

IN SUPPORT OF THE ZAMBIA RED CROSS SOCIETY



National Society
branches

100



National Society
local units

101



National Society
volunteers

10,359



National Society
staff

114

PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and
environment



33,000

Disasters
and crises



149,000

Health and
wellbeing



1,632,000

Migration and
displacement



9,000

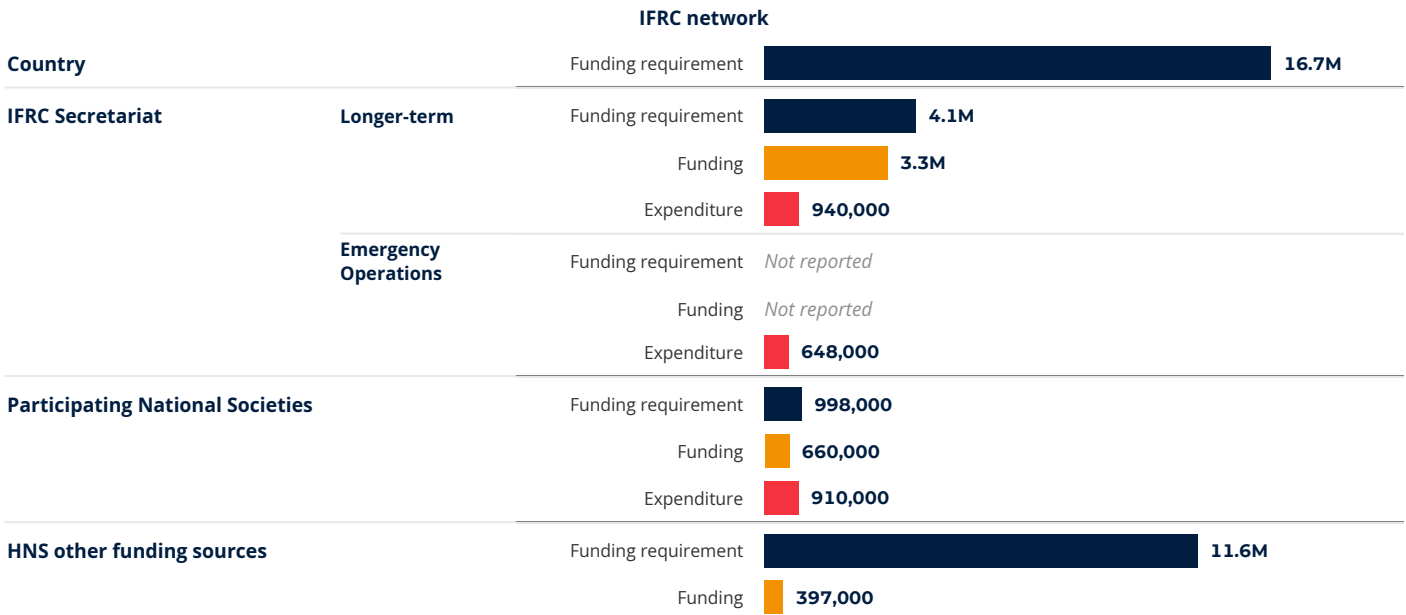
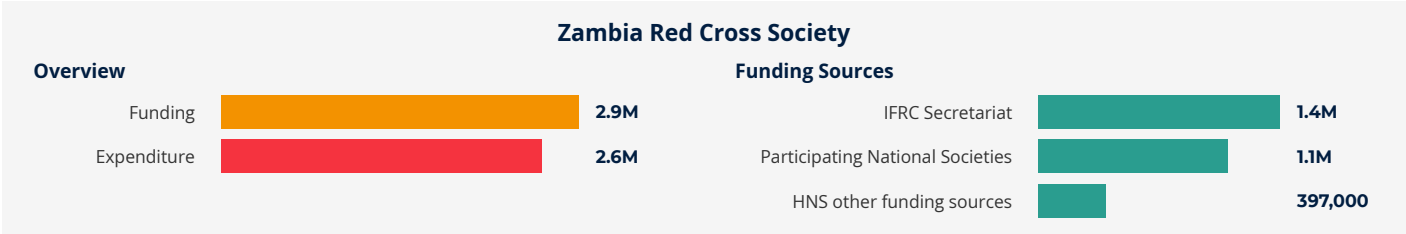
Values, power
and inclusion



