
wellbeing



34,165

Migration and
displacement



1,547

Values, power
and inclusion



65

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Costa Rican Red Cross			
Overview		Funding Sources	
Funding	Not reported	IFRC Secretariat	Not reported
Expenditure	Not reported	Participating National Societies	Not reported
		HNS other funding sources	Not reported

IFRC network			
Country	Funding Requirement		2.1M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	1.1M
		Funding	381,000
		Expenditure	215,000
	Emergency Operations	Funding Requirement	Not reported
		Funding	1.1M
		Expenditure	312,000
Participating National Societies	Funding Requirement		Not reported
	Funding		24,000
	Expenditure		24,000
HNS other funding sources	Funding Requirement		1M
	Funding		Not reported

Appeal number **MAACR002**

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




STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	762
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	50,000
	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	23,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	34,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	27,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	122
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	31
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	2,000
	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes	2
	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	65
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	3
National Society development	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
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its ..	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes

IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
German Red Cross							
Spanish Red Cross	24,000						
Swiss Red Cross							

Total Funding Reported **CHF 24,000**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

The Costa Rican economy registered a growth of 4 per cent in 2024, doubling the regional average and positioning itself as a leader in Central America. The country reached a record in foreign direct investment (FDI), attracting \$4,500 million, surpassing the \$3,788 million of 2023. This achievement consolidated Costa Rica as the main recipient of foreign investment in Latin America for the second consecutive year. The tourism sector also reported historic figures, with 2.6 million visitors arriving by air, surpassing the 2.47 million of the previous year. This increase reflected the recovery and strengthening of the national tourism industry.

The year was also marked by an increase in violence, including homicides, femicides, and attacks on authorities. This situation generated a growing perception of insecurity in various regions of the country. Despite economic advances, the State of the Nation Report highlighted an increase in inequality and vulnerability of the most disadvantaged populations, attributed in part to cuts in public social investment and infrastructure.

On June 11, the National Emergency Commission (CNE) declared an orange alert in four regions of the country due to heavy rains that increased the risk of floods and landslides. Additionally, in November, Costa Rica faced emergencies for 22 consecutive days due to heavy rains and landslides. Extreme rainfall was recorded in Sardinal and La Cruz, the most intense in November in the last 27 years. November also saw Hurricane Rafael which caused heavy rains that caused flooding in several regions of the country, including the collapse of a bridge in Guanacaste and the need to rescue 42 people.

December was also marked by heavy rains that caused severe flooding in Sarapiquí, affecting homes and local communities. These events reflect Costa Rica's vulnerability to extreme weather events and the need for prevention and response measures to natural disasters.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2024, the Costa Rican Red Cross carried out several activities at the national, regional, and local levels consisting of training, workshops, fairs, visits, and meetings for conservation and sustainability. The training process included three courses on the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Tool and followed the Route to Carbon Neutrality. Additionally, three application workshops were held, sharing tools from the Climate and Environment Roadmap. The National Society also made six visits to the Pacuare Reserve to address topics such as Leatherback Turtles' conservation efforts as well as first aid training for new research personnel.

Disasters and crises

During 2024, the National Society aided people affected by floods, volcanic ash, and dengue through three different IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) activations. Throughout each DREF, several crucial findings were evidenced that offered valuable lessons to increase the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, scope and sustainability of future operations. Its efforts focused on health, cash and voucher assistance (CVA), water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI), and community engagement and accountability (CEA).

Health and wellbeing

The Costa Rican Red Cross promoted and carried out several actions from the National Coordination of Community Health, inclusive of processes such as consultation and participation. The actions carried out included medical and psychological care, work sessions, campaigns, workshops and webinars, among others. Additionally, the National Society supported several people in crisis situations with the help of mental health and psychosocial support. Several virtual and face-to-face workshops on Psychological First Aid were also developed, with an emphasis on the migrant population. The National Society also promoted Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Participatory Transformation of Hygiene and Sanitation (PHAST) efforts through its campaigns.

Migration and displacement

During 2024, the Costa Rican Red Cross actively worked on the Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs). Direct support to people on the move was provided mainly at the southern border, the northern border, and at the Orotina aid post. In addition, the National Society worked on the preparation of children's kits for migrant children in transit at the southern border, specifically at the Paso Canoas point. Further, the Reference Centre for Community Resilience and Environment (CRREC) contributed through research and advocacy processes to strengthen the humanitarian response. Within this framework, two key lines of work were developed which included the development of a general profile of HSPs and the aim of generating differentiated models adapted to the specific contexts.

