

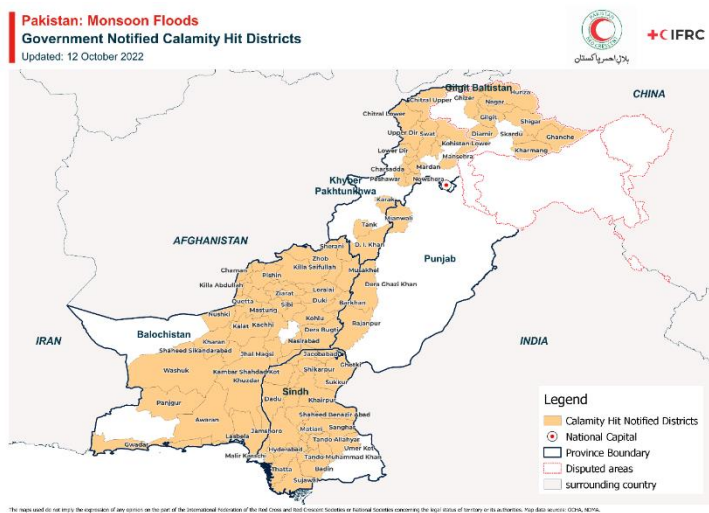
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| <p>Emergency appeal No: MDRPK023</p> <p>Emergency appeal launched: 28/08/2022</p> <p>Revised Operational Strategy published: 17/10/2022</p> | <p>Glide No: FL-2022-000270-PAK</p> |
| <p>Final report issued on: 31 March 2025</p> | <p>Timeframe covered by final report: 28/08/2022 - 31/12/2024) 28 months</p> |
| <p>Number of people targeted: 1 million</p> | <p>Number of people assisted: 1.7 million</p> |
| <p>Funding coverage (CHF): CHF 40 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 55 million Federation-wide</p> | <p>DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 183,115</p> |



Empowering Women for Resilience! Women recipients of livestock support under the flood recovery programme proudly holding their livestock handover certificates. These certificates symbolize their journey toward self-reliance and dignity. (Photo credit: PRCS)

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis



The 2022 monsoon season in Pakistan triggered one of the most devastating natural disasters in the country's history, with catastrophic floods and landslides affecting over 33 million people across 90 districts, including Sindh, Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Balochistan. The floods submerged one-third of Pakistan's territory, displacing approximately 8 million people and destroying or damaging more than 2 million homes. Around 600,000 individuals were forced into relief camps, while others sought refuge in makeshift shelters with limited access to necessities. The disaster caused widespread destruction of crops, livestock, and agricultural land, severely impacting rural communities reliant on farming. This loss

exacerbated poverty and triggered acute food shortages, with an estimated 8.6 million people in Sindh and Balochistan who were facing crisis or emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+). According to the Pakistan National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), the floods resulted in over 1,700 deaths and 12,800 injuries as of November 2022.¹

The disaster also triggered a severe public health crisis. Stagnant floodwaters, damaged water infrastructure, and inadequate sanitation systems led to outbreaks of water- and vector-borne diseases, including cholera, typhoid, diarrhea, malaria, and dengue. The destruction of over 1,400 health facilities, particularly in Sindh and Balochistan, further limited access to healthcare services, leaving vulnerable populations such as children, pregnant women, and the elderly at heightened risk. Poor living conditions in temporary shelters and the lack of protection systems also exposed women and children to increased risks of exploitation, abuse, and child marriages. The impact of the disaster was worsened by floodwaters that took up to six months to recede in some areas, particularly in Sindh and urban parts of KP, delaying recovery efforts and prolonging the suffering of affected communities. Roads and bridges were severely damaged, isolating many villages and hindering the delivery of aid. The destruction of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure left millions without access to safe drinking water and sanitation, while the loss of livelihoods deepened economic vulnerabilities.

In the aftermath of the disaster, significant developments further shaped the humanitarian situation. According to UNICEF², approximately 1.8 million individuals continued to reside near stagnant and polluted floodwaters 16 months after the government declared a National Emergency, posing severe health hazards. The primary concerns remained shelter, food security, water, sanitation, and public health, with many survivors still living in temporary shelters and lacking access to essential necessities. Data from UNOSAT³ indicated that while the number of people in areas with stagnant floodwater had decreased, the issue persisted as a significant challenge, hindering residents from returning to their damaged or destroyed homes, particularly those reliant on agriculture and livestock for their livelihoods. The NDMA reported⁴ that the floods damaged or destroyed more than 2.3 million homes and wiped out over 1.7 million hectares of crops, while over 800,000 livestock perished, pushing more than 8 million

¹Pakistan NDMA. 18 November 2022. [NDMA Monsoon Situation Report #158](#)

² <https://www.unicef.org/emergencies/devastating-floods-pakistan-2022>

³ United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT). [Preliminary Satellite Derived Flood Evolution Assessment](#)

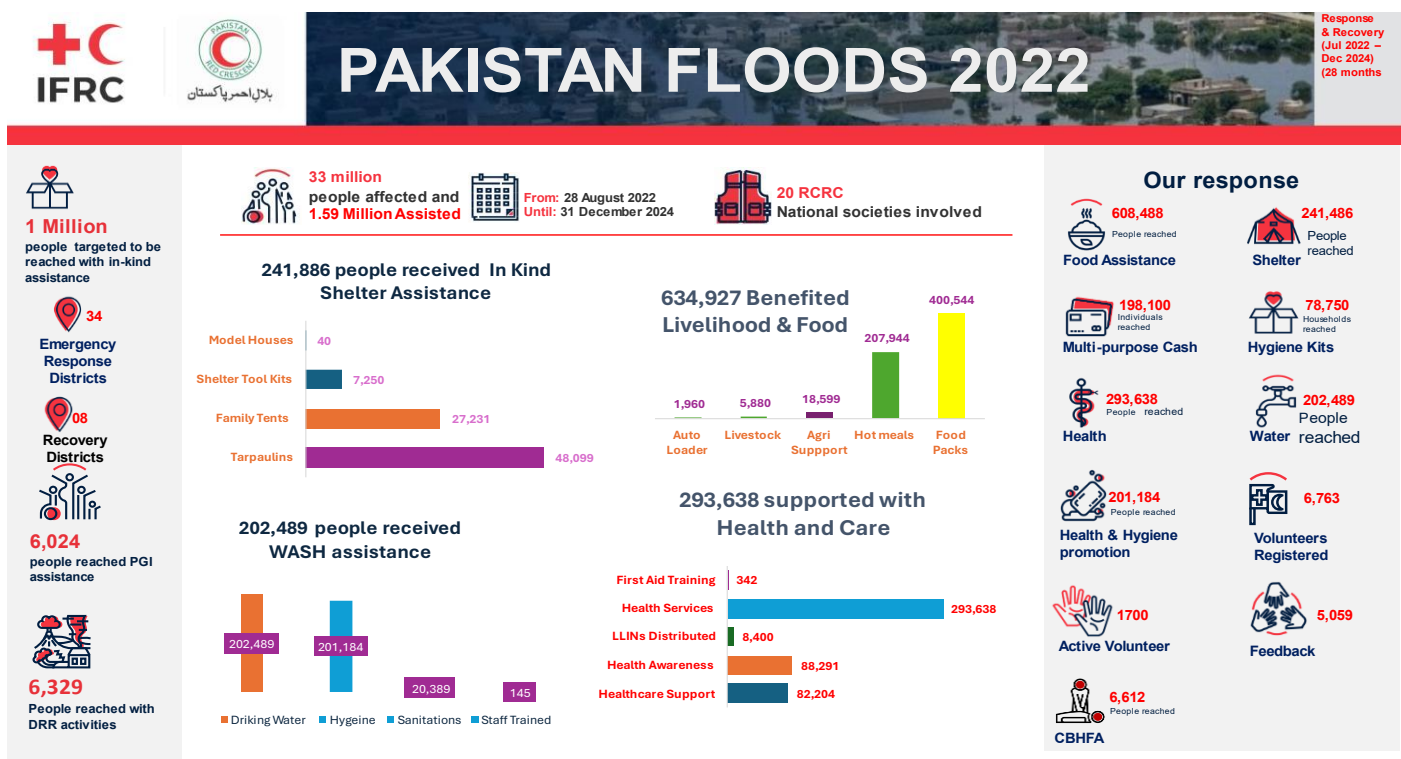
⁴ <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/pakistan/revised-pakistan-2022-fl>

people into poverty. Food prices in rural areas surged by 45%, leaving over 1 million people dependent on humanitarian aid.

Government of Pakistan, Finance division's damage assessment report estimated the damage and loss due to floods 2022 as, at US\$14.9 billion, the loss to the GDP at US\$15.2 billion, and the total needs of rehabilitation at US\$16.3 billion. The sectors that suffered the most damage is housing at US\$5.6 billion; agriculture, food, livestock, and fisheries at US\$3.7 billion; and transport and communications at US\$3.3 billion.⁵

As of November 2023, over 540,000 malaria cases were reported, with stagnant water sources and limited access to clean water increasing the risk of waterborne illnesses.⁶ Extensive damage to roads, bridges, health facilities, and schools⁷ further compounded the challenges, particularly in Sindh province, where immediate assistance remained crucial due to ongoing winter conditions and the intensifying need for shelter, food, and household items.

Summary of response



The 2022 monsoon floods in Pakistan, one of the country's most catastrophic disasters, displaced 8 million people, destroyed 2 million homes, and devastated livelihoods, leaving communities vulnerable to food insecurity, health crises, and economic instability. The Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS), supported by IFRC and partner national societies, swiftly mobilized a coordinated response, leveraging its nationwide network, volunteers, and government collaboration to address the immediate and long-term needs of over 2.8 million affected individuals.

The 2022 Flood Response benefited approximately 1,597,703 individuals (799,089 men and 798,614 women) through emergency relief and recovery activities across 34 districts in five provinces. PRCS, with support from IFRC and other partners, provided critical assistance, including the distribution of 39,844 family tents, 59,979

⁵ chrome-extension://efaindbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_23/Annex_III_Pakistan_Floods_2022.pdf

⁶ WHO. 05 October 2022. [WHO Emergency Appeal: Health Crisis in Flood-Affected Pakistan \(September 2022 - May 2023\)](https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/technical-guidance/summary-of-who-emergency-response-to-the-2022-floods-in-pakistan).

