



Returnees from Iran in Islam Qala crossing point with their belongings. (Photo: Meer Abdullah/IFRC)

Emergency appeal №: MDRAF018 Emergency appeal launched: 01/05/2025 Operational Strategy published: 24/05/2025	Glide №: CE-2025-00042-AFG
Operation update #2 Date of issue: 19/07/2025	Timeframe covered by this update: From 01/05/2025 to 30/06/2025
Operation timeframe: 24 months (01/05/2025 – 30/04/2027)	Number of people being assisted: Federation-wide: 525,000 people IFRC Secretariat: 350,000 people
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 20 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 25 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1 million

To date, this IFRC Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 20,000,000, is 9 per cent funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the Afghan Red Crescent Society, with the support of the IFRC, to continue providing humanitarian assistance to the Afghan returnees from different crossing points.

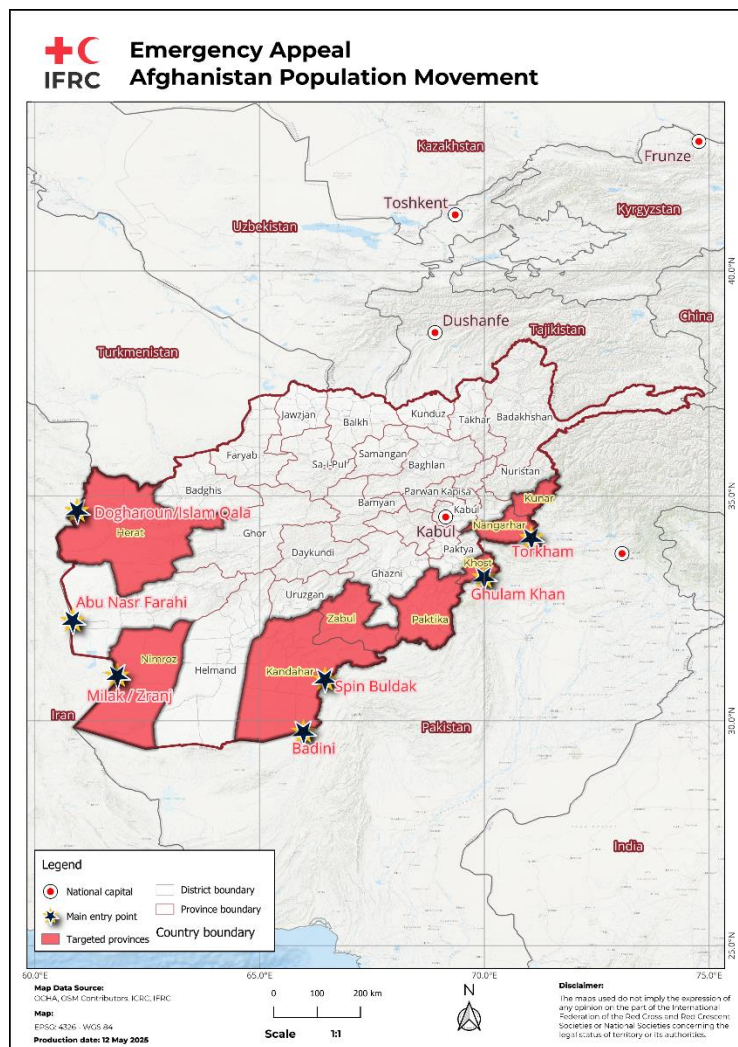
A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Afghanistan is experiencing a deepening humanitarian crisis, intensified by one of the largest and fastest mass return movements in recent history. More than 3.4 million Afghans have returned or been deported from Iran and Pakistan since 2023, including over 1.5 million in the first half of 2025, with return trends accelerating throughout 2025¹.

This crisis is unfolding in a country already burdened by chronic poverty, widespread unemployment, and fragile institutions. With over 80 per cent of the population living below the poverty line surviving on less than USD 1.13/day² and 28.8 million people (over two-thirds of the population) dependent on humanitarian aid for survival³. As of 2024, 6.6 million people in Afghanistan are internally displaced (including those displaced by conflict, natural disasters, and economic shocks)⁴ and nearly 17 million people face acute food insecurity⁵. Afghanistan lacks the infrastructure and resources needed to support the scale of returnees now arriving from Iran and Pakistan.

The current returnee crisis adds an immense burden to this already overstretched system. In September 2023, Pakistan introduced the Illegal Foreigners Repatriation Plan (IFRP), mandating the removal of all undocumented foreign nationals, primarily affecting Afghans. In January 2025, Pakistan initiated Phase II, ordering all Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) holders to depart by 31 March or face deportation. Meanwhile, the Government of Iran has initiated a return scheme for approximately two million Afghan nationals, following the expiration of the Headcount Slip on 20 March 2025, with a deadline for their return to Afghanistan set for 6 July 2025⁶. Iran's return policy, combined with rising hostility and insecurity linked to its regional tensions, particularly with Israel, have pushed tens of thousands of Afghans to return, often forcibly. Decades of conflict, economic collapse, and recurring natural disasters have severely weakened Afghanistan's



¹ <https://www.unhcr.org/us/news/briefing-notes/afghans-are-forced-return-unhcr-seeks-support-humanitarian-crisis>

² <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/afghanistan/publication/afghanistan-development-update>

³ <https://humanitarianaction.info/afghanistan>

⁴ <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/afghanistan>

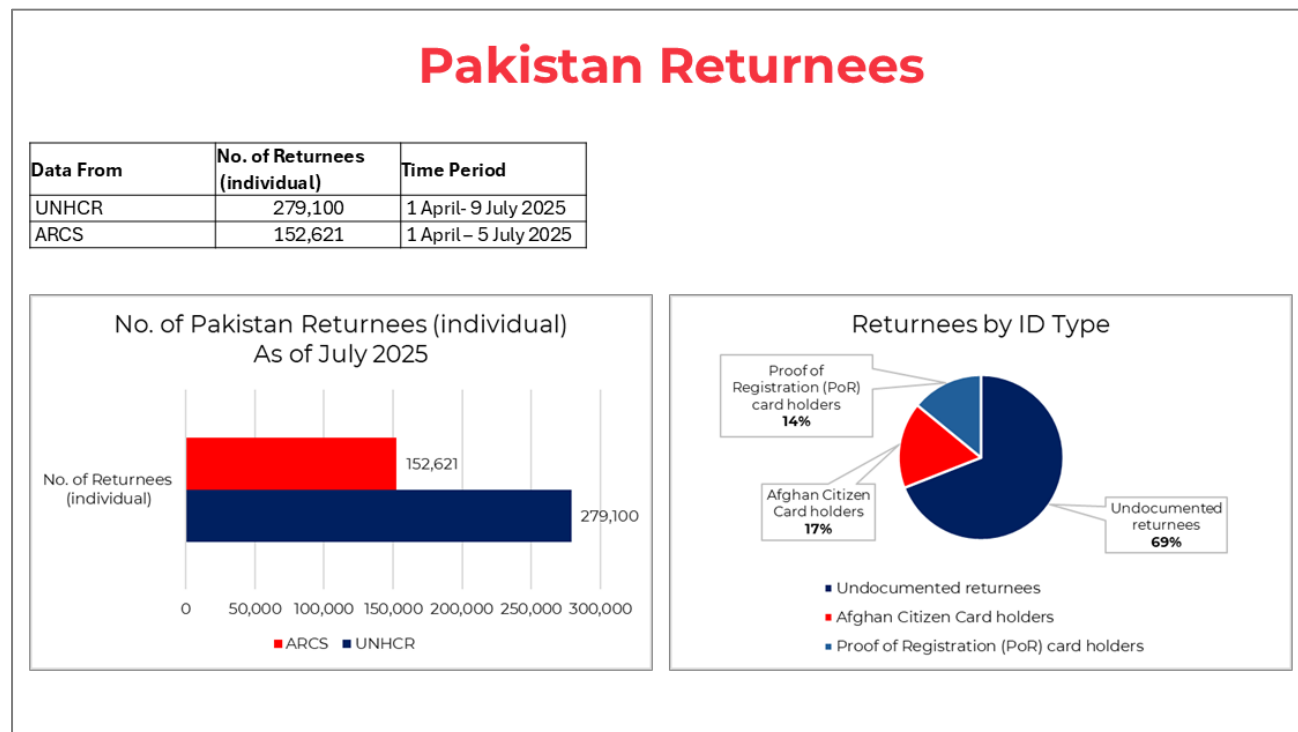
⁵ <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156387/>

