



AFGHANISTAN

2026 IFRC network mid-year report, January – June



9 October 2026

IN SUPPORT OF THE AFGHAN RED CRESCENT SOCIETY



National Society
branches

34



National Society
local units

342



National Society
volunteers

31,447



National Society
staff

5,003

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



181,000

Disasters
and crises



171,000

Health and
wellbeing



1,574,000

Migration and
displacement



58,000

Values, power
and inclusion



2,000

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

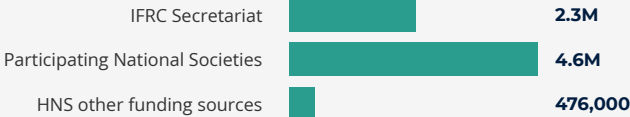
in Swiss francs (CHF)

Afghan Red Crescent

Overview



Funding Sources



IFRC network

Country		Funding requirement	
IFRC Secretariat			
Longer-term	Funding requirement	121.1M	
	Funding	10.6M	
	Expenditure	3.5M	
Emergency Operations	Funding requirement	24M	
	Funding	1.9M	
	Expenditure	2.9M	
Participating National Societies			
	Funding requirement	18.3M	
	Funding	7M	
	Expenditure	2.3M	
HNS other funding sources			
	Funding requirement	23.4M	
	Funding	476,000	

Appeal number **MAAAF001**

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

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRAF019 / Afghanistan - Earthquake

Health and wellbeing

Number of active volunteers trained in first aid	898
Number of people reached, assisted by the National Society, with immunisation through routine services	1,810
Number of people reached with contextually appropriate health services	180,920

National Society development

Diversity of National Society's staff at senior level	12
National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes

MDRAF018 / Afghanistan: Population Movement, 2025

Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with shelter support	27,690
Number of people reached with livelihoods support	170,591
Number of people reached - Cash Transfer Programming	6,209

Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached with WASH actions in emergency response	4,664
Number of people supported by National Society emergency response team(s) (ERT)	39,784

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with livelihoods support	171,000
Number of people reached with shelter support	28,000
Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	60%

Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached with contextually appropriate health services	1,574,000
Number of people reached with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	515,000
Number of people reached with immunization services	50,000
Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	15,000
Number of people trained in first aid	898

Migration and displacement

Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	58,000
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Values, power and inclusion

Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	2,000
Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	208

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

National Society development

National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
The National Society has an official branch development framework, model or guidance that defines the expected role and standards of branches	Yes
There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	No

Humanitarian diplomacy

National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes

Accountability and agility

National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
National Society has a safe and accessible mechanism (such as the IFRC Integrity Line) in place to report integrity concerns, misconduct and breaches of rules and policies	Yes
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 is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Austrian Red Cross	600,000						
British Red Cross	1M						
Danish Red Cross	2.6M		●	●	●		
Norwegian Red Cross	5.2M		●	●			
Qatar Red Crescent Society			●	●			
Swedish Red Cross	163,000						
Turkish Red Crescent		●	●	●		●	
Total	CHF 9.5M						

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Throughout the first half of 2026, Afghanistan's operating environment remained highly complex, shaped by large-scale population movements, escalating cross-border hostilities, recurrent climate-related shocks, deepening economic fragility and constrained access to essential services.

Population movement remained a defining feature of the operating environment and evolved into a protracted, policy-driven crisis. Since mid-September 2023, more than 6 million Afghans have returned from Iran and Pakistan. Between 1 January and 30 June 2026, approximately 921,500 people returned to Afghanistan, with deportations accounting for 38 per cent of movements. Of these, 555,500 returned from Pakistan, mainly through Torkham, including 9 per cent who were deported and 91 per cent who returned voluntarily. A further 366,000 returned from Iran, 81 per cent of whom were deported, with most entering through Islam Qala and Zaranj.

