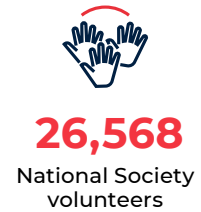


IN SUPPORT OF THE AFGHAN RED CRESCENT SOCIETY



PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



475,013

Climate and
environment



28,001

Disasters
and crises



1,732,907

Health and
wellbeing



3,429,589

Migration and
displacement



1,394,193

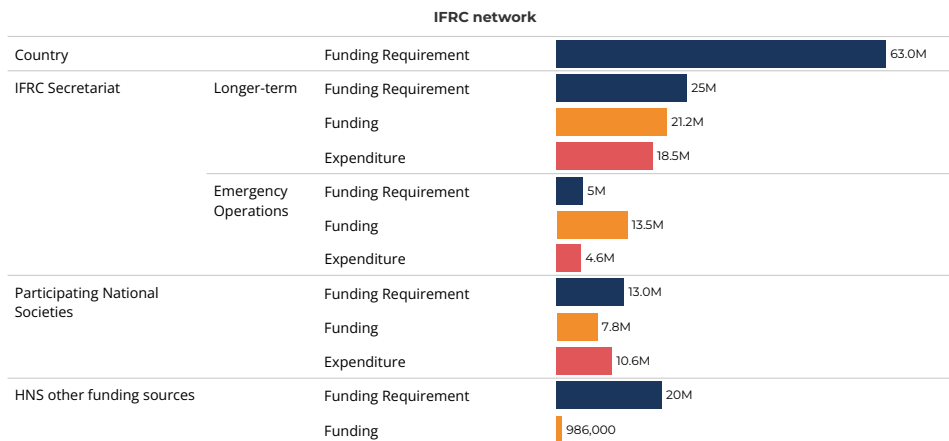
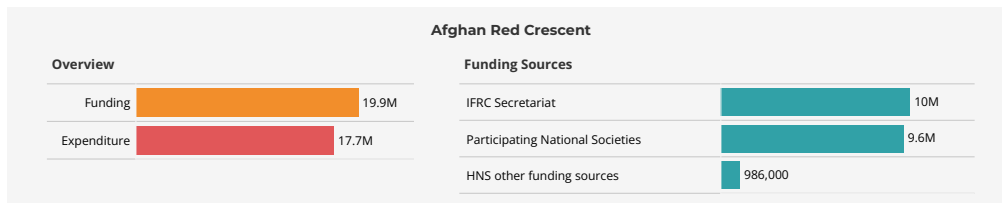
Values, power
and inclusion



423,369

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAAAF001**

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

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

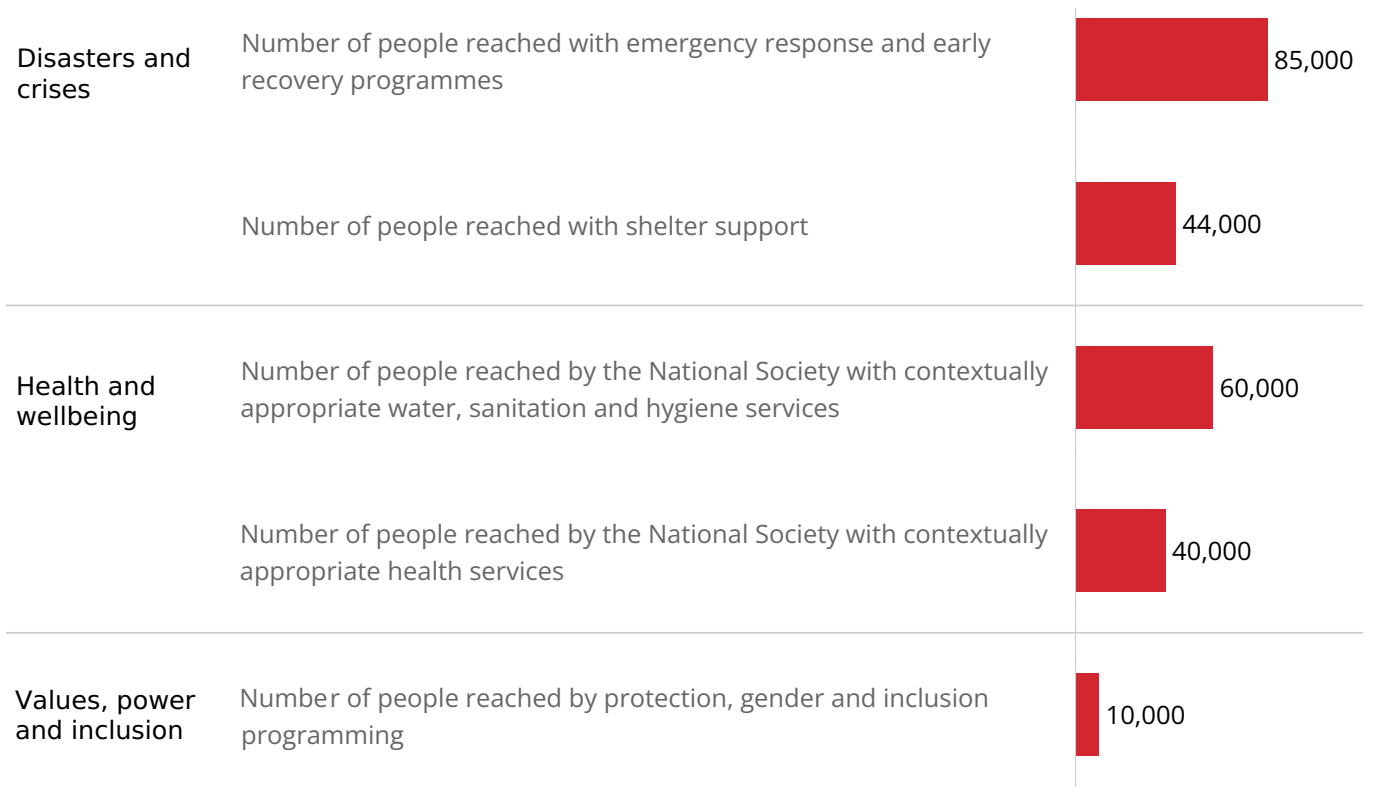
MDRAF018 / Population Movement



MDRAF019 / Earthquake







MDRAF015 / Afghanistan - Floods



STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	12,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	23,000
	Number of people reached with heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response activities	28,000
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	50,000
	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	1.7M
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	247,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	267,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	5.9M
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	294,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with training in first aid	2,000