⁶ [Iran's Deportation Drive and the Growing Crisis of Forced Afghan Returns – The Diplomat](#)

communities, leaving them unable to meet even their most basic needs—let alone provide support for the growing number of returnees in urgent need of shelter, food, and protection.

Returnees from Pakistan

Over 1.13 million people have returned or been deported from Pakistan since the enforcement of the IFRP in September 2023. Since 1 January to 9 July 2025, a total of 327,200 Afghans have returned from Pakistan, with the majority of returns occurring since April 2025⁷. Most returnees entered Afghanistan through the Torkham and Spin Boldak crossings points, placing considerable pressure on humanitarian services in the receiving provinces.



According to Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) recorded data, the highest number of returnees in a single day was recorded on 12 April 2025, when 6,543 individuals entered. The majority crossed through the official border points at Torkham (Nangarhar) and Spin Boldak (Kandahar), with 103,199 individuals arriving via Nangarhar and 47,811 via Kandahar. A smaller number of returnees—1,011 individuals—entered through Angur Ada (Paktika province) and unofficial routes in Helmand province.

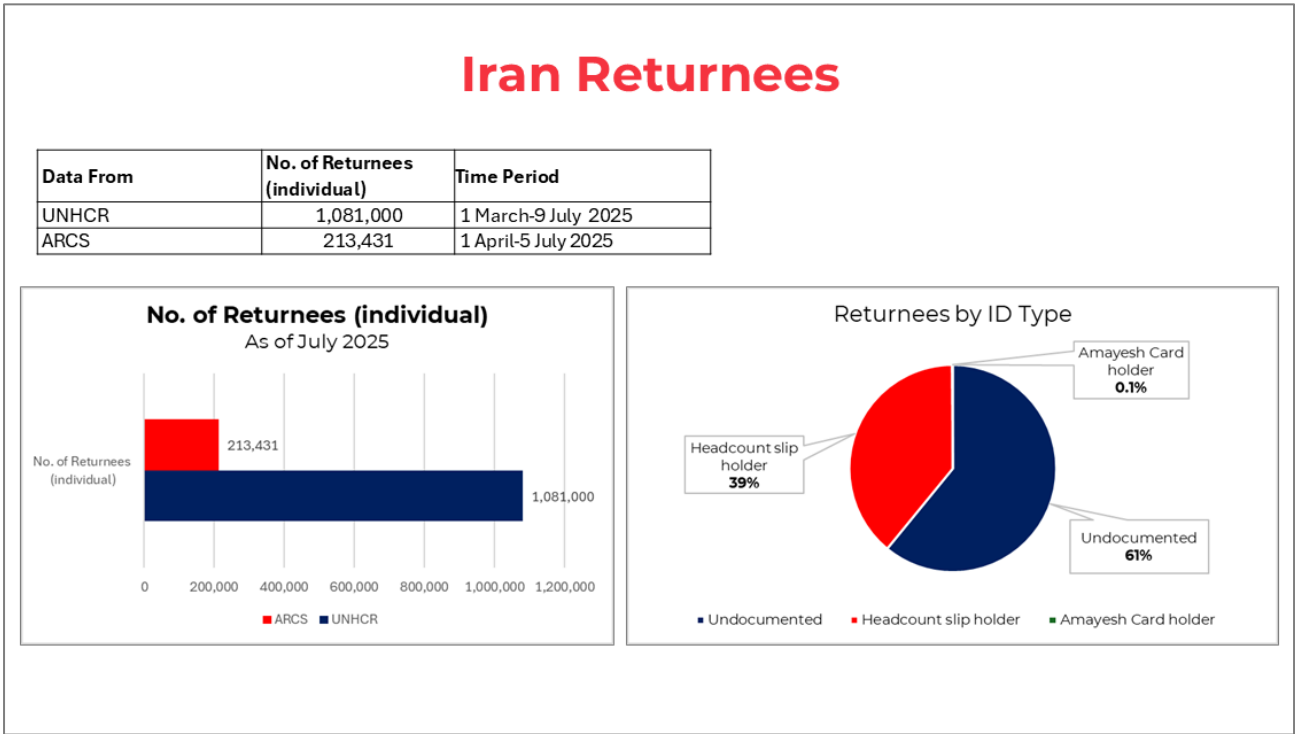
This surge in returnees took place during enforcement of the second phase of Pakistan's Illegal Foreigners Repatriation Plan (IFRP) initiated on 1 April 2025, which required all undocumented Afghans and Afghan Citizen Card holders to leave the country or face deportation. This has placed immense pressure on eastern and southeastern provinces of Afghanistan, already facing chronic underdevelopment, limited services, and high levels of internal displacement.

Returnees from Iran

More than 1.34 million Afghans have returned to Afghanistan from Iran since the beginning of the year to 9 July 2025. The pace of returns has escalated sharply since 13 June, with further spikes following 25 June; 34,400 people, particularly following the Iranian government's deadline of 6 July 2025 for Afghans holding expired headcount slips

⁷ [Pakistan-Afghanistan Returns Emergency Response 38 - 09 July 2025.pdf](#)

to leave the country. Between 3 and 9 July, the average number of daily returns exceeded 37,000, with peaks of 46,000 and over 50,000 returnees recorded on 3 and 4 July, respectively⁸.



According to ARCS data (as of 5 July 2025), a total of 38,348 families returned to Afghanistan from Iran primarily entered through the Milak–Zaranj crossing in Nimroz province and the Dogharoun–Islam Qala crossing in Herat province. Among the two, Herat received the highest number of returnees, accounting for over 135,000 individuals. On 4 July 2025, ARCS recorded a massive influx of 40,334 individuals in a single day—5,762 families returning from Iran via the Islam Qala, Herat province crossing point.

As of 30 June 2025, the total number of returnees from Iran was 73,755 individuals. However, between 1 and 5 July 2025, there was a significant and rapid increase, with an additional 139,676 individuals returning—nearly tripling the cumulative returnee figure within a span of just five days. This reflects intensified deportations and voluntary returns from Iran, particularly in the first week of July, when daily returns surged following the 6 July 2025 deadline set by Iranian authorities for Afghans holding expired headcount slips.

