



IN SUPPORT OF THE TURKISH RED CRESCENT



National Society
branches

538



National Society
local units

1,823



National Society
volunteers

480,283



National Society
staff

6,236

PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and
environment



490,000

Disasters
and crises



2,380,000

Health and
wellbeing



385,000

Migration and
displacement



72,000

Values, power
and inclusion



4,000

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Turkish Red Crescent

Overview



Funding Sources



IFRC network

Country		Funding requirement	Amount (CHF)
IFRC Secretariat		Longer-term	
		Funding requirement	66.3M
		Funding	13.3M
		Expenditure	3.4M
		Emergency Operations	
		Funding requirement	Not reported
		Funding	Not reported
		Expenditure	Not reported
Participating National Societies		Funding requirement	11.3M
		Funding	5M
		Expenditure	4.7M
HNS other funding sources		Funding requirement	Not reported
		Funding	363M

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment

Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	 490,000
Number of people reached by environmental awareness and education activities in schools	 539
Number of people reached by environmental awareness and education activities in schools	 539

Disasters and crises

Number of people who received food items through National Society response	 2,380,000
Number of people who received food items through National Society response	 2,380,000
Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	 1,839,000
Number of people reached with shelter support	 94,000
Number of people reached with livelihoods support	 15,000

Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached by National Society's community health promotion	 385,000
Number of people reached by National Society's community health promotion	 385,000

Migration and displacement

Number of people reached through humanitarian service points (migrants, internally displaced persons and host communities) with humanitarian assistance and/or protection services	 72,000
Number of people reached through humanitarian service points (migrants, internally displaced persons and host communities) with humanitarian assistance and/or protection services	 72,000
Number of people reached by social cohesion activities to improve relations between migrants , internally displaced people and host communities	 21,000
Number of people reached by social cohesion activities to improve relations between migrants , internally displaced people and host communities	 21,000

Values, power and inclusion

Number of people whose access to education is facilitated through National Society's programming	4,000
Number of people whose access to education is facilitated through National Society's programming	4,000
Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	3,000
Number of people provided or supported with functional literacy or numeracy classes or any other form of support to facilitate employment/ self-employment, vocational training, or formal education	115
Number of people provided or supported with functional literacy or numeracy classes or any other form of support to facilitate employment/ self-employment, vocational training, or formal education	115

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

National Society development

Number of people volunteering	31,000
Number of people volunteering	31,000

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	4.2M						
German Red Cross							
Japanese Red Cross Society	2.2M						
Kuwait Red Crescent Society							
Republic of Korea National Red Cross							
Singapore Red Cross Society							
Swedish Red Cross	796,000						
Total	CHF 7.2M						

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

With a population of more than 86 million, Türkiye is an upper-middle-income country located in southeastern Europe and western Asia. According to the latest official population statistics, Türkiye's population reached 86,092,168 at the end of 2025. The country remains one of the world's largest economies; World Bank data indicate that Türkiye's GDP reached approximately US\$1.6 trillion in 2025, with GDP per capita of around US\$18,599. Despite its significant economic capacity, Türkiye continues to face macroeconomic pressures and structural vulnerabilities that can disproportionately affect vulnerable households and communities.

The country continues to deal with the long-term consequences of the 6 February 2023 Kahramanmaraş earthquakes, which caused more than 53,000 deaths, injured over 107,000 people and affected approximately 15.7 million people. Recovery and reconstruction needs remain significant across the earthquake-affected provinces. Seismic preparedness also remains a major national priority, particularly in the Marmara region. In June 2026, Türkiye's Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) hosted a series of multi-stakeholder sessions under the Marmara Region Natural Hazards Workshop, focusing on disaster governance, preparedness and response and reinforcing the continued emphasis on risk reduction and readiness for a potential major Marmara earthquake.

In addition to seismic risk, Türkiye continues to face significant climate-related hazards, including drought, extreme temperatures, floods and wildfires. The first half of 2026 was characterized by temperatures above long-term averages in several periods. The 2026 winter season was 1.9 degrees Celsius warmer than the 1991–2020 average and ranked as the fifth warmest winter of the past 56 years, while February 2026 was the third warmest February during the same period. These trends, combined with continued meteorological drought conditions monitored by the Turkish State Meteorological Service, underline increasing pressure on water resources, agricultural production, ecosystems and communities exposed to heat and wildfire risk.

Türkiye remains simultaneously a country of destination and transit within the broader regional migration landscape. It continues to host one of the world's largest populations of people in need of international protection, particularly Syrians under Temporary Protection, alongside international protection applicants and status holders and other migrant populations. By 25 June 2026, more than 2.2 million Syrians were registered under Temporary Protection in Türkiye, while the total number of foreigners with a legal right to stay in the country stood at approximately 3.63 million. This represents a continued decline in the Syrian population under Temporary Protection, reflecting, among other factors, changing regional dynamics and increasing voluntary returns to Syria.

Political developments in Syria since 8 December 2024 have continued to reshape migration and displacement patterns throughout the first half of 2026. Official figures reported in May 2026 indicated that 667,565 Syrians had voluntarily returned from Türkiye to Syria since 8 December 2024, while the cumulative number of voluntary returns from Türkiye since 2016 had exceeded 1.4 million. Türkiye continues to implement voluntary return procedures based on the principles of voluntary, safe, dignified and orderly return, including dedicated procedures at provincial migration authorities and designated land and air border crossings. At the same time, decisions to return remain influenced by security, housing, livelihoods, access to services, documentation and protection considerations inside Syria. Thus, significant humanitarian and protection needs persist both for those remaining in Türkiye and for returnees.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

During the first half of 2026, the Turkish Red Crescent strengthened its climate action through active engagement in the Mediterranean Countries Technical Working Group, the Climate Champions initiative and preparations for COP31 in Antalya. A technical visit to Japan facilitated knowledge exchange on disaster preparedness and informed the development of a new disaster risk reduction project. Community-based climate adaptation and environmental protection initiatives advanced through the PACE Project, JUSTSAFE Project and Zero Waste Project, supporting climate action planning, participatory research and awareness raising. Academic studies on hydrometeorological hazards and meteorological risk analyses informed the Turkish Red Crescent's Climate Action Plan and evidence-based programming. Institutional efforts focused on integrating climate change, environmental sustainability and zero-waste practices into training programmes, completing certification processes across five facilities under the ISO

14001 Environmental Management System. The Red Crescent Carbon Management Project was launched to measure institutional greenhouse gas emissions and support future mitigation efforts, sustainability planning and green financing opportunities.