⁷ UNICEF. 21 March 2023. Press release.

tarpaulins, and 11,452 shelter toolkits, alongside essential non-food items such as 76,982 Long-Lasting Insecticide Nets, 77,611 hygiene kits, and 119,129 blankets. Mobile Health Teams (MHTs) delivered healthcare to 266,724 people, while 13 water treatment plants produced over 28 million litres of potable water daily, addressing acute WASH needs. Food security was prioritized, with 207,944 individuals receiving hot meals and 45,792 families (330,544 individuals) provided with food parcels. Psychosocial support and hygiene promotion campaigns reached 88,291 and 50,112 people, respectively, ensuring a holistic response to the crisis.

The Recovery Programme, implemented in eight districts across four provinces, with a focus on the five worst-affected districts of Sindh, aimed to build long-term resilience and restore livelihoods. By December 2024, 17 two-room housing units were completed, benefiting 119 people, with 18 more units nearing completion. Livestock replenishment support was expanded to 840 households, and 2,657 small farmers received PKR 65,000 (CHF 216) each for rehabilitation of agriculture activities. Unconditional cash assistance of PKR 32,000 (CHF 106) per household was provided to 28,300 families to help them meet the basic needs reaching 198,100 people. WASH interventions included the construction of 1,500 permanent household toilets, benefiting 17,850 individuals, and the rehabilitation or installation of 250 communal water hand pumps, serving 78,547 people. Solarized water filtration plants were installed, providing safe drinking water to 6,650 households, while 151,072 people were educated on hygiene through 2,142 PHAST sessions. Community structures were strengthened through the formation of 40 Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and 40 Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRTs), with 1,444 individuals trained in disaster response. These efforts not only addressed immediate recovery needs but also laid the foundation for sustainable development and resilience in flood-affected communities.

The collaborative efforts of PRCS, IFRC, and partner national societies demonstrated the effectiveness of a coordinated humanitarian response in addressing one of Pakistan's most severe natural disasters. Despite challenges such as logistical constraints, funding limitations, and security concerns, the operation successfully transitioned from immediate relief to long-term recovery, benefiting hundreds of thousands of people. The recovery phase, initiated in October 2023, built on the achievements of the initial response, targeting the most affected districts and reaching 1.7 million people by the end of December 2024, including the 546,163 people assisted during the emergency phase.

A lessons-learned workshop conducted at the conclusion of the programme provided valuable insights into areas for improvement and opportunities to enhance future operations. Key observations included the need for strengthened coordination between national and provincial headquarters, more streamlined processes for funding and procurement, and deeper community engagement to ensure inclusive and effective responses. Additionally, the workshop highlighted the importance of addressing operational challenges, such as optimizing the timely deployment of resources, reinforcing adherence to established systems and procedures, and enhancing early warning mechanisms. Recommendations emphasized the value of clarifying roles, improving coordination through regular reviews, and localizing decision-making within PRCS to increase efficiency. Building institutional capacity, retaining skilled staff, and integrating community engagement, accountability (CEA), and protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) principles were identified as critical for sustainable operations. Furthermore, investing in state-of-the-art disaster preparedness centers, activating robust early warning systems, and ensuring proactive contingency planning were underscored as essential steps to strengthen resilience and preparedness for future emergencies. By addressing these areas, PRCS and its partners can build a more effective, accountable, and sustainable flood response system, ensuring that communities are better prepared to face future disasters.

Operational risk assessment

The operational environment risk assessment was a cornerstone of the flood response operation. As the floods devastated Sindh province, the epicenter of the disaster, IFRC and PRCS conducted a joint security assessment to identify potential risks and challenges. Based on the findings, IFRC established a field office to extend operational support to PRCS at both provincial and district levels. This support included technical expertise, coordination, and

logistical guidance, ensuring a robust and well-coordinated response. Rigorous security protocols and minimum operating standards were implemented to safeguard personnel, particularly during the recovery phase.

Through collaborative efforts, the teams identified and addressed a range of risks stemming from the rapidly evolving ground situation. These risks included the massive scale of the disaster, funding and resource constraints, limited response and human resource capacities, logistical and supply chain challenges, safeguarding concerns, corruption, coordination gaps, and security threats. Additionally, risks related to Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI), Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) were prioritized. Given the varying levels of vulnerability across intervention districts, tailored risk mitigation strategies were developed to address the unique challenges in each region.

Key Operational Risks and Mitigation Strategies:

- *Security Risks:* The volatile security environment in flood-affected areas especially in DI Khan and Jaffarabad district of Baluchistan posed significant risks to personnel and operations. Security concerns led to heightened scrutiny by law enforcement agencies, delaying NOCs for expatriate staff and impacting the deployment of WASH ERUs and delegates. To mitigate these risks, IFRC implemented robust security measures, including continuous monitoring, regular security advisories, and clear protocols for field movements in addition to regular follow up with concerned Govt departments. Security staff provided real-time analysis of events and guidance to ensure the safety of teams operating in high-risk areas. Remote data beneficiary data collection was preferred over in person field visits to comply with security advisories.
- *Funding and Resource Constraints:* The scale of the disaster strained available resources, creating risks of delays and gaps in response activities. IFRC mobilized emergency funds, activated rapid response personnel, and deployed Emergency Response Units (ERUs) to address immediate needs. Comprehensive logistics and joint procurement plans were developed to ensure the timely delivery of essential supplies.
- *Human Resource Capacity Risks:* The operation required a significant workforce, which posed challenges in terms of recruitment, training, and retention. IFRC addressed this by recruiting short-term and long-term national staff, providing targeted training on disaster response, and integrating PSEA and PGI standards into all activities. This ensured that staff and volunteers were well-equipped to handle the complexities of the operation.
- *Logistical and Supply Chain Risks:* Floods disrupted transportation networks, making it difficult to deliver aid to affected communities. IFRC and PRCS developed detailed logistics plans, including pre-positioning supplies and establishing alternative routes. Regular monitoring and coordination with local authorities helped mitigate delays and ensured the efficient distribution of resources.
- *PGI and PSEA Risks:* The risks of exclusion, harassment, and discrimination were significant, particularly in vulnerable rural communities exacerbated by chaotic situation for IDPs. To address these, IFRC and PRCS established feedback and complaint mechanisms, such as the hotline number 1030, to empower communities to voice their concerns. Staff and volunteers were trained on PGI and PSEA policies, and awareness campaigns were conducted to promote inclusivity and accountability. Community complaint boxes were installed, and vigilance committees were set up and trained to take care of the sensitivities.
- *Coordination Risks:* The involvement of multiple stakeholders, including UN agencies, government authorities, and local organizations, created risks of duplication and miscommunication. Regular coordination meetings at the national, provincial, and district levels ensured alignment and prevented overlaps. This collaborative approach anchored around frequent meetings and follow up enhanced the overall efficiency and complementarity of the response.

- *Safeguarding and Corruption Risks:* Inaccessible areas such as DI Khan and Jaffarabad and limited field in-person monitoring increased the risk of corruption and mismanagement. Alleged non-compliance with beneficiary selection criteria caused delays in assistance distribution despite vigilance at all levels. IFRC mitigated these risks by strengthening financial controls, conducting scrutiny of the expense reporting, and sensitizing PRCS staff on safeguarding policies. Enhanced dissemination of CEA principles ensured transparency and accountability at all levels. The IFRC carried out post distribution monitoring surveys, collecting data remotely over the phone calls, which proved handy in connecting with the communities to know about efficiency, effectiveness, fairness and transparency during the various phases of the assistance.
- *Reputational Risks:* The reduced scope of work in certain areas and unaddressed community concerns due to resource constraints posed reputational risks. PRCS addressed this by engaging extensively with communities, explaining the challenges, and involving them in decision-making processes. This transparent approach helped maintain trust and credibility.
- *Quality of Work Risks in Remote Areas:* In hard-to-reach areas like Balochistan and D.I. Khan, ensuring the quality of interventions was a challenge. IFRC employed remote data collection methods, such as post-distribution monitoring (PDM), to gather feedback from affected communities. This allowed for timely corrective actions, such as adjusting minimum expenditure basket (MEB) for multi-purpose cash assistance programs for affected population based on community input and cash working group.
- *Community Engagement and Accountability Risks:* Ensuring that affected communities were actively involved in the response and recovery process was critical. IFRC and PRCS implemented CEA strategies, including community feedback mechanisms, awareness campaigns, and participatory planning sessions. An isolated case of minority exclusion was promptly rectified with PRCS support in District KSK, Sindh. This ensured that the voices of the most vulnerable were heard and integrated into the operation.

Throughout the operation, IFRC and PRCS maintained a dynamic and proactive approach to risk management. Operational risks and mitigation measures were documented, contemplated and mitigated. By prioritizing the safety, dignity, and inclusion of affected communities, IFRC and PRCS not only mitigated operational risks but also strengthened the resilience of the communities they served. The operation demonstrated the importance of adaptability, collaboration, and accountability in managing large-scale disasters, leaving a lasting impact on the flood-affected regions of Pakistan.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

The devastating floods in Pakistan, triggered by unprecedented monsoon rains in June 2022, affected over 33 million people, displacing millions, destroying homes, crops, and livelihoods, and exacerbating public health crises. The initial Operational Strategy, revised in October 2022, was further updated in October 2023 following a comprehensive recovery assessment. This revised operational strategy outlined a multi-sectoral response led by the PRCS and supported by the IFRC and red cross partners. The operation targeted one million people across four provinces, with a focus on Sindh, Balochistan, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, where the impact has been most severe. Among the intervention provinces, Sindh, being the most adversely affected, remained the primary destination for assistance in both response and recovery efforts.

Main Objectives of Ops Strategy:

- **Immediate Relief (2022-2023):**
 - Provide emergency shelter, food, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support to affected communities. This includes distributing emergency tents, tarpaulins, hygiene kits, and mosquito nets, as well as setting up water treatment plants and emergency latrines.

- Address the emerging health crisis by deploying mobile health units, providing primary healthcare, and conducting disease prevention campaigns, particularly for waterborne diseases like cholera and malaria.
 - Support the most vulnerable groups, including women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and marginalized communities such as refugees and undocumented migrants.
- **Recovery and Resilience (2023-2024):**
 - *Livelihood Recovery:* Restore flood-affected households through multi-purpose cash (MPC) and CVA assistance, livestock restocking, and cash assistance for agricultural inputs, with a focus on climate-smart agriculture and small-scale enterprises.
 - *Shelter Construction:* Build 40 model houses as part of a pilot initiative to provide secure and stable housing for the most vulnerable families. This initiative aimed to serve as a foundation and model of safe construction for a broader housing programme targeting 2,000 houses in the long term.
 - *Long-term Resilience:* Strengthen community resilience through disaster risk reduction (DRR) initiatives, early warning systems, and climate adaptation measures, including nature-based solutions and reforestation.