The Islam Qala and Milak crossing points have become focal areas for humanitarian assistance, with transit camps struggling to accommodate the large number of arrivals, many of whom require emergency shelter, food, water, and medical care upon entry.

There is a difference between the data collected by UNHCR and ARCS, as ARCS data is based on its current capacity to assist and records the number of returnees it is able to support.

Current Situation

Returnees from both Pakistan and Iran include people with particular risks and vulnerabilities including women, children, the elderly, minorities and persons with disabilities. According to UNHCR, as of July 2025, 49% of all returnees are female, and among them, 30% are girls. Similarly, children represent 59% of the total returnee population. In

⁸ [Iran-Afghanistan Returns Emergency Response 12 - 09 July 2025.pdf](#)

addition, 2.4% of those who assisted are people living with disabilities, underscoring the need for tailored protection and support services⁹.

The humanitarian situation is especially dire in Iran crossing points like Islam Qala (Herat) and Milak (Nimroz), where thousands of returnees arrive daily. Families are physically exhausted from long journeys, emotionally distressed from forced displacement, and face immediate unmet needs for food, clean drinking water, medical care, and temporary shelter amidst the extreme weather and high influx of people. Across all major crossing points the situation is further aggravated by scorching temperatures reaching up to 52°C, amplified by sand-laden winds, placing returnees in critical distress, causing severe dehydration and heat exhaustion, and exacerbating their already precarious circumstances upon arrival.

Male returnees are focused on securing transport, food, and shelter, while women are left in overcrowded camps or in open spaces caring for children without adequate support. Limited access to food and water is leading to hunger, dehydration, and health risks, particularly for young children, pregnant women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, who face intense environmental, logistical challenges and protection issues as well.

Protection interviews conducted by UNHCR at these points revealed 79 per cent returnees experiencing harassment prior to departure and 67 per cent reported long wait times at the border, often in unsafe and unsheltered conditions. Many reported severe anxieties, trauma from detention, and fears of family separation. There were also growing reports of financial exploitation, such as landlords refusing to return deposits, and increased social pressure in Iran forcing Afghans out regardless of documentation status¹⁰.

In response to the growing returnee influx, Afghan authorities continue to provide one-time cash assistance at both Pakistan and Iran key crossing points through the One-Stop Migration and Employment (OSME) programme. Families receive AFN 2,000 (approx. CHF 30) per person (up to four members) or AFN 10,000 (approx. CHF 148) per household, supporting immediate needs such as food, transport, and shelter.

Note: This overview reflects the evolving situation up to first week of July 2025, based on the latest available data and protection monitoring. The implementation updates and operational achievements presented in this document, including Section C, cover the reporting period up to 30 June 2025.

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

The Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) is the leading national humanitarian organization in Afghanistan, with an operational presence in all 34 provinces. As an auxiliary to public authorities, ARCS plays a critical role in supporting the government's response to humanitarian crises, including large-scale population movements.

ARCS, with support from the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, has scaled up assistance across major entry points, including Islam Qala, Milak, Torkham, and Spin Boldak. Services include emergency shelter, hot meals, WASH, psychosocial support, and primary health care.

To enable this response, the IFRC increased its DREF loan to CHF 1 million and launched a CHF 20 million Emergency Appeal, targeting 350,000 returnees under a Federation-wide goal of 525,000 people. Despite ongoing efforts, the operation faces a significant funding shortfall.

⁹ [Pakistan-Afghanistan Returns Emergency Response 38 - 09 July 2025.pdf](#)

¹⁰ [Pakistan-Afghanistan Returns Emergency Response 38 - 09 July 2025.pdf](#)

Afghanistan: Population Movement

Update: 30 June 2025



People Reached



SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

1. Shelter, Housing and Settlement



2. Livelihood and Basic Needs



3. Health and Care



4. WASH



5. CEA & PGI



As of 30 June 2025, the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS), with support from the IFRC and Movement partners, has reached 225,776 returnees with multisectoral assistance in response to the ongoing population movement from both Pakistan and Iran. To meet urgent food needs, up to 7,500 hot meals were prepared and distributed daily at key crossing points, significantly increasing the reach and frequency compared to previous months.

Through shelter, 1,753 family tents, 300 additional tents, and 5 refugee tents were installed, and 2 Rubb Halls were dispatched across priority locations, including Omari Camp (Nangarhar), Inzergai Camp (Kandahar), Islam Qala (Herat) and Milak (Nimroz), ensuring safe and dignified temporary accommodation for displaced families. Two light towers were also dispatched to enhance nighttime safety and visibility in the camps. Concerns previously raised regarding the suitability of tents installed led to the procurement of 184 improved tents, ready for deployment in coordination with ARCS's operational plans.

Total 40,882 individuals received essential primary medical services through 11 Mobile Health Teams (MHTs), while 16,328 people—including men, women and children—accessed Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services. The WASH response included the installation of 60 latrines, the distribution of 180 hygiene kits, and the provision of clean water through 1 water tank. To support camp hygiene, 60 individuals (20 from Kandahar and 40 from Nangarhar) were engaged through a cash-for-work programme focused on waste management and sanitation, which allowed them to earn an income to support their households.

The ARCS prioritized inclusive and accountable services by training 90 staff and volunteers on CEA, PGI, and safeguarding, supported by 4 surge staff deployed for technical coordination. At the Islam Qala and Nimroz border points, 40 ARCS volunteers (30 in Islam Qala, 10 in Nimroz) directly engaged with returnees, responding to approximately over 500 inquiries daily with referral and Restoring Family Links (RFL) services were provided for

separated families. These interventions collectively addressed the immediate humanitarian needs of returnees across major crossing points, while also helping to reduce pressure on host communities.

Needs analysis

On the basis of the rapid needs assessment conducted by ARCS in May 2025 at Pakistan side and the evolving situation at the Iran crossing point by end of June 2025, the Afghan returnees urgently need food, multipurpose cash assistance, primary healthcare, clean water, sanitation facilities, and safe temporary shelter for ensuring safety, dignity, and basic well-being upon arrival. According to UNHCR, the top immediate needs reported by returnees include food (88%), shelter (71%), and financial support (74%). In terms of protection, key needs include documentation and legal assistance (63%), family reunification (51%), and support services for women and girls (21%). In the longer term, support for livelihoods—such as vocational training and small-scale agriculture—with priority given to livelihood activities that beneficiaries are already familiar with and skilled in to increase sustainability and success factors¹¹.

Shelter:

Returnees arriving from Pakistan and Iran face critical shelter challenges upon arrival. Many are accommodated in overcrowded tents, open spaces, or temporary public structures such as mosques and schools, where conditions are inadequate for even short-term stays. With temperatures regularly exceeding 50°C, the lack of proper shelter exposes families; particularly women, children, and the elderly to heat stress, dehydration, and protection risks. At the Islam Qala and Milak crossings points, the rapid influx of returnees from Iran has exceeded the current shelter capacity. Many returnees remain without access to safe, private, and weather-appropriate accommodation for 1 to 5 days, awaiting onward transport or relocation.