Disasters and crises

From January to June 2026, the Turkish Red Crescent focused the Disaster Nutrition Services Management Symposium which brought together a wide range of stakeholders to review practices and discuss innovative solutions for meeting nutritional needs during emergencies. The Community Resilience Approach was institutionalized through an interdepartmental working group, resilience committees in six provinces and participatory assessments using the enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) methodology. Disaster risk reduction education, school preparedness activities and migrant-inclusive preparedness initiatives were expanded. Technical capacity for anticipatory action was strengthened through training, field visits and consultations, with Tokat and Trabzon selected as pilot provinces. Preparedness for a potential Marmara earthquake remained a priority through strengthened mass feeding plans, operational readiness and public awareness activities. The Turkish Red Crescent continued implementing recommendations from the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) assessment. The National Society also relocated and operationalized humanitarian assets established after the 2023 earthquakes, progressed construction of the Kızılay Multi-Purpose Service Centre for Community Resilience and Economic Revitalization in Hatay.

Health and wellbeing

During the first half of 2026, the Turkish Red Crescent advanced health promotion on healthy ageing, maternal and child health, immunization and disease prevention through the Community-based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) approach. Nationwide first aid education and awareness activities continued across different age groups. A new specialized branch capacity-development model was introduced, with volunteers receiving training in healthy living, disability and elderly care, supported by the development of standardized implementation guidance. Preparations for the Health Emergency Response Unit progressed through equipment procurement, procedure development and team strengthening. Essential blood services were expanded through operational blood donation vehicles and ongoing preparations to restore blood donation facilities in earthquake-affected areas, including the İskenderun Blood Donation Centre. Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services continued for earthquake-affected communities, migrants, host communities, staff and volunteers through individual, group and community-based activities, alongside the development of the Turkish adaptation of the Community-Based Psychosocial Support module. Water, sanitation and hygiene preparedness was further integrated into health and disaster programmes through emergency readiness, hygiene promotion and planning for mobile water treatment and hygiene solutions.

Migration and displacement

The Turkish Red Crescent maintained readiness to respond to displacement, emergencies and population movements through humanitarian operations at border gates, providing food and essential assistance to people on the move and supporting voluntary return processes. Preparations advanced to scale the QRED payment system and integrate it into digital platforms, strengthening cash assistance and data management. Following developments in Syria, programming and resource mobilization efforts were strengthened to support the safe, voluntary and dignified return of Syrians under temporary protection through coordinated action with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent and neighbouring National Societies. A migrant-inclusive disaster risk reduction pilot in Elazığ informed inclusive preparedness planning and established the foundations of the MIRAE Project. Under the Social Safety Net Programme, protection referral services continued through structured assessment and follow-up, alongside activities promoting social cohesion. The Mental Health and Psychosocial Support for Migrants in Disaster-Affected Zones Project was expanded and continued providing psychiatric support, psychotherapy, psychoeducation and other services. The STRIVE Programme extended livelihoods support to additional provinces through vocational and language training, work permit facilitation and job placement assistance. A learning event held in May 2026 facilitated knowledge sharing on migrant inclusion and livelihoods. Restoring Family Links (RFL) services, anti-human trafficking activities, voluntary return support and migration policy development also progressed, strengthening institutional capacity and alignment with national and international frameworks.

Values, power and inclusion

From the period from January to June 2026, the Turkish Red Crescent continued mainstreaming Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) across its programmes through assessments, case management and referral mechanisms targeting women, children, older people, persons with disabilities, migrants and other vulnerable groups. Sex-age- and disability-disaggregated data (SADDD) informed more inclusive and needs-based assistance and migration-specific

Protection, Gender and Inclusion guidance was developed. Child protection and resilience services were strengthened in Adıyaman and Hatay through the Safe Spaces, Bright Futures Project. Social cohesion activities continued to address prejudice and discrimination, and staff capacity to address human trafficking was strengthened through new training materials and training sessions. Safeguarding remained a key priority through implementation of the Safeguarding Action Plan, updated guidance and regular Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) training. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) was strengthened through the 168 Call Centre, consultations, focus group discussions and participatory assessments. Disability inclusion was further advanced through awareness activities, volunteer development and consultations with the Disability Inclusion Advisory Working Group.

Enabling local actors

During the first half of 2026, the Turkish Red Crescent strengthened its institutional, branch and volunteer capacities through cooperation with public authorities, international organizations, participating National Societies and private-sector partners. Branches received training and technical support in health, protection, disaster preparedness and migration services. Youth and volunteer engagement was enhanced through the Genç Kızılay Academy, thematic camps, corporate volunteering initiatives and international peer-learning activities. Humanitarian diplomacy, strategic communications and awareness of the Fundamental Principles and International Humanitarian Law were also strengthened through regional and international engagement.