Targeted Assistance: The operation prioritized the most vulnerable groups, ensuring their specific needs are addressed. The PRCS, with its extensive local presence and community trust, was well-positioned to reach hard-to-access areas, particularly in Balochistan and Sindh. Nevertheless, the in-person access for the IFRC staff to districts except in Sindh remained largely constrained due to heightened risk of security.

Coordination and Partnerships: The response is a Federation-wide effort, supported by the IFRC and in country Partner National Societies (PNSs), including the German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, and Turkish Red Crescent. The operation was closely coordinated with the Government of Pakistan, UN agencies, and other humanitarian actors to avoid duplication and ensure a complementary response.

Funding Requirements: The revised appeal sought CHF 55 million (Federation-wide) to support the operation, with CHF 40 million allocated to the IFRC Secretariat. The funding requirement was to cover relief, early recovery, and long-term resilience-building activities.


Key Challenges:

- *Logistical Constraints:* Access to some flood-affected areas remained difficult due to damaged infrastructure and stubbornly stagnant water especially in Sindh.
- *Health Risks:* The stagnant water led to a surge in waterborne and vector-borne diseases, requiring urgent health interventions. It took almost four months to recede or before being drained out of the residential areas.
- *Livelihood Losses:* The destruction of crops and livestock severely impacted food security, necessitating immediate and long-term livelihood support.
- *Security Concerns:* The volatile security situation in some regions coupled with political unrest and uncertainty, particularly KP and Balochistan, posed risks to operational safety.

Operational Timeline:

- **Relief Phase (2022-2023):** Extended until May 2023 to address immediate needs.
- **Recovery Phase (2023-2024):** A detailed recovery plan, informed by the recovery assessment, spanning from June 2023 to June 2024. The operation's timeframe was subsequently extended until December 2024, and the recovery plan was integrated to the IFRC Unified Plan 2024 for Pakistan. Reporting transitioned to a bi-annual basis under the Unified Plan framework besides pledge-based reporting per the individual agreements with the back donors.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|  Shelter, Housing and Settlements | People Reached | Female > 18: 55,421 | Female < 18: 65,080 |
| | | Male > 18: 67,737 | Male < 18: 55,421 |

Objective: *Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions*

| Key Indicators Response & Recovery | Indicators | Actual | Target |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------------|---------|
| | # of people reached with in-kind assistance | 241,367 ⁸ | 140,000 |
| | # of people reached with shelter support | 119 | 280 |

Achievement

In response to the devastating 2022 floods that destroyed over a million homes across Pakistan, the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS), with support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), launched a comprehensive emergency response. Over the initial 16-month operation, with the financial support of in country movement partners, the PRCS reached 241,367 people with critical assistance, including the distribution of 39,844 family tents, 59,979 tarpaulins, and 11,452 shelter toolkits. IFRC contributed significantly, providing 27,231 tents, 48,099 tarpaulins, and 7,250 shelter toolkits specifically in Sindh province. Additionally, PRCS distributed essential non-food items, such as 76,982 Long-Lasting Insecticide-treated Nets, 77,611 hygiene kits, 66,386 jerry cans, 39,088 kitchen sets, and 119,129 blankets, with substantial support from IFRC, the British Red Cross, and the Government of Canada. These efforts provided immediate relief to flood-affected families, addressing their most urgent needs.

As the operation transitioned into recovery, PRCS and its partners focused on long-term resilience-building. This included the procurement of 5,000 hygiene kits and 8,000 dignity kits to support homeless individuals and families. The collaborative efforts of PRCS, IFRC, and other stakeholders ensured a coordinated and effective response, laying the foundation for sustainable recovery. The operation not only provided immediate relief but also strengthened the capacity of affected communities to rebuild their lives, demonstrating the importance of partnerships in large-scale humanitarian responses.

With the immediate relief phase completed, efforts were focused on long-term recovery and resilience-building. Recognizing the urgent need for durable housing solutions, PRCS aimed to construct approximately 2,000 housing units in flood-affected areas. To begin with, the recovery plan of action had 40 model homes (36 in Sindh and 4 in Balochistan) to provide safer, low-cost housing for vulnerable families. However, rising costs led to a downward revision of the plan, reducing the total to 35 two-room units.



PRCS & IFRC handing over model shelter to a PWD in Larkana district of Sindh Province. (Photo credit: PRCS)

⁸ People reached with financial support from Federation-wide appeal only.

As of December 2024, 17 two-room housing units have been completed and handed over to the community benefiting 119 people, while the remaining 18 units are about 70% complete. Their revised completion date is set for 31 March 2025. The leftover scope of the work has been integrated into the 2025 plan, with ongoing progress to be reported accordingly.

The selection process focused on families who owned 3-4 Marla of land, earning less than PKR 15,000 (CHF 50) monthly, and hadn't received government shelter aid. Given the immense need and the large number of equally vulnerable families competing for limited housing units, the community proposed recipients through internal consultations and consensus, which were later cross-checked by PRCS staff for authenticity. Priority was given to vulnerable groups like widows, female-headed households, the elderly, and people with disabilities. Each two-room home, complete with a kitchen and toilet, is built at a cost of PKR 1.6 million (CHF 5,000), offering safe and dignified living spaces for those in need. To support the emergency preparedness and readiness of the host National Society, the IFRC contributed to replenishing the Disaster Preparedness Stock, which includes essential relief items such as tents, tarpaulins, and shelter toolkits. However, the construction of shelters faced significant time and cost overruns due to contractual loopholes, as the contractor lacked sufficient resources to mobilize across multiple sites. Additionally, the initial phase of site and beneficiary identification consumed considerable time and resulted in discussions.

Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey of shelter assistance provided during the response phase revealed that 71% of beneficiaries were male, while 29% were female. An overwhelming 98.6% of beneficiaries found the distribution process safe and respectful. While 84.4% actively used the emergency tents, 7% reported damage after use. Overall, 90% rated the tents as average to very useful, underscoring their positive impact despite minor challenges.



Livelihoods

People Reached

Female > 18: 171,113

Female < 18: 140,001

Male > 18: 178,097

Male < 18: 145,716

Objective:

Contribute to the immediate and long-term recovery needs of the flood-affected population through the provision of hot meals and resources to protect and start rebuilding livelihood assets.

Key Indicators Response & Recovery

Indicator

Actual

Target

of people reached with livelihood Support

26,439

-

of people reached with food assistance

608,488

24,000

Achievement

The 2022 monsoon floods severely impacted already vulnerable communities, particularly in Sindh, where agriculture, livestock, and small-scale businesses were devastated. Recovery assessments from the hardest-hit districts revealed that most families relied on farming and livestock for survival, with some areas reporting a 55% loss of livestock, leaving countless households without a stable source of income.

In the immediate response phase, provision of food was prioritized to address urgent needs. A total of 207,944 individuals in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) received hot meals, while 45,792 families (330,544 individuals) across Sindh, Balochistan, KP, Punjab, and GB were provided with food parcels. The crisis deepened when another cyclonic storm struck already flood-affected regions of Sindh. In response, PRCS distributed 10,000 dry ration packs,

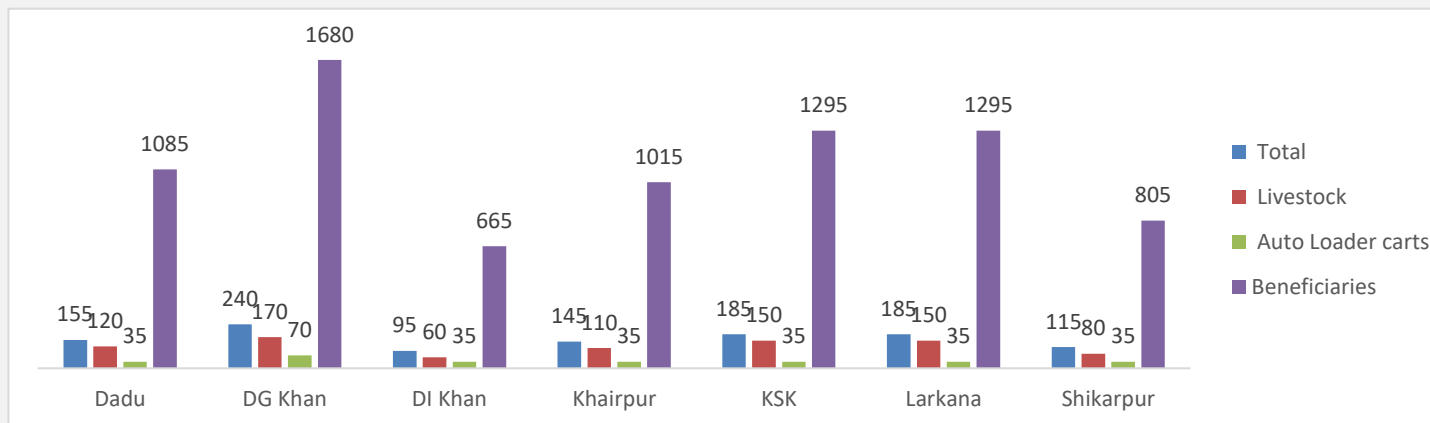
benefiting approximately 70,000 individuals. Each pack was designed to sustain an average family of seven for a month, ensuring continued food security amid compounding challenges.