5,000

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment

Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	33,000
Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	33,000

Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	48,000
Number of people reached with livelihoods support	4,000
Number of people reached with shelter support	3,000
Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	20%

Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached with contextually appropriate health services	1,632,000
Number of people reached with immunization services	965,000
Number of people reached with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	353,000
Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	2,000
Number of people trained in first aid	480

Migration and displacement

Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	9,000
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Values, power and inclusion

Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	5,000
Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	300

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination

Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	1
Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the IFRC network is part of	1

National Society development

Number of staff and volunteers trained on the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	10,000
National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	No
The National Society has an official branch development framework, model or guidance that defines the expected role and standards of branches	No
There is a National Society Development plan in place	No
National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	No

Humanitarian diplomacy

National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	No
National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	No

Accountability and agility

National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	No
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	No
National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	No
National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	No
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	No

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
Netherlands Red Cross	660,000						
Total	CHF 660,000						

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Zambia continued to grapple with a severe drought that affected more than 9.8 million people, with the Southern and Western provinces bearing the heaviest burden. Rural communities were the most impacted, experiencing displacement and widespread food insecurity. The crisis disproportionately affected women and children, with over 202,000 individuals displaced due to drought and related climate shocks.

The cholera outbreak in Zambia its peak in late January 2025, with a sharp increase in cases and deaths, particularly on the Copperbelt province affecting Chililabombwe, Chingola, Kitwe and Ndola. According to a situational report by Zambia National Public Health Institute (ZNPHI) dated 13th May 2025, the country recorded a total of 496 confirmed cases and 9 deaths.

Alongside these crises, the resurgence of Mpox heightened the risk of public health emergencies, stretching already limited response capacities.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

Climate resilience efforts combined climate-smart agriculture, renewable energy and ecosystem restoration to strengthen community adaptation. The Zambia Red Cross Society supported 1,351 lead farmers through training and input support, while a solar-powered water scheme and rainwater harvesting system improved water access for over 500 people in Siameja. In Choma District, feasibility assessments for climate-resilient nurseries and greenhouses advanced environmental programming. Young people also planted 1,200 trees, supported by knowledge exchange with the Botswana Red Cross on nature-based solutions.

Disasters and crises

Anticipatory action and emergency response reached more than 130,000 people across four provinces through cash assistance, emergency relief, food security and livelihoods support. The National Society established 56 Water Point Committees and two Irrigation Scheme Committees and contributed to the development of Zambia's National Anticipatory Action Framework. Food assistance reached 113,462 vulnerable households, while 3,750 farmers received agricultural inputs and 600 goats were distributed to women's groups. Drought preparedness also expanded across 10 priority districts, strengthening local capacity to anticipate and respond to emergencies.

Health and wellbeing

Public health interventions reached over 1.1 million people with cholera prevention messaging, while the oral cholera vaccination campaign in Monze achieved 99.64% coverage. Water, sanitation and hygiene activities reached 352,768 people through hygiene promotion, alongside training for 521 community-based volunteers. Mental health and psychosocial support training reached close to 2,000 people, while the development of a National Society framework strengthened institutional direction for future programming. School-based initiatives also supported 300 vulnerable pupils with educational supplies and menstrual hygiene kits.

Migration and displacement

Restoring Family Links services reached 9,119 externally displaced people in Mantapala and Meheba refugee settlements through family tracing, free phone services and referrals. The National Society also supported 865 Congolese refugees participating in voluntary repatriation through free-call services. Community sensitization on RedSafe and Digital Vault expanded awareness of digital protection services, while staff participation in refresher training on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse reinforced safeguarding standards.