While emergency tents have been installed by ARCS and other humanitarian partners, there is a significant gap in both quantity and availability of shelter materials. In 25 provinces of Afghanistan, land has been allocated by Afghan authorities for returnee housing, but no formal shelter construction is underway, and permanent housing solutions remain unplanned. Although there have been shelter cluster coordination meetings at the provincial and headquarter level with ARCS participating in the discussions related to transitional/permanent shelters and government housing plans, shelter support remains one of the most visible and urgent unmet needs, requiring coordinated investment from both humanitarian and recovery actors.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH):

WASH services remained inadequate and overstretched across all major crossings. At Spin Boldak, all 50 bathing and sanitation units were designed for male only, excluding women and girls from hygiene access. Toilet maintenance and waste management were poor, and insect infestations were widespread due to lack of vector control. At Torkham, quality testing of water and cooling ice was not conducted, creating contamination risks.

Similar issues are reported at the Islam Qala and Milak crossing points, where inadequate water trucking, limited latrine access and insufficient hygiene supplies have heightened the risk of communicable disease outbreaks, especially among children and the elderly. There is a shortage of family and menstrual hygiene kits, with adult women being particularly affected by this lack of essential resources. Overcrowded conditions and extreme heat (up to 50°C) have further exacerbated WASH-related health concerns.

Health Services:

Health facilities both at Pakistan and Iran crossing points are under severe strain due to the sudden surge in returnees as Mobile Health teams (MHTs) report treating between 300 to 350 patients daily in Torkham and more than 1000 patients at Islam Qala. MHTs are attending a sharp rise in cases of dehydration, heat exhaustion, skin infections, and waterborne diseases.

¹¹ [Iran-Afghanistan Returns Emergency Response 12 - 09 July 2025.pdf](#)

There is an urgent need to reinforce health services, including primary care, communicable disease control, maternal and child health, and referral systems. Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) are also highly needed, particularly among women and children arriving from prolonged detention or hardship in Iran.

Livelihoods and Income Support:

Returnees from both Pakistan and Iran are facing severe income insecurity. Most have returned with limited resources and few, if any, livelihood opportunities. The assessment and ongoing field monitoring highlight an urgent need for cash-based assistance, particularly cash-for-work programmes that provide immediate income options. Targeted livelihood support for women through marastoons, such as vocational training and small business grants, to help them restore basic income sources and reduce household vulnerability. Without livelihood and income support interventions, returnee families remain heavily reliant on humanitarian assistance for survival.

Protection and Psychosocial Support:

While no widespread protection violations were identified during initial assessments, vulnerable groups, especially women, children, and persons with disabilities—continue to face significant barriers to accessing services. Reports from the field in June confirm increasing needs for psychosocial support, particularly among those who experienced detention, separation, or distress during deportation from Iran.

There is a growing need for the establishment of safe spaces for women, child-friendly spaces, and protection referral systems, particularly at Islam Qala, Milak, and Spin Boldak. ARCS and partners have also emphasized the importance of integrating GBV prevention and response, child protection, and trauma support through Marastoons and MHPSS at crossing points.

Community Engagement and Feedback Mechanisms:

There is a continued need to establish and formalize community engagement mechanisms, ensuring two-way communication between returnees and humanitarian responders. As of June 2025, no structured help desks or complaint systems were in place at key border locations, including Islam Qala, despite the high volume of arrivals and pressing humanitarian needs. Although ARCS volunteers have been actively engaging with returnees at crossing points; responding to inquiries, supporting family tracing for separated individuals, and gathering verbal feedback, these interactions remain informal and undocumented, with limited mechanisms for systematic follow-up or analysis.

At Islam Qala, where daily returnee numbers surged in late June, there is increased need of communication and feedback channels especially among women, elderly returnees, and persons with disabilities who face additional barriers in navigating services. These gaps underscore the urgent need to formalize community engagement systems and ensure returnees are not only heard but meaningfully informed and supported throughout the response.

Operational risk assessment

The Afghanistan Population Movement response has faced significant contextual and programmatic risks during the reporting period, particularly following the surge in returns from Iran in late June and early July.

The following outlines the key operational risks currently affecting the response, based on ARCS field observations and ongoing monitoring:

- Funding shortfalls only covering 9 per cent of the funding ask of CHF 20 million by end of June 2025 continue to constrain ARCS's capacity to sustain essential services, particularly food, shelter, WASH, and health interventions at high-volume crossing points such as Islam Qala, Milak, Torkham, and Spin Boldak. With over 1.3 million returnees from Iran in 2025, the scale of need is growing faster than resources can be mobilized, increasing the risk of service disruptions.

- Escalating conflict between Iran and Israel, along with increased forced and voluntary returns through Islam Qala and Milak crossing points, pose a threat to regional instability, and risk disrupting access and delaying the safe delivery of humanitarian aid.
- While ARCS currently faces no major access restrictions, ongoing limitations on the participation of female staff from some humanitarian agencies, particularly NGOs and INGOs, hinder the delivery of inclusive, gender-sensitive assistance. Additionally, overcrowding, operational fatigue, and exposure to extreme temperatures (reaching up to 50°C) have raised safety concerns for staff and volunteers. ARCS has implemented mitigation measures such as shift rotations, hydration points, and security briefings, but sustained support is needed.
- Customs delays and supply chain disruptions continue to impede the timely delivery of essential items; a repeat order has been placed for 27 units of international medical kits.
- The surge of returnees averaging over 7,500 per day from Pakistan in April–May and exceeding 40,000 per day from Iran in late June and early July—has placed immense pressure on ARCS transit camps, personnel, and supply chains, crossing available capacity to deliver timely and adequate assistance. The mass returns from both countries have complicated coordination and exceeded local absorption capacity, particularly in Herat and Nimroz.
- Since 15 June, prolonged extreme heat at major border crossing points, particularly at Islam Qala and Spin Boldak has resulted in a growing number of dehydration and heat-related illnesses, especially among children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Similarly, flash floods on 28–29 June in Maidan Wardak, Logar, and Khost have highlighted escalating monsoon-related risks, further increasing vulnerabilities in flood-prone and returnee-hosting areas.
- Public health risks are rising due to overcrowding, limited sanitation, and inadequate access to safe water as Islam Qala and Torkham reported sharp increases in waterborne diseases, respiratory infections, and child malnutrition, underscoring the likelihood of localized disease outbreaks, particularly among unvaccinated children.
- Protection risks remain high, especially for women, children, and persons with disabilities, who face elevated risks of abuse, exploitation in congested and crowded settings. The lack of gender segregated facilities, safe spaces, and psychosocial support at several crossings especially in Iran crossing points further compounds these vulnerabilities.

Based on initial assessments and ongoing monitoring, ARCS, with support from the IFRC Network, is preparing for the next phase of integrated recovery assessments to guide long-term support for returnees, while continuing to deliver essential emergency assistance.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

The IFRC Emergency Appeal, launched on 1 May 2025, contributes the ARCS-led response to the Afghanistan population movement crisis, addressing urgent humanitarian needs resulting from large-scale returns from Iran, Pakistan, and other neighboring countries. The [Operational Strategy](#) published on 24 May 2025, outlines a 24-month operation to provide urgent humanitarian needs of returnees and establish a pathway for early recovery and long-term reintegration. The operation addresses the scale and complexity of the needs of returnees and aims to reach 525,000 people through coordinated efforts of the IFRC Secretariat and participating Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies.