	Number of people reached with immunization services	 3.4M
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	 499,000
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	 1.4M
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	 423,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	250

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

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 actions	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
National Society development	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Austrian Red Cross	650,000						
British Red Cross	208,000						
Danish Red Cross	2.3M		●	●	●		●
Netherlands Red Cross	41,000						
Norwegian Red Cross	3.2M		●	●	●		●
Qatar Red Crescent Society			●	●	●	●	●
Swiss Red Cross	363,000						
Turkish Red Crescent	952,000		●	●	●		●

Total Funding Reported **CHF 7.8M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Afghanistan remains in the grip of a protracted humanitarian crisis. As of mid-2025, 22.9 million people, more than half of the population, [required humanitarian assistance](#). The crisis is driven by recurrent disasters, climate change impacts, large-scale displacement, deepening economic challenges, high levels of food insecurity, health system fragility limited local response capacity. Decades of conflict continue to exacerbate vulnerabilities, with women, children and marginalized groups disproportionately affected.

Among the world's most climate-vulnerable countries, in 2025, Afghanistan witnessed continued exposure to droughts, floods, earthquakes harsh winters, leading to loss of lives, displacement damaged livelihoods. In August 2025, a [magnitude 6.0 earthquake](#) struck Kunar, Nangarhar and Laghman provinces, killing more than 2,200 people, injuring over 1,000 and destroying or damaging more than 8,000 homes. Around 1.3 million people were affected, many of whom remain displaced or living in temporary shelters ahead of the harsh winter.

In 2025, Afghanistan also faced a significant [refugee returnee crisis](#) as large-scale repatriations from Iran, Pakistan other neighbouring countries intensified. More than 3.4 million Afghans have returned or been deported from Iran and Pakistan since 2023, including over 1.5 million in the first half of 2025, with return trends accelerating throughout 2025. According to IOM and UNHCR figures, an average of 10,000–15,000 people have been crossing back into Afghanistan daily during peak return periods in early 2025, with many arriving in Nangarhar, Kandahar, Nimroz Herat provinces without shelter, livelihoods, or access to healthcare. The existing infrastructure and resources in Afghanistan are insufficient to meet the needs of the increasing number of returnees arriving from Iran and Pakistan.

With regard to economic crisis and food insecurity, 14.2 million people (one-third of the population) face acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+), including 2.9 million in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). Women are twice as likely as men to be unemployed restrictions on women's participation continue to limit livelihood recovery. The country continues to face compounding climate-driven crises including drought, flash floods food insecurity. In 2025, over 10 million people require food assistance 3.5 million children suffer acute malnutrition, worsened by limited agricultural output and water scarcity [according to UN estimates](#). With 80 per cent of the population reliant on agriculture, recurrent disasters undermine recovery.

Access to healthcare remains limited due to underfunded public services, high costs insecurity, especially in rural areas where people often struggle to reach essential facilities. The risk of epidemics is heightened by repeated outbreaks of acute watery diarrhoea, malaria, dengue, pertussis Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever. Maternal and child mortality rates remain among the highest globally.

Restrictions announced since December 2022 continue to ban women from secondary and tertiary education, most workplaces humanitarian roles. This affects service access, household resilience widows' ability to support families. The requirement for Mahrams (male guardianship) limits mobility and humanitarian access.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

During the reporting period, the Afghan Red Crescent Society strengthened [livelihoods](#) and environmental sustainability through agricultural support. It distributed fruit saplings across several provinces to improve income stability, support reforestation and promote food security. The National Society integrated climate-smart approaches, including energy solutions, community-based waste management and digital tools, to reduce environmental impact and improve programme delivery. It engaged volunteers and [youth](#) to raise climate risk awareness in schools and communities and trained them in disaster risk reduction, hygiene promotion and first aid. The National Society also strengthened Community Engagement and Accountability by developing a policy and strategy, conducting needs assessments and integrating Protection, Gender and Inclusion principles to ensure participation, access to information and feedback mechanisms.

Disasters and crises

Through the [Population Movement](#), [Floods](#), [Earthquake](#) emergency appeals, the Afghan Red Crescent Society strengthened life-saving resources and capacities to respond to and recover from natural disasters, health emergencies and conflict-generated shocks. Additionally, post-earthquake, the Afghan Red Crescent Society deployed female health workers to affected areas, supporting women. The Afghan Red Crescent Society also implemented a 10-month [response to malnutrition](#) reaching children under five years and pregnant and lactating women in Kandahar and Paktika with life-saving nutrition services. The National Society also strengthened climate resilience by constructing protection walls and agricultural channels in flood-prone areas of Herat and engaged labourers through cash-for-work. It provided [cash assistance](#) to flood-affected households and distributed fruit saplings and solar-powered irrigation systems to support [livelihoods](#). It established and trained [disaster risk management](#) and school safety committees and built capacities in [early warning](#), first aid and hygiene. The National Society also supported vocational training and income-generating activities and enhanced protection and living conditions through Marastoon centres by providing essential assistance, training and improved services for vulnerable groups.