Values, power and inclusion

Community engagement and accountability expanded across cholera and flood response operations, with 2,655 feedback entries received during the first half of 2026. The National Society trained volunteers and staff in community engagement, feedback mechanisms and safeguarding, while 48 help desks supported community access to information and assistance. A rapid gender analysis covering 1,187 displaced households informed more inclusive programming

at Kaunda Square Flood Camp. Board approval of the Child Safeguarding Policy and approval of the Community Engagement and Accountability Policy further strengthened institutional accountability and protection.

Enabling Local Actors

For the period from January to December 2025, the Zambia Red Cross Society strengthened its institutional capacity to enhance sustainability and alignment with the Movement. The National Society implemented its strategic plan, focusing on disaster risk reduction, climate action, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), [youth engagement](#) and organizational development. It strengthened governance through a constitutional review and improved engagement with government authorities. The National Society prioritized branch development through capacity building, improved governance system and support for local resource generation. Additionally, it strengthened financial sustainability through resource mobilization, partnerships and income-generating initiatives, supported by improved financial systems and investments in infrastructure.

The Zambia Red Cross Society also strengthened volunteer management through structured programmes, training and leadership development. It also strengthened digital humanitarian services, [Restoring Family Links](#) and [anticipatory action](#) approaches to support people affected by crises. It strengthened human resource management through [safeguarding](#), staff development, gender equality and inclusion and also reinforced integrity, accountability and security systems. Additionally, it improved procurement practices, strengthened data management and ensured value for money in programme delivery. As part of [digital transformation](#), it rolled out a structured data and digital literacy curriculum designed to build practical skills progressively across the National Society in geographic information systems and Power BI for selected staff, under the 510 data and digital initiative of the Netherlands Red Cross.

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 IFRC emergencies, visit IFRC GO page [IFRC GO page Zambia](#).

Emergency Appeal Name	Africa Regional Mpox Epidemic
Emergency Appeal Code	MDRS1003
People Affected	300 million people
People to be Assisted	30 million
Duration	21 months (20 August 2024 to 30 June 2026)
Funding requirements	Total IFRC funding requirement through the Appeal: CHF 30 million Total Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 40 million
Link to Emergency Appeal	Africa – Regional Mpox Epidemic
Link to Operational Strategy	Operational Strategy
Latest Operations Update	Operational Update No.5

In 2024, Mpox cases and deaths surged significantly in Africa, with over 17,000 cases and 500 deaths reported across 12 countries, marking a sharp increase from 2023. The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) remains the epicentre, contributing 92 per cent of cases, with transmission spreading across all its provinces and into neighbouring Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Kenya. Non-endemic countries such as South Africa have also reported cases, while endemic regions, including Nigeria and Côte d’Ivoire, continue to see expanding outbreaks. The emergence of Clades 1a, 1b and

2 in disparate areas highlights the heightened risk, prompting organizations such as the Africa CDC, WHO and the IFRC to declare the outbreak a public emergency. Red Cross Red Crescent Societies are working closely with governments to provide community-based surveillance, risk communication and community engagement and vaccination support to mitigate the spread and reduce mortality.

In October 2024, a confirmed Mpox case in Chitambo District highlighted the effectiveness of frontline health workers in early detection and response. In coordination with IFRC, the Zambia Red Cross Society launched targeted interventions in high-risk districts to strengthen surveillance, risk communication and community engagement. Despite the initial funding ending in June 2025, the response has been extended, though the National Society awaits formal confirmation of further funding support.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

During the early stages of the Mpox outbreak, the Zambia Red Cross Society concentrated its response efforts in districts located near border posts and major transit towns, given their higher risk of disease spread. Priority was given to districts that had already recorded confirmed cases, where trained volunteers conducted door-to-door sensitization campaigns to raise community awareness, promote preventive practices and reduce misinformation.

The Zambia Red Cross Society reached over two million people through door-to-door sensitization, community meetings, radio programs, public announcements and distribution of IEC materials. These efforts helped raise awareness on Mpox symptoms, transmission and prevention. The National Society also trained healthcare workers and community-based volunteers to strengthen case detection, reporting, surveillance and risk communication, while facilitating discussions to address concerns and encourage community-led action.