The response prioritizes life-saving assistance, including temporary shelter, basic health services, hot meals, cash support, and WASH, while also advancing early recovery efforts to restore livelihoods, ease pressure on host communities, and support vulnerable households in rebuilding with dignity.

ARCS, with support from the IFRC, conducted three planning meetings in June 2025 to review and plan both immediate response and early recovery activities for the second half of the year including the response for returnees from Iran. The meetings focused on ARCS sectoral priorities, cross-cutting components such as Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), and outlined the budget requirements for each planned activity.


A few adjustments have been made to the indicators and targets to better reflect the context of Afghanistan and align with relevant thematic priorities. These changes were made in coordination with ARCS and sectoral focal points during the recent plan and budget review meeting. All revisions have been incorporated into the implementation section, with updated indicators and targets outlined under each thematic area.

ARCS will scale up integrated sectoral interventions across all major border crossings, focusing on health, WASH, shelter, and livelihood to address urgent needs while initiating early recovery efforts. To meet operational demands, ARCS will deploy over 1,000 Red Crescent volunteers and surge personnel, including sectoral teams in shelter, health, livelihoods, communications, and PMER. Planned early recovery actions include vocational training for income generation and permanent shelter support, alongside continued delivery of cash assistance to help returnees and transition from emergency aid to self-reliance. Additionally, women will be provided services through marastoons, offering support for their specific needs during this transitional phase.

Given the substantial funding gap and the urgent need for returnees at border crossing points, IFRC discussed on (re)allocating resources within the Unified Plan 2025 to bolster the Emergency Appeal response. Any such transfers will follow Federation-wide procedures, ensuring full transparency and accountability to donors. In coordination with partners, country delegation and Asia Pacific Regional teams held partner calls on 26 May and 30 June 2025 to present the escalating returnee situation particularly from Iran and to advocate for increased and flexible funding to meet growing operational demands.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements		People Reached: 65,079	
		Female > 18: 16,097	Female < 18: 17,093
		Male > 18: 15,466	Male < 18: 16,423
Objective:	<i>Provide safe and secure shelter solutions for people who have returned to Afghanistan, enhancing their safety and well-being while supporting longer-term recovery and community integration.</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of people reached with shelter support</i>	65,079	3,500
	<i>Number of people taking part in cash-for-work (CFW) schemes related to shelter and settlement activities</i>	-	500
	<i>Number of households who received cash assistance (conditional cash for shelter construction-community-based)</i>	-	500


Emergency Shelter Assistance

As of 30 June 2025, a total of 2,053 family tents have been installed to provide immediate shelter for returnee households—1,943 at Torkham, 100 at Milak, and 10 at Islam Qala crossing points. In total, 13,221 families (approximately 65,079 individuals, based on an average household size of seven) have received temporary shelter assistance under the emergency response. The maximum duration for returnees staying in these tents is five days.



Temporary shelters installed at Spin Boldak, Kandahar for returnees from Pakistan.
(Photo: Meer Abdullah/IFRC)

To accommodate larger groups and serve communal functions, five refugee tents have also been erected within camp settings. Similarly, a light tower was installed at the Torkham crossing point to improve visibility and enhance safety, particularly during night-time. On 30 June, two Rubb Halls—one each for Islam Qala and Nimroz—were dispatched and are scheduled for installation in the first week of July 2025. Additionally, one light tower has been dispatched for the Islam Qala crossing point.

 <div>Livelihoods</div>	People Reached: 7,560		
	Female > 18: 1,870	Female < 18: 1,986	
	Male > 18: 1,797	Male < 18: 1,908	
Objective:	Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	-	4,000
	Number of people supported in starting or improving their income-generation activities	-	2,000
	Number of people who have completed training or awareness-raising sessions on improved income-generation risk management practices	-	2,000
	Number of people provided or supported with formal or informal technical, vocational or professional education or training opportunities	-	2,000
	Number of volunteers and staff trained in livelihoods	-	100
	Number of people reached with essential inputs, materials, or tools for income-generation	-	2,000

<i>Number of households that received conditional cash to start income-generating activities</i>	-	2,000
<i>Number of households that received cash for tools and equipment under the CFW programme</i>	60	2,000

Hot Meal Distribution

By the end of June 2025, ARCS, with support from IFRC and ICRC, scaled up its hot meal assistance from an initial 2500 meals per day in early May, (1,500 with support of ICRC and 1,000 with support of IFRC) to over 7,500 hot meals daily at Islam Qala (6,000), Milak (500), and Spin Boldak (1,000) between 16 and 30 June. Meals are prepared and distributed twice daily at all major crossing points, providing a nutritious and practical alternative to packaged food, which is often unsuitable during extreme heat. The freshly cooked meals are appreciated widely, which is beneficial for children and the elderly, who are more vulnerable to dehydration and heat-related illness.



Women and children receiving pack of hot meal with a bottle of water at Islam Qala crossing point, Herat Province. (Photo Meer Abdullah/IFRC)

Cash for Work for Waste Management

To support camp hygiene and short-term income, 60 returnees were engaged in daily waste management through cash-for-work: 40 in Omari Camp (Nangarhar) and 20 in Takhta Pul (Kandahar).

Livelihood Support

As part of early recovery efforts, five returnee women headed families from Islam Qala have registered for longer-term reintegration support through the Marastoon programme. Concurrently, a third-party market assessment funded by FCDO was conducted across eight provinces (Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Nangarhar, Balkh, Kunduz, Paktika, and Parwan) to identify viable vocational skills for vulnerable returnee women. The market assessment indicates that Afghan women are predominantly engaged in sectors such as tailoring, embroidery, beauty services, and small-scale agriculture, which provide low-cost, home-based income-generating opportunities. However, these women face considerable challenges, including financial constraints, limited access to high-quality raw materials, inadequate education, and cultural barriers. Economic instability increased raw material costs, and the lack of credit support further impede their ability to scale their businesses. While there is significant demand for vocational training in traditional sectors, social and legal barriers, especially in regions like Kandahar and Nangarhar, limit women's mobility and access to markets. To address these challenges, it is essential to implement strategies such as legal support, fostering home-based enterprises, and increasing community sensitization to promote greater economic inclusion for women. These findings would inform targeted income-generating activities and skills training within Marastoons, supporting the economic empowerment and self-reliance of returnee women.



Multi-purpose Cash

People Reached:

Female > 18:

Female < 18:

Male > 18:

Male < 18:

Objective: *Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of people provided with unconditional cash assistance</i>	-	5,000

As of 30 June 2025, there are no significant developments to report under this sector. Unconditional cash assistance is planned for the early recovery phase, subject to availability of funding and operational prioritization.