Health and wellbeing

From January to December 2025, the Afghan Red Crescent Society implemented health activities under the SHAPE programme, including mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) training in Marastoon centres across Kabul, Herat, Kandahar, Parwan and Nangarhar. It facilitated life-saving treatment for children with congenital heart defects through partnerships with hospitals. From June to December 2025, it supported vaccination campaigns for children under 5 years and women of childbearing age. The National Society conducted Training-of-Trainers in Community-Based Health and First Aid ([CBHFA](#)) and trained volunteers in epidemic control, hygiene promotion and non-communicable disease prevention. It addressed gender-specific needs through menstrual hygiene management sessions and hygiene kit distribution. The National Society expanded primary health care through mobile health teams, sub-centres and camps, providing integrated services and health education. It also strengthened Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ([WASH](#)) capacities through assessments and Community Initiative Micro-Projects in Herat and Badghis to improve access to clean water and hygiene practices.

Migration and displacement

Efforts under the ongoing [Population Movement](#) emergency appeal saw an emphasis on the provision of secure [shelter](#) solutions for people returning to Afghanistan. The Afghan Red Crescent Society responded to the return of Afghan nationals by strengthening assistance at border crossings and host communities. It provided hot meals, primary health care through mobile health teams, psychosocial support, dignity kits and cash-for-work assistance at key border points in Kandahar, Nangarhar and Herat. The National Society strengthened [Humanitarian Service Points](#) to deliver integrated services, including health screening, first aid, referrals and information support. It enhanced coordination with national and provincial authorities through participation in returnee task forces and contributed to assessments and response planning. The National Society also engaged in national coordination mechanisms to ensure inclusion of returnees in humanitarian programmes and expanded assistance coverage to address urgent needs.

Values, power and inclusion

In 2025, the Afghan Red Crescent Society strengthened community engagement and inclusive programming by developing and approving a Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)) policy and advancing its Protection, Gender and Inclusion ([PGI](#)) policy. It enhanced safeguarding mechanisms through assessments, risk analyses and staff training. The National Society trained staff and volunteers in community engagement, protection and [safeguarding](#) and strengthened the role of female staff and volunteers to improve inclusive service delivery. It supported vulnerable women through livelihood assistance, vocational training and conditional cash support and facilitated income-generating activities. In late 2025, when women-to-women services were suspended for many humanitarian actors at the Islam Qala reception centre in Herat, the National Society remained the only organization authorized to continue delivering women-to-women health services. The National Society also improved protection and living conditions by expanding psychosocial support, strengthening referral systems and rehabilitating Marastoon or social welfare centre facilities. It provided winterization support, hygiene items and [cash assistance](#). CEA was reinforced through feedback and complaint mechanisms, help desks, community meetings and accessible information materials.

Enabling local actors

The Afghan Red Crescent Society advanced its National Society development priorities by identifying response capacities and organizational needs and by developing and approving its National Society development initiative aligned with the Afghan Red Crescent Society Strategic Plan 2026–2030. It strengthened preparedness by building staff and volunteer capacities, reinforcing branch and zone offices and improving material resources for service delivery. The National Society developed a consolidated operational plan integrating disaster response, health services and volunteer management. It engaged stakeholders to strengthen partnerships, define outcomes, support resource allocation and improve monitoring and evaluation. It also reinforced [humanitarian diplomacy](#) through workshops with the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior, improving awareness of its [auxiliary role](#), Fundamental Principles and International Humanitarian Law.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society strengthened financial management, internal oversight and compliance through targeted training in finance, anti-fraud and accounting. It enhanced [digital capacity](#) through improved technology access and training and strengthened human resources, logistics and supply chain systems, including progress on medical warehouse infrastructure in Kabul. The National Society improved Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) and information management capacities through coaching and training. It conducted Post-Distribution Monitoring across multiple provinces to strengthen accountability and community feedback. It also strengthened Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), safeguarding and communication capacities, improved inclusive service delivery and reinforced transparent engagement with communities and stakeholders. Additionally, the Afghan Red Crescent Society completed a Digital Maturity Self-Assessment.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

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

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on emergencies, see IFRC GO page: [Afghanistan](#).

1.

Emergency Appeal Name	Population movement (Returnees)
Emergency Appeal number	MDRAF018
People to be assisted	252,750 people
Duration	24 months (1 May 2025 to 30 April 2027)
Funding requirements	Funding requirements through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 20 million Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 25 million
Link to Revised Emergency Appeal	Population movement
Link to Latest Operational Strategy	Operational strategy
Latest Operations Update	Operational Update No.5

In less than two years, over 2.1 million Afghans have returned to Afghanistan from neighbouring Iran and Pakistan, with the pace of arrivals showing no signs of slowing. This is an unprecedented movement that has further strained a country already grappling with a severe humanitarian crisis. The surge is linked to Pakistan's Illegal Foreigners Repatriation Plan (IFRP), whose second phase was launched in April 2025, initially targeting undocumented Afghans and Afghan

Citizen Card (ACC) holders. Many Afghans continue to face deportation with little notice or support. Returning Afghans, particularly women and female-headed households, face heightened protection risks and uncertainty at Islam Qala. Women without male guardians have expressed concerns about their future, highlighting the vulnerability of widows, separated women and unaccompanied females. Returnees continue to report experiences of extortion, abuse, humiliation family separation.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The IFRC Emergency Appeal, launched on 1 May 2025, contributes the National Society-led response to the Afghanistan population movement crisis, addressing urgent humanitarian needs resulting from large-scale returns from Iran, Pakistan other neighbouring countries. The 24-month operation outlines the provision of urgent humanitarian needs of returnees and establishes a pathway for early recovery and long-term reintegration. The operation addresses the scale and complexity of the needs of returnees. The highlights of the assistance are as follows:

Shelter, housing and settlements: Provide safe and secure shelter solutions for people who have returned to Afghanistan, enhancing their safety and well-being while supporting longer-term recovery and community integration.

Relief and recovery: Prepare and distribute meals twice daily at all major crossing points, offering a nutritious and practical alternative to packaged food.

Livelihoods:- Enhance camp hygiene and provide short-term income through a cash-for-work initiative.