The Turkish Red Crescent continued advancing accountability, transparency and humanitarian quality through regular reporting, monitoring, internal audits and risk management. Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), safeguarding and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) remained integrated across programmes, supported by training and feedback mechanisms, including the 168 Call Centre. Progress was also made in digital transformation through the continued development of the gonulluol.org volunteer platform and the QRED payment system, improving volunteer management and the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

The German Red Cross-supported programme providing mental health and psychosocial support to migrants through community centres concluded as of 2026 due to the unavailability of further funding. The migration-related project envisaged with the German Red Cross was not implemented during the first half of 2026. Potential cooperation and project development remain under consideration for the remainder of the year.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2026, the Turkish Red Crescent continued its technical engagement with the Movement on climate-related priorities, including through the Mediterranean Countries Technical Working Group and the Climate Champions initiative. These exchanges supported the integration of global knowledge and Movement experience into its national climate action. The Turkish Red Crescent also continued its preparations for COP31 in Antalya in November 2026. It collaborated with the IFRC and maintained regular meetings and engagement with the COP Presidency to advocate for the entire Red Cross Red Crescent network. In February 2026, the Turkish Red Crescent visited Japan and participated in technical discussions and site visits focusing on Japan's disaster preparedness practices. The visit supported mutual learning and informed the National Society's preparation of a new [disaster risk reduction](#) project.

The Turkish Red Crescent continued developing community-based climate adaptation and environmental protection initiatives in line with its strategic priorities. This included the preparation of a community-informed Climate Action Plan under the PACE Project, participatory activities and field studies under the JUSTSAFE Project to better understand the effects of climate crisis on communities and awareness-raising workshops under the Zero Waste Project. Through these initiatives, the National Society worked on the integration of environmental and climate considerations into programmes focusing on community resilience.

Comprehensive academic studies on hydrometeorological hazards across Türkiye were undertaken to strengthen climate-informed planning and risk assessment, with findings used in the preparation of the Turkish Red Crescent's Climate Action Plan and Meteorological Risk Analysis reporting. Additional climate risk studies and meteorological analyses also continued to contribute to evidence-based programme design and institutional resilience against climate-related risks.

The Turkish Red Crescent further aligned its institutional practices with Türkiye's climate change, sustainable development and net-zero objectives. Climate change, environmental sustainability and zero-waste practices were incorporated into staff training programmes, while additional awareness modules are under development. Compliance and certification processes for zero-waste infrastructure were completed across five facilities covered by the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System. Work also continued to extend zero-waste management practices to other structures and to prepare supporting policy documents, implementation guidelines and practical materials. These measures provided an institutional foundation for improved resource monitoring, recycling, energy-efficient practices and the future transition towards more sustainable energy solutions.

The Red Crescent Carbon Management Project was launched to calculate and document the National Society's institutional greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with internationally recognized standards. The project will support the identification and monitoring of emission sources, the assessment of reduction opportunities and the development of appropriate mitigation measures. It is also expected to strengthen institutional and operational sustainability, support preparedness for future regulatory requirements and facilitate access to green financing opportunities. The project's implementation during the second half of 2026 will be funded under the Unified Plan Project.

Additionally, the National Society continued preparatory work towards launching an institutional sustainability reporting initiative, subject to appropriate timing and available financing. Climate and environmental education and awareness activities targeting different age groups and segments of society, including vulnerable communities continued alongside afforestation, with additional tree-planting initiatives planned for the remainder of 2026, particularly in November.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** continued to support the Turkish Red Crescent in strengthening its institutional climate action agenda and engagement within the wider IFRC Climate Network. Technical support included facilitating its participation in global climate initiatives, promoting peer learning and knowledge exchange and supporting preparations for climate governance processes, including the development of its Climate Action Plan. The IFRC also helped showcase the National Society's community-based climate adaptation experiences at the global level, strengthening visibility of locally led approaches and fostering collaboration across the Movement. Additionally, the Turkish Red Crescent received support from the IFRC in establishing a joint representation for the COP31 in Antalya in November 2026.

The **Japanese Red Cross Society** supported the Turkish Red Crescent through peer-to-peer engagement, to promote mutual learning and inform the preparation of a new disaster risk reduction project.



Disasters and crises

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

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period from January to June 2026, the Turkish Red Crescent continued strengthening its institutional and operational preparedness in line with the Türkiye Disaster Response Plan, Türkiye Post-Disaster Recovery Plan and Türkiye Disaster Risk Reduction Plan. The National Society worked in coordination with the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) and other stakeholders to strengthen capacities in disaster risk reduction, community resilience, anticipatory action, mass feeding, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), search and rescue and operational planning for major disaster scenarios.

On 12–13 February 2026, the Turkish Red Crescent organized the Disaster Nutrition Services Management Symposium with Gazi University. It brought together representatives from public institutions, local authorities, academia, civil society, international organizations and the private sector to review current practices, exchange good practices and discuss innovative food, equipment and logistics solutions, including approaches addressing the nutritional needs of vulnerable groups.

In April 2026, the Turkish Red Crescent strengthened community resilience by institutionalizing the Community Resilience Approach. The National Society established an interdepartmental technical working group, convened its first meeting, mapped institutional workflows and developed implementation tools and supporting documentation. It also established inclusive resilience committees in Ankara, Adana, İstanbul, İzmir, Elazığ and Düzce, bringing together representatives of public institutions, local authorities and communities. Participatory assessments based on the enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) methodology included field observations, community walks, risk mapping and seasonal calendar exercises. The National Society advanced analyses in İstanbul, completed baseline studies across pilot communities, continued school-level baseline data collection and conducted focus group discussions with persons with disabilities, women and older people to strengthen inclusive disaster risk reduction and emergency planning.

The Turkish Red Crescent continued disaster risk reduction education and awareness activities through community-based and school-based approaches. It carried out participatory assessments, community consultations and preparedness activities to strengthen local awareness and preparedness. It identified pilot schools, completed the necessary official coordination processes, determined the contents of disaster risk reduction kits and initiated procurement procedures. The National Society also advanced preparations for school-based activities designed to promote disaster awareness and safe behaviour among children through accessible and participatory approaches, and adapted disaster risk reduction activities to the needs of migrant communities in Türkiye.

From 4 to 7 May 2026, the Turkish Red Crescent strengthened technical capacity on anticipatory action through a comprehensive training programme involving humanitarian and government partners and technical experts. The National Society selected Tokat and Trabzon as pilot provinces for feasibility work and conducted field visits and technical consultations with the AFAD, fire departments, branches, disaster response centres and academic institutions. Consultations with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and other stakeholders supported the assessment of opportunities to integrate anticipatory action into operations.