The reporting period also saw a complex emergency triggered by escalating hostilities along the Afghanistan–Pakistan border. Following a sharp intensification of cross-border clashes from late February 2026, ten provinces were affected: Kabul, Kandahar, Khost, Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, Nuristan, Parwan, Paktia and Paktika. More than 100,000 people were displaced across the six most affected provinces of Khost, Kunar, Nangarhar, Nuristan, Paktia and Paktika, alongside civilian casualties and damage to homes, health facilities and schools. Humanitarian access was severely constrained in parts of Nuristan for almost two months before key supply routes reopened. The emergency further compounded existing vulnerabilities, including among earthquake-displaced families in Kunar and Nangarhar and placed additional pressure on areas already receiving large numbers of returnees. Although displacement was largely temporary, the situation underscored the fragility of the eastern border corridor and the need for sustained readiness to respond to sudden conflict-driven displacement.

Recurrent climate-related hazards further compounded humanitarian needs. Between late March and April 2026, heavy rainfall triggered widespread flash flooding across 31 of Afghanistan's 34 provinces, affecting 165 districts and 546 villages. The eastern region, particularly Nangarhar, Kunar and Laghman, was among the hardest hit, followed by the southern and western regions. The floods damaged homes, agricultural land, water systems and community infrastructure, while renewed flooding in northern provinces such as Baghlan further affected households already recovering from earlier shocks. These events occurred against a backdrop of persistent drought, with 12 provinces severely affected, alongside acute food insecurity. An estimated 21.9 million people, or 45 per cent of the population, required humanitarian assistance in 2026, while 17.4 million were projected to face acute food insecurity.

The convergence of internal displacement, conflict, climate shocks, food insecurity and limited economic opportunity further deepened the vulnerability of communities already living at the margins.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

During the reporting period, the Afghan Red Crescent Society strengthened climate resilience and livelihoods in Takhar Province by providing agricultural inputs, pruning tools and fruit and non-fruit saplings to vulnerable households. It also selected female-headed households for vocational skills development to expand income-generating opportunities and self-reliance. The National Society established Community-Based Disaster Risk Management committees in Takhar and Herat and strengthened community preparedness, risk reduction, early warning and response capacities. It further enhanced evidence-based programming through baseline assessments and integrated disaster risk reduction with livelihood strengthening initiatives. The Afghan Red Crescent Society also supported climate-responsive health action through health services and the development of health and climate awareness messages.

Disasters and crises

Through the [Population Movement](#) and [Earthquake](#) emergency appeals, the Afghan Red Crescent Society continued to strengthen communities' life-saving resources and capacities to respond to and recover from natural disasters, health emergencies conflict-generated shocks. The Afghan Red Crescent Society provided winterization assistance to earthquake-affected households in Kunar Province, distributing winter clothing and related items to address urgent seasonal needs. It also delivered multi-purpose cash assistance to vulnerable earthquake-affected households in

Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar and Nuristan provinces, enabling them to meet priority needs. The National Society distributed essential non-food items in Badakhshan, Badghis, Faryab and Logar provinces and supported early recovery in Balkh and Samangan through Cash-for-Work activities that rehabilitated rainwater reservation ponds, strengthened access to water resources and provided temporary income opportunities.

Health and wellbeing

Between January and June 2026, the Afghan Red Crescent Society delivered outpatient care, vaccination services, maternal and child health services, nutrition screening, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), health education and referral services through Health Camps, Health Sub-Centres, Mobile Health Teams, Vaccination Posts, Basic Health Centres and Child-Friendly Spaces across multiple provinces. The National Society expanded access to essential healthcare in underserved, remote, hard-to-reach, returnee and earthquake-affected communities while integrating MHPSS into health services to strengthen the wellbeing and resilience of vulnerable children, families and communities.

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 strengthened its response to large-scale returns of Afghan nationals by providing humanitarian assistance at border crossings in Kandahar, Nangarhar and Herat. Support included hot meals, primary healthcare, psychosocial support, dignity kits and cash-for-work assistance. The National Society also strengthened Humanitarian Service Points, delivering health screening, first aid, referral and information services, while enhancing coordination with authorities and humanitarian platforms to support needs assessments, response planning, resource mobilization and the inclusion of returnees in humanitarian programmes.

Values, power and inclusion

In the first half of 2026, the Afghan Red Crescent Society mainstreamed Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), safeguarding and disability inclusion across emergency operations and longer-term programmes. The National Society introduced a Community Engagement and Accountability and Protection, Gender and Inclusion checklist, trained staff and volunteers on Protection, Gender and Inclusion, safeguarding and the Code of Conduct and promoted women-led service delivery initiatives. It also strengthened inclusion for people with disabilities, integrated disability inclusion into training activities, completed a child safeguarding risk analysis and developed a child safeguarding action plan.

