



ZIMBABWE

2026 IFRC network mid-year report, January – June



22 October 2026

IN SUPPORT OF THE ZIMBABWE RED CROSS SOCIETY



National Society
branches

8



National Society
local units

245



National Society
volunteers

2,600



National Society
staff

168

PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and
environment



14,000

Disasters
and crises



32,000

Health and
wellbeing



32,000

Migration and
displacement



25,000

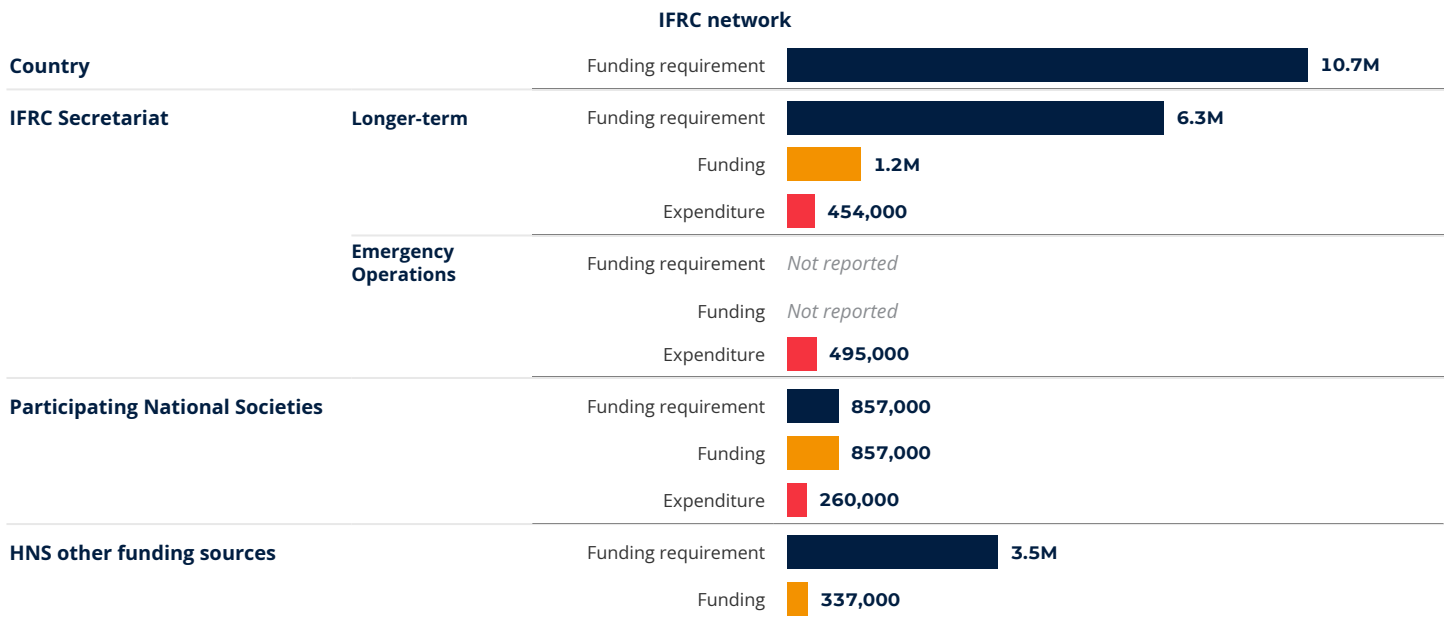
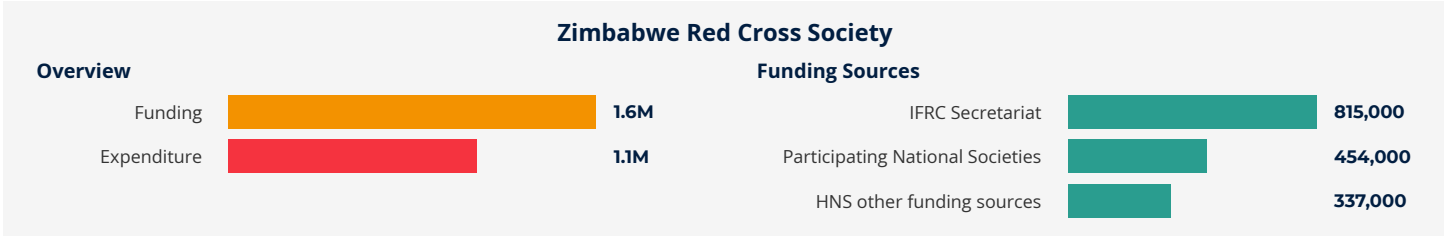
Values, power
and inclusion



