NATIONAL SURVEY

RESEARCH ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE IN ARGENTINA



CRUZ ROJA ARGENTINA

OBSERVATORIO HUMANITARIO

Centro de Referencia de la Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja

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Executive Summary

Context

Climate change represents not only an imminent global challenge, but also it significantly affects local communities, and it has a direct and indirect impact on the life conditions of the communities and the ecosystems. Taking actions connected to climate change is crucial, according to the **Strategy 2030** developed by The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). There are five identified world challenges, and one of them is the "climate and environmental crisis." In addition, among the goals established by the movement in this document we can find: to work on *"People anticipate, respond to, and quickly recover from crisis" and "People lead safe, healthy and dignified lives and have opportunities to thrive."* In this sense, the research seeks to create awareness and to give practical recommendations that contribute to achieving these fundamental goals for the wellbeing and resilience of the communities. Learning about the perceptions, ideas and strategies developed by the people in charge of the climate change impact permits us to identify a baseline on which to start developing actions that pursue people´s wellbeing.

Methodology

For the data collection in this research, a questionnaire was developed in collaboration with professionals from the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, the National Meteorological Service (NMS) of Argentina, and the Climate Change, Sustainable Development, and Innovation Secretariat of the Argentine Republic.

The surveys were conducted in-person between May 27 and July 1°, 2024. The field operation was deployed in 23 provinces across the country and in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires. A total of **4127 surveys** were conducted among the general public.

All the registers were collected by **KoboCollect.** Data analysis was conducted by The Humanitarian Observatory of The Argentine Red Cross using the statistical software package SPSS. Throughout the process, the Policy on the protection of Personal Data from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies was implemented. Questionnaires were anonymous and its response not mandatory. Personal information such as Name/Last Name, ID number (DNI), etc., was not collected. Neither was data such as geolocation, telephone number or email.

Main Findings

- **55% of the surveyed population** claim to be *"little informed"* or *"not informed"* about climate change.

- Regarding the concepts *"mitigation and adaptation"* to climate change and *"carbon footprint"* there is evidence of a significant lack of information.

- Despite the lack of information, **76% of the surveyed population** claim to be very or quite worried about climate change. Nevertheless, **65%** are optimistic about climate change looking ahead to the future.

- **49%** of the surveyed population claim to use *"social media"* as a daily source of information regarding an extreme climate event.

- **8 out of 10 (86%)** of the surveyed individuals confirm the importance of education and awareness to face climate change. This makes evident the importance of maintaining awareness activities regarding the subject.

- People surveyed identified *"deforestation"* **(60%)** and *"contamination"* **(55%)** as major climate change causes.

- **7 out of 10 (72%)** noticed a *"temperature rise"* in the area where they live in the last few years. Besides, **9 out of 10 (91%)** noticed an increase in the number of insects that are disease vectors.

- **76% of the surveyed individuals** coincide in stating that the main impact of climate change is the effect on people's health. Additionally, **86%** consider that climate change can be related with the increase of bite propagation diseases, like Dengue.

- **68% of the surveyed individuals** claim that older adults are in a more vulnerable situation in the face of climate change.

- **3 out of 4 people surveyed (73%)** claim that the communities should *"promote recycling and reuse"* as the main action for mitigating climate change. **62% of the surveyed individuals** state that they already practice it as an individual mitigation measure. Besides, **66%** coincides in stating that *"environmental policies must be stricter."*

- **68% of the surveyed people** coincide in stating that the role of the humanitarian organizations regarding climate change should be *"to provide humanitarian help in cases of climate risks."*

Recommendations

1 Increase the information and education on climate change

- To create awareness campaigns and to encourage education for every age group on sustainable practices and climate resilience through accessible and understandable didactic materials.
- To use the media to create public awareness regarding climate change.

2 Preparation and communitarian resilience

- To strengthen the role of humanitarian organizations in adaptation to climate change, not only by providing help during emergencies, but also in the education and preparation of the communities.
- To develop preparation and response programs for extreme weather events, ensuring that the population knows how to act.

3 Heath and climate change

- To increase public health campaigns to prevent and control vector transmitted diseases like Dengue, Zika and Chikungunya.

4 Individual and communitarian actions

- To support communitarian initiatives that promote sustainability and resilience to climate change, such as community vegetable gardens, energy efficiency programs, and also to encourage recycling and reusing practices.
- To encourage companies and citizens to adopt sustainable practices such as using renewable energies and reducing their carbon footprint.

- To strengthen means of life in vulnerable communities through sustainable and fair strategies in the access to natural resources.

5 Monitoring and continuous evaluation

- To strengthen early alert community systems and comprehensive risk management programs that are adapted to specific vulnerabilities by using advanced technology for detecting and monitoring climate events.

- To carry out regular evaluations to assess the effectiveness of the interventions and adjust the strategies according to the needs.

6 Collaboration and alliances

- To encourage collaboration between different areas (government, non-governmental organizations, private sector) to address climate change in a comprehensive manner.

- To participate in international thematic networks or those related to climate change to share knowledge and best practices.

These recommendations seek to promote efficient mechanisms to address and adapt to climate change, being in line with the **Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement**, guaranteeing an effective humanitarian and sustainable response in Argentina.

Introduction

1.1 Relevance

Climate change, as a global challenge, is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. It is crucial to understand and address its impact. In the same way, it is important to learn about previous experiences, approaches, and knowledge that people already have about the issue to design local strategies that can respond to individual and collective needs.

Throughout 2023, the Humanitarian Observatory of the Argentine Red Cross, together with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) developed research about "Communitarian Perceptions on Climate Change Impact in Argentina". Within the framework of this investigation, data was collected in the communities of six Argentine cities that were affected by these impacts and whose everyday activities were modified by climate change. **Among the main findings of the study, the following points stand out:**

- Climate change is not part of the public agenda nor a primary interest within the communities. Their interest, on the contrary, is focused on structural issues such as poverty and inflation.

- The interest within the communities and local authorities towards climate change is activated mainly during emergencies, showing a lack of continuous attention to this problem in non-critical periods.

In this sense, it is relevant to develop a study that expands data collection beyond the communities directly affected by climate events in order to complement the information and create actions based on evidence. Climate change does not only represent an imminent global challenge, but also it significantly affects the living conditions of local communities, both directly and indirectly.

The **Strategy 2030** developed by the IFRC climate crisis stands out as one of the main global challenges. To address this problem and strengthen communitarian resilience, developing concrete actions is fundamental. This research seeks to generate knowl-

edge and practical recommendations that contribute to achieving the goals of the IFRC, these are focused on encouraging resilience and preparing communities to anticipate, overcome and recover rapidly from crisis. Additionally, these goals seek to improve their life conditions and guarantee a safer and more prosperous future for them. Understanding the feelings, perceptions, ideas, and strategies developed by individuals in response to climate change impact allows the establishment of a baseline from which actions can be developed to promote people's well-being.

1.2 Objectives

The study ir organised under 3 main objectives:

1. **Getting to know general population perceptions on climate change.**

2. **Identifying the level of knowledge that the general population has on climate change implications and its impact in their daily lives.**

3. **Understanding the needs and the opportunities that the Argentine Red Cross has to develop potential actions.**

Methodology

The study is base on a descriptive, cross-sectional and quantitative survey. To collect the information a previously validated structured questionnaire was developed targeted to the adult population between the ages of 18 to 70 living in Argentina.

Software: all the registers were collected with **KoboCollect.** Data analysis was conducted by The Humanitarian Observatory of The Argentine Red Cross using the statistical software package SPSS.

Data privacy: to guarantee the proper management of the information obtained, the **Policy on the protection of Personal Data from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies** was implemented. Questionnaires were anonymous and its response not mandatory. Personal information such as Name/Last Name, ID number (DNI), etc., was not collected. Neither was data such as geolocation, telephone number or email.

General Population Module

Studied population:
adult people between the ages of 18 to 70 living in Argentina.

Type of survey:
in **person and self-administered online** survey.

Methodology:
coincidental sampling in areas where the **Argentine Red Cross** and university volunteers have presence.

Sample characteristics:
the field operation was deployed in **23 provinces across the country and the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires**

Date of the field operation:
from May 27 to July 1°, 2024.

Number of surveys:
4127 surveys of the general population.

Statistical error:
statistical error is not calculated because it is not a probabilistic sample. As an informative data, a probabilistic sample with this number of surveys has a +/- 1.5% margin of error for a trust level of 95%.