Health & care: Provide primary health care services, especially through Mobile Health Teams (MHTs) and health camps at key returnee locations across key provinces.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI): Assistance for vulnerable groups will be provided at crossing points such as facilitating child reunification and the distribution of dignity kits. Urgent needs for gender-segregated hygiene facilities, enhanced mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) for women and expanded livelihood opportunities will also be attended to.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA): Strengthen two-way communication with returnees, formal information and help desks at border crossing points and returnee camps will be established.

For the period from 01 May 2025 to 30 April 2026, the following assistance was provided:

The Afghan Red Crescent Society supported communities affected by displacement and return movements by providing integrated assistance that addressed immediate needs while promoting dignity, safety and resilience. The National Society delivered shelter and rental support, hot meals, multipurpose cash assistance, livelihood opportunities, primary healthcare, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), reproductive and child health services, nutrition screening, safe water and sanitation facilities, hygiene items and protection services. It also strengthened community engagement through information-sharing and feedback mechanisms that enabled people to voice concerns and influence service delivery, while ensuring that women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups received inclusive, accountable and responsive support aligned with their priorities.

2.

Emergency Appeal Name	Afghanistan Floods
People affected	210,000 people
People to be assisted	140,000 people
Duration	12 months (15 May 2024 to 31 May 2025)
Funding requirements	Funding requirements through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 5 million Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 7.5 million
Link to Revised Emergency Appeal	Afghanistan Floods Emergency Appeal
Link to Latest Operational Strategy	Operational strategy
Latest Operations Update	Final Report

On 10 May 2024, flash floods severely impacted northeastern Afghanistan, particularly in Badakhshan, Baghlan and Takhar. As of May 2024, the Afghan Red Crescent Society reported over 230 fatalities, with many still missing and more than 9,500 families affected. The floods destroyed about 9,100 livestock and nearly 20,800 acres of agricultural land, worsening humanitarian needs in a region already struggling with flooding since 16 April 2024. The crisis is compounded by severe drought, economic challenges linked to international sanctions and climate change, which has rendered Afghanistan highly vulnerable despite its minimal contributions to the issue. Through this Emergency Appeal, the IFRC aims to support the Afghan Red Crescent Society in responding to the 2024 floods. The strategy focuses on immediate and medium-term recovery needs through integrated assistance, health services, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and protection measures. Integrated assistance will link emergency support to long-term recovery, offering [cash assistance](#), essential household items, [shelter](#) and [livelihoods](#) support. Health interventions will provide [first aid](#), nutrition, [mental health support](#) and rehabilitation of WASH facilities. The approach emphasizes [protection, gender and inclusion](#), ensuring equitable access to services while engaging various community stakeholders and implementing a feedback mechanism to address community concerns.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

Through this Emergency Appeal, the IFRC aims to support the Afghan Red Crescent Society in responding to the 2024 floods. The operation aims to address the multi-sectoral needs of flood-affected populations in 14 provinces. It will provide urgent assistance for food, shelter, livelihoods, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and essential household items through both in-kind and cash support. Health services will include treatment and follow-up for children with congenital heart disease, while shelter solutions and livelihood restoration will strengthen socio-economic resilience, particularly for women-headed households and those facing extreme vulnerability. Additional priorities include improving WASH access, supporting winterization needs and integrating disaster risk reduction measures.

The operation will mainstream Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and enhance Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) across all interventions. It will also invest in building the response capacity of the Armenian Red Cross Society and state entities to deliver effective humanitarian services. The highlights of the assistance are as follows:

Shelter, housing and settlements: Essential household items are distributed and affected communities receive cash or in-kind support to rebuild and repair homes. Guidance on [climate-smart](#) construction techniques is provided to enhance resilience.

Livelihoods: Targeted households receive conditional cash support to restore livelihoods, along with technical training tailored to their needs.

Multi-purpose cash: One-time cash assistance is provided to help affected communities meet essential emergency needs for one month.

Health and care, including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH): Primary healthcare, immunization services and medicines are provided, along with awareness-raising sessions. [Psychological first aid](#) and mental health support are available and community members receive first aid training. Hygiene support includes the installation of pit latrines, distribution of hygiene kits awareness sessions supported by information and communication materials.

Hygiene promotion activities were conducted to support community health and well-being.

Cross-cutting approaches: The operational strategy integrates CEA and PGI as pivotal elements, in an approach that recognizes and values all community members as equal partners, with their diverse needs shaping the response.

3.

Emergency Appeal Name	Afghanistan Southeastern and Northern Earthquake, 2025
Emergency Appeal number	MDRAF019
People affected	1,411,000 people
People to be assisted	170,000 people
Duration	28 months (3 September 2025 to 31 December 2027)
Funding requirements	IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: CHF 27 million Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 30 million
Link to Emergency Appeal	Emergency Appeal Afghanistan Earthquake
Link to Revised Emergency Appeal	Revised Emergency Appeal Afghanistan Earthquake
Link to Latest Operational Strategy	Operational Strategy Afghanistan Earthquake
Latest Operations Update	Operational Update No. 4

On 31 August 2025, a 6.0 magnitude earthquake struck southeastern Afghanistan, with its epicentre near Jalalabad, severely impacting Kunar and Nangarhar provinces and affecting surrounding regions. Multiple strong aftershocks followed, compounding the devastation. As of 2 September, at least 1,100 fatalities were confirmed, with injuries exceeding 3,000 and up to 84,000 people affected. Thousands have been displaced as homes collapsed, particularly in mountainous areas where landslides and blocked roads hinder rescue and relief efforts. Hospitals are overwhelmed and resources remain critically insufficient despite military evacuations. Authorities have issued an urgent appeal for international assistance amid Afghanistan's ongoing economic crisis and humanitarian fragility. Women and children face heightened vulnerability and the risk of further landslides persists due to heavy rains, leaving entire communities destroyed and thousands still trapped under rubble.