Values, power and inclusion

Within the scope of the Red Cross Youth Programme, the National Society carried out approximately 405 activities at the national level. These focused on leadership, humanitarian diplomacy and strategic planning of community actions. Additionally, within the framework of the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach, the National Society actively participated in regional technical strengthening processes. This included the participation of staff as co-facilitators and participants in the Training of Trainers (ToT) in Guatemala, Argentina, and Honduras, where feedback mechanisms on the migratory route were addressed.

Enabling local actors

In 2024, the National Society received help from the Reference Centre for Community Resilience and Environment (CRREC) which actively contributed to the strengthening through capacity building in National Societies. With regard to humanitarian diplomacy, the Costa Rican Red Cross maintained a permanent dialogue relationship with the Diplomatic Academy of Costa Rica, specifically with its Ambassador Director Carmen Claramunt, on humanitarian issues. It also followed up on the proposed Red Cross Law within the Legislative Assembly and with other actors. The National Society implemented the CEA approach and incorporated it into regional and national operations, with the implementation of feedback systems to evaluate achievements and areas for improvement. In terms of institutional accountability, the National Society continued to annually present the Presidency's Report to the General Assembly of Associates, as part of its statutory commitments.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In this reporting period, no changes or amendments were made to the plan

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Costa Rican Red Cross carried out several actions, mainly through the National Coordination of Climate Change, to support local efforts dealing with climatic and environmental change. Some activities were carried out at the national level, while others at the regional and local level, with the support of volunteers, civil society organizations, and the Pacuare Reserve. These activities consisted of training, workshops, fairs, visits and meetings for conservation and sustainability.

The training process included three courses on the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Tool. This tool is necessary for emission inventories that measure the carbon footprint, following the Route to Carbon Neutrality approved in 2019. Over 63 people were reached through these training courses. Additionally, three application workshops were held, sharing tools from the Climate and Environment Roadmap, as well as activities for compliance with local and regional indicators. A total of 65 volunteers participated in the workshops. There were also 18 Sphere Festivals for conservation purposes, with the assistance of 85 volunteers and permanent staff.

Six visits were made to the Pacuare Reserve to address different topics. These included the construction of nests for leatherback turtles, turtle research and release, first aid training for new research personnel and the Pacuare community, a workshop for the preparation of the general plan for the management of the reserve, and a meeting for the construction of the first sighting of Agami herons.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided the Costa Rican Red Cross with technical assistance as and when required.



Disasters and crises

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

1.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Costa Rica: Floods
MDR-CODE	MDRCR026
DURATION	4 months (20 November 2024 to 31 March 2025)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 458,959
PEOPLE TARGETED	7,500 people

The DREF allocation of CHF 458,959 in November 2024 supported the Costa Rican Red Cross in aiding approximately 7,500 people affected by flooding through actions focused on health, [cash and voucher assistance](#) (CVA), [water, sanitation, and hygiene](#) (WASH), [protection, gender, and inclusion](#) (PGI), and [community engagement and accountability](#) (CEA), in the most impacted districts of the provinces of Guanacaste and Puntarenas over a 4-month period.

2.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Volcanic Ash
MDR-CODE	MDRCR025
DURATION	3 months (14 May 2024 to 31 August 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 149,498
PEOPLE TARGETED	11,850 people

The DREF allocation of CHF 149,498 in May 2024 supported the Costa Rican Red Cross in contributing to the implementation of anticipatory actions to reach at least 11,850 people in the most vulnerable communities from six cantons of Alajuela. At risk due to ash eruptions of the Poas Volcano, the people were reached through the implementation of activities under health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), and community engagement and accountability (CEA).

3.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Dengue
MDR-CODE	MDRCR023
DURATION	6 months (20 October 2024 to 30 April 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 413,678
PEOPLE TARGETED	26,665 people

The DREF allocation of CHF 413,678 in April 2024 supported the National Society in contributing to the response to the prevention of dengue, providing support to the emergency needs of 5,333 families (26,665 people) in the areas of health, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) and community engagement and accountability (CEA) in the Huetar Caribbean Region (Province of Limón), North Huetar Region (Province of Alajuela), Central Pacific Region (Province of Puntarenas), and North Central Region (Province of Heredia).

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During 2024, the National Society responded to [floods](#), [volcanic ash](#), and [dengue](#) through three separate IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) activations.