General Population



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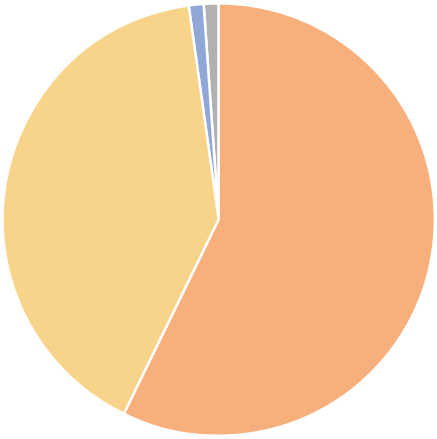
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SAMPLE PROFILE

With **4127 cases,** the demographic data of the population surveyed is presented below:

FIGURE 1

Surveyed population by gender



58% FEMALE

41% MALE

1% OTHER

1% RATHER NOT ANSWER

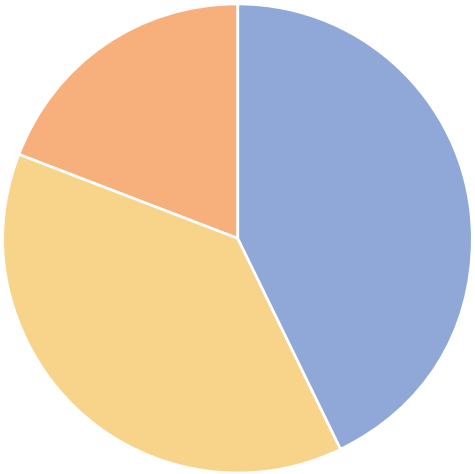
Base: total population surveyed.

Percentages might not add up to 100% because of rounding procedures.

Of the total number of people surveyed, it is observed that for the gender variable **58%** are female, **41%** are male, **1%** indicated *"other"*, and **1%** preferred not to respond.

FIGURE 2

Surveyed population by age



43% FROM 18 TO 29

38% FROM 30 TO 49

19% 50 OR MORE

Base: total population surveyed.

Percentages might not add up to 100% because of rounding procedures.

Regarding age range, at the time of responding, **43%** of the surveyed individuals were between 18 and 29 years old, **38%** were between 30 and 49 years old, and **19%** were over 50 years old. Thus, the age group of individuals under 30 years old predominates.

TABLE 1

Residence area

Residence Area	%
(AMBA) Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area	35%
CENTER	29%
NOA	12%
NEA	9%
CUYO	8%
PATAGONIA	7%

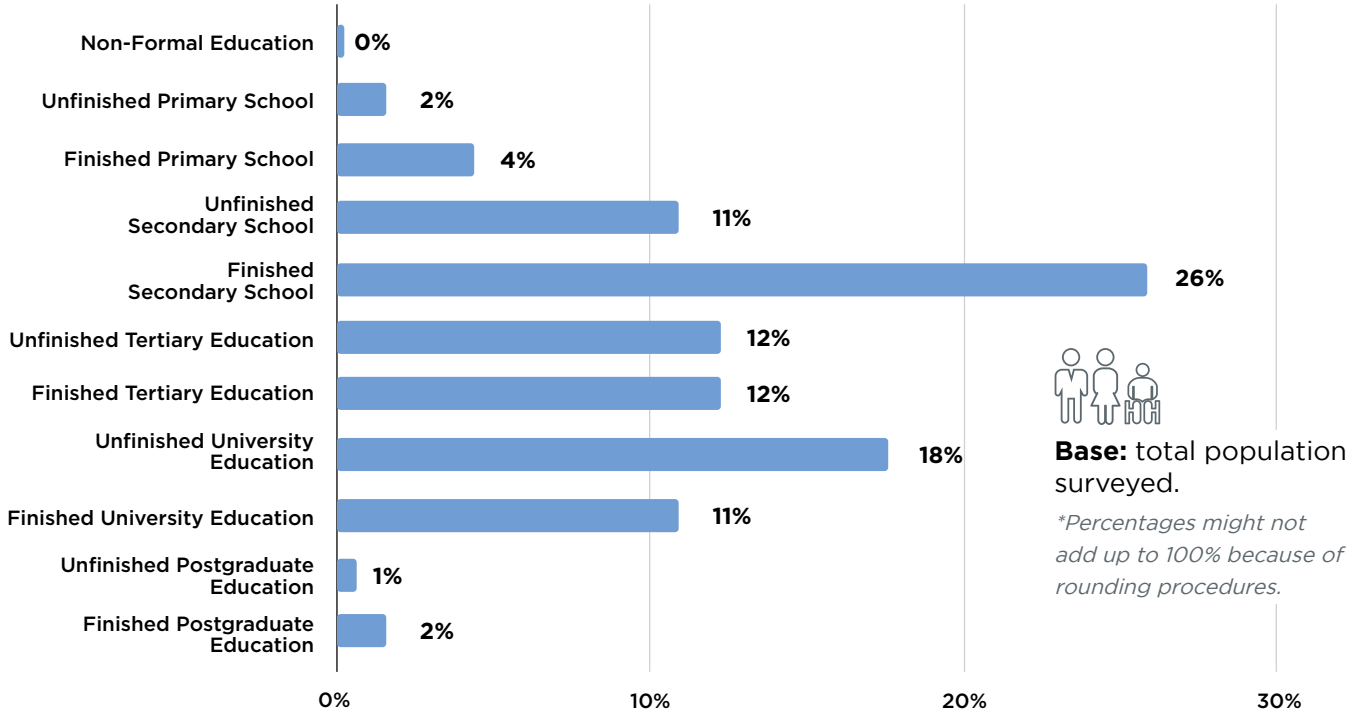
Base: total population surveyed.

Percentages might not add up to 100% because of rounding procedures.

According to residence area, the surveyed population is homogeneous in relation to the country's population density.

FIGURE 3

Surveyed Population by Highest Level of Education Achieved



Base: total population surveyed.

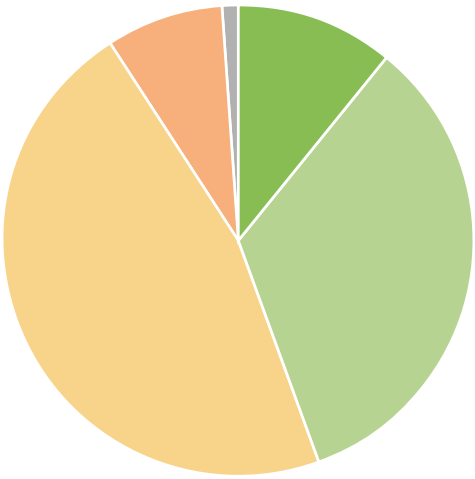
**Percentages might not add up to 100% because of rounding procedures.*

The sample is characterized for having a high percentage of individuals that have finished the Secondary level (**60%**). Among them, **21%** said not having finished their University Education yet and **12%** have finished this academic instance.

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE TOPIC

FIGURE 4

How informed are you about climate change?



11% VERY INFORMED

34% QUITE INFORMED

47% LITTLE INFORMED

8% NON-INFORMED

1% I DON´T KNOW / RATHER NOT ANSWER

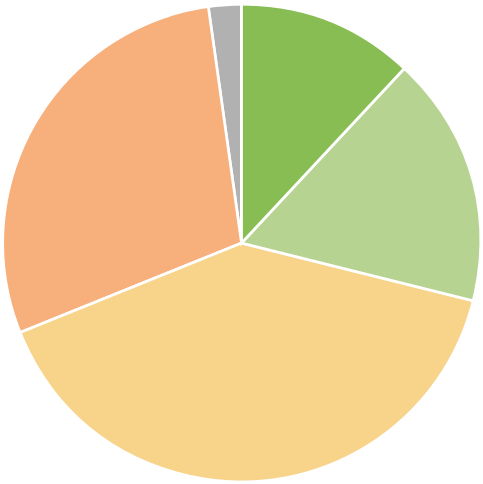
Base: total population surveyed.

**Percentages might not add up to 100% because of rounding procedures.*

It stands out that **55%** of the surveyed people fall between the options *"little informed"* (**47%**) and *"non-informed"* (**8%**) about climate change, while 45% claim to be *"very"* (**11%**) or *"quite informed"* (**34%**).