1,000

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAAZW002**

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

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment

Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks		14,000
Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems		14,000

Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction		32,000
Number of people reached with livelihoods support		28,000
Number of people reached with shelter support		3,000

Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services		32,000
Number of people reached with contextually appropriate health services		9,000
Number of people trained in first aid		5,000

Migration and displacement

Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection		25,000
Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes		4

Values, power and inclusion

Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming		1,000
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ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination

Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of		7
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National Society development

Number of staff and volunteers trained on the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	3,000
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	Yes

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 Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	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

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
British Red Cross	147,000						
Finnish Red Cross	710,000						
Total	CHF 857,000						

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

During the reporting period, Zimbabwe experienced a combination of socio-political, economic, and natural events that influenced the country's humanitarian and development landscape.

There was an increased influx of returnees and migrants from South Africa, with more than 6,000 individuals assisted through repatriation support back into Zimbabwe. Women and children constituted the majority of those affected, requiring immediate humanitarian assistance, protection services, restoring family links, health support, and referrals to essential services.

In addition, localized flooding affected parts of Chiredzi, Mwenezi, and Beitbridge districts following heavy rains, resulting in damage to homes, livelihoods, infrastructure, and agricultural land. These events increased humanitarian needs, particularly in food security, shelter, WASH, health, and early recovery, requiring the National Society to mobilize emergency response capacities alongside ongoing development programmes.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

During the first half of 2026, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society advanced climate adaptation, environmental conservation and sustainable livelihoods, reaching 13,620 people through climate and environment interventions. Activities included climate-smart agriculture training, keyhole gardens, sustainable soil and water management, crop diversification, composting and environmental awareness campaigns. The National Society also planted 6,510 trees across eight provinces and strengthened community tree nurseries. In parallel, livelihood interventions reached a further 27,742 people through Village Business Units, primarily nutrition gardens, supporting household food security, nutrition and resilience in Chipinge, Mwenezi and Binga districts.

Disasters and crises

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society reached 31,828 people through disaster preparedness and response interventions amid flooding, cholera outbreaks and increased population movements. Following severe floods in southern Zimbabwe, 2,290 people in Chiredzi and Beitbridge received essential relief items, while 717 people affected by climate-related shocks in Mwenezi received assistance through the Climate Resilient Communities and Livelihoods Project. Cholera preparedness activities reached 4,100 people through awareness campaigns, hygiene promotion, volunteer training and risk communication. Community engagement, accountability, safeguarding and Protection, Gender and Inclusion measures were integrated across interventions to strengthen safe, inclusive and people-centred assistance.

Health and wellbeing

The National Society strengthened community health and disease prevention through integrated health promotion and water, sanitation and hygiene interventions. Health and wellbeing programmes reached 8,505 people through cholera preparedness, climate resilience activities and emergency response, while WASH interventions reached 31,987 people. Community volunteers promoted safe water handling and storage, handwashing, sanitation, food and menstrual hygiene, and prevention of waterborne diseases. First aid training also equipped 4,764 people with skills to provide immediate assistance during emergencies, strengthening community preparedness and public health resilience.