The following assistance was planned:

Health & Care

Mobilized trained volunteers to strengthen epidemic preparedness, grassroots surveillance and health promotion, reaching over a million people through public outreach. Despite progress, challenges in community-based surveillance and limited distribution of protective materials highlighted gaps. Feedback from communities guided improvements, including targeted nutrition support and water access. Moving forward, enhancing surveillance workflows, expanding household-level interventions and improving feedback mechanisms remain key priorities.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)

Capacity building for volunteers was conducted in Kalumbila district, out of the six affected districts in the copper-belt and north-western provinces. A total number of 300 volunteers were trained in protection, gender and inclusion.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Inclusive focus group discussions and community meetings were conducted in Sinazongwe District, engaging diverse groups such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, lactating mothers and local leaders from community structures.

For the period from 22 August 2024 to 31 December 2025, the following assistance was provided by the Zambia Red Cross Society:

The Zambia Red Cross Society strengthened community preparedness and response to Mpox through extensive volunteer mobilization, Community-based Surveillance and risk communication. Integrated interventions combined household outreach, health promotion, psychosocial support, hygiene promotion and inclusive engagement to address stigma, improve early detection and encourage timely care. Capacity strengthening of frontline health workers and sustained coordination mechanisms reinforced surveillance and case management, while community feedback systems and multi-channel communication enhanced trust, countered misinformation and ensured responsive, community-centred action.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Zambia Red Cross Society advanced climate adaptation through the FNB Foundation programme and the Netherlands Red Cross-supported Tree Planting project. Under the FNB Foundation programme, the National Society completed borehole and building assessments ahead of rooftop-gutter and solarization works in Siameja community. The initiative included the installation of a 10,000-litre rainwater harvesting system and a solar-powered water scheme serving over 500 people. The programme also enrolled several hundred farmers in climate-smart agriculture training and input support, contributing to the 1,351 lead farmers trained in the first half of the year.

Through the Tree Planting project, the National Society conducted feasibility assessments for climate-resilient nurseries and greenhouses in Choma District, held focus group discussions with young people and community members, and hosted an exchange visit with the Botswana Red Cross on nature-based solutions. The National Society also supported young people to plant 1,200 trees in the first quarter.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to the National Society for the implementation of climate-smart agriculture interventions.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** funded the Tree Planting and RPIII resilience projects, while the FNB Foundation supported climate-smart agriculture and solar water infrastructure activities.



Zambia Red Cross volunteer speaks with a community member in Nsama District about safe hygiene practices and early cholera detection as part of door-to-door awareness efforts (Zambia Red Cross Society)



Disasters and crises

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

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Zambia Red Cross Society strengthened [anticipatory action](#), disaster preparedness, emergency response, food security and climate resilience through integrated interventions reaching more than 130,000 people across Southern, Western, Northwestern and Luapula Provinces. Under the Response and Preparedness Project, the National Society established and oriented 56 Water Point Committees and two Irrigation Scheme Committees in Sinazongwe, Gwembe and Siavonga, and supported the development of Zambia's National Anticipatory Action Framework. Following severe flooding during the 2025/2026 rainy season, it delivered multipurpose cash assistance, [shelter](#), water, sanitation and hygiene, health, protection and psychosocial support to 1,352 households in Monze and Senanga. In partnership with the World Food Programme, it also provided maize and beans to 113,462 vulnerable households through the Lean Season Support Project.