As the situation stabilized, efforts shifted toward long-term recovery and livelihood restoration. Recognizing the need for sustainable solutions, PRCS introduced cash assistance for agriculture, livestock replenishment, and the distribution of auto-loader rickshaws to help vulnerable families rebuild their income sources. These targeted interventions aimed not just at recovery but at strengthening community resilience for the future. Details are as under:

a) Livestock and Auto-Loader Rickshaw Distribution: As part of the livelihood support, 840 buffalos/cows and 280 auto-loader rickshaws were provided to 1120 HH directly benefiting 7,840 vulnerable individuals across eight recovery districts in four provinces per following district wise breakup:



Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS)'s volunteers organizing food parcel distribution in Dadu district, Sindh province (Photo: PRCS)



District wise disaggregated data of livelihood support

The recovery assessment as undertaken jointly by IFRC, PRCS and technical reps of German Red Cross and other in country partner national societies. The community was consulted and both primary and secondary data was collected to finalize the response options in line with local capacities and economic ecosystem. Given immense need on ground, the community consultation brought forward the suggested names of most vulnerable families. Beneficiaries for livelihood support were selected based on specific criteria, including being flood-affected, living in targeted areas, having prior experience with livestock, losing income or livestock in the 2022 floods, and earning less than PKR 10,000 (CHF 31) per month. Priority was given to women-headed households, elderly individuals, and persons



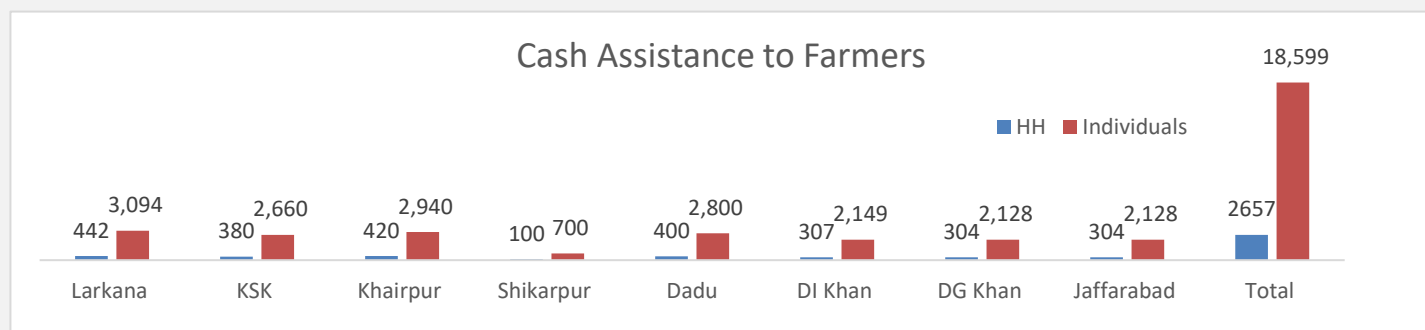
Murad Khatoon, a widow with four children from Larkana district Sindh, with her buffalo (Photo: IFRC)

with disabilities (PWDs) who could care for livestock. The livestock distribution was carefully coordinated with local livestock departments to ensure animals were vaccinated, quarantined, and ready for distribution. Beneficiaries also received PKR 3,000 (CHF 9) to cover transportation costs.

Due to positive feedback and the urgent need for income generation, the programme was expanded from supporting 480 to 840 households with livestock. The additional 360 animals were distributed in Sindh and Balochistan, where the impact of the floods and poverty levels were more severe. To align with local conditions and expertise, cows were distributed in KP and Punjab, while buffaloes were provided in Sindh.

A post distribution survey of 501 randomly selected beneficiaries out of 7,840 across eight districts assessed transparency, relevance, and satisfaction. The findings showed that 99% were flood affected, with 78% losing homes and 25% losing livestock, severely impacting livelihoods. The assistance was well-received: 94.81% were satisfied, 96.41% found the process transparent, and 97% felt treated fairly and with dignity. Most beneficiaries felt involved in planning (81.84%) and logistics (97.60%). The support helped restore incomes—50.63% reported increases of up to PKR 20,000 (CHF 60), and 79.64% restored income sources. For 86.23%, the assistance was relevant to their needs. Additionally, 94.64% of distributed livestock survived, and 85% of auto-loader rickshaw recipients reported no technical issues.

b) Cash Support to Farmers for Reviving Agricultural Land and Income Generation: Given the heavy reliance of rural communities on agriculture and vast damages to crops and agriculture, as highlighted in recovery assessments, the programme provided PKR 65,000 (CHF 216) to 2,657 small farmers across eight districts as depicted in the graph below:



District wise break up of cash assistance for agri support to farmers

The support targeted farmers with 1-2 acres of flood-damaged land, helping them reclaim land, purchase agricultural inputs, and repay loans. Funds were transferred electronically to mobile accounts via HBL Konnect, ensuring speed and transparency. A post-distribution monitoring (PDM) study of 336 respondents revealed that 91% received aid without any favors or payments, 76% were selected due to flood-damaged land, and 99% felt treated with dignity. Additionally, 86% were informed about the cash amount and purpose beforehand, and 98% found the mobile transfer process easy to use. Transparency was rated at 97%, and 91% received funds in time for agricultural needs, with 60% of beneficiaries in Sindh. The assistance was deemed relevant by 98%, with 89% expecting significant agricultural benefits. Overall satisfaction was high (98%), including 65% who were very satisfied, and 86% required no further support, demonstrating the programme effectiveness.

Challenges and Lessons Learned: Despite its achievements, PRCS faced challenges in beneficiary identification due to extensive need for loader rickshaws, limited research and secondary data for informed livelihood choices, and difficulties in determining value for money in livelihood assistance, the online money transfer through HBL Konnect did not well to perfection limiting the cash distribution to 2,657 against the target of 3,000. Key lessons included increased community satisfaction, revival of income sources with quick impact, and the need for a more robust beneficiary identification process through extensive community consultation. Learning from communities via active feedback mechanisms and timely engagement in planning can help identify actual needs and deliver more suitable, efficient and sustainable solutions.



Multi-purpose Cash

People Reached

Female > 18: 74,000

Female < 18:
37,700

Male > 18: 46,400

Male < 18:
40,000

Objective:

Address immediate basic needs and contribute to restoring the purchasing power of targeted households through the provision of multi-purpose cash (MPC) grants.

| Key Indicators Response & Recovery | Indicator | Actual | Target |
|------------------------------------|--|---------|--|
| | # of people reached per year with support services, in-kind and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery | 198,100 | 205,800 (variance 3.88%) ⁹ |

Achievement

To support families displaced by the floods and those who lost their homes and livelihoods, unconditional cash assistance of PKR 32,000 (CHF 106), which is 71% of MEB last updated in January 2024, per household was provided to 28,300 families, reaching 198,100 people, nearly half of them women, across eight districts of four provinces. The transfer value of cash amount was adjusted in relation to latest Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) of PAK Rs 45,000 (CHF 142) factoring in dry ration distributed across affected districts by many organizations. The assistance was delivered in two installments of PKR 16,000 (CHF 50) each through mobile cash transfers to beneficiaries identified and registered using KOBO



PRCS Assistant Director for CVA distributing cash to a flood survivor. (Photo: IFRC)

and ODK platforms, offering flexibility to meet urgent needs. While the goal was to assist 29,400 families, some challenges with the transfer process meant not all could be reached. Efforts were focused on the hardest-hit villages, ensuring the most vulnerable, including marginalized groups, were not left behind.

The post-distribution survey collected 733 responses at a 95% confidence and 5% margin of error, level using the KOBO ODK tool from five districts of Sindh and one district of Baluchistan provinces respectively. About 75% reported no difficulties, while 25% faced challenges in getting access to cash. Satisfaction levels were high, with 70% satisfied and 21% fully satisfied, while 88% found the disbursement process safe and respectful. Overall, 84% found the assistance useful, mainly the assistance was expended on food 69%, though 15% found it less beneficial. 51% were informed about PRCS feedback channels like hotline number 1030 with not many calling in to the PRCS. Response satisfaction among those having called on the helpline number was strong, with 76% satisfied and 21% very satisfied.

⁹ Technical challenges such as mismatching fingerprints, non-availability of CNIC and poor mobile service resulted in underachievement of the target.

Challenges and Lessons Learned: The cash assistance component faced challenges like verifying beneficiaries' data in remote or flood-hit areas, distributing aid in hard-to-reach locations, and ensuring safety for those traveling to collect funds. Yet, the programme's success lay in its respect for dignity, letting people decide how to use the funds empowered them to minimize the chances of people adopting negative coping mechanisms and enable them to meet their basic needs and rebuild their lives. This approach not only addressed immediate needs but also strengthened community local market in recovery process. Moving forward, through unconditional cash distributions, the future responses will keep dignity, choice, and inclusivity at the heart of our efforts.



Health & Care

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

**People
Reached**

Female > 18:

79,136

Female < 18: 64,747

Male > 18: 82,365

Male < 18: 67,390

Objective:

Reduce immediate morbidity and mortality, and prepare for, prevent, and rapidly contain emerging health risks in flood affected communities in targeted districts building their long-term resilience

| | Indicator | Actual | Target |
|---|--|---------|-----------------------|
| Key Indicators Response & Recovery | <i># of people reached through primary healthcare assistance and psychosocial support</i> | 82,204 | 108,000 ¹⁰ |
| | <i># of people reached through awareness messages on health promotion and disease prevention</i> | 88,291 | 239,360 |
| | <i># of Long-Lasting Insecticide-treated Nets (LLINs) distributed</i> | 8,400 | 41,000 |
| | <i># of people reached by the national society with contextually appropriate health services</i> | 293,638 | |
| | <i># of people trained by the national society in first aid</i> | 342 | |

Achievement

During the initial 16-month operation, PRCS, with IFRC support, provided health and care assistance to 266,724 people. In the immediate response phase, PRCS and IFRC mobilized resources to address urgent health needs in flood-affected communities through the following key interventions.

Deployment of Mobile Health Teams (MHTs): During the flood response, nine Mobile Health Teams (MHTs) were deployed across flood-affected districts in Sindh, including Thatta, Sangar, Dadu, Mirpurkhas, Khairpur, Larkana, Jacobabad, Qambar Shadad Kot (KSK), and Shikarpur. These teams delivered essential healthcare services such as preventive care, emergency care, first aid, and psychosocial support. From September 2022 to February 2023, they provided healthcare to 80,985 individuals, including 43,806 women, 37,179 men, and 29,929 children. Collaborative efforts with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Norwegian Red Cross (NorCross) expanded coverage, with 11 additional MHTs deployed in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). ICRC supported 12 MHTs in Balochistan and KP until January 2023, with IFRC extending its support for an additional three months to ensure continued healthcare delivery in the hardest-hit regions.