Migration and displacement

During the reporting period, the National Society provided Restoring Family Links services to 24,721 people at key migration corridors and points of entry. Free internet access, phone calls, family tracing, mobile phone charging and information on humanitarian services helped migrants reconnect with relatives and maintain family contact. As returns from South Africa increased, the National Society strengthened its presence at reception and transit points, providing first aid, psychosocial support, health and hygiene promotion, referrals and protection assistance to people facing family separation, loss of livelihoods, documentation challenges and other vulnerabilities.

Values, power and inclusion

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society advanced inclusive humanitarian action by promoting equitable access and meaningful participation for persons with disabilities, women, girls and marginalized groups. Disability-friendly latrines and accessible facilities improved safety and dignity, while gender-responsive and disability-inclusive approaches under the Climate Smart Resilience, Southern Africa Climate Change and Climate Resilient Communities and Livelihoods projects supported more equitable access to services and opportunities. These efforts reinforced community participation and helped ensure that humanitarian interventions reflected the needs and priorities of vulnerable populations.

Enabling local actors

The National Society strengthened its institutional capacity, coordination and humanitarian influence during the reporting period. The launch of its 2026–2030 Strategic Plan, governance workshops and a Branch Organisational Capacity Assessment supported organisational development, while 2,600 volunteers contributed to programme delivery across eight provinces. The National Society also reactivated University Red Cross Clubs, established School Red Cross Clubs and deployed volunteers for emergency response. Digital campaigns, media partnerships, participation in humanitarian coordination platforms and advocacy coalitions strengthened its public visibility and representation. Alongside these efforts, improvements in financial management, risk mitigation, procurement, safeguarding and results-based management reinforced accountability, transparency and evidence-based decision-making. Movement partnerships and coordination with government authorities and humanitarian actors further supported preparedness, resource mobilisation and locally led humanitarian action.

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

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society advanced climate adaptation, environmental conservation and sustainable livelihoods through three major programmes, reaching 13,620 people through climate and environment interventions during the first half of 2026. Activities included establishing keyhole gardens, training communities in climate-smart agriculture, promoting sustainable soil and water management, crop diversification and composting, and conducting environmental awareness campaigns. The National Society also planted 6,510 trees across eight provinces and supported community tree nurseries to promote ecosystem restoration and sustainable access to seedlings. Livelihoods interventions reached a further 27,742 people through the establishment and strengthening of Village Business Units, primarily nutrition gardens, in Chipinge, Mwenezi and Binga districts, supporting household food security, nutrition and resilience.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC, British Red Cross and Finnish Red Cross conducted joint monitoring visits with the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society under the Southern Africa Compounded Crisis, Climate Resilient Communities and Livelihoods, and Climate Smart Resilience projects. The visits assessed implementation progress, climate adaptation activities, sustainable livelihoods, environmental conservation and community resilience. Government stakeholders and local authorities participated in the monitoring missions, strengthening coordination, local ownership and alignment with district resilience plans.



Disasters and crises

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

Progress by the National Society against objectives

From January to June 2026, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society reached 31,828 people through disaster preparedness and response interventions amid flooding, cholera outbreaks and mixed migration along the Zimbabwe–South Africa border. Following severe floods in southern Zimbabwe, 2,290 people in Chiredzi and Beitbridge districts received life-saving assistance, including tarpaulins, blankets, buckets, soap, dignity kits and other essential household items. In Mwenezi District, the Climate Resilient Communities and Livelihoods Project provided humanitarian assistance to 717 people affected by climate-related shocks, alongside early action, preparedness and community-based disaster risk reduction activities.

Cholera preparedness activities under the Cholera Seasonal Early Action Protocol reached 4,100 people in high-risk communities through awareness campaigns, hygiene promotion, volunteer training, community engagement and accountability, and risk communication. Communities received guidance on safe water handling, sanitation, hygiene, early recognition of cholera symptoms and timely health-seeking behaviour. Across its interventions, the National Society integrated community engagement, accountability, Protection, Gender and Inclusion, and safeguarding measures to ensure that assistance was needs-based, safe, dignified and inclusive, strengthening preparedness, response and recovery for vulnerable communities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided financial and technical support for the Floods Disaster Response Emergency Fund operation in Chiredzi and Beitbridge, including operational coordination, technical guidance and monitoring to support the timely delivery of life-saving assistance.