In 2023, the concurrent circulation of the four serotypes of the dengue virus (DENV1, DENV2, DENV3 and DENV4) were reported in Central America, affecting countries such as Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. For this reason, the National Society implemented the IFRC [Disaster Response Emergency Fund](#) (DREF). At the end of the operation, a lessons learned workshop was divided into two phases, the first focused on data collection and the second on participatory analysis and reflection.

Throughout DREF, several crucial findings were evidenced that offered valuable lessons to increase the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, scope and sustainability of future operations. These lessons are synthesized from direct consultations carried out during the lessons learned workshop. Several key recommendations were derived and adopted.

The National Society also responded to the volcanic ash in the possible eruption of the Poas volcano in 2024. Although the conditions for the trigger for early actions were not in place, the National Society, through this imminent DREF, was able to simulate the activation of the ash PAT and identify areas for improvement through the lessons learned workshop.

In November 2024, Costa Rica also experienced rains and storms because of several weather events in the Caribbean Sea, reaching soil saturation levels in some regions of up to 100 per cent. After the CNE declared a Red Alert for the Pacific regions, the National Society requested IFRC-DREF emergency funds to respond, with the goal of supporting

health, multipurpose cash, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI), and community engagement and accountability (CEA).

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided financial and technical assistance to the Costa Rican Red Cross for emergency response mechanisms. IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) and the IFRC Emergency Appeal are utilized by the National Society for three separate disasters and crises to effectively support those who face immediate needs during times of emergency.



The Costa Rican Red Cross responded to an emergency following an alert from Tobías Bolaños airport about a missing aircraft with six passengers in the area of Cerro Pico Blanco, 25 November 2024. (Photo: The Costa Rican Red Cross)



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Costa Rican Red Cross promoted and carried out several actions from the National Coordination of Community Health to guarantee a healthy and safe life, with inclusive processes of consultation and participation. The actions carried out included medical and psychological care, work sessions, campaigns, workshops and webinars, among others. These actions were carried out in an articulated and coordinated manner with the volunteers of the National Society.

With regard to medical and psychological care, 122 people in crisis situations were attended to with the help of mental health and psychosocial support. Additionally, work and coordination sessions were held with the Board of Directors of the College of Professionals in Psychology of Costa Rica for the development of an inter-institutional agreement.

Virtual and face-to-face workshops on Psychological First Aid were also developed with an emphasis on the migrant population. Several work sessions were also held with vulnerable and migrant populations.

Four webinars focused on mental health at work. Similarly, 15 face-to-face and virtual workshops and seven webinars with a focus on mental health and psychosocial support were held, as well as a webinar on 'Self-care in the face of

grief and loss guilt'. All these activities made it possible to train 1,046 people, including the staff of the Costa Rican Red Cross, other National Societies and the civilian population.

Through three campaigns several key topics on community health were promoted, such as menstrual hygiene, [Water, Sanitation and Hygiene \(WASH\)](#) with safe water, psychosocial support material, self-care, management of emotions and climate change, materials for diseases through hygiene and sanitation, healthy habits, healthy ageing, sleep hygiene, among others.

The workshops and webinars held mainly addressed topics of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), but also hygiene and sanitation. On the latter, the national workshop on [Participatory Transformation of Hygiene and Sanitation](#) (PHAST) was held for all the personnel of the Costa Rican Red Cross.

The "Growth Cycle" programme was also carried out with the Latin University of Costa Rica. Its induction was carried out for 17 students in the first semester of the University of Medical Sciences (UCIMED).

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society with its efforts to promote health and wellbeing in local communities. This included developing infographics to aid the Costa Rican Red Cross' campaigns on community health and WASH. The IFRC also supported the National Society with virtual workshops and webinars on mental health and psychosocial support.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During 2024, the Costa Rican Red Cross coordinated nationally to actively work on the [Humanitarian Service Points \(HSPs\)](#). It aimed to provide assistance and protection to people in situations of human mobility, including migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons, people at risk of statelessness and displaced persons. This was for both planned contexts and for emergency situations. These HSPs operated as neutral, impartial, and independent spaces, aligned with the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross Movement.

The Reference Centre for Community Resilience and Environment (CRREC) contributed through research and advocacy processes aimed at strengthening the humanitarian response. Within this framework, two key lines of work were developed: the first consisted of the development of a general profile of HSPs, in order to promote a better understanding of their relevance among authorities, actors of the Movement and strategic partners. The second line focused on the production of case studies on HSP in Central America, Mexico and Ecuador, with the aim of generating differentiated models adapted to the specific contexts of each National Society.