Health & Care

(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)

People Reached: 20,795

Female > 18: **8660**

Female < 18:
640

Male > 18: **10,640**

Male < 18: **915**

Objective: *Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of people reached through primary health care by the National Society*</i>	20,795	350,000
	<i>Number of childbirths attended by a skilled health worker in a health facility operated by the National Society</i>	3	350
	<i>Number of functional health service units providing quality primary health care</i>	11	31****
	<i>Number of antenatal and postnatal care visits delivered by a skilled health worker in a health facility operated by the National Society</i>	952	22400*****
	<i>Number of people reached with immunization services*****</i>	1,129	67,200
	<i>Number of people reached with mental health and psychosocial support services.</i>	16,328	35000*****
	<i>Number of volunteers trained in eCBHFA, NCD, HP, ECV, nutrition screening, PFA and RH+</i>	-	1,600

Primary Health Care

Between April and June 2025, the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS), with support from Movement partners including the Norwegian and Danish Red Cross, delivered essential health services at key returnee entry points across Nangarhar, Kandahar, Kunar, Zabul, Herat, Nimroz, and Helmand provinces.

As of 30 June 2025, 11 Mobile Health Teams (MHTs) have been deployed:

- 3 in Nangarhar (Torkham)
- 2 in Kandahar (Spin Boldak)
- 4 in Herat (Islam Qala)
- 2 in Nimroz (Milak)

Additionally, two temporary health camps were established in Torkham and Takhta Pul to address the high demand for medical services at these entry points.

Primary Health Care

1. Outpatient Care:

A total of 20,795 outpatient consultations were conducted (11,555 males; 9,240 females), addressing conditions such as respiratory infections, dehydration, diarrhea, pneumonia, conjunctivitis, and non-communicable diseases.

2. Reproductive Health:

ARCS conducted 411 family planning education sessions reaching 952 women, including 650 antenatal and 302 postnatal care recipients.

3. Nutrition Screening:

In total, 1,129 children (576 girls, 553 boys); 770 in Nangarhar, 337 in Kandahar, 13 in Helmand, 6 in Zabul and 3 in Kunar were screened for malnutrition. Of these, 745 had no acute malnutrition, 264 had moderate and 120 had severe acute malnutrition. Children with moderate acute malnutrition are routinely referred to other non-ARCS/BPHS health facilities for treatment using Ready to Use Supplementary Food (RUSF), while those with severe acute malnutrition (without any medical complications) are provided with Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) if available at the ARCS health facilities. RUTF is provided by UNICEF to all health facilities in Afghanistan through the MoPH.

4. Maternal and Child Health:

Three normal deliveries were safely conducted at ARCS clinics in Nangarhar. Overall, 231 individuals accessed maternal and child health (MCH) services.

5. Health Education:

ARCS conducted awareness sessions on hygiene, disease prevention, and health-seeking behavior, reaching approximately 900 individuals.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

With support from the Danish Red Cross, ARCS provided MHPSS services to 16,328 people (7,354 men; 8,974 women) through its 11 MHTs. Services included psychological first aid, individual counseling, group sessions, and stress management support, tailored to the needs of returnees facing traumatic situations, distress, and uncertainty.



Women with her girl child with dehydration coming for medical service in MHT at Islam Qala crossing point. (Photo: IFRC)

Most cases were linked to acute stress, with symptoms such as fainting and seizures reported among both men and women. The children were experiencing anxiety (extreme crying) and distress due to family separation, uncertainty and psychological trauma witnessing their family mistreated during deportation in crossing points. The psychological toll is largely driven by the fear of starting over in Afghanistan, especially among those who have never lived in the country. Returnees cited uncertainty about the future, lack of livelihood opportunities, and concerns for their children's well-being as primary stressors. Men, in particular, expressed distress over their inability to provide, while women reported emotional strain related to caring for children under extremely difficult conditions.

Note:

* # of people reached through primary health care, outreach services, mobile units, and clinics operated by the National Society revised to # of people reached through primary health care by the National Society

** # of under-5-year children screened for nutrition status isn't applicable in Afghanistan so this indicator is deleted

*** # of pregnancies where postnatal or antenatal care is delivered by a skilled health worker in a health facility operated by the National Society changed to Number of postnatal and antenatal care visits delivered by a skilled health worker in a health facility operated by the National Society

**** # of functional health facilities providing quality primary health care target have been revised to 31 (27 MHTs and 4 HCs) from 40 HFs

***** # of antenatal and postnatal care visits delivered by a skilled health worker in a health facility operated by the National Society increased from 9,625 to 22,400 on the basis of the increased number of returnees and available capacity of the HFs

***** # of people reached with immunization services increased from 21,000 to 67,200 and immunization services = Penta-1 + Td doses

***** # of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services increased from 1,093 to 35,000 as the number of MHPSS counselors were increased in each MHTs

+PFA training added for 1,600 volunteers (400 each in Kandahar, Nangahar, Herat and Nimroz)

 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene		People Reached: 16,455	
		Female > 18: 4,070	Female < 18: 4,322
		Male > 18: 3,911	Male < 18: 4,152
Objective:	Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of people reached - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	16,455	10,500
	Number of handwashing facilities constructed or rehabilitated	-	36
	Number of sanitation facilities constructed or rehabilitated	60	36
	Number of dignity kits distributed (MHM kits)	-	1,650
	Number of family hygiene kits distributed	180	1,260

To address critical water and sanitation needs at key border crossings, particularly at Islam Qala and Torkham, the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS), with support from the IFRC, has scaled up its WASH interventions.

Installation of Water Tank

ARCS installed a 3,000-liter water storage tank with handwashing facilities at the Islam Qala crossing point, alongside the daily trucking of 15,000 liters of water, reaching approximately 12,195 people (813 returnees per day). Additionally, over 7,500 bottles of drinking water were distributed daily alongside hot meals, to support returnees facing extreme heat conditions.



Returnees accessing clean drinking water from storage tank installed at Islam Qala, Herat. (Photo: IFRC)

Installation of Latrines

In Torkham (Omari Camp), 60 portable latrines were installed, each serving up to 50 people, providing sanitation coverage for approximately 3,000 individuals daily. The sudden surge in returnees at Islam Qala has overwhelmed existing sanitation infrastructure. Both returnees and ARCS personnel, including medical staff and volunteers, are struggling to access adequate facilities. In response, ARCS is preparing to install an additional 150 portable latrines at Islam Qala and Milak crossing points to ensure safe, gender-sensitive, and dignified sanitation access.

Family Hygiene Kits Distribution

To promote personal hygiene and support sanitation practices, ARCS distributed 180 family hygiene kits—150 in Torkham and 30 in Islam Qala, benefiting an estimated 1,260 returnees. Additionally, 650 sanitary kits were procured by IFRC and handed over to ARCS in June 2025. These kits are scheduled for distribution in July across crossing points.

Note:

*# of volunteers trained in eCBHFA, NCD, HP, ECV, nutrition screening, and RH shifted to health sector

 Community Engagement and Accountability		People Reached:	
		Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of staff, volunteers, and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability</i>	-	100
	<i>Number of methods established to communicate with communities about what is happening in the</i>	1	3

	<i>organisation/programme/operation, including selection criteria, if these are being used</i>		
	<i>Number of methods used to enable communities to participate in planning and managing services, programmes, and operations</i>	-	3
	<i>Number of community perception and feedback reports produced</i>	-	12
	<i>Number of feedback comments collected, disaggregated by sex, age and disability, including sensitive feedback linked to SEA, fraud, corruption, or protection concerns</i>	500*	500


Between April and June 2025, ARCS, with IFRC support, strengthened CEA by conducting a needs assessment and developing a standardized [CEA plan](#) and [guideline](#) for information desks.