Afghanistan is reeling from the compounded impact of two major earthquakes within just two months, further deepening an already fragile humanitarian crisis. On 3 November 2025, a 6.3-magnitude earthquake struck northern Afghanistan near Khulm town in Samangan Province, causing widespread destruction, leaving at least 26 people dead, 1,172 injured and hundreds of homes reduced to rubble. Preliminary assessments indicate over 1,300 houses damaged, including 305 destroyed, alongside damage to health facilities. This disaster follows the 31 August quake that claimed over 2,200 lives and displaced thousands in southeastern Afghanistan. Considering the additional devastation, the Emergency Appeal has been revised to increase the funding ask from CHF 22 million to CHF 27 million. The revision aims to scale up emergency response for an additional 20,000 people affected by the second earthquake, sustain essential services and support recovery-oriented activities to restore livelihoods and strengthen community resilience.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

Through this Emergency Appeal the IFRC aims to support the Afghan Red Crescent Society in responding to the earthquake in Afghanistan. The Afghan Red Crescent Society continues to coordinate with local authorities and partners to develop and revise inclusive targeting criteria, ensuring assistance reaches the most vulnerable groups, including women headed households, persons with special needs and/or disabilities and marginalized communities. The scope of interventions will vary by geographic location, level of damage and the presence of other humanitarian actors to avoid duplication and maximize impact.

The revised operation delivers integrated assistance combining emergency relief and recovery support:

Shelter and winterization: Distribution of tarpaulins, blankets, hygiene kits, kitchen sets and insulated materials for harsh winter conditions

Livelihoods and cash: Multipurpose cash assistance for essential needs, vocational training and income-generating activities to restore stability

Health and WASH: Life-saving health care (trauma care, ambulance services, medicines), mental health and psychosocial support, mobile health teams and hygiene promotion with clean water access and latrine construction

Protection and inclusion: Safeguarding vulnerable groups through gender-sensitive services, safe referral pathways and community engagement and accountability to prevent risks such as gender-based violence and child labour

For the period from 3 September 2025 to 31 March 2026, the following assistance was provided:

The Afghan Red Crescent Society supported earthquake-affected communities by addressing immediate needs while helping families move towards recovery and resilience. The National Society provided emergency shelter, winter support, household items, hot meals, multipurpose cash assistance and short-term livelihood opportunities that enabled families to restore stability and meet their priority needs with dignity. It expanded access to primary healthcare through mobile teams, maternal and child health services, nutrition screening, health education, first aid and psychosocial support, while improving access to safe water, sanitation facilities, hygiene supplies and menstrual health services. Through community feedback mechanisms and active engagement with women, persons with disabilities, older persons and other vulnerable groups, the Afghan Red Crescent Society ensured that assistance remained inclusive, accountable, responsive and grounded in the priorities and voices of affected communities.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Afghan Red Crescent Society strengthened livelihoods and environmental sustainability through agricultural support initiatives. The National Society supported farmers in multiple provinces through the distribution of fruit saplings, enabling them to improve income stability and enhance agricultural production. It expanded these efforts through a programme that distributed saplings across several provinces, promoting sustainable agricultural practices and supporting environmental restoration and food security.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society integrated climate-smart approaches across its operations, incorporating energy solutions, community-based waste management and digital tools to strengthen programme delivery and reduce environmental impact. It also engaged volunteers and youth to strengthen climate risk awareness in schools and communities. The National Society trained volunteers and facilitated school-based initiatives that improved knowledge of disaster risk reduction, hygiene promotion and first aid, contributing to safer and more resilient learning environments.

The National Society strengthened Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) by developing a policy and strategy that ensured participation, access to information and feedback mechanisms for affected populations. It conducted needs assessments to identify priorities, information gaps and preferred communication channels and also integrated Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) principles across its programmes.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Afghan Red Crescent Society in agricultural livelihoods, climate resilience programming and technical capacity building. It also supported the integration of climate-smart approaches, volunteer training and school safety initiatives.

The **Japanese Red Cross Society** also supported the National Society in advancing climate resilience programming.



Disasters and crises

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

Name of Operation	Malnutrition Crisis
MDR-Code	MDRAF017
Duration	10 months (18 October 2024 to 31 August 2025)
Funding Allocation	CHF 500,834
People Targeted	62,834 people

Through this DREF allocation of CHF 500,834 in October 2024, the Afghan Red Crescent Society provided immediate relief to 62,834 people in targeted areas of Kandahar and Paktika. Life-saving nutrition interventions were provided to children and pregnant and lactating women. The DREF operation is designed to support provision of therapeutic and supplementary nutrition interventions to malnourished children under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women respectively.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Afghan Red Crescent Society strengthened climate resilience and disaster risk reduction by constructing protection walls and agricultural channels in flood-prone areas of Herat, reducing the impact of flooding and erosion on households, farmland and community assets. The National Society engaged skilled and unskilled labourers, including returnees, through cash-for-work modalities, supporting short-term [livelihoods](#) while enhancing community resilience infrastructure.

It delivered [cash-based assistance](#) to households affected by floods across multiple provinces, enabling families to meet urgent basic needs such as food, shelter and health care. The National Society based its response on rapid assessments of damage and reduced coping capacity, demonstrating its ability to provide timely and community-driven support. It also strengthened climate resilience and livelihoods by distributing fruit saplings to farming households, supporting reforestation, income generation and sustainable agricultural practices and by installing solar-powered irrigation systems to improve water access.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society strengthened community-based disaster preparedness by establishing and equipping [disaster risk management](#) committees and school safety committees, enhancing local capacity for [early warning](#), preparedness and response. It provided contingency resources to enable timely local action and trained staff, volunteers and community members in disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, early warning systems, school safety, risk mapping, first aid, hygiene promotion and child hygiene and sanitation, reinforcing long-term community resilience.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society also promoted livelihood recovery and economic resilience among vulnerable groups by delivering vocational training and supporting income-generating activities. It provided tools and [conditional cash support](#) to enable the establishment of small businesses and strengthened capacities in business development and market linkages, contributing to sustainable livelihoods.