Direct support to people on the move was provided mainly at the southern border, the northern border, and at the Orotina aid post. This facilitated closer, more empathetic, and culturally appropriate care, in addition to strengthening communication and trust with the people assisted. During the first half of the year, migrants were provided with key information on health, protection, feedback mechanisms, and other useful information materials. In addition, the National Society worked on the preparation of children's kits for migrant children in transit at the southern border, specifically at the Paso Canoas point.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society's objectives under migration and displacement through financial and technical assistance, especially through its support for the [Humanitarian Service Points \(HSPs\)](#).



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The activities carried out under this strategic priority were aimed at strengthening the capacities of volunteers and permanent staff of the Costa Rican Red Cross. In 2024, institutional strengthening was promoted through the implementation of 11 courses on International Humanitarian Law (IHL), in which a total of 166 people were trained, promoting knowledge and application of the principles of humanitarian law at different levels of intervention.

Within the scope of the Red Cross Youth Programme, approximately 405 activities were carried out at the national level, focused on leadership, humanitarian diplomacy and strategic planning of community actions. The last component was developed based on the three strategic axes defined by the National Society and its Annual Operational Plan (POA). Likewise, the process of forming the Regional Youth Coordinations was carried out, in accordance with the institutional procedures for the change of leadership every two years, thus strengthening the youth structure of the organization.

In coordination with the auxiliary committees, at least one quarterly community activity related to the promotion of national and international friendship, as well as peace education, was planned. These actions are articulated with the thematic blocks of the Youth Program and institutional initiatives for the prevention of violence, as well as the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, with emphasis on migrant and refugee populations. Similarly, the implementation of quarterly activities aimed at the dissemination of the Fundamental Principles, IHL and human rights, as well as community health and environmental management initiatives, was contemplated.

Within the framework of the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach, the National Society actively participated in regional technical strengthening processes. This included the participation of staff as co-facilitators and participants in the Training of Trainers (ToT) in 'Social Sciences – Evidence-Based Humanitarian Decisions' held in Guatemala, in the 'global formation of the SURGE mechanism in CEA' carried out in Argentina, and at the regional technical meeting on migration and protection held in Honduras, where feedback mechanisms on the migratory route were addressed.

In addition, a training curriculum in CEA for emergency contexts is in the process of being developed, aimed at strengthening the capacities of actors external to the National Society and facilitating articulated work with institutions of the National Risk Management System. Together, these actions have contributed significantly to advancing the progressive, effective, and sustainable integration of the CEA approach into the National Society's operations and strategies, promoting greater transparency, community participation, and accountability at the different levels of humanitarian intervention.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support to the National Society in the adoption of CEA approaches.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by the National Society against objectives

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 partners with the National Society and provides bilateral support. Some activities have been carried out jointly including the participation and certification process of the Emergency Response Unit on Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene with a possibility of integrating the WASH teams with the Central American cluster. The **German Red Cross** also participated as a consultant in the Reference Centre for Resilience and Environment (CRREC). It supports the Community Risk Management planning, Early Action planning, and Early Warning systems.

Movement coordination

The National Society 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 contributes to the National Society's work in protection, including minimum standards, restoring family links, self-care messages for migrants, health and first aid, and support in humanitarian diplomacy. The ICRC works closely with the Costa Rican state to promote the implementation and development of international humanitarian law. The ICRC also maintains relations with the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, headquartered in San José.

External coordination

The Costa Rican Red Cross works in close collaboration with local and national authorities, and other humanitarian organizations for a coordinated response. Permanent coordination with Costa Rican national authorities is carried out through the Emergency Operations Centre and the National Emergency Commission Board of Directors. Through the National Directorate for Risk and Disaster Management and coordination with the Auxiliary Committees, actions are prioritized in order to assist the most affected communities.

The National Society plays a key role as an auxiliary to the public health systems in the areas of primary health, outreach to vulnerable communities and pre-hospital care. During operations to prevent and respond to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the National Society coordinated with the Ministry of Health to implement and follow up on prevention measures against the virus. The National Society held regular technical coordination meetings with representatives of the Ministry of Health, Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) at the national level, with support of the IFRC.