ARCS volunteers are actively engaging with returnees at key crossing points, responding to over 500 daily inquiries in Islam Qala related to food, shelter, sanitation, transport, and other available services offered by ARCS and humanitarian partners. Currently, 40 ARCS volunteers (30 in Islam Qala, 10 in Milak) are deployed to support these efforts. In addition to addressing immediate questions, volunteers are gathering verbal feedback, which has informed the need for more structured communication channels.

To strengthen two-way communication, ARCS in collaboration with IFRC is in the process of establishing formal information/help desks at crossing points and returnee camps. These will use a standardized checklist and FAQ forms via Kobo to ensure consistent information-sharing and feedback collection.

Note:

*The number mentioned is approximate on the basis of verbal communication.

 Protection, Gender and Inclusion		People Reached:	
		Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
Objective:	<i>Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of volunteers mobilised disaggregated by gender</i>	90	200
	<i>Number of people reached by information dissemination sessions on menstrual hygiene management (MHM)</i>	-	500
	<i>Number of people reached by protection, gender, and inclusion programming</i>	-	3,000

Number of National Society staff and volunteers trained in prevention and protection of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and all forms of child safeguarding	-	300
The ARCS applies the IFRC minimum standards for PGI in emergencies	Yes	Yes
The ARCS engages a PGI focal person	Yes	Yes
The ARCS engages a safeguarding focal person	Yes	Yes

ARCS, with IFRC and Movement partner support, integrated PGI measures across its health and emergency services, prioritizing women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Health services were delivered separately by gender-matched staff, and vulnerable groups were prioritized for food, water, and MHPSS support.



Children trying to make their space with their belongings, in need of child friendly spaces in Islam Qala, Herat. (Photo: Meer Abdullah/IFRC)

A PGI assessment was conducted at Spin Boldak and Torkham engaging 90 volunteers (40 women, 50 men), and targeted PGI training was delivered to ARCS staff and volunteers. The assessment highlighted that there are notable gaps in gender and inclusion, particularly the lack of female-specific hygiene facilities, such as bathing and handwashing points, which compromises women's health and dignity. Urgent needs include the construction of more gender-segregated toilets and bathing units, enhanced psychosocial support for women, and increased livelihood opportunities for both men and women. Recruitment of male and female PGI Officers is ongoing, with technical support

from IFRC and funding commitments from Danish and Norwegian Red Cross. Coordination meetings with ICRC and partners advanced plans for a joint protection assessment and broader PGI integration.

Similarly, 40 male ARCS volunteers (30 in Islam Qala, 10 in Nimroz) are supporting operations, prioritizing vulnerable groups for food and water distribution. Volunteers have facilitated the reunification of separated children with families, using public announcements and loudspeakers, in coordination with ARCS and RFL services.

 Migration and Displacement	People Reached:	
	Female > 18:	Female < 18:
	Male > 18:	Male < 18:
Objective:	Communities support the needs of migrants and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit and destination)	
	Indicator	Actual Target

Key indicators:	<i>Number of Preparedness and Contingency Planning on Large-Scale Return</i>	-	1
	<i>*National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move/returnees</i>	Yes	Yes
	<i>Number of staff and volunteers trained in Migration and Displacement</i>	-	100

Between September 2023 and late June 2025, over 1.2 million Afghans returned from Pakistan, following the Government of Pakistan's announcement to deport undocumented foreign nationals. During the same period, more than 640,000 Afghans returned from Iran, including over 256,000 in June alone, driven by mounting pressure to leave and escalating tensions between Israel and Iran.

According to ARCS data, between 2 April and 30 June 2025, a total of 44,560 families, equivalent to 225,776 individuals returned through major crossing points, including Torkham, Spin Boldak, Islam Qala (Herat), and Milak (Nimroz). The daily average of returns rose sharply after 13 June, increasing from around 4,400 to a peak of 36,100 on 26 June, indicating a significant and sudden surge. ARCS continues to closely monitor cross-border movements to ensure timely response and tailored support for the evolving needs of returnees.



Amidst the dire conditions faced by returnees in extreme heat, a young boy seen pouring water over his head in an effort to stay cool and cope with the scorching temperatures. (Photo: Meer Abdullah/IFRC)

Data collection was done in the field by the Disaster Management Department, which closely monitored the returnee population to plan activities based on immediate needs. Additionally, the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) maintains a comprehensive database through the Health Management Information System (HMIS), which provides crucial data on the required medical services, immunization coverage, and maternal and child health.

An IFRC Technical Migration Cell comprising colleagues from Afghanistan, Pakistan, the Asia Pacific Regional Office, and the Geneva Secretariat—was established to strengthen coordination, address technical challenges, and facilitate timely information exchange. The Cell initially met weekly and, from June 2025 onward, transitioned to a fortnightly schedule, with meetings continuing regularly to support the evolving response to the ongoing returnee influx.

The returnee flows surged from mid-June, driven by the expiration of Proof of Registration (PoR) cards in Pakistan on 30 June 2025, and the 6 July deadline in Iran for Afghans with expired headcount slips. By the final weeks of June, both Pakistan and Iran saw a dramatic increase in returns, with daily arrivals surpassing 30,000 individuals, placing immense pressure on crossing points facilities such as Torkham, Spin Boldak, Islam Qala, and Milak. On 26 June, ARCS recorded a peak of 36,100 returnees in a single day, and ARCS rapidly scaled up hot meal distributions, shelter, WASH, and health services to meet the growing humanitarian needs across all crossing points.

The planned training for ARCS staff and volunteers on the Movement's principled approach to migration and displacement, originally scheduled for June, has been postponed to July 2025 due to the operational team's full engagement in supporting the surge of returnees from Iran.

Note: **National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move/returnees indicator has been added.*

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective: <i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of staff and volunteers reporting enhanced capacity for preparing and responding to emergencies</i>	-	310
	<i>Number of branches with strengthened mechanisms for responding to prioritised threats</i>	-	5
	<i>Number of branch warehouses optimised with required systems and supporting infrastructure for enhanced operations</i>	-	5
	<i>The National Society has a fully updated database, management structure, and the required institutional arrangements for recruitment, engagement, and retention of volunteers</i>	-	Yes
	<i>The National Society has an enhanced information management capacity to support its operations and strengthen accountability</i>	-	1

To strengthen preparedness and institutional readiness amid the ongoing and anticipated rise in returnee numbers, ARCS, in coordination with IFRC, conducted focused discussions to identify operational gaps and priority activities. These engagements emphasized enhancing branch-level capacity and support at key response locations. As a result, the ARCS contingency plan has been finalized, translated into Pashto and Dari, and is currently under review for formal approval. The Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan is also under final review.

Advanced planning is underway for ARCS to undergo a Logistics and Supply Chain Management (LSCM) Assessment, which will generate a Plan of Action to address key logistics gaps. Simultaneously, ARCS continues to invest in its Digital Transformation, with a Digital Maturity Assessment set to launch following leadership endorsement.