The Turkish Red Crescent strengthened shelter and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) preparedness by improving mobile shower, laundry and hygiene service units for rapid deployment during disasters and emergencies. The National Society progressed technical planning for mobile emergency water treatment solutions, including seawater desalination systems, to help maintain access to safe water during disasters, droughts and disruptions to conventional water infrastructure. It also strengthened emergency shelter preparedness through the Light-Level Emergency Shelter Team accreditation process and advanced related preparedness measures for high-impact disaster scenarios.

The National Society also continued preparedness planning for the anticipated Marmara earthquake. It strengthened planning for mass feeding services, human resources, catering vehicles and operational deployments based on assignments established by the AFAD. The Turkish Red Crescent reviewed and updated feeding capacities across disaster response centres, branches and relevant institutions and continued planning for deployment at evacuation and transfer points using findings from the Marmara Field Study conducted in 2025. The National Society also supported the İstanbul Earthquake Preparedness component through staff training, public awareness activities, child-friendly preparedness materials and capacity strengthening for operational units.

The Turkish Red Crescent continued implementing the Action Plan developed following the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) assessment conducted in October 2021. It also reviewed the possibility of repeating the assessment to ensure future preparedness priorities remain aligned with evolving risks, operational conditions and institutional capacities.

During the reporting period, the National Society strengthened response readiness through maintenance and improvement of operational vehicles and equipment. It upgraded catering vehicles, completed maintenance of mobile units and strengthened mobile kitchen and catering capacities to support faster, safer and more hygienic mass feeding services. The Turkish Red Crescent also continued reviewing processes related to the establishment of additional search and rescue teams. Existing teams participated in search and rescue operations and received additional operational equipment to strengthen readiness.

Efforts were advanced to digitalize humanitarian assistance and disaster operations through the development of a broader institutional digital solution incorporating the former KAYS concept

The National Society strengthened disaster preparedness, local service delivery and branch operations through the relocation and repurposing of humanitarian assets established following the earthquakes of 2023. The Turkish Red Crescent relocated and operationalized living containers, Community Service Centres and Kızılay Centennial Libraries through infrastructure improvements, technical monitoring, structured handover arrangements and corrective maintenance. It also advanced the establishment of the Kızılay Multi-Purpose Service Centre for Community Resilience and Economic Revitalization in Hatay by completing site mobilization, excavation, ground preparation and foundation works, enabling construction activities to progress. It also carried out infrastructure and construction projects, including national emergency management and operations centres in Ankara and Gaziantep.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Turkish Red Crescent in strengthening of disaster preparedness and response capacities through technical assistance, coordination and strategic partnerships. It supported a water, sanitation and hygiene capacity assessment with the **Austrian Red Cross** and the **German Red Cross**.

The IFRC also provided technical expertise through secondments, supported infrastructure and construction projects, including national emergency management and operations centres in Ankara and Gaziantep and contributed to the Emergency Preparedness and Response Working Group. Additionally, the IFRC supported activities strengthening the Turkish Red Crescent's leadership role in the Nutrition Sector under the Türkiye Disaster Response Plan and provided technical support for disaster communications training.

The **German Red Cross** provided technical and financial support for community- and school-based disaster risk reduction activities. It supported an enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) training in April 2026 and also supported baseline studies and participatory assessments in pilot communities. The German Red Cross also supported the İstanbul Earthquake Preparedness component, including staff training, public awareness activities, child-friendly preparedness materials and operational capacity strengthening and the adaptation of disaster risk reduction activities for migrant communities.

The **Republic of Korea National Red Cross** supported the Post-Disaster Asset Relocation, Infrastructure Setup and Sustainability Project through the relocation and repurposing of living containers, Community Service Centres and Kızılay Centennial Libraries. It also supported progress on the Kızılay Multi-Purpose Service Centre for Community Resilience and Economic Revitalization in Hatay.



Volunteers from the Turkish Red Crescent providing mental health and psychosocial support at an evacuation camp in Hatay (Photo: Turkish Red Crescent)



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the first half of 2026, the Turkish Red Crescent addressed major non-communicable disease risk factors, particularly obesity, physical inactivity and tobacco use through healthy living activities. Seminars, awareness sessions and activities marking key health observances were conducted in cooperation with local health institutions, with particular attention to older people, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. Under the Community-based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) approach, the National Society promoted healthy lifestyles, healthy ageing, maternal and child health, immunization and awareness of communicable and non-communicable diseases. Technical content and activities were supported through cooperation with university academics. Nationwide first aid education and awareness activities also reached public institutions, organizations and people across different age groups, with most planned activities completed and others continuing.

In the reporting period, the Turkish Red Crescent transitioned from a general branch capacity-development approach to a specialized model focusing on defined public health areas. Under this model, volunteers received capacity-building support and Training-of-Trainers sessions in healthy living, disability and elderly care. A standardized field implementation guide on disability and elderly care and referral is also under development to support consistent implementation across branches.

International first aid capacity-building, cooperation and knowledge-exchange initiatives also continued to strengthen institutional capacity and alignment with current practices. Preparatory work for the Health Emergency Response Unit progressed through the procurement of medical and operational equipment, development of standard operating procedures, strengthening of the team structure and coordination with mentors.

The next phase will focus on finalizing procedures, conducting training and workshops, strengthening field preparedness and undertaking the pre-verification process.

Essential blood services were strengthened, and mobile blood donation vehicles and units were procured, installed or brought into operation, while procurement and preparatory processes continued for restoring blood donation centres in earthquake-affected areas. Assistance through the Special Needs Fund supported vulnerable individuals requiring essential health, medical and hygiene-related services not otherwise covered. During the reporting period, the procurement and commissioning of two blood donation trucks were completed, and both vehicles became operational in support of field blood collection activities. The procurement process for the reconstruction of the Iskenderun Blood Donation Centre remained ongoing, with construction expected to commence following completion of the tender process.

Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) activities continued through online and face-to-face programmes targeting earthquake-affected communities, migrants, host communities as well as the National Society staff and volunteers, employees of public institutions and the wider public. Psychological first aid awareness, individual and group-based support and community MHPSS activities were delivered, including through community centres under migration programmes. Mental health and psychosocial resilience videos were also produced and disseminated. The Turkish adaptation of the Community-Based Psychosocial Support module remained in progress and is expected to be completed during the second half of the year.

The Turkish Red Crescent further integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) considerations into community health and disaster preparedness. Activities focused on emergency readiness, access to safe drinking water and hygiene promotion, while preparations progressed for mobile water treatment, shower and laundry solutions. Emergency WASH capacity development and training planning continued with national and international partners, supporting stronger resilience to emergencies and climate-related health risks.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continued to support the Turkish Red Crescent in strengthening its health preparedness and emergency health response capacities through technical assistance, capacity development and knowledge sharing. Support focused on enhancing institutional and community-based health preparedness, emergency medical response and workforce readiness through training and technical collaboration.

The German Red Cross supported the Turkish Red Crescent in providing mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to migrants through community centres.

The Japanese Red Cross Society continued to provide the National Society with assistance in furthering its health services benefiting earthquake-affected communities. It provided support for blood services through the procurement of a modular blood donation unit and two blood donation vehicles.

The Republic of Korea National Red Cross continued supporting the restoration and strengthening of the Turkish Red Crescent's blood transfusion services following the earthquakes.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Turkish Red Crescent maintained its preparedness to respond to displacement, emergencies and large-scale population movements. Humanitarian operations continued at active border gates, facilitating cross-border aid deliveries and providing food and essential assistance to people on the move and people undertaking voluntary return. These activities supported immediate needs while contributing to protection-sensitive early recovery and reintegration processes. It also advanced preparations to scale and integrate the QRED payment system into digital platforms, including AccessRC, to enhance operational efficiency, financial inclusion and data management across cash and assistance programmes. Following the political changes in Syria, the Turkish Red Crescent further developed programming and resource mobilization efforts to facilitate the safe, voluntary and dignified return of Syrians under temporary protection, while promoting coordinated action with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent and neighbouring National Societies through a route-based approach to return and reintegration support.

Protection services included the identification, assessment and referral of people at risk of human trafficking, unaccompanied and separated children, persons with disabilities, people without identification documents and others facing heightened vulnerabilities. Assistance included temporary accommodation, medical and assistive equipment, transportation, legal support, in-kind assistance and access to essential services. Additionally, the Turkish Red Crescent's Directorate of Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction launched a migrant-inclusive disaster risk reduction pilot in Elazığ. Consultations with public institutions, civil society, academic actors and migrant communities supported the identification of risks, capacities, vulnerabilities and priorities. This work contributed to more inclusive preparedness and contingency planning for emergencies and population movements. It established the operational foundations of the MIRAE Project. Psychosocial support capacity was established in Konya, Hatay and Adıyaman, while preparations were initiated to expand mobile psychosocial support services to Mardin, Gaziantep, and Şanlıurfa during the second half of the year. Procurement planning for assistance items and the design of mobile activity areas was also advanced.

The Turkish Red Crescent managed the protection referral mechanism under the Social Safety Net Programme through structured assessment, risk categorization and coordinated follow-up by field- and centre-based protection teams. Health-related referrals increased, while activities addressing prejudice and discrimination continued to promote social cohesion between migrants and host communities. It also expanded its Mental Health and Psychosocial Support for Migrants in Disaster-Affected Zones Project to community centres in Ankara and on both the Anatolian and European sides of İstanbul. The project was extended until the end of the year and continued providing psychiatric support, medication assistance, individual psychotherapy, psychoeducation, group activities and self-care kits to migrants and host community members affected by conflict, displacement and disasters.

Socio-economic empowerment and livelihoods support continued through the STRIVE Programme. The programme expanded to additional provinces such as Ankara, Bursa and İzmir and increased access to vocational and language training, soft skills development, work permit facilitation and job placement support for refugees and vulnerable host community members. Protection and voluntary return readiness services were also delivered through community centres. The National Society also strengthened feedback and complaints mechanisms and community consultation meetings along with the development of harmonized standard operating procedures for protection-sensitive service delivery and referrals across community centres and Humanitarian Service Points ([HSP](#)), systematically using community feedback to inform adaptive, evidence-based programming.

On 14 May 2026, the Turkish Red Crescent convened a STRIVE Programme Learning Event, bringing together governmental institutions, UN agencies, donors, non-governmental organizations, international non-governmental organizations and Movement partners. The National Society presented the STRIVE Programme and its first Learning Product, shared operational experiences and lessons on migrant inclusion, livelihoods and socio-economic empowerment and also facilitated exchanges through presentations, panel discussions and thematic roundtables. Participants identified common challenges and opportunities and generated practical recommendations for programme adaptation. The event strengthened institutional learning, increased the visibility of the Turkish Red Crescent's work, expanded opportunities for peer exchange and collaboration and connected programme experience with broader humanitarian and development learning and technical expertise.

Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) services were strengthened through family reunification, case follow-up with the Presidency of Migration Management, multilingual information materials and training for the National Society field staff and representatives of partner institutions. External funding also supported DNA testing and legal expenses related to RFL cases. Regular monitoring visits to Removal Centres and the provision of essential relief materials contributed to improved humanitarian conditions and migrant well-being.

Under Türkiye's National Action Plan on Combating Human Trafficking, the Turkish Red Crescent finalized an institutional Training Guide, a Training-of-Trainers module and an awareness module for staff. Initial training sessions were completed, strengthening institutional and branch-level capacity to address human trafficking and irregular migration in cooperation with relevant authorities. Additionally, it continued promoting durable solutions through vulnerability assessments, safe transportation, accompaniment, post-return reintegration follow-up and livelihood-related assistance. These services were coordinated with public authorities, international partners and other National Societies where relevant.