Additionally, the National Society enhanced protection, education and livelihoods opportunities for vulnerable populations through support provided across Marastoons or social welfare centres. It delivered winterization assistance, essential kits, cash support and strengthened protection services. It also built the capacity of staff through specialized training to address protection concerns and improve service delivery to women and children in vulnerable situations..

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Afghan Red Crescent Society in the implementation of cash-for-work infrastructure activities, cash-based flood response and climate resilience and livelihood programmes. The **Japanese Red Cross Society** also supported the National Society in this. Additionally, the IFRC provided support to the National Society in community-based disaster preparedness, including the establishment and support of disaster risk management committees and school safety committees.



The Afghan Red Crescent Society providing multipurpose cash assistance to 200 families affected by the earthquake in Laghman province (Photo: IFRC)



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

For the period from January to December 2025, the Afghan Red Crescent Society implemented various health-related activities to enhance the wellbeing of vulnerable populations of Afghanistan under the SHAPE programme, including training sessions in mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services across five social welfare centres or Marastoons in Kabul, Herat, Kandahar, Parwan and Nangarhar. The training equipped participants with skills in psychological first aid and social protection strategies. Under the SHAPE programme live-saving treatment for children with congenital heart defects was also facilitated through partnerships with hospitals.

From June to December 2025, the Afghan Red Crescent Society supported vaccination activities. Vaccinations including pentavalent vaccine, oral polio vaccine (OPV) were administered to children under five years. Furthermore, doses of tetanus-diphtheria vaccine were administered to women of childbearing age.

The National Society also conducted a Training-of-Trainers (ToT) in Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) to deliver high-quality, contextualized health training across Afghanistan. Volunteers were trained in key areas such as first aid, epidemic control, psychological first aid, hygiene promotion and non-communicable disease prevention, enabling them to promote health and safety within their communities. The National Society addressed gender-specific health needs through the introduction of Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) sessions and the distribution of hygiene kits for schoolgirls. Additionally, community structures were reinforced with the establishment of Community Health Committees and Grandmother Committees which promoted maternal and child health and inclusive community engagement.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society strengthened primary health care delivery by expanding access to essential services through mobile health teams, sub-centres and health camps. The National Society provided integrated health services, including outpatient care, immunization, maternal, newborn and child health care, family planning and nutrition screening, alongside health education to promote prevention and community awareness. It reinforced disease prevention and maternal and child health support, enabled early detection and referral of malnutrition cases and ensured continuity of services in underserved and remote areas, contributing to improved public health outcomes through coordinated and community-centred interventions.

The National Society also made significant progress in strengthening Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ([WASH](#)) capacities through a series of comprehensive training and community engagement initiatives in 2025. WASH-related progress included technical assessments and site selections for Community Initiative Micro-Projects (CIMP) in Herat and Badghis which have been completed. These efforts aimed to improve access to clean water, hygiene practices and health awareness at both school and community levels. .

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Afghan Red Cross Society in providing health and psychosocial support under the SHAPE programme, including training, referral systems and medical support. It also supported community health and water, sanitation and hygiene capacity strengthening, including volunteer training and community engagement initiatives, alongside the **Finnish Red Cross** and **Republic of Korea National Red Cross**.

Additionally, the IFRC supported the National Society in delivering primary health care service including immunization, nutrition, maternal and child health and health education.

The **Swedish Red Cross** provided support to the National Society in the implementation of its vaccination activities across health facilities.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Afghan Red Crescent Society responded to increased humanitarian needs arising from large-scale returns of Afghan nationals by strengthening assistance at key border crossings and host communities. The National Society provided immediate humanitarian support at border points in Kandahar, Nangarhar and Herat, delivering hot meals, primary health care through mobile health teams, psychosocial support, dignity kits and cash-for-work assistance to address basic needs and support short-term livelihoods.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society strengthened Humanitarian Service Points (HSP) at major border crossings, providing integrated services including health screening, first aid, referral support and information services for vulnerable returnees. It enhanced coordination with national and provincial authorities by participating in returnee task forces, contributing to needs assessments, response planning and resource mobilization.

The National Society reinforced its role in humanitarian coordination by engaging in national mechanisms and sectoral platforms to ensure the inclusion of returnees in humanitarian programmes and vulnerability criteria. Additionally, it expanded assistance coverage and improved coordination, contributing to a more effective response to the urgent needs of returning populations..

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Afghan Red Crescent Society in providing humanitarian assistance to returning populations at border crossings, including health services, psychosocial support, dignity kits and cash-for-work activities, through the Population Movement emergency Appeal.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Afghan Red Crescent Society strengthened community engagement, accountability and inclusive programming by developing and approving a Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)) policy, integrating it across programmes and emergency operations and enhancing coordination with IFRC to improve community assessment tools. The National Society advanced the development of its Protection, Gender and Inclusion ([PGI](#)) policy through consultations at headquarters and branch levels and strengthened [safeguarding](#) and inclusion mechanisms by piloting assessment tools and conducting risk analyses to identify capacity gaps and guide further action.

It reinforced institutional capacity by delivering training for staff and volunteers on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and safeguarding, enhancing understanding of accountability principles and strengthening the application of inclusive and people-centred approaches. The National Society also promoted women-led engagement by strengthening the role of female staff and volunteers in service delivery through targeted training and capacity-building initiatives, improving outreach and inclusive service provision.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society also worked to strengthened socio-economic resilience for vulnerable women by delivering livelihood support, vocational training and conditional cash assistance to female-headed households through Marastoon or help centres and community-based initiatives. The National Society facilitated market linkages and supported income-generating activities, enabling women to improve financial autonomy and resilience. It also integrated Protection, Gender and Inclusion considerations into emergency responses by distributing dignity kits, strengthening feedback mechanisms and mobilising female volunteers and community groups in service delivery.