Psychosocial Support and Health Awareness: Trained social mobilizers played a vital role in promoting health awareness, reaching 88,291 people, including 23,581 men, 36,027 women, 13,843 boys under 18, and 14,840 girls

¹⁰ The IFRC target was revised to reflect the reach through nine MHTs in Sindh instead of 20 MHTs stated in the operational strategy as Norcross and ICRC will be complementing the services and covering needs in Balochistan and KP.

under 18. They distributed 32,194 Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials, focusing on critical topics such as communicable diseases, hygiene, and psychosocial support. Additionally, 1,219 individuals received psychological first aid (PFA), addressing the mental health needs of flood-affected communities and providing essential emotional and psychological support during the crisis. PRCS teams facilitated continuity of care by referring children needing malnutrition evaluation and immunization to government health facilities.

Cholera Preparedness and Disease Prevention: Although the Community Case Management for Cholera (CCMC) Emergency Response Unit (ERU) was not deployed, 47 PRCS staff and volunteers were trained in cholera preparedness, including setting up oral rehydration points for early community response.

Recovery Phase (April 2023 – December 2023):

Following post-response assessments that highlighted key public health concerns such as MNCH, nutrition, and mental health, the recovery phase focused on integrated public health interventions alongside WASH initiatives, achieving significant progress in building resilience and strengthening systems.

Training and Capacity Building: A total of 312 PRCS staff and volunteers (202 men, 110 women) participated in health-related training sessions, significantly enhancing their capacity to deliver community-based health services. The training included an orientation on Flood Recovery Plan for 70 participants (50 men, 20 women), a Training of Trainers (ToT) on Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) for 32 participants (22 men, 10 women), and CBHFA District Volunteer Training for 60 participants (40 men, 20 women). Additionally, sessions on PHAST, ECV, MHM, PGI, and CEA were conducted for 60 participants (30 men, 30 women), while Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS) training reached 60 participants (40 men, 20 women). A ToT on First Aid was also completed, training 30 participants (20 men, 10 women). These sessions equipped PRCS teams with the skills needed to address diverse health challenges in flood-affected communities



PRCS volunteers inspiring health awareness and behavioral change among women in Larkana (Photo: PRCS)

Community Awareness and Engagement: Trained staff and volunteers conducted awareness sessions on critical topics such as Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA), Psychological First Aid (PFA), Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV), Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST), Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM), Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI), and First Aid. These sessions reached 6,612 community members across Sindh and Balochistan, with the gender and district-wise breakdown provided in the table:

| District | Sessions | PWD | Men | Women | Boys | Girls | Total |
|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Shikarpur | 23 | 0 | 328 | 405 | 121 | 107 | 961 |
| Khairpur | 24 | 0 | 312 | 490 | 150 | 202 | 1,154 |
| KSK | 33 | 9 | 223 | 555 | 124 | 136 | 1,047 |
| Dadu | 31 | 16 | 406 | 439 | 148 | 187 | 1,196 |
| Larkana | 37 | 3 | 514 | 764 | 123 | 120 | 1,524 |
| Jaffarabad | 32 | 5 | 202 | 312 | 108 | 103 | 730 |
| Total | 180 | 33 | 1,985 | 2,965 | 774 | 855 | 6,612 |

District/Gender wise breakdown of CBHFA beneficiaries

Rehabilitation of Basic Health Units (BHUs):

Improved WASH facilities were implemented in five BHUs in Sindh, benefiting 39,000 people monthly. These upgrades incentivized access to basic healthcare services.

Distribution of Essential Kits and Nets: A total of 11,250 hygiene kits, 5,000 dignity kits, 1,500 First Aid kits, and 8,400 Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) were distributed across five districts, benefiting 78,750 people. The LLINs were prioritized in high-risk areas to curb the spread of mosquito-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue, ensuring vulnerable communities were better protected against these health threats. These distributions not only addressed immediate needs but also promoted long-term health and hygiene practices.

WASH and Health Survey Findings: The endline WASH assessment interviewing 297 respondents shows percentage of households with water access within 15 minutes increased from 44% to 75% (+31%), and reliance on handpumps/boreholes rose from 60% to 78% (+18%). Safe water treatment improved by 12%, and daily cleaning of latrines increased by 26%. Notably, there was a sharp reduction in poor sanitation practices: households with outdoor toilet facilities dropped from 42% to 4% (-38%), and those without proper latrines fell from 50% to 4% (-46%). The lack of sewer or septic systems decreased by 38%, and waste burning reduced by 28% and 79% reported no diarrhea cases in past two weeks. Availability of water for handwashing improved by 36%, and existence of functional WASH committees increased from 5% to 80%, indicating strengthened community-level coordination.



Improved WASH facilities in BHU Khairpur (Photo: PRCS)

Challenges and Lessons Learned: The 2.5-year flood operation encountered challenges like logistical difficulties in reaching remote areas, limited resources, and the need for sustained community engagement. Key lessons learned highlighted the importance of early and integrated planning, community-driven approaches for sustainable impact, and strong collaboration with local authorities and international partners to scale efforts and prevent duplication.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People Reached

Female > 18:

44,361

Female < 18:

54,219

Male > 18: 46,172

Male < 18: 56,432

Objective:

Sustainably reduce the risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in the targeted communities through increased access to affordable, appropriate, accessible, safe, and environmentally sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services.

| Key Indicators Response & Recovery | Indicator | Actual ¹¹ | Target |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------------|--------|
| | # of people provided with access to safe drinking water | 202,489 | 89,000 |
| | # of emergency and permanent latrines constructed | 1,986 | 2,314 |
| | # of households provided with essential hygiene materials | 4,233 | 5,000 |

¹¹ The flood response provided WASH services—drinking water (123,942), sanitation (20,389), and hygiene (201,184)—reaching 201,184 to 345,515 beneficiaries depending on overlap.

| | | |
|--|---------|--------|
| # of people reached through hygiene promotion sessions | 201,184 | 35,000 |
| # of staff and volunteers trained in WASH | 145 | 500 |
| # of people reached by the national society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services | 202,489 | - |

Achievement

The WASH response during the flood emergency brought critical relief to communities in Sindh, Balochistan, and KP, where floodwaters lingered for months. To improve water access and sanitation, 98 hand pumps and boreholes, along with 6 solar water filtration plants, were installed, providing safe water to 35,112 people. Additionally, 13 water treatment plants were deployed in affected districts during the response period these plants produced over 28 million liters of potable water daily, meeting the needs of more than 42,000 individuals. The initiative was imperative in wake of the acute non availability of safe drinking water in flood affected communities.

Hygiene promotion efforts reached 50,112 people through 1,628 sessions, hygiene material provided to 4,233 people, while 145 staff and volunteers were trained to support these initiatives. Sanitation improvements included 172 emergency toilets, 314 regular-use toilets, and 16 handwashing facilities, benefiting 2,539 individuals, particularly vulnerable groups. As part of household water treatment and safe storage, 3,500 ceramic household filters with 7,000 jerry cans were distributed including community sessions for safe handling and storage purification methods These efforts not only addressed immediate needs but also reinforced essential hygiene practices in affected communities.



Roshan BiBi collecting water from a hand pump installed under the recovery programme. (Photo: IFRC PMER)

The flood response programme significantly reduced water-related disease risks by improving access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene for affected communities, all while prioritizing environmental sustainability. The 2022 floods devastated water infrastructure, leaving many without clean drinking water or functional toilets, and worsening hygiene conditions across all four provinces. Building on initial relief efforts, the recovery programme achieved the following:

- 1,500 permanent household toilets with improved design have been constructed, benefiting 17,850 people, including 49% women. The toilets were distributed as follows: 1,050 in Sindh (Larkana 300, Shikarpur 150, KSK 150, Dadu 250, and Khairpur 200), 150 in Jaffarabad (Balochistan), 150 in D.I. Khan (KP), and 150 in D.G. Khan (Punjab). Site selection and beneficiary identification were carried out in close consultation with the communities, ensuring inclusivity and participation.
- 151,072 people, nearly half of them women, were educated on hygiene through 2,142 Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) sessions. Of these, 1,666 sessions were conducted in Sindh and Balochistan, reaching 130,674 people, while 476 sessions were held in two districts of KP and Punjab, benefiting 20,398 individuals.

- A total of 250 communal water hand pumps were rehabilitated or installed, achieving 100% of the target. These hand pumps serves 78,547 people in Sindh and Balochistan, while an additional 40 hand pumps in KP and Punjab benefited 280 people. Among these, the lead hand pump addresses areas with pervasive hard water issues by drawing potable water from distant sources through its connected pipeline.



Children collecting water from a solarized water plant in Larkana district of Sindh Province. (Photo: PRCS)

- 19 solarized water filtration plants have been installed across five districts of Sindh and one district of Baluchistan, improving access to safe drinking water for 6,650 households (approximately 46,550 individuals). The installation of the remaining four filtration plants and one Reverse Osmosis (RO) plant has been carried forward to UP 2025 for completion and reporting. The solar-powered water filtration plants represent a step toward sustainable green water infrastructure. These plants will be operated and maintained by trained and equipped village WASH committees, ensuring long-term sustainability.

- Village WASH committees have been formed and trained in each intervention village to ensure the sustainability of improved services long after the programme ends. This is supported by an endline study, which found that 80% of respondents confirmed the presence of active WASH committees in their villages.

- The endline study, on 297 household surveys of five Sindh districts, points towards significant improvement in reducing waterborne disease risk factors with improved access to safe water and sanitation practices. 91% of the respondents had improved access to water (compared with baseline 44%, collecting water up to 15 minutes' walk), 79% had zero diarrhea cases in the recent past (compared with baseline 35%), and 80% confirmed the presence of WASH committees for maintaining improvements. Hygiene also registered improvement with 79% washing their hands with soap and 80.47% washing their latrines daily (compared with 51%). Gaps remained with water treatment (63% compliant) and waste (41% throw away in public dumping yards) where more needs to be accomplished.