Through the Chronic Crisis Project, 3,750 farmers received agricultural inputs across Kalabo, Choma and Sinazongwe. A crop performance survey found that 84% of beneficiary farmers reported good yields. Livestock support included training 236 farmers as trainers in animal husbandry and distributing 600 goats to 60 women's groups in Choma and Sinazongwe, with a 99% goat survival rate. Through the Food and Agriculture Organization-funded livelihoods recovery project, the National Society distributed 778 goats to farmers in Sinazongwe District and provided training in animal feed production. Under the Drought [Early Action Protocol](#), it reached 10 of 19 prioritized drought-prone districts, training 94 agricultural extension officers, 109 environmental health technicians and 141 volunteers, alongside 10 District Disaster Management Officers. Ten branches were also reactivated and oriented on safeguarding and accountability policies. At the regional level, the National Society contributed US\$100,000, through International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office support, to the African Risk Capacity initiative and participated in a regional workshop on multi-risk contingency planning and [anticipatory action](#).

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC Societies mobilized resources for the Floods [Disaster Response Emergency Fund](#) operation and provided technical support for emergency operations.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** supported the Response and Preparedness Project and the Chronic Crisis Project. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, together with the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, also facilitated the National Society's US\$100,000 contribution to the African Risk Capacity initiative.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2026, the Zambia Red Cross Society strengthened epidemic preparedness, community health, water, sanitation and hygiene, [mental health and psychosocial support](#), school health and environmental sustainability.

Water, sanitation and hygiene interventions reached 352,768 people through hygiene promotion and sanitation awareness under the UNICEF-supported programme. The National Society trained 521 community-based volunteers in water, sanitation and hygiene education and 56 participants in strengthening provincial and district governance structures. Additionally, 17 environmental health technologists were trained in water quality monitoring and provided with field testing kits. Water, sanitation and hygiene clubs were established in eight schools in Lunga and Chifunabuli, enrolling 160 learners.

[Mental health and psychosocial support](#) activities trained close to 2,000 people in Psychological First Aid and mental health and psychosocial support during the first two quarters. The National Society also worked with partners to develop a Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Framework. Through its Orphans and Vulnerable Children

programme, 300 pupils received school supplies and menstrual hygiene kits. Environmental initiatives supported 1,200 tree seedlings being distributed to four schools, promoting conservation and climate resilience.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National society with technical and financial assistance.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** funded the oral cholera vaccination campaign in Monze through its Crisis Modifier and supported development of the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Framework alongside the IFRC Psychosocial Support Hub. UNICEF supported water, sanitation and hygiene programming in Luapula Province, while collaboration with government health and water, sanitation and hygiene structures strengthened coordination and local capacity.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Zambia Red Cross Society sustained Restoring Family Links services in Mantapala and Meheba refugee settlements, reaching 9,119 externally displaced people through family tracing, free phone services and referrals. Volunteers also sensitized communities in Makeni Transit Centre and the Mantapala and Meheba settlements on the RedSafe platform, promoting awareness of digital protection services and strengthening protection referrals. The National Society facilitated free-call services for Congolese refugees participating in the Voluntary Repatriation Programme, supporting 865 returnees since January 2026. World Refugee Day activities further promoted RedSafe and Digital Vault, while staff participated in interagency refresher training on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse to strengthen safeguarding and protection standards.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and operational support for Restoring Family Links and protection activities, working with settlement partners to sustain services for refugees and other externally displaced populations.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Zambia Red Cross Society strengthened community engagement and accountability (CEA) and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) across its Cholera and Floods Disaster Response Emergency Fund operations. During the first half of 2026, it trained 194 volunteers in CEA, conducted community consultations and established 48 help desks in Chilundu and Siavonga. Engagement in the second quarter included 58 focus group discussions with 560 participants, 13 community meetings reaching 410 people and a community engagement session in Monze reaching 196 people. A total of 66 staff and volunteers received training in CEA and community feedback mechanisms. Through the ESPO feedback platform and toll-free line, the National Society received 2,655 feedback entries, informing programme adaptations. Its Community Engagement and Accountability Policy was also approved, with dissemination planned for the third quarter.