FIGURE 5

Level of knowledge about the concepts *"adaptation and mitigation"* regarding climate change



12% VERY FAMILIARIZED

17% QUITE FAMILIARIZED

40% LITTLE FAMILIARIZED

29% UNFAMILIARIZED

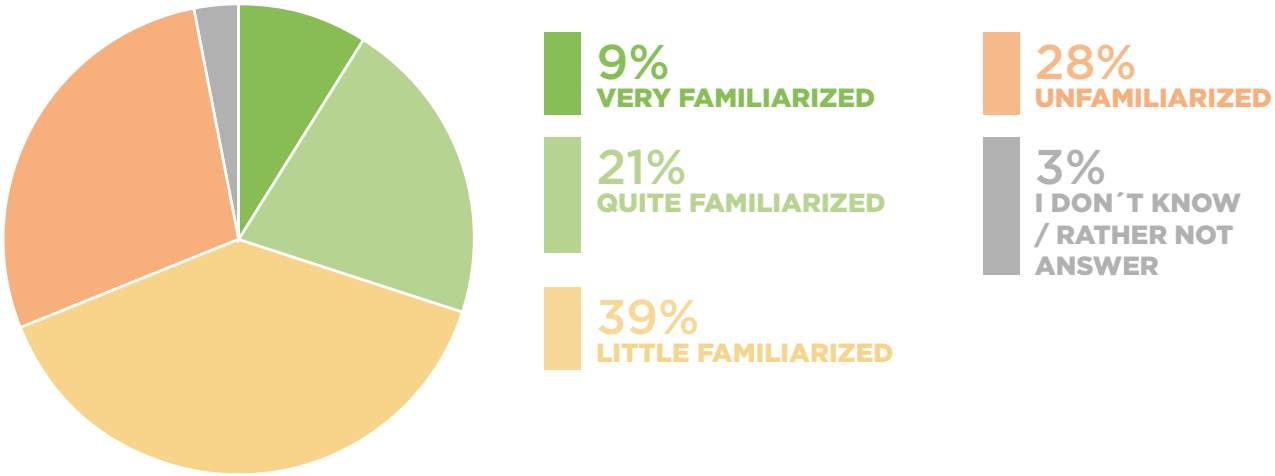
2% I DON´T KNOW / RATHER NOT ANSWER

Base: total population surveyed.

**Percentages might not add up to 100% because of rounding procedures.*

FIGURE 6

Familiarity with the concept *"carbon footprint"*



Base: total population surveyed.

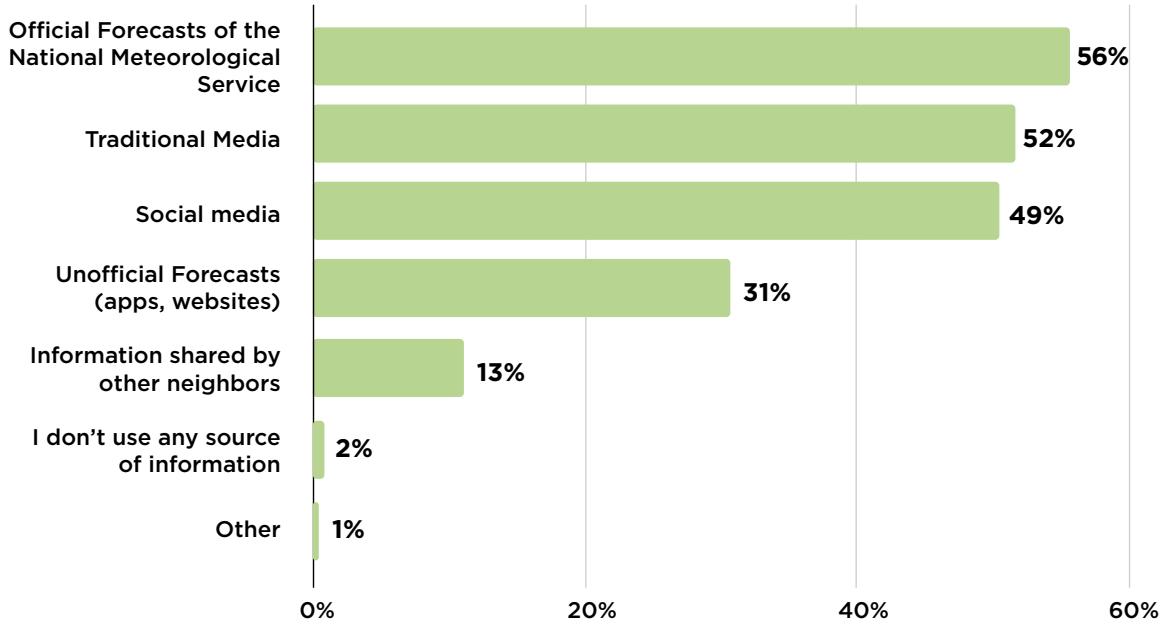
Percentages might not add up to 100% because of rounding procedures.

Consistently with **figure 4**, it is observable that a great percentage of people that claim to be *"little familiarized"* or *"unfamiliarized"* with terms like *"climate change adaptation and mitigation"* or *"carbon footprint"*, **69% and 67%** respectively.

In this regard, there is clearly ample opportunity for improvement in terms of education and awareness of the issue.

FIGURE 7

Common sources of information in the face of an extreme climate event



Base: total population surveyed.

Being a multiple-choice question, the prevalence of each category is presented relative to the total number of respondents. Therefore, the percentage is relative and not cumulative to 100%.

According to the people surveyed, the common sources of information used in the face of an extreme climate event are *"Official forecasts of the National Meteorological Service"* (**56%**), in second place *"Traditional media"* (**52%**) and, in third place, *"Social Media"* (**49%**). It is worth noting the leading role of the information provided by the National Meteorological Service. Additionally, the role of social media is not minor, having the third place as source of information in the face of an extreme climate event.

Common sources of information in the face of an extreme climate event

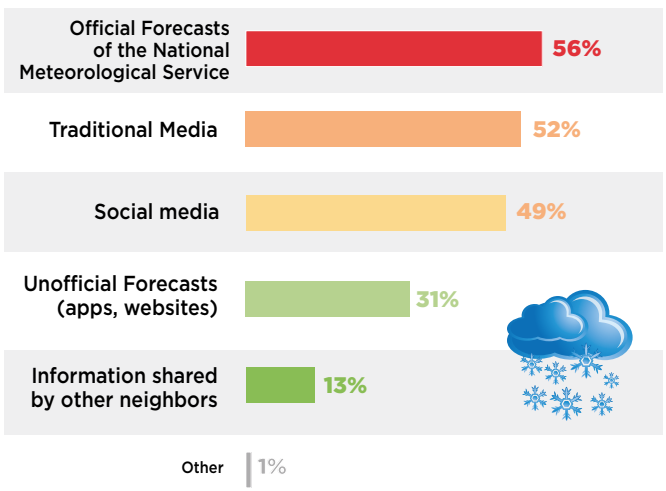
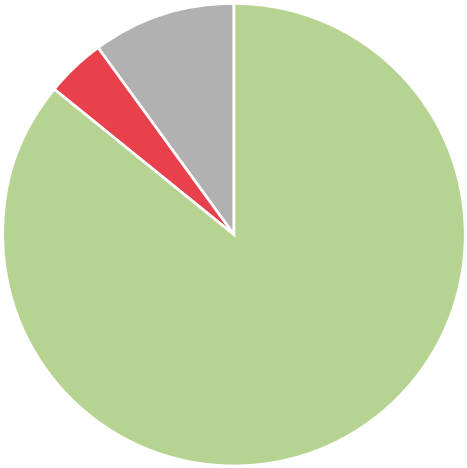


FIGURE 8

Importance of education and awareness raising to face climate change



86%
YES

4%
NO

10%
I DON´T KNOW / RATHER NOT ANSWER

HH

Base: total population surveyed.

**Percentages might not add up to 100% because of rounding procedures.*

8 out of 10 (86%) of the surveyed people coincide in the importance of education and awareness raising to face climate change. Nevertheless, a **10%** answered *"In don´t know / Rather not answer"*, this reinforces the opportunities for improvement in terms of raising awareness on the subject.