It enhanced protection, [mental health](#) and living conditions for vulnerable populations by expanding psychosocial support services, providing counselling and strengthening referral systems. The National Society rehabilitated Marastoon facilities to improve safety and living standards, enhanced access to services and promoted education through the provision of equipment and improved infrastructure. It supported households with essential assistance, including winterization, hygiene items and cash support, enabling families to meet basic needs and strengthen resilience.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) was further strengthened by embedding participation and feedback mechanisms across all programme stages. The National Society ensured transparent communication through locally adapted information materials and reinforced feedback and complaint systems through help desks, community meetings and outreach activities..

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in the development and implementation of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) policy and strengthening of community assessment tools. It also provided supported in Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) policy development, consultation processes and safeguarding capacity strengthening. Additionally, the IFRC supported the Afghan Red Crescent Society in the implementation of socio-economic resilience initiatives for vulnerable women and rehabilitation Marastoon facilities.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their [auxiliary role](#).

The IFRC provides the membership with strategic coordination. In-country partners have been engaging within the framework of IFRC's Agenda for Renewal's "Way of Working" and will continue to do so going into 2025 and beyond.

An Emergency Response Taskforce is responsible for developing and monitoring the Afghan Red Crescent Society's operational strategy, with the National Society at the centre and the IFRC providing strategic coordination of the IFRC's membership. IFRC and Afghan Red Crescent Society also maintain frequent partners' calls with participating National

Societies to keep them updated on the current humanitarian context and operational situation on the ground and to highlight any new risks in security or operations.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society receives support from 11 National Societies: **American Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Hong Kong Red Cross Branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Irish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Red Cross of Monaco, The Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent Society.**

Strong support from IFRC network partners ensures that the National Society receives financial, material and technical support at a local level. The **Danish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent Society** and **Turkish Red Crescent** all have a physical presence in Afghanistan. These partners bring a long-standing country knowledge and expertise in protracted crises, enabling them to work together to address the country's humanitarian challenges.

Movement coordination

The Afghan Red Crescent 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 the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#). A Movement Coordination Agreement (MCA) was signed in June 2024.

The ICRC works in collaboration with the Afghan Red Crescent Society and other International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners. It is responding to the humanitarian crisis by providing healthcare and rehabilitation support, supporting healthcare infrastructure, assisting people in establishing livelihoods and incomes, helping families who have been separated to reconnect improving access to clean water, sanitation and energy.

External coordination

The Afghan Red Crescent Society maintains close coordination with the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority, the Ministry of Public Health and local authorities as an [auxiliary](#) to public authorities, ensuring neutral and independent humanitarian action. It collaborates closely with the Ministry of Public Health to mobilize healthcare personnel, medicines and medical equipment. The IFRC supports these efforts through briefing sessions and information sharing with government and institutional donors.

The IFRC and the Afghan Red Crescent Society engage actively in advocacy, [humanitarian diplomacy](#) and coordination with other humanitarian actors, including agencies within the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). IFRC participates as an observer in the HCT and contributes actively to the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICCT) and relevant Cluster or Inter-Agency Working Group meetings. These platforms facilitate information sharing, planning, analysis and strategic coordination.

Regular engagements with Kabul-based embassies and key stakeholders keep them informed about Afghan Red Crescent Society's latest developments. IFRC presents the National Society's new strategic priorities in these meetings, emphasizing a renewed focus on vulnerable groups in Afghanistan such as at-risk women, war widows, individuals with mental health conditions exacerbated by decades of conflict, children's health and the most vulnerable children with congenital heart defects, among others.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society and its partners collaborate with the emergency shelter and essential household item cluster and authorities to plan support for shelter repairs and rebuilding. They adhere to agreed models and common minimum standards set by the [Shelter Cluster](#), considering indigenous community practices, social cohesion, cultural norms and traditions throughout shelter interventions.

Additionally, the IFRC contributes to developing key messages, translating them from English to Pashto in collaboration with Miyamoto International. These messages focus on Afghanistan's regional traditional construction practices and aim to disseminate critical information in the community. By leveraging local knowledge, materials and culture, these technical messages promote resilient construction practices.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Afghan Red Crescent Society advanced its National Society Development priorities by identifying response capacities and organizational development priorities and by developing, approving and disseminating its National Society Development initiative in alignment with the Afghan Red Crescent Society Strategic Plan 2026-2030. The National Society strengthened preparedness for future disasters and crises by enhancing the skills of staff and volunteers to deliver effective operations and sustainable programming, strengthening material capacities to support service delivery and reinforcing branch and zone office capacities to expand reach and improve service delivery. It developed a consolidated operational plan for the implementation of its Strategic Plan by integrating activities across disaster response, health services and volunteer management and engaged key stakeholders through partnership discussions to define outcomes, strengthen capacity building, support resource allocation, improve monitoring and evaluation and address potential risks

Between July and November 2025, the Afghan Red Crescent Society strengthened financial management and internal oversight through workshops and capacity building in finance, anti-fraud and corruption and accounting, enhancing understanding of compliance, budget discipline, fraud prevention, integrity, accountability and responsible management. The National Society enhanced digital capacity through support for internet access, hardware and software solutions, training on technology platforms including Microsoft 365 and renewal of digital licenses. It also strengthened human resource capacity through national and provincial training for staff and volunteers, enhanced logistics and warehousing capacities, prepositioned relief items and updated organizational policies related to preparedness and response. The National Society conducted logistics assessments and self-assessments, strengthened procurement, warehousing, fleet management and supply chain systems as well as undertook feasibility work for centralized medical warehousing, progressed the establishment of medical warehouse infrastructure in Kabul.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Afghan Red Crescent Society to identify response capacities and organizational development priorities and to develop its National Society Development initiative aligned with the Strategic Plan 2026-2030. It supported preparedness efforts by strengthening the capacities of staff and volunteers, enhancing material capacities and providing feedback on the Red Cross law under consideration. Additionally, the IFRC supported digital capacity strengthening, including technology platforms as well as logistics strengthening, supply chain improvement, financial systems enhancement, policy development and coordination with partners for effective response strategies.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During this reporting period, the Afghan Red Crescent Society delivered five high-impact humanitarian diplomacy workshops under the Shape Programme, three at the Ministry of Defence and two at the Ministry of Interior, strengthening engagement and significantly improving awareness of its role as auxiliary to the authorities, Fundamental Principles, International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and its humanitarian mandate. It also made efforts to clearly define the use of emblem.