A Zimbabwe Red Cross team member verifies water purification tablets for distribution to flood-affected families in Chiredzi District to reduce the risk of waterborne diseases, including cholera. (Photo: IFRC)



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society reached 31,828 people through disaster preparedness and response interventions, including emergency assistance to flood-affected households in Chiredzi and Beitbridge. With support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, 2,290 people received essential relief items, including tarpaulins, blankets, buckets, soap and dignity kits, helping them meet immediate needs and begin recovery. Under the Climate Resilient Communities and Livelihoods Project, a further 717 people affected by climate-related shocks in Mwenezi District received targeted humanitarian assistance, complemented by early action, preparedness and community-based disaster risk reduction activities.

To strengthen preparedness for potential cholera outbreaks, the National Society reached 4,100 people in high-risk communities through awareness campaigns, hygiene promotion, volunteer training, community engagement and accountability, and risk communication. These activities promoted safe water handling, sanitation, early recognition of symptoms and timely health-seeking behaviour.

Across its disaster and crisis interventions, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society integrated community engagement, accountability, Protection, Gender and Inclusion, and safeguarding measures to ensure that assistance was timely, needs-based, safe and inclusive.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided financial and technical support for the Floods Disaster Response Emergency Fund operation in Chiredzi and Beitbridge, including operational coordination, technical guidance and monitoring to facilitate the delivery of life-saving assistance.

The British Red Cross supported the Climate Resilient Communities and Livelihoods Project in Mwenezi, while the Finnish Red Cross provided technical and financial support to the Climate Smart Resilience Project. These partnerships contributed to disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and community preparedness.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society strengthened humanitarian assistance for migrants, displaced persons and other vulnerable populations through its [Restoring Family Links](#) programme. From January to June 2026, a total of 24,721 people received services at key migration corridors and points of entry. Support included free internet access, phone calls to reconnect with family members, family tracing, mobile phone charging and information on available humanitarian services. These interventions helped restore family contact, reduce uncertainty and promote the safety, dignity and wellbeing of people in transit.

In response to increased returns of Zimbabwean nationals and other migrants from South Africa, the National Society strengthened its presence at reception and transit points. Trained staff and volunteers provided immediate humanitarian assistance to people facing vulnerable conditions, including family separation, loss of livelihoods, lack of documentation and protection risks. Assistance included [first aid](#), [psychosocial support](#), health and hygiene promotion, referrals to essential services and protection support, helping returning migrants communicate with relatives and access information and further assistance.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society through technical guidance, operational coordination and capacity strengthening under the Restoring Family Links programme. This support helped maintain communication services, family tracing mechanisms and protection-sensitive assistance at strategic migration points.

The ICRC provides support to the National Society under the Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) initiative.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society promoted inclusion and empowerment across its humanitarian interventions, with a focus on persons with disabilities, women, girls and marginalized groups. Under its [climate resilience programmes](#), the National Society supported the construction of disability-friendly latrines and other accessible facilities to improve safety, dignity and access for persons with disabilities. It also encouraged the meaningful participation of marginalized groups, women and girls in planning and decision-making, ensuring their perspectives and priorities informed interventions.

Through the Climate Smart Resilience, Southern Africa Climate Change and Climate Resilient Communities and Livelihoods projects, the National Society implemented gender-responsive and disability-inclusive approaches to improve equitable access to humanitarian assistance, services and opportunities. These efforts promoted

equality, strengthened the participation of vulnerable groups and supported more accessible, inclusive and resilient communities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society in mainstreaming Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) across humanitarian and resilience programmes through technical guidance, capacity strengthening and quality assurance. Support included integrating minimum standards into programme design and implementation, and training staff and volunteers on safeguarding, Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), gender equality, disability inclusion, and community engagement and accountability.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging, and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their [auxiliary role](#).