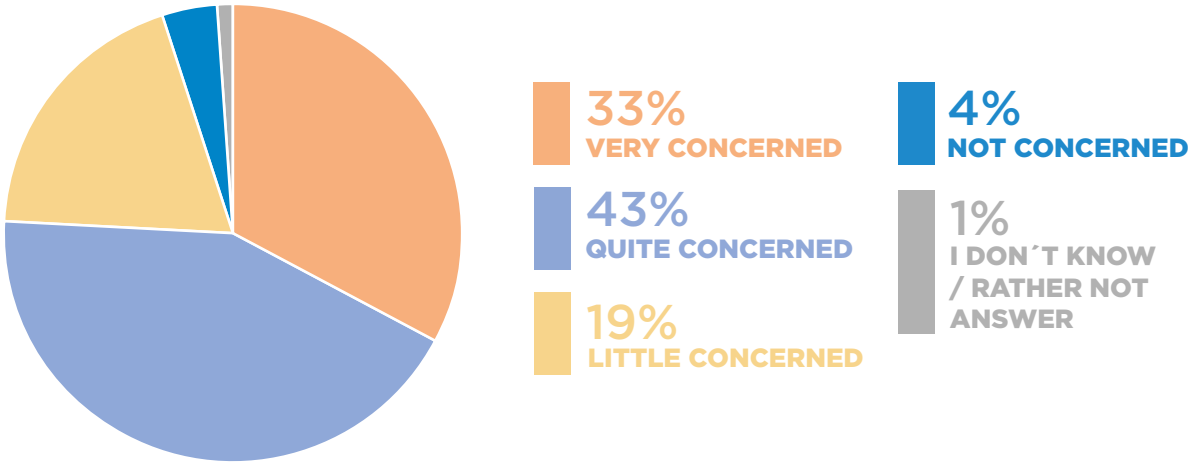
Importance of education and awareness raising to face climate change



POSITION TAKEN ON THE TOPIC

FIGURE 9

Concern about climate change

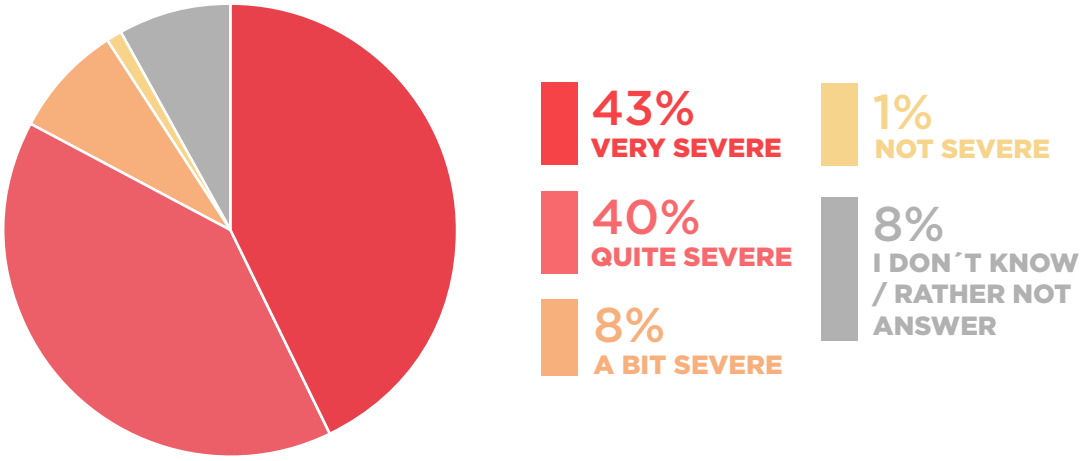


Base: total population surveyed.
**Percentages might not add up to 100% because of rounding procedures.*

Three quarters of the surveyed individuals (**76%**) claim to be *"very"* or *"quite"* concerned about climate change. It is worth noting that **19%** of the answers refer to being a *"little"* concern, and **4%** claim to be *"not"* concerned.

FIGURE 10

Severity of the climate change problem



Base: total population surveyed.
**Percentages might not add up to 100% because of rounding procedures.*

Consistently, when asked about the severity of climate change problem, **83%** of the surveyed people claim that the problem is *"very severe"* or *"quite severe"* with a **43%** and **40%** respectively.

Severity of the climate change problem

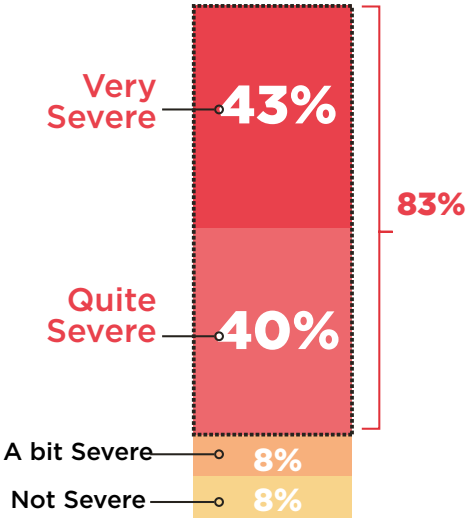
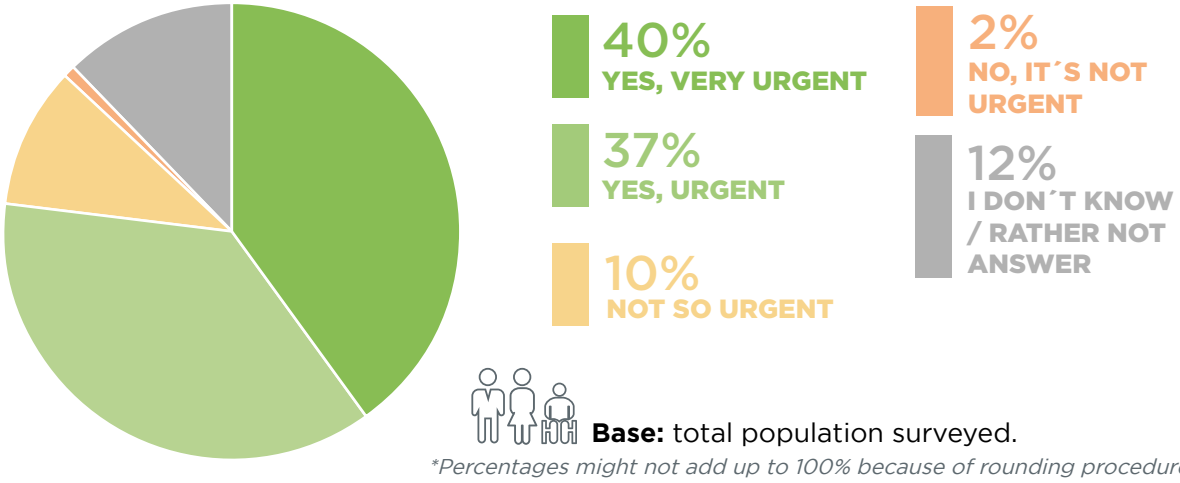


FIGURE 11

Level of urgency and attention required for climate change

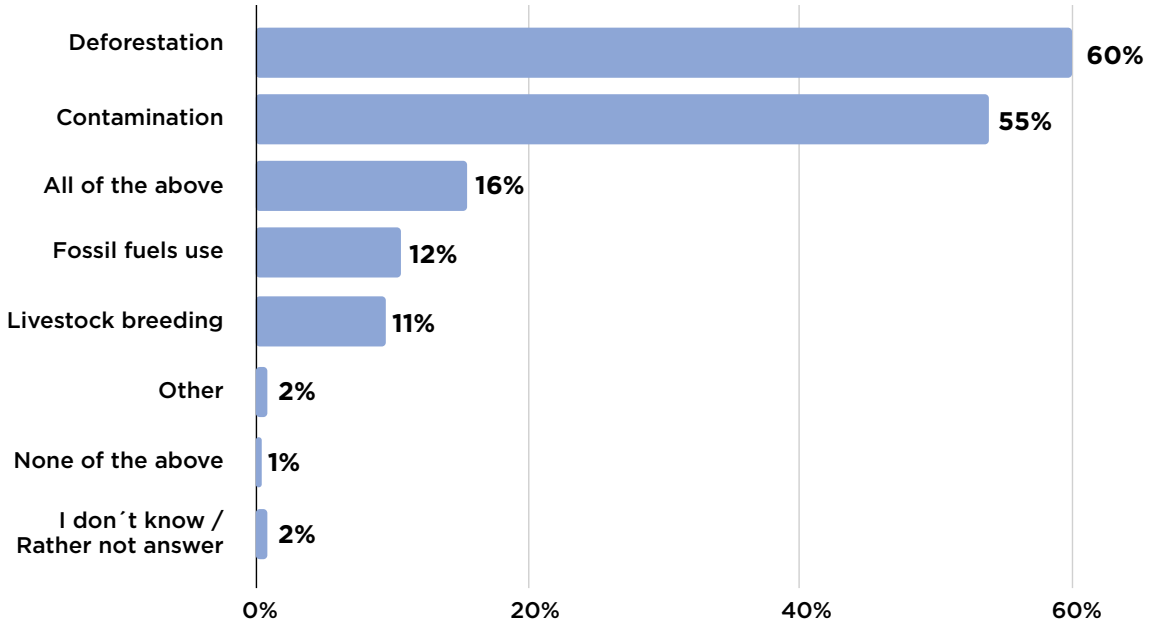


*Percentages might not add up to 100% because of rounding procedures.