Enabling local actors

For the period from January to June 2026, the Afghan Red Crescent Society strengthened its institutional capacity through the development of its Strategic Plan 2026–2030, which identified organizational priorities related to branch development, volunteer engagement, service delivery and institutional sustainability. The National Society strengthened volunteer management systems and expanded its volunteer network in Badakhshan, Bamiyan, Laghman and Nangarhar. It also enhanced planning, monitoring, reporting, budgeting, financial management, internal controls and staff capacities, while continuing development of the Health Strategy 2026–2030. The Afghan Red Crescent Society conducted a scoping mission on Anticipatory Action to strengthen preparedness and risk-informed programming, participated in a humanitarian briefing with international missions to present its response efforts and strategic priorities, increased communication and visibility through social media engagement and strengthened security management through improved procedures, staff briefings, security equipment planning and preparations for safety, security, first aid, duty of care and asset protection training.

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 Operation	Population movement (Returnees)
Appeal number	MDRAF018
People to be Assisted	252,750
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 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 Southeastern and Northern Earthquake, 2025
Appeal number	MDRAF019
People Affected	1,411,000
People to be Assisted	170,000
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	Revised Emergency Appeal Afghanistan Earthquake
Link to Revised Emergency Appeal	Operational Strategy
Latest Operations Strategy	Operational Strategy Afghanistan Earthquake
Latest Operational 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 climate-resilient livelihoods in Takhar Province by providing pruning tools, agricultural inputs and fruit saplings to vulnerable households, enabling them to maintain and protect trees, improve plantation survival, expand future livelihood opportunities and strengthen resilience to climate-related shocks. The National Society also distributed fruit and non-fruit saplings to vulnerable households to support climate adaptation, environmental restoration, sustainable land-use practices, livelihood diversification and future income opportunities, while increasing vegetation cover and reducing environmental degradation. To further strengthen economic resilience, the National Society identified and selected female-headed households for vocational skills development support to expand income-generating opportunities, strengthen self-reliance and improve coping capacities.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society established Community-Based Disaster Risk Management committees across target districts in Takhar and Herat, strengthening community structures for disaster risk reduction and preparedness. These committees supported community risk assessments, vulnerability and wellbeing ranking, risk monitoring and school safety. The National Society also strengthened community and institutional preparedness by equipping staff, volunteers and community structures with skills and tools for risk identification, preparedness, early warning and response, strengthening local ownership of disaster risk reduction and enhancing the protection of lives and livelihoods from recurrent and climate-related hazards.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society strengthened evidence-based disaster risk reduction and livelihood programming by developing a Detailed Implementation Plan, workplans, implementation formats and context-specific baseline assessment tools. It conducted baseline assessments in Herat and Takhar to support targeting, monitoring and adaptive management of interventions and used the findings to support programme decision-making and oversight. In parallel, the National Society strengthened household resilience by integrating disaster risk reduction measures with livelihood strengthening and diversification interventions aimed at protecting and improving household income sources and productive assets.

Additionally, it responded to the needs of crisis- and disaster-affected people through supported health facilities that provided health services. It also developed health and climate key messages tailored to the Afghanistan context and planned their dissemination through health facilities and Community-Based Health and First Aid volunteers.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in the establishment of Community-Based Disaster Risk Management committees in Herat and Takhar. It also supported the development of a Detailed Implementation Plan, workplans, implementation formats and baseline assessments in Herat and Takhar. Additional support included the strengthening the capacities of staff, volunteers and communities in disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, early warning systems, risk mapping, school safety, cash transfer programming, first aid, hygiene promotion and preparedness.

The **Japanese Red Cross Society** supported the Afghan Red Crescent Society through the provision of pruning tools, agricultural inputs and fruit saplings to vulnerable households in Takhar Province. It also supported the development of a Detailed Implementation Plan, workplans, implementation formats and baseline assessments in Herat and Takhar. Additionally, it supported livelihood strengthening and diversification interventions, particularly for female-headed households.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** provided support to the Afghan Red Crescent Society in provideing health services for crisis- and disaster-affected people and supported the development of health and climate key messages for dissemination through health facilities and Community-Based Health and First Aid volunteers.