Challenges and Lessons Learned: The WASH response faced challenges such as delays in implementation due to inefficient procurement delays, changes in site selection for water facilities, and administrative bottlenecks. Hard water conditions, failed drilling attempts, and delayed hand pump installations further hindered timely access to safe drinking water. Despite these hurdles, the programme improved safety for women through yard-access toilets and reduced water collection times to under 15 minutes. To address ongoing challenges, recommendations include streamlining procurement processes, ensuring community-driven site selection for water facilities, and strengthening hygiene promotion through targeted messaging. Additionally, sustainable solutions like solar-powered filtration systems and continuation of village WASH committees are critical for long-term resilience, though behavioral change remains a challenge in areas with high illiteracy and resistance to change.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People Reached

Female > 18: 1,328

Female < 18:
1,624

Male > 18: 1,382

Male < 18: 1,690

Objective: *Ensure that Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) for all is considered in the response through the strengthening of PRCS PGI mechanisms and capacities inclusive of PGI mainstreaming in each technical sector and PGI specific activities focusing on inclusion and protection.*

| | Indicator | Actual | Target |
|---|---|---------------|---------------|
| Key Indicators Response & Recovery | <i># of staff and volunteers trained on PGI, PSEA, Child protection and SGBV referral services</i> | 463 | 500 |
| | <i>PRCS has a common referral pathway for SGBV and child protection in place</i> | Yes | Yes |
| | <i># of awareness raising sessions conducted focusing on protection concerns (SGBV) anti-stigma and non-discrimination</i> | 1128 | 1000 |
| | <i># of girls, female adolescents and women reached by information dissemination sessions on menstrual hygiene management (MHM)</i> | 4135 | 2500 |

Achievement

During the initial 16-month emergency response phase, PRCS, with IFRC support, prioritized Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) to ensure a safer, more inclusive response for vulnerable communities. Dedicated PGI teams were recruited at the National and Provincial Headquarters and trained on their roles, PGI minimum standards (DAPS). A total of 177 field staff, managers, and volunteers were trained in PGI and Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) in Sindh and Balochistan. To ensure equitable relief efforts, a diverse group of volunteers, including women, elderly individuals, persons with disabilities, and members of religious minorities, was engaged in needs assessments and response activities.

Recognizing PRCS's limited technical capacity to support Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) survivors, a mapping of SGBV service providers was conducted in five districts of Sindh, laying the groundwork for establishing safe referral mechanisms. This effort was expanded during the 12-month recovery phase, with SGBV service provider mapping extended to seven flood-affected districts and the development of a referral directory for field teams, PRCS hotline handling staff, and affected communities. PRCS further strengthened SGBV response mechanisms by coordinating with 93 national, international, and government actors, facilitating a structured referral system. A total of 146 representatives (97 men, 49 women) helped operationalize these mechanisms. As part of this initiative, a referral directory was developed, listing government departments, INGOs, and local NGOs providing health, legal, shelter, police, and psychosocial support services for SGBV survivors. Based on mapping in five Sindh districts, one in Balochistan, and one in Punjab, the directory is currently in English and will be translated into Urdu and Sindhi for broader accessibility.

Institutional Capacity Building of Pakistan Red Crescent Society: During the period under reporting the programme developed PGI operational guidelines through a consultative process, making significant progress toward PGI institutionalization. The rollout of these guidelines is scheduled for 2025 under the Unified Plan, paving the way for PGI mainstreaming in future programmes and emergency responses.

In the recovery phase, efforts shifted toward community mobilization, institutional capacity-building of PRCS, and economic empowerment of marginalized women in the affected communities. PRCS organized training sessions for staff and volunteers, including 41 female participants, on gender-based violence, discrimination, social inclusion, and child protection. In collaboration with the Legal Aid Society, PRCS provided legal awareness sessions to 748 women and 380 men, educating them on gender-based violence prevention and legal protections.



Women in Shikarpur train in stitching to build financial resilience. (Photo: PRCS)

The programme initially aimed to raise awareness about SGBV in community settings. However, community interactions revealed a lack of preparedness to receive these messages due to the absence of supportive mechanisms. In response, the programme shifted focus to women's economic empowerment, enabling them to better withstand SGBV risks. A total of 350 women received vocational training, cash grants (PKR 15,000/CHF 50), and sewing machines to help establish small enterprises. Women were registered through a safe and accessible process, ensuring a secure learning environment and transportation support. While the distribution of 50 sewing machines in DI Khan faced delays due to security concerns, it has been integrated into the Unified Plan 2025.

Capacity development remained a key focus, with 463 individuals trained, including:

- 261 volunteers (164 men, 97 women) from Sindh, Balochistan, and KPK on PGI principles.
- 80 field staff in Balochistan trained on PGI.
- 29 provincial and district personnel (8 men, 21 women) trained on PGI, Community Engagement & Accountability (CEA), and Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM).
- 93 volunteers (32 men, 61 women) trained on PGI, CEA, and PSEA for beneficiary data collection.

PRCS conducted menstrual hygiene sessions for 4,135 adolescent girls and women in Sindh, focusing on safe usage and disposal of sanitary napkins.

Through these joint interventions, PRCS successfully strengthened protection mechanisms, gender mainstreaming, and community outreach, ensuring sustained support for vulnerable populations. With continued collaboration with government agencies and NGOs, PRCS remains committed to building inclusive, resilient communities as part of its long-term recovery efforts.

Challenges and Lessons Learned: PGI was initially not well understood or prioritized within IFRC and PRCS, with greater emphasis on RCRC's fundamental principles than on PGI-specific approaches. Limited availability of secondary data on SGBV, weak protection and support mechanisms (like legal frameworks and dedicated institutions), and the challenges of a patriarchal society posed significant obstacles. The programme addressed these by identifying vulnerable groups, raising awareness, promoting inclusion, and strengthening the national society's institutional capacity. The programme adapted to community sensitivities and prioritized economic empowerment as an alternative approach to address the root causes of SGBV. SGBV discussions required adaptation to community sensitivities, but integrating economic empowerment initiatives helped foster acceptance and impact.



Community Engagement and Accountability

People Reached

Female > 18:
1,173

Female < 18:
1,434

Male > 18:
1,221

Male < 18:
1,492

Objective:

Ensure the operation is integrating meaningful community participation, timely, open, and honest communication, and mechanisms to listen, respond to and act on feedback to collaboratively understand and address community needs, priorities, and the context.

| | Indicator | Actual | Target |
|---|--|--------|--------|
| Key Indicators Response & Recovery | # of feedback/comments/complaints received through feedback mechanisms | 5059 | 1,600 |
| | # of staff, volunteers and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability | 261 | 97 |

Achievement

To ensure effective and accountable community action, feedback mechanisms, and open communication, PRCS, with technical support from IFRC, systematically factored in the Community Engagement and Accountability practices into the response and recovery processes. The interventions improved the quality of service, enhanced community ownership, and amplified the community's voice and empowerment.

A total of 35 Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) were established in the impacted districts, with 843 (236 female) members in five districts of Sindh and one district in Baluchistan and Punjab. The CBOs are representatives of the people and are accountable for identifying and leading the current and future programmatic interventions. The members of the CBO were familiarized with minimum standards of PGI, Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), through community sensitization sessions. These sessions enabled them to better advocate for safety and inclusivity at the grassroots level.

To enhance two-way communication, PRCS was supported in setting up a variety of feedback channels as below:

- **Hotline Operations:** Through the widely disseminated PRCS centralized hotline number 1030, 5,059 feedback (3,797 for males, 1,262 for females) received with the majority being for different categories of assistance (45%), including cash disbursement, mismatching credentials for cash assistance, questions on eligibility criteria and selection process etc. Call-handling and response skills were also imparted among staff, with FAQs for different categories being used for response uniformity. Eligibility criteria for receiving assistance were written, locally translated, and disseminated in target communities to uptick the communications. Community feedback resulted in several improvements in programme. The anecdotal evidence includes but not limited to addition of few items in hygiene kit, procedural issues faced by the recipients of multi-purpose cash were resolved and a request from a female officer from rural Sindh led to construction of a female latrine in the police station.
- **Complaint and Feedback Boxes:** Thirty-five feedback and complaint boxes were also installed in intervention communities, and each of them had a local vigilance committee of up to eight female and male members. The feedback mechanisms' accessibility significantly improved, particularly for those who were not able to call the hotline due to unavailability of mobile phones and mobile networks.
- **Face-to-Face Feedback:** PRCS teams regularly sought feedback from approx. 1,300 respondents under Post-

Distribution Monitoring (PDM) field surveys for real-time improvement of their service delivery. The key findings of the surveys informed the actual programme implementations and redressing community concerns.

Community Awareness and Information Sharing: Learning from the key findings of post distribution surveys, the programme team increased the visibility and mass awareness of the feedback channels using the below IEC tools translated in local languages:

- 4,000 informational pamphlets (500 for each intervention district of four provinces)
- 160 banners (20 for each intervention district in four provinces).
- 1,314 posters on gender equality, on display in PRCS, IFRC, and Partner National Society (PNS) offices for staff sensitization.
- 35 complaint boxes (5 for every district) organized and administered by vigilance committees.
- An animated video on SGBV, locally dubbed, made available for training sessions.

Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening: To facilitate the sustainability of CEA and PGI practices, PRCS built the capacity of 261 field staff and volunteers (of whom 97 were female) on PGI and CEA with technical input from IFRC's department of PGI. PRCS was supported and connected to the Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) Working Group, with frequent meetings and sharing of achievements.

A CEA and PGI Technical Working Group under the Movement has been created with the purpose of enabling efforts and mainstreaming of PGI and CEA into programmes and responses for emergencies. The trained personnel, the SOPs of the CEA, and the PGI will continue ensuring the movement support is dignified and safe under normal programmes and response efforts in times of need.

Challenges and Lessons Learned: The CEA component faced challenges such as limited awareness among affected populations about the CEA hotline, limited access to mobile services, and mass illiteracy, which hindered communities from reaching out to PRCS for grievance redressal. Additionally, developing and rolling out SOPs required significant time and coordination to align with PRCS's disaster response strategy. Data handling including maintaining CEA logs, tracking actions on community concerns, and analyzing and disseminating feedback remained largely subpar.

Key lessons include the importance of early and widespread awareness campaigns to increase the hotline use and need for pre-disaster preparedness such as establishing CEA framework. Institutionalization of CEA requires sustained commitment from the national society to make it effective and responsive function. Despite significant efforts, the CEA mechanism remained weak limiting community participation and feedback. Strengthening CEA integration is essential for increased community participation and accountability.



Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery

People Reached

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Female > 18: 1,395 | Female < 18: 1,706 |
| Male > 18: 1,453 | Male < 18: 1,775 |

Objective:

Strengthen the targeted resilience of communities through enhanced climate smart risk reduction initiatives using an integrated programming approach.