Similarly, **77%** of the surveyed people answered that climate change is an urgent problem and that it requires immediate attention, **40%** claims that it is *"very urgent"* and **37%** that it is *"urgent"*. It is worth noting that **12%** of the surveyed individuals answered, *"I don´t know / Rather not answer"*.

FIGURE 12

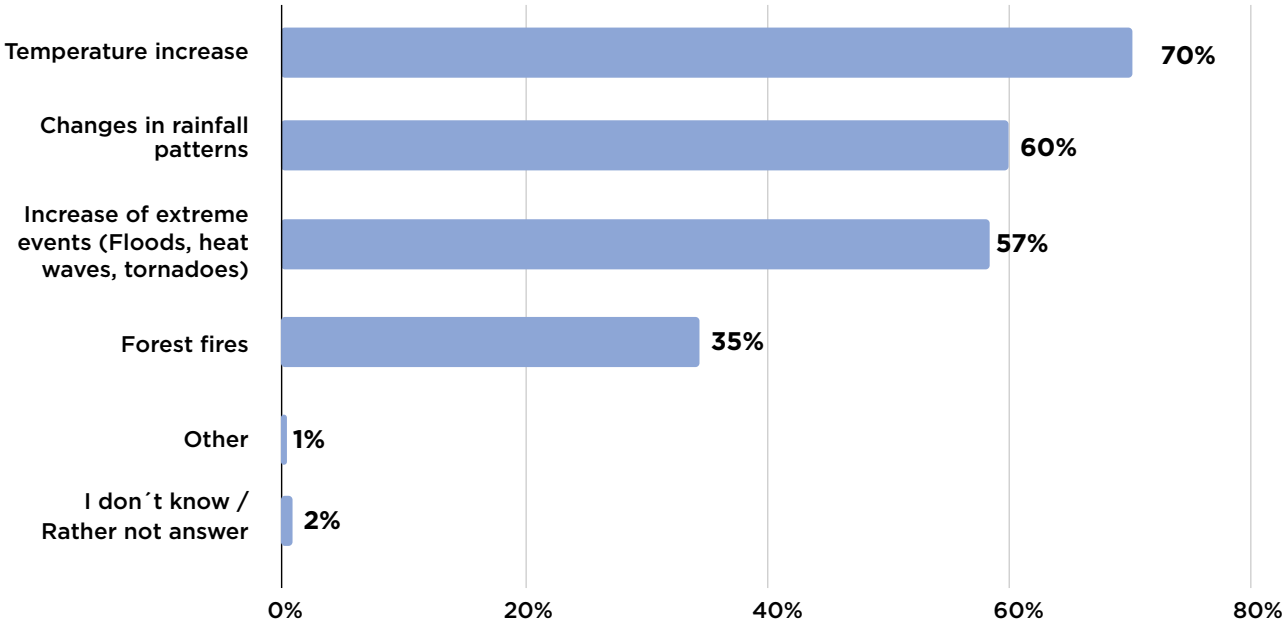
Main causes to climate change



The main causes to climate change are identified by the surveyed people as being, in the first place, *"deforestation"* (**60%**), in second place *"contamination"* with a **55%** of the answers, and, in third place, *"all of the above"* (deforestation, contamination, use of fossil fuels, and livestock breeding) with a **16%** of the answers.

FIGURE 13

Changes in the climate patterns in the areas where they live



70% of the surveyed individuals claimed to notice a *"temperature increase"* in the areas where they live in the last few years. Additionally, **60%** of the people answered noticing a *"change in rainfall patterns"*. Finally, in third place, **57%** claimed to observe an *"increase of extreme events"*, manifested as floods, heat waves, tornados and strong winds, all phenomena, or events out of the normal climate parameters.

Changes in the climate patterns in the areas where they live

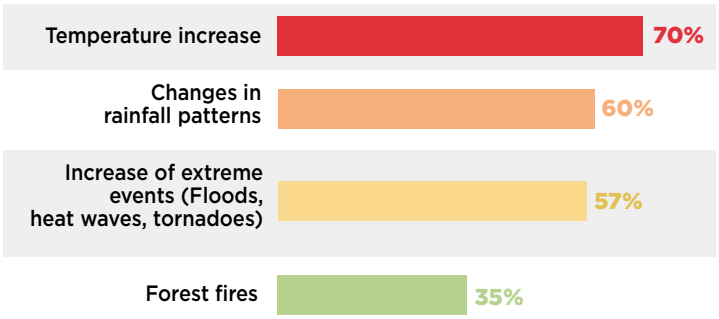
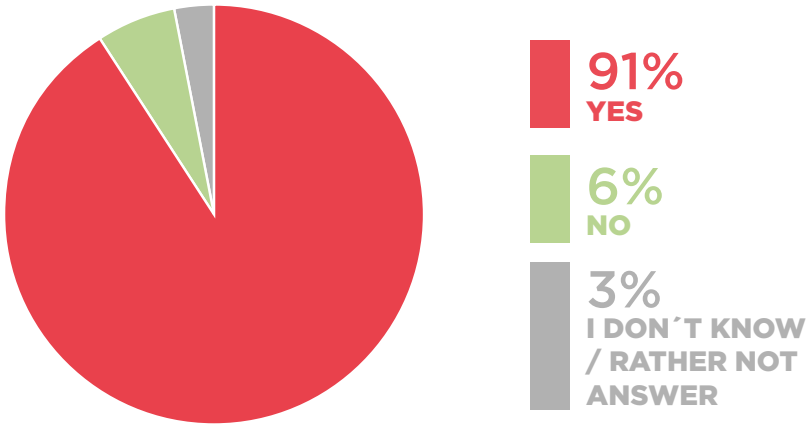


FIGURE 14

Increase of mosquitoes or disease vector insects in the last years associated to climate change

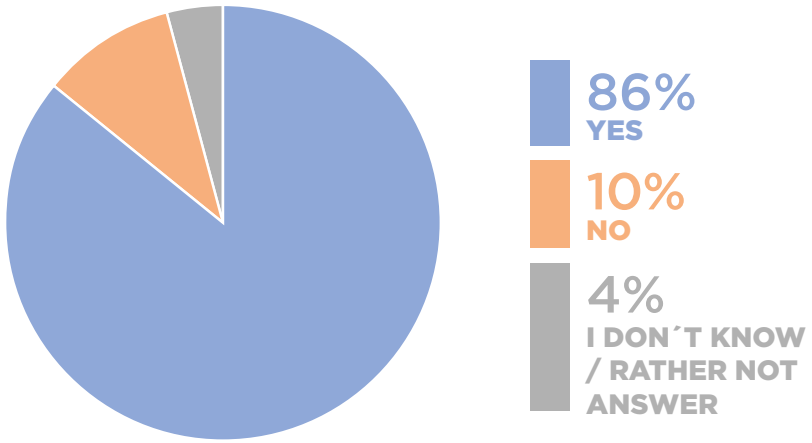


Base: total population that answered to the Health Impact Module.

**Percentages might not add up to 100% because of rounding procedures.*

FIGURE 15

Relationship between climate change and the increase of diseases transmitted by insects bites



Base: total population that answered to the Health Impact Module.

**Percentages might not add up to 100% because of rounding procedures.*

91% of the surveyed people observed, in the last years, an increase in the amount of disease vector insects. Due to this, **8 out of 10 people (86%)** stated that climate change might be related to the propagation of diseases transmitted by insect bites, for example Dengue, Zika and Chikungunya.