Disasters and crises

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

In the first half of 2026, IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Response (IFRC-DREF) was approved for two separate emergencies.

1.

Name of Operation	Afghanistan Complex Emergency
MDR-Code	MDRAF020
People Targeted	70,000
Duration	9 months (14 March 2026 to 31 December 2026)
Funding Allocation	CHF 1 million
DREF Operation Link	DREF operation

The [IFRC-DREF](#) allocation of CHF one million in March 2026 is supporting the Afghan Red Crescent Society in aiding about 70,000 people affected by the airstrikes and border clashes between Afghanistan and Pakistan which affected ten provinces and caused civilian casualties. The National Society is supporting the targeted people over a nine-month period with interventions such as access to emergency shelter, primary healthcare, safe water and sanitation, food and livelihood support and protection services prioritizing the most vulnerable, including women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities. Beyond immediate relief, the support also comprises early recovery and stabilization of affected households by strengthening resilience and coping capacities at individual and community levels, laying the foundation for longer-term self-reliance.

2.

Name of Operation	Afghanistan Floods 2026
MDR-Code	MDRAF021
People Targeted	38,000
Duration	9 months (05 April 2026 to 31 January 2027)
Funding Allocation	CHF 1 million
DREF Operation Link	DREF operation
DREF Operation Update	Operational Update No. 1

The [IFRC-DREF](#) allocation of CHF one million in April 2026 is supporting the Afghan Red Crescent Society in aiding about 38,000 people affected flash floods, resulting in severe impacts across lives, livelihoods, well-being and infrastructure. The National Society is supporting the targeted people over a nine-month period with interventions such as shelter support, unconditional cash assistance as well as primary health services, including first aid and mental health support. Support also comprises the distribution of safe, drinking water, water treatment as well as hygiene promotion sessions for affected communities.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Afghan Red Crescent Society provided winterization assistance to earthquake-affected households in Kunar Province to address immediate winter-related needs among vulnerable families whose shelters remained inadequate following the earthquake. Winterization kits containing winter jackets, sweaters, shawls or wraps, gloves, socks and shoes for men, women and children through its branches and volunteers. The Afghan Red Crescent Society complemented broader earthquake response efforts that also included emergency [shelter](#), essential household items, [cash assistance](#) and health support for affected communities.

The National Society also provided multi-purpose cash assistance to earthquake-affected households in Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar and Nuristan provinces. This assistance enabled vulnerable families, particularly those in remote and mountainous communities, to address their most urgent needs according to their individual circumstances following damage to homes, loss of household belongings, increased costs and reduced access to essential goods and services. This was delivered through a contracted financial service provider, with payments transferred directly to assisted households.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society distributed non-food and essential items to affected communities in Badakhshan, Badghis, Faryab and Logar provinces. It addressed immediate household needs and supported communities affected by humanitarian shocks during the reporting period.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society also supported early recovery and community resilience through Cash-for-Work activities in Balkh and Samangan provinces. It rehabilitated damaged rainwater reservation ponds to restore their functionality for household and community use while providing temporary income opportunities for vulnerable households. This work strengthened access to water resources and supported longer-term community recovery.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Afghan Red Crescent Society's winterization assistance, multi-Purpose cash assistance, non-food item distributions, emergency response, cash-based assistance, early recovery and Cash-for-Work interventions.

It also supported the National Society through its mechanisms of Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeal.

The **American Red Cross** supported the Afghan Red Crescent Society in providing multi-purpose cash assistance for earthquake-affected households.

The **Danish Red Cross** supported the Afghan Red Crescent Society's hygiene and dignity kit distributions, winterization cash assistance, multi-purpose assistance and Cash-for-Work activities.

The **German Red Cross** provided support to the Afghan Red Crescent Society's winterization assistance for earthquake-affected households.