To ensure good coordination, the Costa Rican Red Cross meets with actors involved in the migration response to ensure good coordination, including IOM, UNHCR, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other humanitarian organizations such as Médecins Sans Frontières, the Norwegian Refugee Council, Doctors of the World and Save the Children. The IOM in Costa Rica is currently implementing human security projects for migrants, labour migration, linkages with the diaspora, migration and development, and protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants. UNHCR's operations in Costa Rica focus on displacement caused by conditions in northern Central America, Nicaragua and Venezuela.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Costa Rican Red Cross's [Strategic Plan 2021-2030](#) is structured around three fundamental axes that guide institutional action: Humanitarian Red Cross, Inclusive Red Cross, and Open and Transparent Red Cross. In line with these, the National Society pursued its Organizational Capability Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process. It was the first National Society in the Americas, and the third worldwide, to achieve this certification.

Additionally, the Reference Centre for Community Resilience and Environment (CRREC) actively contributed to the strengthening of the components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, through capacity building in National Societies. It focused on the design and implementation of methodologies, tools, learning

techniques, harmonization and research processes, integrating the experience, innovation and good practices of the National Societies themselves.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to the Costa Rican Red Cross.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Costa Rican Red Cross maintained a permanent dialogue relationship with the Diplomatic Academy of Costa Rica, specifically with its Ambassador Director Carmen Claramunt, on humanitarian issues and ICRC actions. Also, active management was maintained with different institutions concerning the placement of the blue shield. Discussions also included protecting a greater number of assets in accordance with the Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in Armed Conflict of 1954.

Similarly, the National Society followed up on the proposed Red Cross Law within the Legislative Assembly and with other actors, to persuade on the need to strengthen the legal framework of the National Society to update it and respond to contemporary challenges in humanitarian action. Simultaneously, bill-related criteria have been issued in the current legislature, emphasizing the seven fundamental principles of the movement's doctrine.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support to the National Society.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

One of the National Society's main achievements during 2024 was the consolidation of the cross-cutting approach of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) at the national level. The Costa Rican Red Cross has demonstrated a sustained commitment to the institutionalization of the CEA approach since the end of 2022 when an institutional self-assessment was conducted with technical staff and decision-makers after having completed a CEA Training of Trainers process. As a result, priority actions were identified to strengthen the integration of this approach at the different levels of the National Society.

One of the first steps was the formalization of a CEA Officer, integrated into the Department of Strategic Communication and Accountability. This decision made it possible to improve the coordination and implementation of CEA activities in a structured way. Subsequently, the development of the CEA Policy was initiated and a case study on the application of the approach in operational contexts was developed.

With the inclusion of the CEA approach in the Annual Operating Plan (AOP), various activities have been implemented in auxiliary committees and regional boards, including Community outreach activities in schools, support in the installation of information stands, organization of health and community fairs in Alajuela Centro, Poás, Cartago, Corralillo, San Juan Sur, Frailes, Santa María de Dota and San Marcos de Tarrazú.

The approach was also incorporated into regional and national operations, with the implementation of feedback systems to evaluate achievements and areas for improvement. For example, during Holy Week, data were collected from 970 people, currently under analysis. Likewise, internal feedback systems were applied in rescue operations in Tabarcia and Turrialba, the results of which are discussed in technical sessions to strengthen future interventions and feed the follow-up matrix of lessons learned.

In terms of institutional accountability, the National Society continued to annually present the Presidency's Report to the General Assembly of Associates, as part of its statutory commitments. These reports, which are public in nature, are published on the official website and sent to the relevant national authorities. In addition, the National Society

submitted reports to government bodies such as the Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic, the Legislative Assembly, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Justice and Peace, and local governments, guaranteeing transparency in the management of public funds from various laws that support its actions.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society with technical and financial 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

Nothing to report

SUCCESS STORIES



1

OCAC Recertification

Throughout 2024, the National Society's commitment to the lessons-learned processes, especially in the framework of IFRC-DREF-funded emergency operations, strengthened its institutional management and optimized its training programmes for volunteers. A clear example of this was the attention to communities affected by floods at the end of 2024, where highly trained teams were deployed in record time. This timely intervention made it possible to provide immediate assistance, save lives and reduce the suffering of affected people, demonstrating the effectiveness of organizational strengthening. This institutional achievement has also strengthened the trust of strategic allies and donors, ensuring that every resource is translated into high-impact humanitarian action.

To seek additional information, you can contact Katherine Navarro Castillo, Head of the Planning Department, at katherine.navarro@cuzroja.or.cr.

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2024 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [CR_Costa Rica AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRCR026](#), [MDRCR025](#), and [MDRCR023](#))
- [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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