Volunteer integration remains a core focus. Structured discussions have highlighted the need to ensure volunteer rights, duty of care, and retention strategies. A Volunteer Recruitment and Retention Strategy has been drafted and shared with ARCS for approval, alongside ongoing efforts to update the Volunteer Database and expand the Volunteer Management System.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective: <i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of strategic partnerships the National Society is engaged in</i>	-	5
	<i>Number of ARCS Leadership and SMT HD engagements set to influence the diplomatic corps to continue to support Afghans on the move and influence positive humanitarian outcomes</i>	1	8
	<i>Partner engagement strategies are developed to maximise the ARCS' resources to be able to rollout key programmatic interventions</i>	-	Yes
	<i>Key HD messages and reactive lines are updated quarterly to reflect the ARCS' response operations in the crisis showcasing their value added as a leading local organisation</i>	-	Yes
	<i>Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the IFRC network is a part of</i>	5	7

The Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS), with support from the IFRC, continues to coordinate closely with Afghan authorities, UN agencies, and Movement partners to support the population movement response. ARCS participates in national coordination platforms such as the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), ICCT, Cash Working Group, Shelter Cluster, and Food Security Cluster, and co-leads joint field visits and needs assessments with partners.

A joint field visit to Islam Qala involving the ARCS President, Disaster Management team, and senior IFRC representatives, including the Regional Director, Head of Delegation, Communications Team, and Operations Team was done from 27 June to 2 July. The high-level meeting done with ARCS President and joint visit served to further strengthen visibility and advocacy, and to mobilize additional support for the ongoing response.

Regular Movement coordination meetings have been held, including a task force meeting with ICRC and a Federation-wide partners call on 30 June, where urgent needs and funding gaps after surge of returnees from Iran were discussed. ARCS and IFRC also briefed partners on a joint field visit to Islam Qala involving senior leadership.

Partner National Societies (PNSs)—including Norwegian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, and Turkish Red Crescent—continue to provide technical and financial support. The Norwegian Red Cross supports three MHTs and humanitarian caravans delivering non-food items and winter kits in areas anticipating high numbers of returns (approx. USD 800k; CHF 654,208) with additional USD 300k (CHF 245,328) for continued health facilities; the Danish



Regional Director, Head of Delegation and Operations Team during interaction with returnee at Islam Qala, Herat. (Photo: Meer Abdullah/IFRC)

Red Cross leads on MHPSS; and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation funds a USD 1 million to strengthen polio eradication and primary healthcare services near informal crossings.

To ensure internal alignment and transparency, ARCS has maintained regular contact with in-country and international PNSs, sharing situation reports, funding updates, and operational plans. These coordination efforts are critical in mobilizing support, avoiding duplication, and reinforcing a unified response to the ongoing population movement.



Secretariat Services

Objective:		Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster	
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of technical and monitoring visits conducted	3	20
	Number of evaluations conducted (MTR and final evaluation)	-	2
	Number of surges profiles deployed	3	2

The IFRC Country Delegation continues to provide strategic, operational, and technical support to the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) to strengthen the Population Movement (Returnees) Operation. This includes cross-cutting assistance in coordination, planning, logistics, communications, PMER, security, and surge deployment.

Communications and Humanitarian Diplomacy

By end of June 2025, communications and humanitarian diplomacy, IFRC has significantly scaled up efforts to raise visibility and advocacy. A wide range of materials—including photos, videos, human-interest stories, and TV interviews—have been collected and shared via [shaRED](#), IFRC X (Twitter), and LinkedIn. A press release highlighting ARCS' response at Islam Qala was published in [the IFRC website](#), and a video message from the IFRC Regional Director was widely circulated to advocate for continued support. The Surge Communication Coordinator deployed to Afghanistan visited Herat from 29 to 30 June to document the evolving returnee situation, hosted a live [Spaces](#) on X, and collected additional stories to be shared across IFRC platforms. Interviews and media briefings were conducted with local television stations Tolo and Shamshad TV, while a human-interest story featuring a young mother who gave birth shortly after arriving at the Takhta Pul transit camp from Pakistan was featured by BBC News, helping to highlight the human impact of the returnee crisis.

Logistics

Logistics support has focused on ensuring the timely procurement and delivery of critical supplies. This includes 184 family tents (international procurement), 5 refugee tents, 300 hygiene kits, 60 portable latrines, 1 light tower as well as 650 sanitary kits (locally procured and handed over to ARCS). In the last week of June, 10 family tents, 2 Rubb Halls (one each for Islam Qala and Milak), and 1 light tower were dispatched to ARCS. A repeat order of 27 international medical kits is currently underway. These items replenish ARCS's stock and support its operations at high-volume crossing points.

Finance

The finance unit supported budget revisions through ERP and PEAR and facilitated the transfer of CHF 250,000 to ARCS to strengthen local operational capacity.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER)

In PMER, the IFRC supported the development of Operations Update #1, 4 Federation-wide Situation Reports, and 3 Disaster Snapshots. Due to the changing context—especially the rising returnees from Iran—a revision of the plan and budget is in progress. The PMER team developed key tools including an M&E plan, implementation plan, and indicator tracking table, and continues to provide technical guidance to strengthen the ARCS PMER team and improve data quality.

Information Technology & Telecommunications (IT/Telecom)

The Information Technology and Telecommunications (IT/Telecom) team established a dedicated working station in Kabul for the Surge Operations Manager, PMER Officer and Communications Coordinator, providing operational and technical support for ongoing coordination and reporting.

Information Management (IM)

Under IM support, IFRC produced and shared regular, evidence-based information products such as maps and infographics to support coordination and situational awareness. The IFRC [GO emergency page](#) has been consistently maintained and updated, including the publication of 4 Fed wide Situation Reports and 3 Disaster Snapshot in GO platform.

Safety & Security

All IFRC staff completed the Stay Safe 2.0 e-learning course, and ARCS staff and volunteers were encouraged to do the same. The IFRC security team updated the security plan, contingency plans, and critical incident management protocols as part of the annual review. Security coordination is ongoing at all crossing points, and all field missions have adhered to security protocols, including comprehensive briefings for surge personnel, regional team and funding partners prior to deployment.

Rapid Response Personnel

As of 30 June 2025, four Rapid Response personnel have been engaged in the operation. These include the Operations Manager (first rotation), PMER Officer, and Communications Coordinator, with a second rotation of the Operations Manager currently on alert. These deployments have supported key areas of operational management, planning, and communications, enhancing ARCS's capacity to respond to the evolving needs at the crossing points.

D. FUNDING

IFRC Secretariat Coverage	Amount Raised (CHF)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Coverage %
Hard Pledges + In kind + Soft Pledges	1,853,554*	18,146,446	9%
Federation-wide Coverage	Amount Raised (CHF)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Coverage %
ARCS domestic income + IFRC Secretariat + Bilateral support to NRCS			

As of 30 June 2025, 9 per cent of the total funding requirement has been successfully pledged to the IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal.

Despite the clear humanitarian imperative, the operation is still burdened by an abyssal funding gap, a shortfall so deep it threatens the continuity of even the most essential services.

The IFRC urgently calls on partners and donors to step forward and help bridge this gap. Your support is critical to reaching vulnerable communities in a timely and impactful way.

***Note:** *It is anticipated that there may be revisions to the final figures upon completion of the June books.*

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Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency landing page](#)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.