Increase of dengue, zika, chikungunya or hantavirus due to climate change

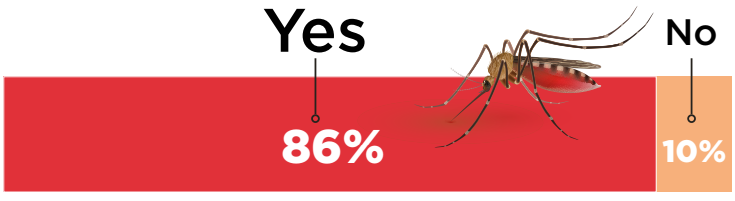
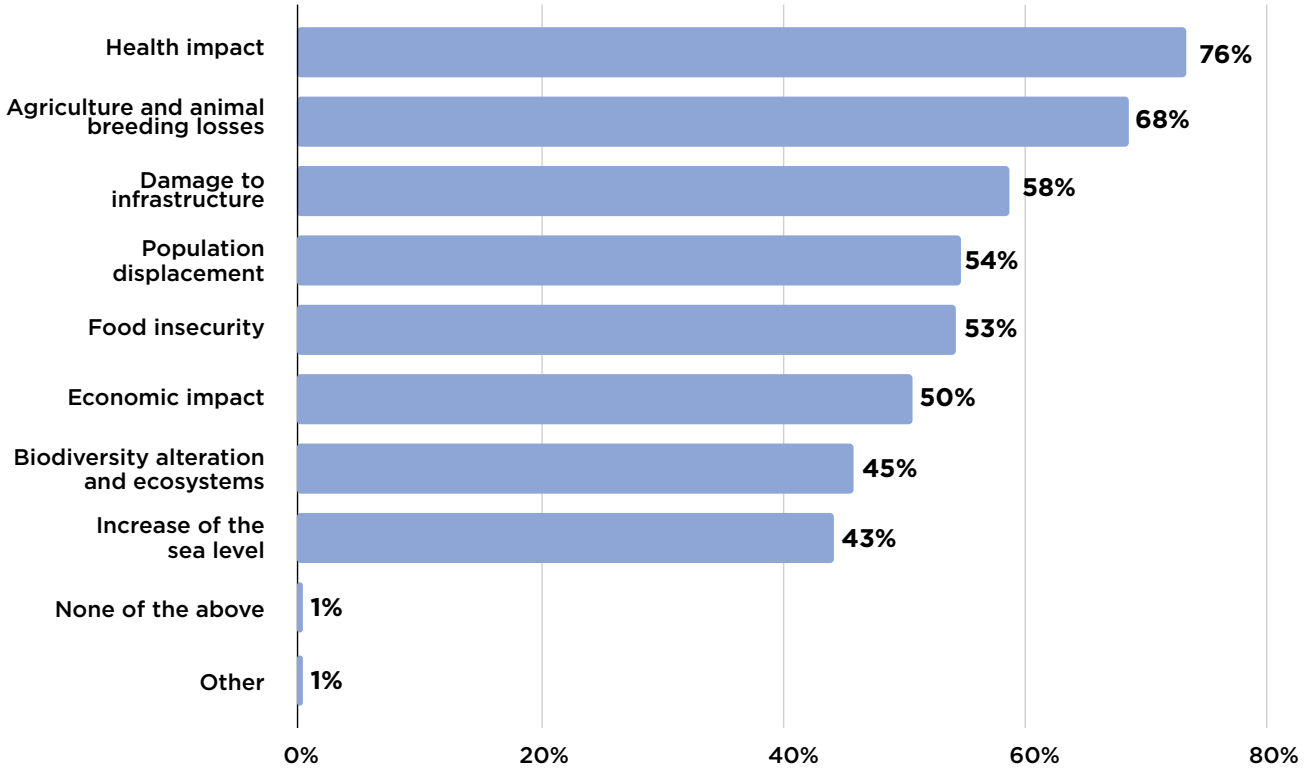


FIGURE 16

Extreme events impact



Base: total population surveyed.

**Percentages might not add up to 100% for being a multiple-choice question.*

Three quarters (**76%**) of the surveyed population consider that the main climate change impact is *"health impact"*. In second place, **68%** of the answers highlight *"agriculture and animal breeding losses"*. Finally, **58%** mentioned impacts such as *"damage to infrastructure"*.

Impact of extreme events

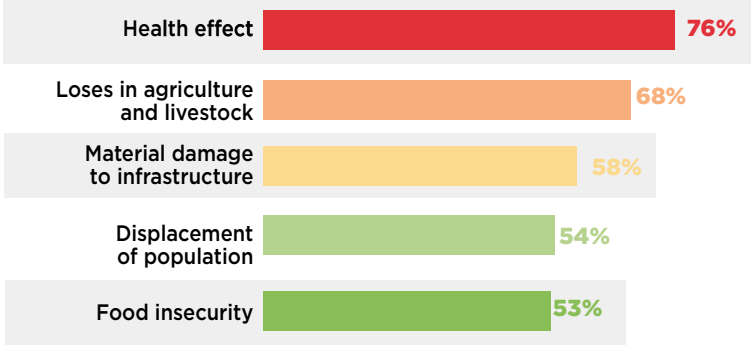
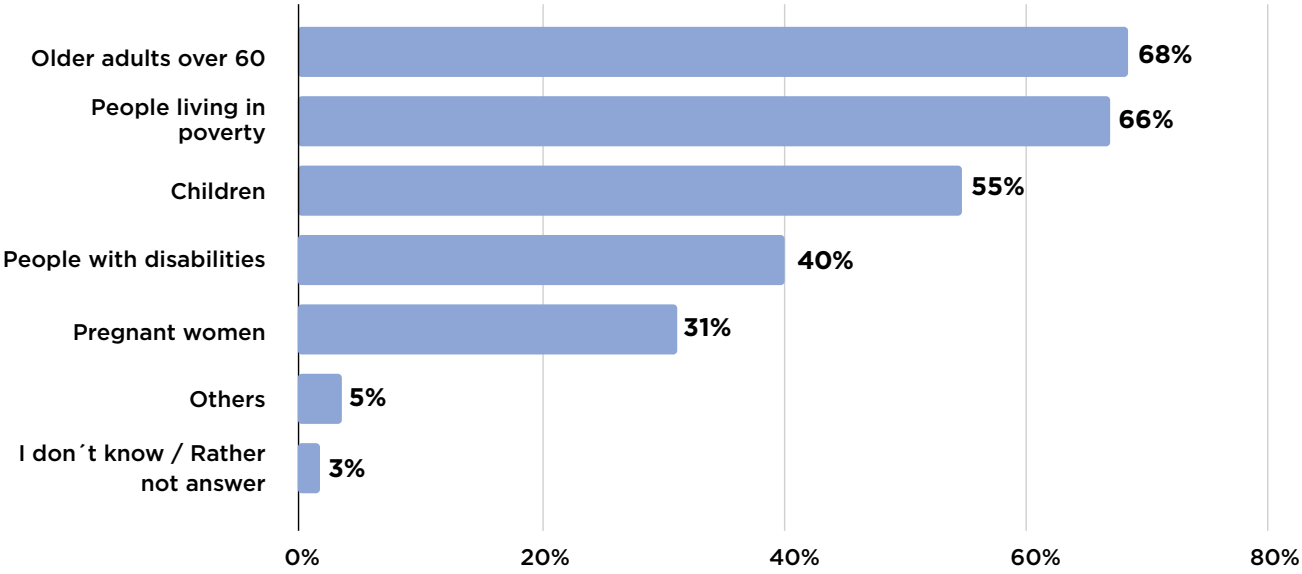


FIGURE 17

Groups with greater vulnerability in the face of extreme climate events



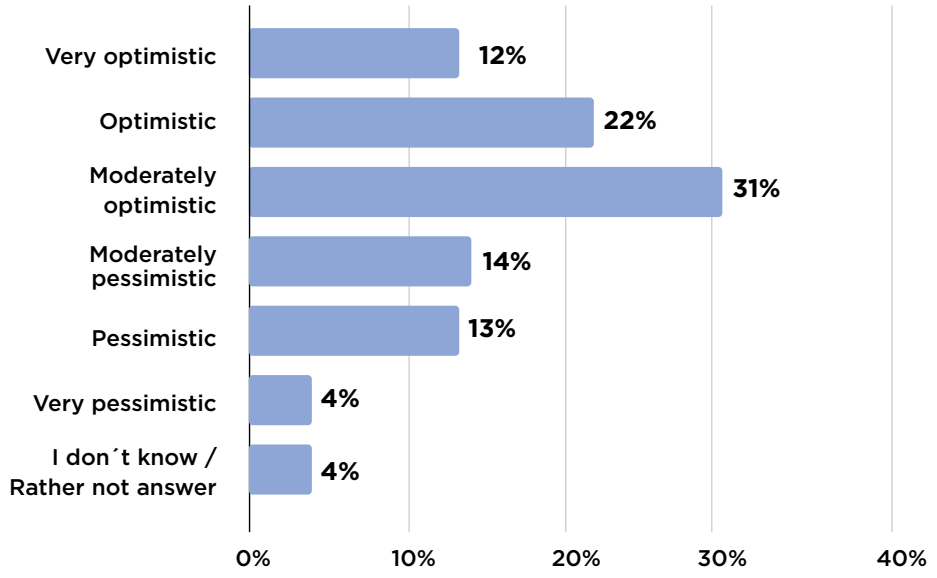
Base: total population surveyed.