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society has long-term partnerships with the following in-country participating National Societies, which contribute to the priorities of this country plan and to emergencies as they arise:

The **British Red Cross** supports the Zimbabwe Red Cross with National Society development, safeguarding and inclusion.

The **Finnish Red Cross** supports the National Society in the development of school capacities, [education](#) in emergencies, promoting climate change mitigation and adaptation and forecast-based financing.

Movement coordination

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The ICRC's office in Harare monitors the humanitarian situation in Zimbabwe, promotes international humanitarian law, restores contact between family members separated by conflict and works in partnership with the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society to enhance its emergency response capabilities. The ICRC supports the National Society with [restoring family links](#), including the tracing, registration and follow-up of unaccompanied and separated children. It also supports connectivity services (such as phone charging, free calls and internet connections), the transmission of Red Cross messages and the Red Safe digital humanitarian platform. The ICRC also supports the National Society with cooperation activities such as communications and National Society development.

External coordination

Due to its unique mandate in Zimbabwe and ongoing humanitarian interventions, the Zimbabwe Red Cross sustains unmatched institutional relationships with the authorities at all levels. This facilitates the rapid initiation of activities and promotes the continuous involvement of relevant agencies in the monitoring and coordination of its work. The National Society continuously coordinates with relevant technical agencies, such as the Department of Civil Protection, the Drought Relief Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Health and Childcare, the Ministry of Public

Service and Social Welfare, the Meteorological Services Department and the District Development Fund under the Offices of the President and Cabinet.

In times of emergency, the Department of Civil Protection coordinates the response at all levels. The National Society typically supports rapid joint assessments and the development of selection criteria for targeting, in coordination with communities and civil protection groups.

UN OCHA organizes emergency meetings of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Inter-Cluster Coordination Group, of which the IFRC is a member. The Zimbabwe Red Cross is an active participant in the food security and water, sanitation and hygiene working groups, which are activated at cluster level when needed. With regards to the current food security crisis, the World Food Programme is the lead organization, and the National Society has been a co-lead since the preparedness phase of responses. There are monthly meetings with all other humanitarian partners in the country, coordinated by the Government. The National Society also actively participates in the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, along with other partners and UN agencies.

The National Society also collaborates with other international actors, including UN agencies such as UNICEF, for humanitarian interventions and other projects.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society strengthened its governance, organisational capacity and volunteer engagement during the reporting period. The launch of its 2026–2030 Strategic Plan brought together 70 participants, while a Branch Organisational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) in Mwenezi engaged 24 participants. Policy dissemination workshops involving 50 participants further supported governance and leadership development.

Volunteer engagement remained central to programme delivery, with 2,600 volunteers active across the country's eight provinces, supporting community outreach and humanitarian interventions across multiple sectors. The National Society also reactivated University Red Cross Clubs, inducting 40 new members, and established School Red Cross Clubs involving 80 students. In emergency preparedness and response, 40 volunteers were deployed for the Floods Disaster Response Emergency Fund operation in Chiredzi and Beitbridge, while 87 healthcare workers and volunteers received training in cholera preparedness.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC, the ICRC, British Red Cross and Finnish Red Cross supported the National Society Development Programme, focusing on strategic planning, governance, branch development, volunteer engagement and youth participation.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society strengthened public awareness and visibility through digital campaigns promoting its services, disaster preparedness and prevention, and community engagement. These campaigns also showcased volunteers and highlighted the impact of humanitarian interventions. Media partnerships expanded coverage of humanitarian issues and National Society programmes, while reinforcing its role as a credible source of information during emergencies. Participation in humanitarian coordination platforms and clusters strengthened representation and information sharing, while collaboration with government and non-governmental organisations supported consistent public messaging, particularly during emergencies and health responses. Advocacy coalitions further strengthened the National Society's voice on humanitarian and policy issues affecting vulnerable communities.