Additionally, the development of the Turkish Red Crescent's Migration Policy also reached an advanced stage, strengthening its auxiliary role and supporting alignment with national frameworks and international humanitarian standards.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** provided the Turkish Red Cross with technical support in migration and displacement programming, including the integration of the QRED payment system into digital platforms. It also supported the development of return and reintegration programming for Syrians under temporary protection. Additionally, the IFRC supported the National Society in organizing the STRIVE Programme Learning Event.

The **British Red Cross** continued supporting the Turkish Red Crescent's migration-related livelihoods and protection activities under the STRIVE Programme, within the wider BRRIT partnership funded by the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO). The British Red Cross also supported humanitarian diplomacy, research and learning activities to strengthen the evidence base for socio-economic inclusion and access to formal labour markets.

The **German Red Cross** supported the Turkish Red Crescent in launching a migrant-inclusive disaster risk reduction pilot in Elazığ in coordination.

The **Republic of Korea National Red Cross** supported the National Society in establishing the operational foundations of the MIRAE Project.

The **Singapore Red Cross Society** continued to provide support for the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support for Migrants in Disaster-Affected Zones Project.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the first half of 2026, the Turkish Red Crescent continued integrating Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) principles across its programmes and services. Protection activities focused on identifying different needs and vulnerabilities and facilitating access to appropriate assistance through assessment, case management and referral mechanisms. Women, children, older people, persons with disabilities, migrants and other people in vulnerable situations remained among the priority groups. Sex-age- and disability-disaggregated data (SADDD) collected through service delivery processes also supported more inclusive and needs-based assistance. It also developed migration-specific PGI guidance to support the identification of protection and inclusion risks and to foster more consistent, protection-sensitive and inclusive approaches across migration services.

The Turkish Red Crescent continued strengthening child protection and resilience services in the earthquake-affected provinces of Adiyaman and Hatay through the Safe Spaces, Bright Futures Project. The National Society expanded access to child-focused protection services, psychosocial support, community awareness activities, identification and referral of children at risk and structured child participation initiatives. Caregivers also participated in positive parenting activities. Regular monitoring of beneficiary profiles, geographical coverage and programme indicators informed implementation decisions and supported effective oversight. The project exceeded its planned reach and maintained balanced participation among girls and boys.

The National Society focused on activities aimed at reducing prejudice and discrimination continued to promote social cohesion between migrants and host communities. It strengthened staff capacity to address human trafficking by finalizing an Anti-Human Trafficking Training Guide, a Training-of-Trainers module and an awareness module for staff. The first planned training sessions were delivered during the reporting period.

Safeguarding remained a cross-cutting institutional priority. Following the institutional risk assessment process, the National Society developed its Safeguarding Action Plan and initiated its implementation and dissemination. Existing guidance and training materials were reviewed and updated. Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) training continued to be delivered regularly, with staff receiving refresher training at defined intervals to maintain awareness of safeguarding responsibilities and reporting mechanisms.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) was advanced through established feedback and communication channels, including the 168 Call Centre, as well as focus group discussions, consultations and participatory assessments. Feedback, requests and suggestions received from communities were used to better understand needs and priorities.

Women, older people, persons with disabilities and migrant communities participated in relevant consultation processes. CEA was integrated into project design and implementation, including dedicated CEA provisions into migration project proposals. The National Society also drafted a CEA in Migration Policy to formalize institutional standards for participation, feedback and complaints mechanisms and accountable programme delivery across migration operations. Operational feedback also informed the continued development of QRED, supporting efforts to make assistance mechanisms more direct, accessible and transparent.

The Turkish Red Crescent continued developing community-based and sustainable social service approaches through community centres. Services included protection case management, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), information provision, referrals and targeted assistance. Protection-oriented socio-economic empowerment activities included vocational and language training, work permit facilitation and job placement support. Cooperation and knowledge exchange with Movement partners contributed to institutional learning in this area. Inclusive approaches for persons with disabilities were supported through awareness activities, volunteer capacity development and participatory consultations.

Additionally, the National Society continued leading the Disability Inclusion Advisory Working Group through consultations with the Australian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross and the Palestine Red Crescent Society. These exchanges supported the identification of common priorities and good practices, while the presentation of the Kızılay Engelsiz model contributed to peer learning and the development of sustainable approaches to disability inclusion.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Turkish Red Crescent in strengthening its Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) capacity and feedback and complaints mechanisms. It also provided support in establishment of community committee, development of a Migration Policy as well as the integration of CEA into migration programming. It also supported the National Society in [Safeguarding](#) and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) mainstreaming, staff training and the development of PGI guidance.

The **Republic of Korea National Red Cross** supported the National Society in the implementation of the Safe Spaces, Bright Futures Project in Adiyaman and Hatay.

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 Turkish Red Crescent has partnerships with several participating National Societies including the **British Red Cross**, **German Red Cross**, **Japanese Red Cross Society** and **Republic of Korea National Red Cross**.

Movement coordination

The Turkish Red Crescent 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](#).

External coordination

During the first half of 2026, the Turkish Red Crescent strengthened coordination with public authorities, international organizations, civil society organizations and academic institutions to support humanitarian preparedness, migration, education, health, social services and institutional development. The National Society maintained close cooperation with the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TİKA), the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of National Education, the Presidency of Migration Management, the Ministry of Family and Social Services and local authorities. This cooperation supported humanitarian preparedness and response planning, capacity-development initiatives and the accreditation framework for international humanitarian assistance.

The Turkish Red Crescent also maintained regular engagement with UN agencies and other international partners through sectoral coordination mechanisms and technical working groups. The National Society contributed to education coordination through participation in the United Nations Children's Fund Out-of-School Children Task Force and continued supporting migration-related research through collaboration with postgraduate researchers and academic institutions. It further contributed to humanitarian policy discussions at international forums, including the Antalya Diplomacy Forum.