**Percentages might not add up to 100% for being a multiple-choice question.*

When asked for the most vulnerable group in the face of extreme climate events, most answers were around *"older adults over 60"* and *"people living in poverty"*, being **68 and 66%** of percentages respectively. Finally, more than half (**55%**) claim that children are the most vulnerable group.

FIGURE 18

Perception of the future regarding climate change



Base: total population surveyed.

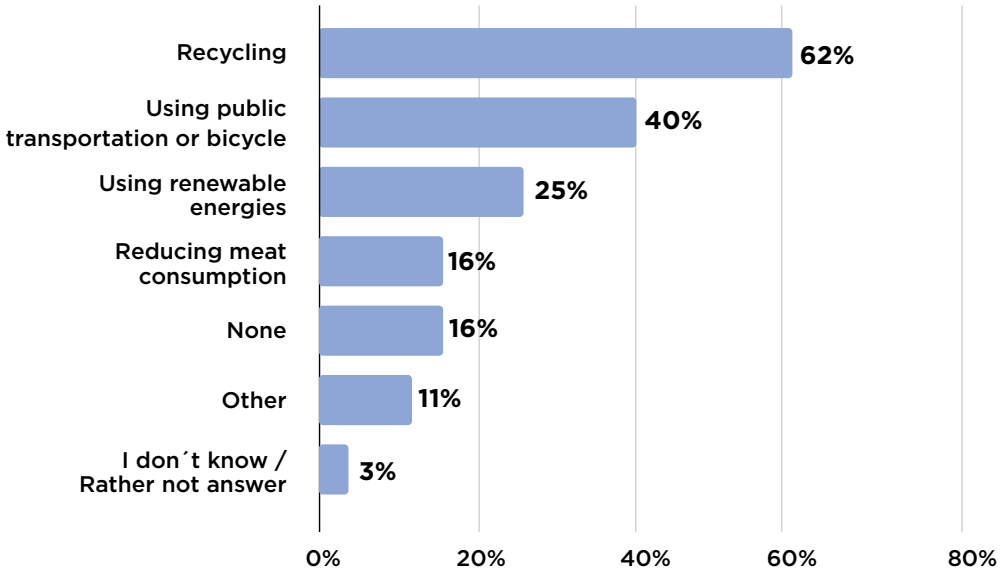
**Percentages might not add up to 100% for being a multiple-choice question.*

When asked about their perception of the future regarding climate change, **65%** of the people surveyed show an optimistic attitude. However, **3 out of 10 surveyed** individuals claim to have a *"moderately optimistic"* perception.

MITIGATION ACTIONS

FIGURE 19

Individual actions contributing to climate change mitigation



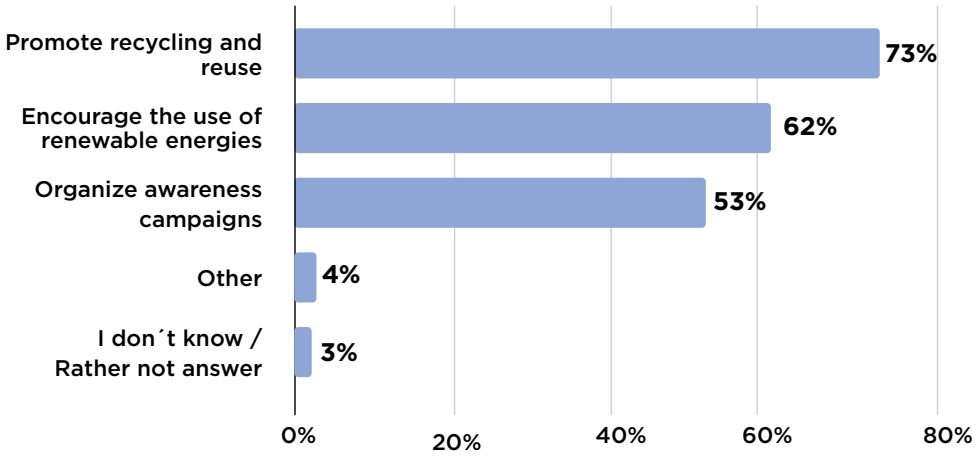
Base: total population surveyed.

**Percentages might not add up to 100% for being a multiple-choice question.*

When asked about individual actions to mitigate climate change, **62%** of the people surveyed claimed to practice *"recycling"*. In second place, **40%** of surveyed individuals stated to use public transportation or bicycle. Finally, **1 out of 4** claim to *"use renewable energies"*. It is worth mentioning that **16%** chose the category *"none"* as their answer.

FIGURE 20

Communitarian actions to face climate change



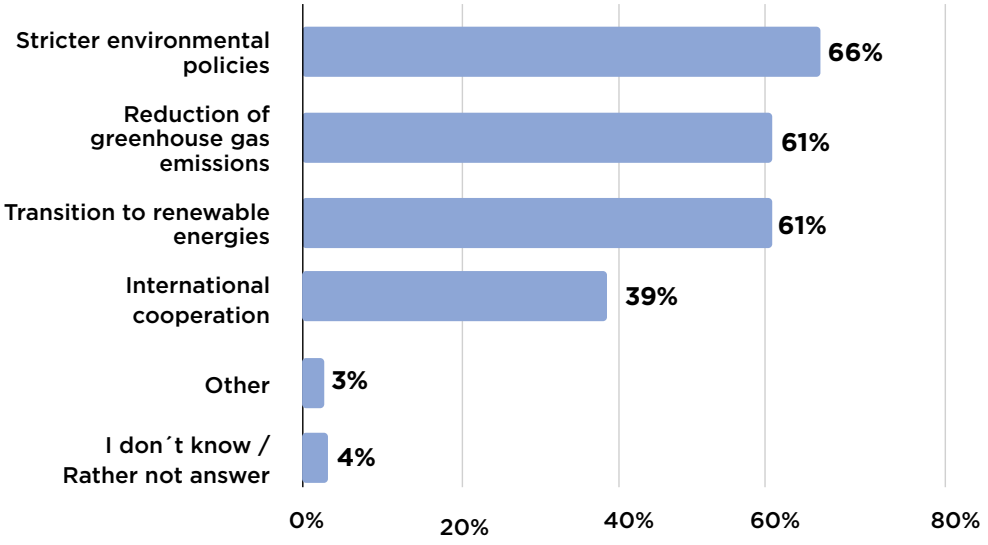
Base: total population surveyed.

**Percentages might not add up to 100% for being a multiple-choice question.*

3 out of 4 people surveyed (73%) claim that the communities should *"promote recycling and reuse"* as a main action to mitigate climate change. In second place, **62%** of surveyed individuals answered that communities should *"encourage the use of renewable energies"*. Accordingly, **53%** consider that the communities must *"organize awareness campaigns"*.

FIGURE 21

Global actions to mitigate climate change



Base: total population surveyed.

**Percentages might not add up to 100% for being a multiple-choice question.*

When asked what actions they believe should be taken globally to mitigate climate change, **66%** of the answers coincide in the idea that there should be *"stricter environmental policies"*, in second place, **61%** claim that there should be a focus on the *"reduction of greenhouse gas emissions"*, and **61%** state that a *"transition to renewable energies"* should be intensified. It should be noticed that **4 out of 10 surveyed individuals (39%)** made an emphasis on the importance of *"international cooperation"* to mitigate climate change.