Indicator

Actual

Target

| | | | |
|---|---|-------|---|
| Key Indicators Response & Recovery | <i># of people reached by RCRC through Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation activities</i> | 6,329 | - |
|---|---|-------|---|

Achievement

The recovery process, including the DRR component, aimed to strengthen the resilience of targeted communities through enhanced climate-smart risk reduction initiatives using an integrated programming approach. However, early progress was slowed by challenges such as overly ambitious planning, delayed finalization of implementation plan, and slow staff hiring. Despite these setbacks, the DRR component achieved the following milestones:

Setting Up of Community-Based Committees: The programme formed 40 community-based committees in eight intervention districts (5 in Sindh, 1 in KP, 1 in Punjab, and 1 in Baluchistan). The community structures were set up through a democratic process of community consultation engaging 923 participants (311 female, 612 male). Although these committees were envisioned for future disaster risk reduction (DRR) and response efforts, delays and the time constraint hindered engagement of these structures in standard set of emergency response simulations and detailed capacity training for response management.

Enhancing School and Community Preparedness: Owing to time constraints and delays, risk assessment was undertaken in 52 of the 80 planned schools. Junior Youth Clubs could only be formed in 10 schools (Jaffarabad (05) and Larkana (05), mobilizing 220 including 89 female students for climate and disaster awareness through schools-based events. Structural risk mitigation in 52 schools benefited 3,856 (1,557 female) students through building repairs, boundary walls, provision of water, and sanitation improvements. Additionally, 75 school safety kits were provided to identified schools and relevant education departments, with training for school emergency teams conducted in the last quarter of the year. With the help of safety kits and response trainings, the school-based emergency response teams shall take the charge of the future emergencies.

Strengthening Community Disaster Response:

A total of 40 Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRTs) comprising on 1,029 community members (181 female, 848 male) were set up in eight districts. In terms of future operations, the response teams are organized into two distinct groups of male and females, who have received combined training. These community response teams were equipped with emergency response kits, containing customized operational tools, and trained in response essentials following IFRC's standardized response guidelines. The programme adapted to the time constrained for skipping the structural mitigation efforts in vulnerable communities; however, the committees were linked with the respective district administrations for future effective responses.



Zameer Hussain pioneers change, leading District KSK's first Community Disaster Response Team to safeguard his village. (Photo: PRCS)

Promoting Environmental Recovery with Community Involvement: To promote environmental protection, 2,500 trees were planted in Sindh and 2,200 in Baluchistan with the assistance of community volunteers, the forest department, and district administrations. Locals and visitors benefit from these efforts, with local trees like neem, moringa, and pipal trees selected in consultation with the climate change department to ensure regional suitability.

National Society Preparedness: To enhance the emergency response capacity of the national society, the programme conducted 53 emergency response trainings at various levels using a standardized Red Cross emergency response curriculum, involving PRCS staff and volunteers. This initiative strengthened the national society's emergency response system at different tiers.

The details of these trainings are as under:

| Level of Training | Training Type | Number Trainings | Participants | Participations |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------------------|--|
| National | NDRT | 01 | 55 (14 F: 41M) | PRCS, NHQ, PHQs, and in country Red Cross Partners |
| Provincial | BDRT | 04 | 129 (34 F: 95) | PRCS provincial chapters |
| District | DDRT | 08 | 231(65 F:166 M) | District Govt, PRCS volunteers and district staff |
| Community level | CDRT | 40 | 1029 (181 F: 848 M) | Community members |
| Total | | 53 | 1,444 (294 F: 1150 M) | |

Details of Trained Emergency Responders for PRCS Response System

Challenges and Lessons Learned: Owing to delayed start, the implementation of DRR activities, following the IFRC's standard community-led approach, underwent significant challenges. As a result, some complementary activities had to be dropped, which limited the efficacy of the response mechanisms the programme aimed to establish within the community.

The initial plan was ambitious, targeting 40 communities with activities that were both time-consuming and resource intensive. Similarly, for school-based interventions, it was not possible to fully implement or adhere to the school safety module standards outlined by the Red Cross and the National Disaster Management Authority. While plantation activities were successfully carried out in the communities, their impact could have been enhanced by integrating awareness campaigns alongside the plantation efforts. Additionally, the training and engagement of school-based Junior Youth Clubs (JYCs) were significantly constrained due to time limitations needed to ground these practices in the community and academic setting.



Environmental Sustainability

Achievement

The programme integrated environmental safeguards into its flood response and recovery efforts, focusing on access to safe drinking water, promoting hygiene practices, and sensitization of communities on waste management. 250 hand pumps have been installed, and 1,500 latrines were constructed, and over 151,000 people received hygiene awareness training. Communities were educated on proper waste disposal and environmental protection, while campaigns on disaster resilience and environmental sustainability were launched in schools and communities.

The health and WASH interventions positively impacted the environment by promoting hygiene and sanitation, reducing disease transmission, and fostering community resilience. The planned installation of RO filtration plant and distribution of hygiene kits will lead to improved water quality and waste management. Raising awareness and enhancing community capacity further addressed environmental hazards, including the spread of diseases.

To mitigate potential negative environmental impacts, such as improper waste management and increased carbon emissions from transportation, the operation prioritized local procurement and explored the use of cash and voucher assistance where appropriate.

Key achievements include:

- Installation of 19 solar-powered water filtration plants, reducing the carbon footprint and promoting green energy use.
- Training and monitoring of waste management for staff, volunteers, and community members under the hygiene promotion component.
- Proper placement of latrines away from water sources.

Beyond the emergency appeal, the IFRC and Red Cross partners in the country have planned additional activities to reduce long-term environmental impacts and prevent further degradation:

- Awareness campaigns on climate-smart agricultural practices for farmers.
- Development of Integrated Community Risk Reduction Plans (ICRRP) based on IVCA findings, incorporating DRR, WASH, health, and climate change adaptation (CCA).

To minimize environmental impact, efforts were made to avoid single-use plastics wherever possible. Additionally, the host National Society was supported in transitioning to solar energy at its headquarters while one of the provincial branches received solarization.

To promote environmental protection, 2,500 trees were planted in Sindh and 2,200 in Baluchistan with the assistance of community volunteers, the forest department, and district administrations. Locals and visitors benefit from these efforts, with local trees like neem, moringa, and pipal trees selected in consultation with the climate change department to ensure regional suitability.

Challenges and Lessons Learned: Despite these efforts, challenges such as stagnant water, poor waste management, prevalent illiteracy and abject poverty and inadequate state infrastructure persist. These issues highlight the need for more community-based environmental programming to drive sustainable behavioural change. Outstanding priorities include improving waste management in schools without wasting facilities and raising community awareness of environmental hazards. Long-term efforts should focus on transitioning to green energy and igniting community awareness to reduce the vulnerability of these areas to climate change.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

People Reached

Female > 18: 1,879

Female < 18: 2,297

Male > 18: 1,956

Male < 18: 2,390

Objective:

Establishing, strengthen, and reinforce PRCS structures and capacity to run the operations at the provincial and district branch levels inclusive of their volunteer base, while improving service delivery and PRCS footprints at the community level.

| | Indicator | Actual | Target |
|---|--|--------|--------|
| Key indicators Response & Recovery | # of strategically located branches in the flood-affected regions offered capacity-building support | 16 | 26 |
| | # of volunteers recruited/registered for supporting the NS response | 6,763 | 5,200 |
| | # of volunteers involved in the response operation that have increased their skills in response and management of operations | 1700 | 2,000 |

Achievement

During the emergency response phase, PRCS coordinated flood operations through its National Headquarters (NHQ), Provincial Headquarters (PHQs), and district branches across 57 flood-affected districts in Sindh, Balochistan, KP, Punjab, and Gilgit Baltistan. With support from RCRC Movement partners, PRCS mobilized 480 active volunteers and registered 3,244 volunteers in total, providing training in disaster management, first aid, and psychological support. Provincial and district-level coordination was strengthened, particularly in Sindh, KP, Punjab, and Balochistan, ensuring a structured and effective response.

As the focus shifted to recovery, PRCS integrated National Society Development (NSD) into its strategy, identifying needs through a recovery assessment and creating a detailed implementation plan. Youth and Volunteer officers were recruited at national, provincial, and district levels, with activities like volunteer inductions and youth club formations happened in five Sindh districts. These efforts strengthened PRCS's operational capacity and volunteer base, laying the foundation for long-term recovery and resilience.

Strengthening PRCS Structures and Capacities: PRCS focused on enhancing its structures and capacities to improve service delivery at provincial and district levels. Using the Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) as an entry point, PRCS assessed gaps in governance, volunteering, youth engagement, HR, and operational dimensions. A BOCA Training of Facilitators (ToF) in August 2024 trained 20 participants (15 male, 5 female) from NHQ and provincial branches, enabling the piloting of BOCA in PRCS provincial branches of Sindh, Punjab, KP, Merged Areas, and AJK. Action plans were co-created with IFRC to address identified gaps, ensuring ongoing NHQ support and partner funding options.

Youth and Volunteer Engagement: PRCS increased youth and volunteer engagement through recruitment initiatives and the establishment of youth clubs. Youth & Volunteer (Y&V) officers were appointed in eight recovery districts, directly engaging 6,763 males and 1,942 females, with an additional 4,450 participating indirectly. Capacity-building training in Y-ADAPT (Youth Adaptation) and Y-ABC (Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change) equipped volunteers with skills in climate change adaptation, disaster management, and community service.

Key achievements include:

- 20 volunteer induction sessions in 24 communities, engaging 1,600 volunteers (400 females, 1,200 males).

- 77 Junior/Youth Red Cross Red Crescent clubs with 1,410 registered JYC members including 545 females.
- 12 integrated training programmes for 300 volunteers (115 female :185 male) on Disaster Management, First Aid, Climate Change Adaptation, and gender.
- 6 Y-ADAPT workshops on climate change adaptation strategies, enabling volunteers to develop community-specific adaptation plans.

Enhanced Financial and Logistics Capacities: PRCS strengthened its financial management capacities through targeted on-the-job coaching, improved financial reporting, and the reactivation of the Finance Technical Working Group. A workshop on tax & cost management was held for 14 staff (12 Males: 2 Females) resulting in improved financial practices. Logistics capacities were bolstered through National Disaster Response Team training for 25 PRCS staff including five females, creating a pool of logistics experts to ensure smooth operations and service delivery, going forward.

Challenges and Lessons Learned: PRCS faced challenges in strengthening its structures and capacities, including delays in recruitment and procurement, as well as logistical hurdles in conducting Branch Organizational Capacity Assessments (BOCA) and sustaining youth engagement in remote areas.