The National Society strengthened safeguarding and protection through training, coordination and risk assessments. It trained 140 people in safeguarding and protection during the first quarter and 45 volunteers in community engagement, safeguarding and mental health support in the second quarter. A rapid gender analysis at Kaunda Square Flood Camp assessed protection risks among 1,187 displaced households, covering 5,060 people. It also convened a stakeholder coordination meeting in Chongwe, assessed the Chongwe One-Stop Centre and received Board approval for its Child Safeguarding Policy, which is being prepared for rollout. Community feedback and consultations informed programme decisions, including addressing sanitation privacy concerns in flood camps.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported continued use of the ESPO community feedback platform to strengthen accountability and inform programme adaptations.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** and **British Red Cross** supported the participation of community engagement and accountability, and protection, gender and inclusion staff in Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment Investigation Training, strengthening safeguarding capacity.

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 and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their [auxiliary role](#).

Several participating National Societies provide support in the region including the **British Red Cross**, the **Italian Red Cross**, and the **Netherlands Red Cross**.

Movement coordination

The Zambia Red Cross Society collaborates closely with the IFRC, ICRC and the Netherlands Red Cross, ensuring an aligned approach across the Movement in support of its priorities. 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 does not have a presence in Zambia and provides support through its regional delegation in Zimbabwe. Using innovative tools, ICRC aims to address the humanitarian consequences of armed violence and migration; to support authorities to trace missing persons, to reconnect separated families; to strengthen respect for and compliance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and international standards of policing; and to support the National Society in improving its capacity to be the first responder to disasters.

External coordination

In line with its [auxiliary role](#), the Zambia Red Cross Society maintains close coordination with a range of ministries, departments and government bodies, demonstrated by its engagement in [disaster risk management](#), health, water, sanitation and hygiene.

The National Society has an agreement with the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit to work with disaster management committees at the province, district and satellite levels, as well as on relief distribution and camp management. It has a Memorandum of Understanding with the Zambia National Public Health Institute, which is a part of the Ministry of Health which is responsible for public health security and surveillance.

The Zambia Red Cross Society is actively engaged in the Early Warning for All ([EW4ALL](#)) initiative, a global effort led by the United Nations aimed at ensuring that every person is protected by life-saving early warning systems by 2027. As part of this commitment, the Zambia Red Cross Society has participated in four coordination meetings with the Commissioner for Refugees (CoR), UNHCR, the Ministry of Home Affairs, MCDSS and other partners and stakeholders to strengthen collaborative efforts in humanitarian response and preparedness.

The Zambia Red Cross Society is a key member of the Zambia Humanitarian Country Team, which prioritizes humanitarian response by maximizing impact through sectoral, operational and localized approaches. This includes addressing critical gaps, enhancing community resilience and aligning with long-term life-saving goals. The organization also plays a vital role across various sectors such as Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, [Cash and Voucher Assistance](#) and Risk Communication and Community Engagement contributing to a coordinated and effective humanitarian strategy across the country.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2026, the Zambia Red Cross Society advanced National Society development, governance and institutional capacity building in line with its 2026–2030 Strategic Plan. The National Society commemorated World Red Cross Day in Northwestern Province, reaching 150 participants, and recognized a former Branch President for their contributions. It activated Ebola preparedness activities across five districts bordering the Democratic Republic of Congo, reviewed its Youth Policy and conducted virtual leadership induction sessions for provincial and branch leaders. A key milestone was the construction of the first Youth Hub in Mungwi District, with support from the Italian Red Cross Society. The 2025 Constitution was also distributed to all 10 provinces and 60 branches to strengthen governance awareness and accountability.

The National Society strengthened planning, reporting and information management through coordination of the 2026 Unified Plan and finalization of the 2025 Annual Report. It developed a Digital Transformation Strategy, advanced procurement of an Integrated Management System and Enterprise Resource Planning solution, and rolled out Power BI dashboards covering water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure, community engagement and accountability, volunteer management and emergency response. Additional investments included developing a Volunteer Management Database, procuring an NVivo licence for qualitative research and evaluation, and orienting staff on [cash and voucher assistance](#) information management.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support for the Integrated Management System and Enterprise Resource Planning procurement process and [digital transformation](#) planning.