Global actions to mitigate climate change

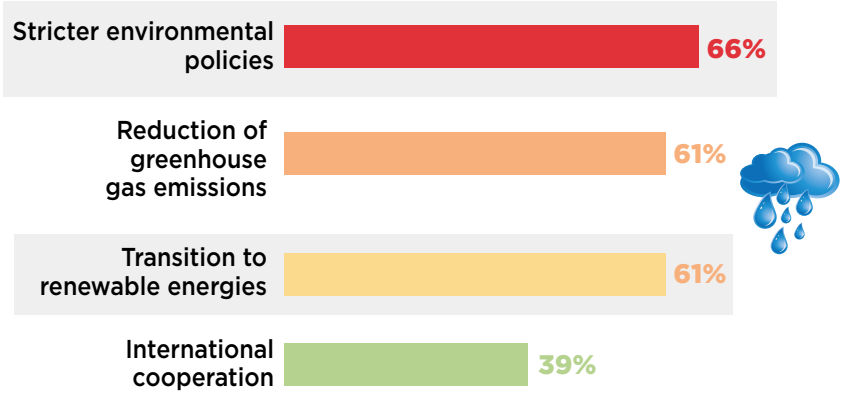
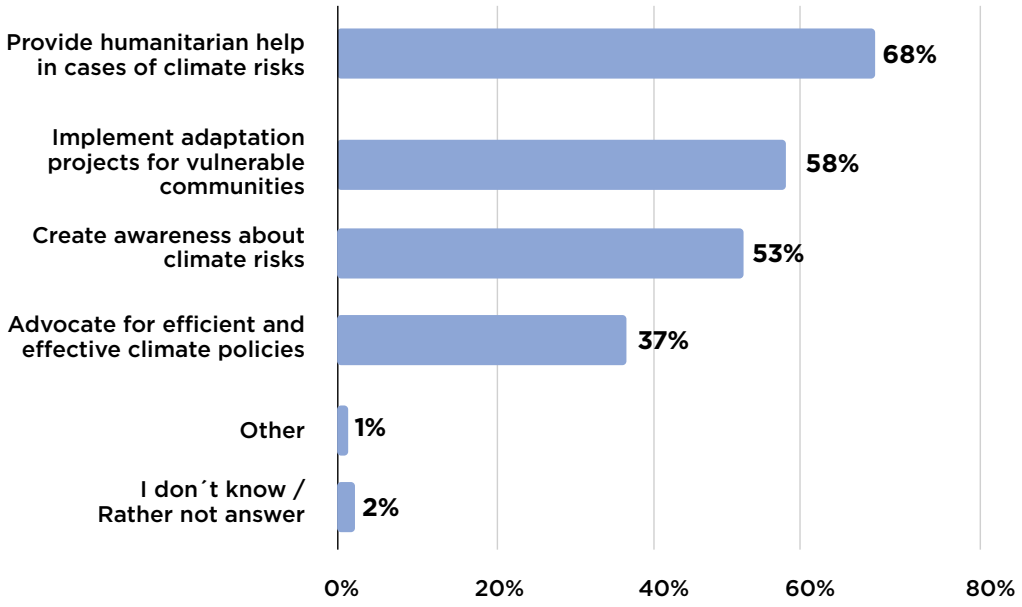


FIGURE 22

The role of humanitarian organizations in adapting to climate change

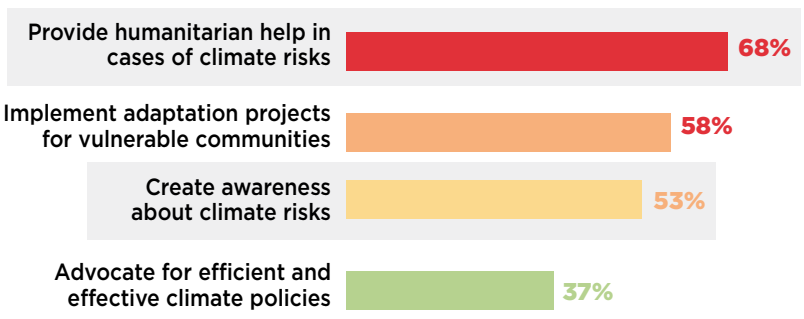


Base: total population surveyed.

**Percentages might not add up to 100% for being a multiple-choice question.*

68% of the people surveyed agree on the importance of the role of humanitarian organizations and that they should *"provide humanitarian help in cases of climate risks"*. **58%** state that these organizations should work on *"implement adaptation projects for vulnerable communities"*. Finally, **53%** of the surveyed individuals consider that these organizations should *"create awareness about climate risks"*, this makes visible the importance of creating awareness about the issue.

Role of the humanitarian organizations in adaptating to climate change



CONCLUSIONS

Climate change represents one of the most significant and urgent challenges for Argentine society, affecting not only the environment, but also the health, economy and life quality of the population. **The findings of this investigation highlight a clear concern and a growing awareness regarding climate change among the general population, although, they also reveal an important lack of knowledge that needs to be addressed.**

Despite a great level of concern and optimism about the future, it is evident that information and education about climate change must be reinforced to encourage a deeper knowledge and a more effective action. Lack of knowledge about key terms and sustainable practices suggests the need of reinforcing awareness campaigns for the local people.

Alternatively, the study about the *"Communitarian Perceptions on Climate Change Impact in Argentina,"* developed by the **Humanitarian Observatory of the Argentine Red Cross** together with the **International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)**, reveals important findings and challenges in the struggle against climate change at a local level. This research made evident that socioeconomic conditions within the communities play a crucial role in their ability to face and adapt to climate change impact. Poverty and inflation are the immediate concerns, making climate change a secondary priority, this only changes during episodes of climate emergencies.

Despite the noticeable adaptation ability shown by the most vulnerable communities, their limited resources substantially reduce their capacity of responding during a crisis. This fact highlights the urgent need of combining both coping and adaptation strategies that take into consideration the specific needs of each community.

Climate change has taken on a local dimension, which can make implementing effective public policies to mitigate its effects more complicated. The lack of constant attention

to climate change during non-critical periods and the limited understanding of the problem within the communities further complicate the formulation of appropriate risk management and early warning strategies.

To sum up, this study confirms the need of a comprehensive and adaptive approach that not only takes into account socioeconomic factors and communitarian perceptions, but also promotes intersectoral cooperation and the strengthening of early alert systems, encouraging a more proactive and less reactive approach.

The **Argentine Red Cross**, in its role as a support to the public authorities, has a strategic position to lead these efforts, always according to the fundamental principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity and universality. From the experience in coordinating attention to emergencies and disasters, Argentine Red Cross takes a fundamental role in preparing and answering to climate change impact within the communities. Some of the actions developed regarding this are: risk and vulnerability evaluation, communitarian early alert systems, communitarian emergency plans, involving the communities in the planning and the decision making in relation to risk management.

To conclude, addressing climate change in Argentina requires a multifaceted approach that combines education, communitarian action, establishing environmental policies and cooperation from different areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1 Increase the information and education on climate change

- To create awareness campaigns and to encourage education for every age group on sustainable practices and climate resilience through accessible and understandable didactic materials.
- To use the media to create public awareness regarding climate change.

2 Preparation and communitarian resilience

- To strengthen the role of humanitarian organizations in adaptation to climate change, not only by providing help during emergencies, but also in the education and preparation of the communities.
- To develop preparation and response programs for extreme weather events, ensuring that the population knows how to act.

3 Heath and climate change

- To increase public health campaigns to prevent and control vector transmitted diseases like Dengue, Zika and Chikungunya.

4 Individual and communitarian actions

- To support communitarian initiatives that promote sustainability and resilience to climate change, such as community vegetable gardens, energy efficiency programs, and also to encourage recycling and reusing practices.

- To encourage companies and citizens to adopt sustainable practices such as using renewable energies and reducing their carbon footprint.
- To strengthen means of life in vulnerable communities through sustainable and fair strategies in the access to natural resources.

5 Monitoring and continuous evaluation

- To strengthen early alert community systems and comprehensive risk management programs that are adapted to specific vulnerabilities by using advanced technology for detecting and monitoring climate events.
- To carry out regular evaluations to assess the effectiveness of the interventions and adjust the strategies according to the needs.

6 Collaboration and alliances

- To encourage collaboration between different areas (government, non-governmental organizations, private sector) to address climate change in a comprehensive manner.
- To participate in international thematic networks or those related to climate change to share knowledge and best practices.

These recommendations seek to promote efficient mechanisms to address and adapt to climate change, being in line with the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross, guaranteeing an effective humanitarian and sustainable response in Argentina.

References

2023. Humanitarian Observatory. *"Research on Communitarian Perceptions on Climate Change Impact in Argentina."*

The Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

Humanity

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, endeavors, in its international and national capacity, to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found. Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being. It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, cooperation and lasting peace amongst all peoples.

Impartiality

The Movement makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavors to relieve the suffering of individuals, being guided solely by their needs, and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress.

Neutrality

In order to continue to enjoy the confidence of all, the Movement may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

Independence

The Movement is independent. National Societies, while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with the principles of the Movement.

Voluntary Service

The Movement is based on voluntary service and is not prompted in any manner by desire for gain.

Unity

There can be only one Red Cross or Red Crescent Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry on its humanitarian work throughout its territory.

Universality

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in which all Societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties in helping each other, is worldwide.

ABOUT THE HUMANITARIAN OBSERVATORY

The **Humanitarian Observatory of the Argentine Red Cross is a Reference Center for the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)** and it is part of the **Red Cross and Red Crescent Research Consortium (RC3)**. It is an investigation area for taking action. Through knowledge and awareness, seeks to favor the understanding and the approach of the different situations that our society goes through, from a humanitarian perspective.

https://cruzroja.org.ar/observatorio-humanitario/

CRUZ ROJA ARGENTINA

OBSERVATORIO HUMANITARIO

Centro de Referencia de la Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja

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