At the regional and international levels, the Turkish Red Crescent strengthened cooperation and knowledge exchange through its co-chairing role at the Platform for European Red Cross and Red Crescent Cooperation on Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Migrants (PERCO) meeting, where National Societies discussed the European Union Pact on Migration and Asylum and reviewed Operational Guidelines on Return-related Activities. The National Society also jointly presented a decision-making tool related to return activities for consultation with participating National Societies. In addition, it continued leading coordination efforts through the Cash-Based Interventions Technical Working Group, facilitating information exchange among humanitarian actors and supporting inclusive participation through interpretation services.

The Turkish Red Crescent further enhanced regional and global learning on Cash and Voucher Assistance through active participation in Cash Peer Working Groups and by co-hosting the Cash Centre of Excellence Middle East and North Africa Peer-to-Peer Exchange Programme. These engagements facilitated the exchange of good practices, access to technical expertise and institutional learning on emerging innovations, while strengthening partnerships, supporting resource mobilization efforts and reinforcing the National Society's regional leadership in Cash and Voucher Assistance.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

For the period from January to June 2026, the Turkish Red Crescent continued strengthening its institutional, operational, branch and volunteer capacities in line with its National Society development objectives.

Institutional and financial sustainability was supported through continued cooperation with public authorities, international organizations, participating National Societies, civil society and private-sector actors. Existing partnerships were maintained, while new programme and cooperation opportunities were explored to diversify support and contribute to the continuity of humanitarian services. Corporate volunteering programmes were also launched, creating additional opportunities to connect private-sector capacity with humanitarian needs.

Branch and local capacity development remained a priority. Specialized training, field guidance, technical consultations and referral mechanisms strengthened the ability of branches and local teams to deliver health, protection, disaster preparedness and migration-related services. Capacity-building and contingency planning also continued for major disaster scenarios and population movements. In border areas, training and operational activities supported Restoring Family Links, protection, humanitarian assistance and preparedness for migration-related needs.

The Turkish Red Crescent continued strengthening its structured volunteering system through the gonulluol.org platform, while software development and system updates remained ongoing. Structured youth training was reinforced through the establishment of the Genç Kızılay Academy. Young volunteers participated in programmes

covering disaster response, volunteering, family-related issues and humanitarian assistance, followed by practical activities in the relevant thematic areas.

Building on its established inclusive volunteering structures, the National Society continued supporting the participation of women, young people and persons with disabilities through Kızılay Women, Genç Kızılay and Kızılay Engelsiz. Thematic Red Crescent Camps continued at national and international levels, providing opportunities for youth leadership, solidarity and peer learning. A bilateral peer learning initiative between the National Society and the Polish Red Cross focused on child protection was launched with the aim to enhance operational knowledge and exchange best practices between both National Societies through structured bilateral exposure visits. Additionally, a camp was organized under the Turkic Red Network, serving as a concrete example of international volunteer engagement.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continued to support the institutional development of the Turkish Red Crescent through capacity strengthening, technical assistance and peer learning opportunities. It facilitated a bilateral peer learning initiative between the National Society and the Polish Red Cross focused on child protection.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Turkish Red Crescent strengthened its humanitarian diplomacy, advocacy and strategic communication capacities through policy analysis, targeted engagement, Movement cooperation, academic partnerships and the promotion of humanitarian principles and standards. The National Society continued developing an institutional Humanitarian Diplomacy Training Programme to strengthen the knowledge, analytical capacity and practical skills of staff engaged in representation, advocacy and stakeholder engagement. It developed the programme's learning framework and thematic modules in line with institutional priorities and the principles of the Movement. The National Society also conducted strategic policy analyses to strengthen institutional understanding of emerging humanitarian and geopolitical developments and support evidence-based engagement with management and public authorities.

The Turkish Red Crescent strengthened strategic communications to promote public trust and awareness of its humanitarian mandate and services. The National Society contributed to the 2026 World Disasters Report, 'Truth, Trust and Humanitarian Action in the Age of Harmful Information', by sharing its experience with Türkiye's national blood supply system and highlighting the importance of safety, transparency and evidence-based communication. It expanded communication and visibility efforts through regional platforms, including the first digital edition of the Turkic Red Network Newsletter. The National Society also marked the anniversary of the Kahramanmaraş earthquakes, highlighted humanitarian assistance it provided to the Iranian Red Crescent Society, engaged international media on humanitarian needs and response efforts, produced audiovisual content and human-interest stories and launched a Storytelling Project that enabled affected people to share their experiences and perspectives.

The Turkish Red Crescent continued promoting awareness of the Movement, the Fundamental Principles and International Humanitarian Law among public and diplomatic stakeholders. It contributed to the European Regional Office Working Group on the Fundamental Principles by mapping institutional materials and tools and supporting more consistent dissemination approaches. It advanced legal and academic engagement through preparations for the English- and Turkish-language editions of the Kırımlı Dr. Aziz Bey International Humanitarian Law Competition and Advanced Summer School and delivered a presentation at Ankara University Faculty of Law on its legal status, auxiliary role and humanitarian mandate. In cooperation with the university, the National Society also began developing audience-specific International Humanitarian Law training modules for external stakeholders. It contributed to consultations under the Global Initiative to Galvanize Political Commitment to International Humanitarian Law, discussions on the Protection of Persons in the Event of Disasters and regional humanitarian diplomacy and legal coordination platforms.

The National Society launched and continued a webinar series supporting knowledge exchange across priority thematic areas, initiated a multi-year institutional capacity development programme for Member and Observer National Societies, explored language-training opportunities and potential cooperation with the Yunus Emre Institute and discussed cultural initiatives, youth engagement, volunteerism and community solidarity with the International Organization of Turkic Culture. Meetings with diplomatic representatives strengthened the visibility of the Turkic Red

Network and dialogue on regional humanitarian cooperation. The National Society also advanced cooperation under the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation Red Network through high-level engagement and technical discussions focused on developing joint activities and institutional collaboration.