The Italian Red Cross supported construction of the Youth Hub in Mungwi District.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Zambia Red Cross Society strengthened digital humanitarian services through the Red Safe platform to support people affected by conflict, migration and other humanitarian crises. The National Society expanded access to secure communication and digital document storage, enabling individuals on the move and displaced populations to safely manage information and maintain connectivity, while strengthening institutional capacity to scale digital humanitarian support.

The National Society also advanced its communications, strengthened engagement with stakeholders to build confidence in early action approaches and promoted resource mobilization efforts to enhance investment in [anticipatory action](#).

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Zambia Red Cross Society in strengthening the promotion of anticipatory approaches.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Zambia Red Cross Society strengthened human resource management to promote a secure, inclusive and development-oriented workplace aligned with its humanitarian values. The National Society prioritized [safeguarding](#), staff [safety and security](#), gender equality and inclusion. It advanced the development of safeguarding frameworks and strengthened prevention and response mechanisms to protect staff and communities from harm, abuse and

exploitation, while promoting training and awareness to ensure adherence to standards and a zero-tolerance approach to misconduct.

The Zambia Red Cross Society strengthened staff safety through implementation of occupational health and safety measures, risk assessments and safety protocols in challenging operational environments. It reinforced mental health support systems, emergency preparedness measures and staff protection mechanisms. It also strengthened gender equality and inclusion through implementation of equitable policies, transparent recruitment processes and fair remuneration systems. The National Society promoted equal access to professional development, flexible working arrangements and protection against discrimination, while advancing efforts to address gender imbalances and foster an inclusive organizational culture.

The Zambia Red Cross Society strengthened integrity and accountability through the implementation of policies, code of conduct and oversight mechanisms to promote transparency, ethical behaviour and responsible governance. It reinforced reporting and investigation systems for misconduct, strengthened internal audit and risk management functions and promoted ethical standards across all levels of the organization. The Zambia Red Cross Society also strengthened security management through risk assessments, development of security systems and measures to protect physical and digital assets, while promoting staff awareness and training on safety and information security.

Additionally, the National Society advanced digital transformation by upgrading information technology infrastructure, strengthening data management systems and improving connectivity across branches, enhancing evidence-based decision-making and operational effectiveness. It rolled out a structured data and digital literacy curriculum designed to build practical skills progressively across the National Society in geographic information systems and Power BI for selected staff.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Zambia Red Cross Society in the development of safeguarding frameworks and response mechanisms to protect staff and communities from harm, abuse and exploitation. It also supported the National Society in digital transformation.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** and **British Red Cross** supported SEAH Investigation Training,

Through its 510 data and digital initiative, the Netherlands Red Cross supported the Zambia Red Cross Society in developing and rolling out a structured data and digital literacy curriculum for staff. The curriculum was designed to build practical skills progressively across the National Society and included a training-of-trainers in geographic information systems and Power BI for selected staff, who then rolled out the training to colleagues at headquarters and across districts. For some participants, the training served as preparation for the IFRC regional geographic information systems training held in 2025.

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

The first half of 2026 highlighted the importance of integrated programming, anticipatory action and organizational adaptability. Responses to cholera, floods, drought and Ebola preparedness reinforced the value of strong volunteer networks, established community structures and effective partnerships. Integrated programming across Health, WASH, Livelihoods and Community Engagement delivered stronger outcomes, while digital information systems and dashboards improved reporting, programme oversight and evidence-based decision-making. Early investment in community volunteers and local leadership strengthened preparedness and enabled faster responses to concurrent emergencies. The closure of several major projects also underscored the need to diversify resource mobilization and better integrate programmes to sustain humanitarian impact beyond individual funding cycles

SUCCESS STORIES



Youth-led innovation recognized nationally

A Zambia Red Cross Society youth volunteer, Dr Kambani Ngoma, developed a maternal health application to track antenatal visits. His innovation was recognized by President Hakainde Hichilema during National Youth Week (2–12 March 2026), highlighting the contribution of youth volunteers to locally led health innovation.

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

- [ZM_Zambia 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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