The Afghan Red Cross Society conducting rescue operation after the flood flash in Nangarhar Provinces. (Photo: IFRC)



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Between January and June 2026, the Afghan Red Crescent Society delivered outpatient care, vaccination services, maternal health services, nutrition screening, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and health education across Afghanistan through Health Camps, Health Sub-Centres, Mobile Health Teams and Vaccination Posts operating in Helmand, Kandahar, Khost, Paktia and Paktika. The National Society provided outpatient consultations, administered Pentavalent Vaccine and Oral Polio Vaccine doses, delivered Tetanus-Diphtheria vaccination for women of childbearing age, conducted antenatal and postnatal care services as well as screened children for acute malnutrition.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society expanded access to essential health services in Nangarhar and Kunar through Mobile Health Teams. It provided outpatient care, routine immunization, maternal health services, nutrition screening, MHPSS and health education, strengthening access to healthcare for communities with limited access to fixed health facilities.

The National Society further strengthened healthcare delivery in Helmand, Kandahar, Kunar, Nangarhar, Nooristan, Paktika and Urozgan through Mobile Health Teams that provided primary healthcare, vaccination services, maternal health care, nutrition screening and health education. The Afghan Red Crescent Society also extended the same package of health services across Kabul, Badakhshan, Baghlan, Bamyán, Daikundi, Farah, Faryab, Ghazni, Ghor, Kunduz, Nimruz, Nooristan, Paktia, Parwan, Sar-e-pul, Takhar, Wardak and Zabul through Mobile Health Teams, improving access to healthcare, referrals, health promotion and psychosocial support in underserved communities.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society continued to provide essential primary healthcare and integrated services through Mobile Health Teams and a health camp in Nangarhar, Laghman, Herat and Kunar.

It delivered outpatient consultations, nursing care, pharmacy services, maternal health services, nutrition screening and counselling, health education, health promotion and referral services, reaching remote and hard-to-reach communities as well as populations affected by the earthquake.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society continued to integrate MHPSS into all of its health services through supported teams and facilities and complemented these services through Basic Health Centres in Nangarhar and Herat and Child-Friendly Spaces in Nangarhar, strengthening the wellbeing and resilience of vulnerable children, families and communities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Afghan Red Cross Society in delivering primary healthcare services, vaccination, maternal health, nutrition screening, health education and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) across Afghanistan.

The **Danish Red Cross** supported the Afghan Red Crescent Society's Mobile Health Teams, health camp services, integrated primary healthcare and MHPSS activities in Nangarhar, Laghman, Herat and Kunar.

The **Finnish Red Cross** supported the Afghan Red Crescent Society's Mobile Health Team operations and delivery of primary healthcare, vaccination, maternal health, nutrition, health education and MHPSS services across multiple provinces.



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 the first half of 2026, the Afghan Red Crescent Society mainstreamed Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and safeguarding minimum standards across emergency operations and longer-term programmes. The National Society developed and introduced a CEA and PGI checklist and trained relevant staff in its use to strengthen the systematic integration of these approaches across programme activities.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society trained staff and volunteers in different provinces in Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), safeguarding and the Code of Conduct, strengthening their understanding of protection and safeguarding principles and their responsibilities in promoting safe, inclusive and accountable services for communities. The National Society established women-led support activities to engage young women in service delivery, improved access and inclusion for people with disabilities and strengthened awareness and understanding of disability inclusion among health staff and participants. It also integrated disability inclusion into other relevant training sessions to support the mainstreaming of disability and inclusion across programme activities.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society completed a child safeguarding risk analysis, trained key staff in the use of the risk analysis tool to strengthen the identification and management of child safeguarding risks and developed a child safeguarding action plan.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in conducting a child safeguarding risk analysis, strengthening staff capacity on the use of the risk analysis tool and supporting the development and implementation of a child safeguarding action plan.