Under the STRIVE Programme, the Turkish Red Crescent strengthened evidence-based advocacy on socio-economic empowerment through preparatory research covering literature review, stakeholder consultations, inception reporting and methodology development. The National Society continued promoting humanitarian quality and accountability through Sphere Türkiye by conducting training and dissemination activities, supporting dialogue on humanitarian standards through the Nutrition and Humanitarian Standards Symposium at Gazi University, and strengthening the application of humanitarian standards in emergency operations through Sphere training for Ankara Emergency Response Teams. In April 2026, the Turkish Red Crescent strengthened humanitarian diplomacy through engagement in the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund Roundtable and the Antalya Diplomacy Forum. It contributed to discussions on humanitarian issues, participated in media engagement activities and advanced preparations for the Humanitarian Diplomacy Forum in Budapest and participation in network-wide initiatives at the Conference of the Parties summit in Antalya.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the Turkish Red Crescent through technical support to the STRIVE Programme, communications and visibility activities, joint media engagement and humanitarian diplomacy initiatives. It also facilitated the National Society's participation in international meetings and workshops and provided it with technical support in preparations for the Humanitarian Diplomacy Forum and Conference of the Parties summit.

The **British Red Cross** supported the Turkish Red Crescent in the implementation of the STRIVE Programme. It also provided support to the National Society in adapting its humanitarian diplomacy guidance. Support was also provided for evidence-based advocacy and coordination of research on socio-economic empowerment and resilience in earthquake-affected areas.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2026, the Turkish Red Crescent continued to promote financial and operational transparency by sharing accurate and timely financial and non-financial information with relevant stakeholders. Project expenditure and implementation data were processed through institutional digital systems in accordance with internal procedures and donor requirements. Programme progress and results were also communicated through regular narrative reports and coordination meetings, enabling stakeholders to remain informed about ongoing activities.

To strengthen the reliability of institutional information, data spot checks were carried out in coordination with information management and finance units. Regular internal audits also supported data integrity, institutional accountability and the effective functioning of control and transparency mechanisms. The Turkish Red Crescent also continued using its established country-specific monitoring and reporting framework to support institutional transparency and accountability. Activities implemented by different departments were monitored in line with existing procedures, helping maintain consistency in reporting and reinforcing stakeholder confidence.

The National Society maintained a risk-based internal control approach aimed at enabling institutional development while addressing potential vulnerabilities. Under the coordination of the Risk Management Directorate, institutional risks and related processes were periodically reviewed, risk registers were updated and identified actions were followed up at regular intervals. This approach supported the continued effectiveness of institutional control mechanisms.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) remained integrated into the Turkish Red Crescent's wider protection and safeguarding approach. PSEA-related training was provided regularly and staff received refresher training at defined intervals. Structured training for staff and volunteers also continued to promote awareness of ethical conduct, safeguarding responsibilities and organizational values. The Turkish Red Crescent also continued to align its activities with IFRC safeguarding standards and maintained its commitment to inclusive and safe programming. Humanitarian principles, ethical conduct and a zero-tolerance approach to safeguarding violations remained central to its programmes and operations.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) considerations continued to be reflected in needs assessments and monitoring tools. The 168 Call Centre remained an important feedback channel through which affected communities could communicate their views, requests and concerns. Feedback collected through this mechanism was reviewed to inform response activities and support improvements in programme quality.

Software development and system updates remained ongoing during the reporting period, with a continued focus on strengthening the platform's usability and functionality for volunteers. The National Society also continued strengthening its capacity to deliver cash-based assistance through the ongoing use and development of the QRED payment system. Through [digital solutions](#) it contributed to improving the efficiency, accessibility and overall impact of humanitarian assistance.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continued to strengthen cross-cutting institutional capacities of the Turkish Red Crescent through technical support and strategic collaboration. Capacity strengthening activities focused on [Safeguarding](#) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), including the development of guidance, tools and targeted training to enhance quality, accountability and people-centred programming. The IFRC worked closely with National Society to strengthen risk management practices across jointly implemented programmes by promoting systematic risk identification, monitoring and mitigation. Additionally, it supported the National Society in its [digital transformation](#) efforts, including the integration of the QRED payment system into IFRC's digital ecosystem, supporting more efficient, accountable and data-driven assistance delivery.

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

With regards to the STRIVE Programme, implementation experience showed that programme effectiveness depends on adaptive management, strong partnerships and evidence-based decision making. A key lesson was the importance of systematically integrating field insights, labour market analysis and learning into programme planning to ensure interventions remain relevant and responsive to changing contexts. The programme also highlighted the value of stronger information sharing, cross-partner coordination and structured learning to improve implementation quality and sustainability.

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Building a Future Together: Maria and Meryem's Journey to Independence

Maria and Meryem left Afghanistan with their family in 2011 in search of safety and new opportunities in Türkiye. As the eldest daughters in a large household, they carried responsibilities beyond their own ambitions. Alongside pursuing their dreams, they wanted to help support their parents and younger siblings as the family adapted to a new life.

Finding stable employment was not easy. Like many young people rebuilding their lives in a new country, the sisters faced challenges in accessing opportunities that matched their aspirations and would allow them to contribute meaningfully to their household.

Through the STRIVE Programme, implemented by the Turkish Red Crescent with the support of IFRC and the British Red Cross, Maria and Meryem enrolled in vocational training that equipped them with practical skills for the labour market. The training opened a pathway to employment and gave them the confidence to pursue their goals while strengthening their economic independence.

Today, both sisters are working and contributing to their family's income. Their earnings help cover household expenses and support their younger siblings, easing some of the financial pressures faced by the family. At the same time, Maria and Meryem have begun setting aside savings for their own futures, turning long-held aspirations into achievable plans.

For Maria and Meryem, employment has meant more than financial security. It has provided a sense of dignity, purpose and hope. Their journey demonstrates how access to skills development and livelihood opportunities can help young people overcome barriers, support their families and build a more secure future for themselves and their communities.

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

- [TR Türkiye 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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