Follow-up priorities include tracking campaign reach and audience feedback, conducting post-campaign reviews, developing an annual digital campaign calendar and increasing the use of human-interest stories, short videos and

beneficiary and volunteer perspectives. The National Society also plans to strengthen media engagement through regular briefings and field visits, develop a database of specialist journalists, share coordination outcomes internally and track agreed actions. Continued joint campaigns and coordination on key messages, alongside monitoring advocacy commitments and opportunities for engagement, will support these efforts.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society in strengthening strategic communications, media engagement, humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy through technical guidance, mentoring and communication resources. Support also enabled engagement in humanitarian dialogue and policy platforms, strengthened stakeholder relations, and improved the documentation and dissemination of programme achievements, lessons learned and good practices, enhancing organisational visibility and accountability.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society strengthened accountability across its operations through measures covering human resources, financial management, integrity, risk and security management, supply chain operations, and results-based management. Efforts focused on promoting staff welfare, professional development, gender diversity, safeguarding and inclusion, alongside transparent financial reporting and compliance with donor requirements. The National Society also maintained mechanisms to address misconduct, prevent fraud and corruption, and identify and mitigate operational, financial and programmatic risks.

Improvements in procurement and logistics supported more efficient and transparent supply chain operations, while strengthened planning, monitoring, evaluation, learning and reporting systems contributed to programme quality and evidence-based decision-making.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC network supported the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society through technical assistance, capacity strengthening, resource mobilisation and knowledge sharing. Collaboration with Movement partners and other stakeholders contributed to disaster preparedness and response, climate adaptation, health, community resilience and inclusive programming, including support for disaster risk reduction initiatives and community preparedness structures.

Through its 510 data and digital initiative, the Netherlands Red Cross supported the National Society in the revision of an early action protocol and in strengthening emergency operations centre.

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

- Community ownership strengthens sustainability: Involving communities, local authorities and volunteers throughout the project cycle improved ownership and acceptance. Future programmes will prioritize participatory planning and community-led monitoring
- Integrated programming increases impact: Combining WASH, health, livelihoods, climate and disaster risk reduction interventions addressed interconnected needs and strengthened community resilience. Future programmes will adopt more multi-sectoral approaches
- Timely implementation improves outcomes: Aligning activities with seasonal calendars and climate forecasts is essential, particularly for agriculture and livelihoods. Better procurement planning and pre-positioning of resources will support timely delivery

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Lovejoy Nxumalo: Improving harvests through climate-smart agriculture

Lovejoy Nxumalo, a 38-year-old farmer from Makoho in Ward 28, improved her household's food security through the Southern Africa Compounded Crisis project. Previously, recurring droughts and limited access to resilient seeds meant she harvested only three 20-litre buckets of sorghum. After receiving drought-tolerant sorghum and cowpea seeds and training in climate-smart agriculture, she harvested 10 buckets of sorghum and five buckets of cowpeas despite excessive rainfall during the season. The improved harvest enabled her family to retain grain reserves and sell part of the produce for income, inspiring other women farmers in her community to adopt resilient crops and improved farming practices.

2

Verison Basha: Achieving better harvests despite dry spells

Verison Basha, a 56-year-old farmer from Malashe Village in Ward 29, recorded his best sorghum harvest in years after receiving drought-tolerant Marcia sorghum seeds through the Southern Africa Compounded Crisis project. Despite challenging climatic conditions, he harvested 14 20-litre buckets of sorghum, attributing his success to the variety's early maturity and drought tolerance. The improved harvest strengthened household food security and demonstrated the potential of climate-smart agriculture to help farmers manage changing rainfall patterns and dry spells.

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

- [Zimbabwe 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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