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 strengthened its institutional capacity through the development and finalization of the Afghan Red Crescent Society Strategic Plan 2026–2030. The National Society identified organizational priorities, branch needs, capacity gaps and opportunities to strengthen community outreach, service delivery, volunteer engagement, institutional sustainability and organizational development, creating a clear framework for resource mobilization, programme quality, monitoring and long-term humanitarian action.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society strengthened volunteer management by advancing a Volunteering Management Policy and improving systems for volunteer recruitment, registration, engagement, development and recognition. It expanded its volunteer network in Badakhshan, Bamyán, Laghman and Nangarhar and strengthened branch capacities, community outreach, preparedness activities, emergency response and community-based service delivery.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society strengthened planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting, budgeting and financial management capacities at headquarters and branch levels. It worked on improving financial policies, procedures, internal controls, financial reporting, audit follow-up, compliance, financial data quality, resource allocation and cost management while strengthening staff capacities through training, coaching and technical support.

The National Society continued development of its Health Strategy 2026–2030. It also conducted a scoping mission on Anticipatory Action to assess capacities and identify opportunities to strengthen preparedness, early action, early warning mechanisms, risk-informed programming and community-level preparedness for future hazards and emergencies.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Afghan Red Crescent Society in the development of the Afghan Red Crescent Society Strategic Plan 2026–2030, organizational development efforts, volunteer management strengthening and institutional capacity development.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During this reporting period, the Afghan Red Crescent Society participated in a virtual humanitarian briefing with representatives of international missions to Afghanistan, providing updates on the evolving humanitarian situation and the National Society's response efforts. It presented its response experience and its Strategic Plan 2026–2030. It also facilitated dialogue on flexible and context-adapted programming, population movements, evolving humanitarian needs and principled and sustainable humanitarian action amid growing resource constraints. The discussion also explored opportunities to strengthen collective support for affected communities.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society also strengthened its communication and visibility efforts by increasing engagement through social media platforms and regularly sharing communication materials with wider audiences.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Afghan Red Crescent Society in conducting the virtual humanitarian briefing with representatives of international missions to Afghanistan.

Under wider Movement support, **the ICRC** also provided support to the National Society in conducting virtual humanitarian briefing.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Afghan Red Crescent Society strengthened security management in coordination with its Safety and Security Department by developing standard operating procedures, security plans and related procedures. The National Society regularly briefed staff and volunteers on security measures to strengthen compliance and reduce security risks in the field. It identified security equipment needs for headquarters, zonal offices and provincial branches and initiated procurement processes for radios, smartphones and security cameras. The National Society also advanced plans to improve guard facilities at its headquarters in Kabul, subject to funding availability. In addition, it strengthened duty of care, safety and security, first aid and asset protection capacities through preparations for a training programme for representatives from all zones and provinces, who will subsequently disseminate the training to staff and volunteers across the country.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Afghan Red Crescent Society in the development of security-related standard operating procedures and procurement of security equipment.

Under wider Movement support, **the ICRC** provided technical support to the National Society in conducting training sessions in security, safety, first aid, duty of care and asset protection for representatives from all zones and provinces.

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 Mid-Year Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

Nothing to report

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Saad's Journey Back to Health

When five-year-old Saad returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan with his family, he was suffering from Tinea Corporis, a fungal skin infection that caused severe itching, skin wounds and constant discomfort. Living in a large household, he likely contracted the infection through close contact with other infected individuals. As the disease spread within the family, relatives began avoiding him out of fear of infection. For a young child, the physical pain was matched by feelings of isolation and distress.

His family had already sought treatment from several doctors in Pakistan and locally, but nothing seemed to work. As Saad's condition persisted and other family members became infected, they continued searching for help.

Their situation changed when they visited the Dawlat Abad Sub Health Centre in Chaparhar District, Nangarhar, supported by the Afghan Red Crescent Society. Health staff carefully assessed Saad's condition, provided appropriate treatment and offered counselling and hygiene education to the affected family members. They also explained how to prevent the infection from spreading and encouraged the family to seek early medical care if similar health concerns arose in the future.

Over three visits, Saad's condition steadily improved until he fully recovered. The family appreciated not only the treatment but also the respectful and compassionate care they received from the Afghan Red Crescent Society health staff. Today, Saad is healthy, confident and no longer isolated from those around him. His family's experience has also strengthened their awareness of infection prevention and the importance of timely treatment, helping them better protect their health in the future.

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 demonstrates the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Mid-Year 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 mid-year reports
2. Visibility	Not included in mid-year 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 30 June 2026. 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 2026 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 MYR Financials.pdf](#)
- [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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