The National Society strengthened its humanitarian diplomacy and strategic communications through sustained engagement with key national and international stakeholders. Meetings with Kabul- and Doha-based embassies and partners provided a structured platform for dialogue, coordination and advocacy on priority humanitarian issues, reinforcing its positioning as a trusted humanitarian actor. The Afghan Red Crescent Society enhanced its advocacy and communication capacity through implementation of a Movement-aligned communications strategy focused on strategic media engagement, stakeholder outreach, risk-sensitive messaging in complex contexts and improved internal coordination. Stronger collaboration between communications and field teams improved the timeliness, accuracy and contextual relevance of messaging, while localization of communication products ensured cultural sensitivity and alignment with community realities, further strengthening the National Society's credibility and visibility

among authorities, partners and the public. In addition, it also developed strategies to profile its work and expertise in local and international media.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Afghan Red Crescent Society to develop its humanitarian diplomacy and engage decision-makers, international partners and community organizations. It also provided technical support to the National Society to improve its communications capacity and to develop emergency communications. It also supported the National Society in reinforcing its credibility and building public trust.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Afghan Red Crescent Society strengthened financial management, internal oversight, financial management as well as anti-fraud and corruption and accounting.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society strengthened capacities in Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), safeguarding, Code of Conduct and Feedback Mechanisms and enhanced inclusive service delivery, promoted ethical practices and strengthened transparent communication with communities.

It strengthened Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) and Information Management (IM) capacities through regular meetings, coaching and on-site training in data collection, data cleaning, data analysis, exit surveys, Post-Distribution Monitoring and focus group facilitation.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society conducted Post-Distribution Monitoring of conditional cash assistance for income-generating activities across Balkh, Herat, Kabul, Kandahar, Kunduz, Nangarhar and Paktya provinces to strengthen transparency, accountability and understanding of community perceptions of registration and distribution processes. From October 2025, the Afghan Red Crescent Society carried out Post-Distribution Monitoring in Herat Province during the handover of the retaining wall constructed in Ghuryan District. In December 2025, the Afghan Red Crescent Society conducted Post-Distribution Monitoring of multi-purpose cash assistance provided to people affected by the earthquake in Balkh and Samangan provinces.

Additionally, the Afghan Red Crescent Society completed a Digital Maturity Self-Assessment, a structured self-evaluation that helped the National Society identify where it stood in its digital development. The assessment gave Afghan Red Crescent Society leadership a shared, evidence-based starting point for prioritizing digital improvements.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Afghan Red Crescent Society to conduct Post-Distribution Monitoring of conditional cash assistance as well as the expansion of feedback response mechanisms through capacity strengthening on feedback collection, analysis, referral pathways and the integration of feedback into operational decision-making. It also supported the National Society in strengthening its capacity in Information Management.

Through its 510 data and digital initiative, the **Netherlands Red Cross** supported the National Society in completing a Digital Maturity Self-Assessment.

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



Parwin's Journey

Parwin, a widowed mother of three daughters and one son, grew up facing hardships and challenges. She studied till the fifth grade before her family, following traditional norms, stopped her education and arranged her marriage at the age of seventeen to a soldier in the Afghan National Army.

For eight years, she lived with her in-laws in a remote village, enduring household restrictions and family pressures. When her husband's posting moved them to Kabul, the family rented a small house. During a frontline mission, her husband was killed.

Losing the family's only breadwinner changed everything. With no professional skills and unfinished schooling, Parwin quickly spent the family's small savings on rent, food school fees. She tried desperately to find work but failed. "I remember leaving home empty-handed one day, thinking I would beg on the streets just to feed my children. I was crying, asking God what to do, where to go, how to feed my children," she recalls.

By chance, Parwin met a woman who introduced her to a small tailoring workshop. For one year, she trained in tailoring and received a small daily allowance, which helped her cover basic needs. However, when the workshop closed due to lack of funding, she was once again left without support and no equipment to continue tailoring. Nights of hunger and despair followed, but she had gained something she had never had before: confidence and hope.

Her turning point came when she learned that Afghan Red Crescent Society volunteers were supporting women in her community who had skills and plans to start small businesses. "This opportunity



was like a light in my darkness," Parwin says. She immediately approached the volunteers and shared her documents and business plans.

After assessment, the National Society provided her with 35,000 Afghan Afghani (approx. 422 CHF) in cash assistance, closely monitoring her purchase of tailoring equipment according to her plan. With these tools, she began her business from home, hanging a small signboard for her tailoring shop. At first, neighbours brought clothes for stitching within a month, her customer base expanded. Recognizing her ambition and modern tailoring needs, ARCS later supported her a second time with additional assistance to purchase advanced equipment.

Today, Parwin sews three dresses per day, earning an average income of 800 AFN (approx. 10 CHF) daily. With this, she pays her house rent, provides nutritious food for her children feels empowered and independent.

"I now feel strong and capable. My problems have ended I am proud to be providing for my children," she says with a smile.

Parwin expresses her heartfelt gratitude: "I want to thank everyone who supported me, especially the Afghan Red Crescent Society, for giving me a chance to rebuild my life."

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 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [AF_Afghanistan AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: This financial report link will be fed when the report is available. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRAF015](#), [MDRAF018](#), [MDRAF019](#) and [MDRAF017](#))
- [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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