Lessons learned from reflections revealed that planning and review meetings did not occur at regular intervals, which hindered midcourse corrections and efficient, consensus-based decision-making. The delayed decision-making process and administrative bottlenecks led to a downward revision of the scope of work of NSD as well as the overall recovery plan of action. Despite these challenges, PRCS adopted best practices, such as utilizing BOCA to systematically address gaps and prioritizing youth and volunteer engagement through recruitment and training programs like Y-ADAPT and Y-ABC.



Coordination and Partnerships

| | | | |
|-------------------|---|--|--|
| Objective: | <i>Strengthening coordination within the IFRC membership and within the Movement to bring technical and operational complementarity and enhancing cooperation with external partners.</i> | | |
|-------------------|---|--|--|

| Key indicators: | Indicator | Actual | Target |
|-----------------|--|--------|--------|
| | <i>Movement coordination mechanism is described and active</i> | Yes | Yes |

Achievement

During the flood response and recovery phases, coordination and partnerships were central to the operation management. The IFRC and Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) worked closely with in-country red cross and external partners, ensuring a harmonized approach through joint planning, reporting, and regular coordination meetings. These efforts were instrumental in aligning resources, avoiding duplication, and maximizing the impact of interventions. The IFRC led the development and reporting on the Unified Planning 2024, summarizing the contributions of Red Cross partners under one plan and outlining a joint growth path for the National Society.

At the field level, IFRC provided critical operational, technical, and administrative support to partners. Emergency Response Units (ERUs) for WASH, logistics, and assessments were deployed to assist with household item distribution and other essential activities. The IFRC CD set up a field office in Sukhar with technical staff to fill the vacuum of PRCS staff and capacities challenges. The field office remained operational until September 2024.

Weekly coordination meetings at the IFRC country office facilitated the exchange of updates, challenges, and insights, ensuring all partners were aligned with the operational strategy.

The IFRC also led joint Movement Coordination Meetings with PRCS, fostering a synchronized approach across the Red Cross and Red Crescent network. This collaboration extended to national and provincial levels, where formal and informal channels for information sharing were established. PRCS, as an auxiliary to state authorities, coordinated response efforts with the different tiers of Government of Pakistan's National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) at national, provincial and district levels, ensuring alignment of emergency response efforts with the National Disaster Management Plan.

Other than the Movement coordination, IFRC and PRCS engaged with a wide range of stakeholders, including govt ministries, diplomatic missions, UN agencies, and international NGOs. These partnerships were strengthened through regular meetings, mutual technical support, and the integration of Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) minimum standards into services and capacity-building initiatives.

At the district level, coordination with local administration and civil society organizations (CSOs) ensured that community needs were addressed effectively and appropriately. The active involvement of partners in revising emergency appeals and operational strategies further enhanced the operation's long-term impact. The IFRC Country Delegation (CD) maintained seamless coordination with IFRC's regional and global offices, fulfilling all reporting requirements for the Red Cross and private contributors to the appeal. Through individual pledge-based coordination, the team ensured the timely completion of agreed scopes of work, strictly adhering to the specific terms of mutual agreements with various partners. As the recovery plan neared its conclusion, the IFRC CD intensified its efforts by holding weekly meetings with PRCS operational teams. This proactive approach ensured the delivery of ongoing or delayed activities, honoring commitments made to the affected communities.



Secretariate Services

Objective: *Enable effective international disaster management coordination, strengthen the PRCS for enhanced response in the current disaster and over the longer-term to benefit the National Society with enhanced support for its future operations.*

| Key indicators: | Indicator | Actual | Target |
|-----------------|---|--------|--------|
| | <i>% of financial reporting respecting IFRC procedures</i> | 90% | 100% |
| | <i>% of operational staff for IFRC receive a security briefing</i> | 100% | 100% |
| | <i>Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurements</i> | Yes | Yes |
| | <i># of evaluations/reviews conducted for the emergency response</i> | 2 | 2 |

Achievement

Finance

The capacity development for national society finance staff went through on-the-job training and continuous support. However, due to staff turnover, timely submission of financial reports has been a challenge.

Security

As part of security requirements and regulations, an IFRC welcome pack is shared with all new delegates prior to arrival and upon confirmation of visa approval for Pakistan, including the risk disclosure. Following arrival in the country, all delegates received a detailed security and safety briefing at the Pakistan Country Delegation on their first day in office or within 24 hours of their arrival at Islamabad and Sindh (Sukkur). The briefing entailed country-specific details, IFRC Security structure, critical incident response, relocation and medical evacuation procedures applicable. IFRC Security seamlessly disseminated location and situation-specific advisories to keep all staff abreast of the evolving situation and mitigation measures as the situation warrants.

Sindh remained politically volatile and reacted with little or no warning, necessitating a review and reinforcement of MSR strategies to reduce risk. A review and update of the Sindh relocation and contingency plan was intermittently carried out and the staff was kept posted on all developments. Mission order and security briefing were necessary features for in country movement of staff to the fields. Continuous follow up to staff in field ensured their safety and security in the field. Many a times, movement of critical nature were called off due to potential higher security risks prioritizing the security of the staff in all situations and circumstances.

Logistical support

Continuous technical support was provided by IFRC to the PRCS team in various procurement and logistic activities. These include the support extended to PRCS in managing the logistic arrangements and clearance in-kind donations from other countries while some of the major procurement activities included the acquisition of family tents, mosquito nets, dignity kits, hygiene kits, latrines, handpumps, solarized water filter plants along with provision of gravity based water filter units, rickshaw loaders, and livestock (buffaloes), construction of permanent shelters and latrines among other items. The collaboration between IFRC regional and country teams and PRCS logistics teams has facilitated the rapid replenishment of relief items to warehouses and their subsequent delivery to the affected areas.

IFRC's procurement team actively supported the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) in their procurement operations, ensuring compliance with IFRC Procurement Policies and Procedures. During the recovery phase, IFRC logistics delivered medicines, First Aid Kits for individuals and communities, as well as personal protection equipment under the flood recovery plan to replenish PRCS's stock, contributing to their preparedness for any future emergencies. The ongoing activities also include further procurement of medicines, medical equipment, Clean Delivery Kits, optimization of the PRCS medical warehouse and reaching out to firms for acquiring a medical warehouse management system.

PRCS strengthened its logistic, procurement and financial management capacities through targeted on-the-job coaching, improved financial reporting, and the reactivation of the Finance Technical Working Group. A workshop on tax & cost management was held for 14 staff (12 Males: 2 Females) resulting in improved financial practices. Logistics capacities were bolstered through National Disaster Response Team training for 25 PRCS staff including five females, creating a pool of logistics experts to ensure smooth operations and service delivery, going forward.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

The programme was driven by a strong foundation of planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER) resources, ensuring informed decision-making, meaningful stakeholder engagement, and high-quality, results-based reporting. The PMER team's regular presence in the field and active contribution to programme evaluation have been instrumental in shaping the flood response.

Below is a summary of their key contributions:

Revised Operational Strategy: The PMER team played a pivotal role in revising and aligning the Operational Strategy with response priorities and coordination efforts. The initial strategy, published on 17 October 2022, served as a guiding framework for the flood response. In 2023, the strategy was further adapted based on recovery assessments and shared with stakeholders through a 12-month update in October 2023. Key updates included extending the operation timeframe to 31 December 2024 and transitioning the response into the Unified Plan 2024 for Pakistan, ensuring a cohesive and forward-looking approach.

Movement-Wide Coordination: The PMER team facilitated Movement-wide planning in close collaboration with the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) and other partners. This collaborative effort ensured a unified and effective response to the flood crisis, fostering synergy among all stakeholders.

Regular Reporting: To highlight the collective impact of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) members, the PMER team produced 12 weekly Federation-wide Situation Reports and six Movement-wide reports, providing timely updates on the operation and partner support. Additionally, they developed and published regular operational updates, including the semi-annual and annual reports on the Unified Plan 2024. The team also delivered over 15 interim and final pledge-based reports, culminating in the final appeal report, which is currently being crafted.

Monitoring and Reporting Frameworks: The PMER team developed and implemented sector-specific monitoring and reporting frameworks, as well as an overarching PMER framework. These tools included tracking Movement-wide indicators through PRCS and creating standardized operating procedures (SoPs) and reporting templates for IFRC managers, ensuring consistency and clarity in reporting.

Field Monitoring Visits: Through periodic field visits, the PMER team gathered valuable insights and lessons from the ground. These firsthand observations, including anecdotal evidence of success stories and areas needing improvement, directly informed programme adjustments and enhanced implementation. Post-distribution surveys were conducted for all tangible support provided under response and recovery, and the key findings of the analysis informed the programme teams for continuous adaptation and quality improvement. Remote field monitoring through collecting community responses over phone from the inaccessible districts played a pivotal role in ensuring accountability and quality of service. Furthermore, the field monitoring reports were made accessible to the senior management of the IFRC. The findings from the field also contributed to improving programme service delivery. Through regular debriefs to the senior management of the IFRC and PRCS, field monitoring brought about many improvements. Anecdotal evidence of these improvements includes, but is not limited to, addressing complaints from cash recipients in KSK district, redoing work on shelter construction, and enhancing school infrastructure development—all credited to vigilant field monitoring.

Technical Support: The PMER team provided critical technical support to PRCS, including planning and conducting recovery assessments, five rounds of post-distribution monitoring for relief efforts, and WASH baseline and endline surveys in eight targeted districts in Sindh. They also conducted Health Facilities Assessments for recovery phase interventions. Post-distribution monitoring surveys were carried out for all tangible deliverables, such as multi-purpose cash assistance, livelihood support, and agricultural cash support. The findings were shared with PRCS, enabling data-driven adjustments to field-level planning and activities.

Mid-Term Review and Final Evaluation: A mid-term review was conducted in April-May 2023 to assess progress and make necessary adjustments to the flood operations. Additionally, a final evaluation is underway in line with IFRC guidelines to evaluate the effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, impact, and sustainability of the interventions. These reviews ensure accountability and continuous improvement. The PMER resource person developed ToRs for evaluation, coordinated evaluation management, hiring of consultant, and data collection as part of EMT team.

Support was also extended to PRCS in organizing Lesson Learnt Workshop for flood appeal which helped capture challenges faced, successes created, and grey areas to inform the future emergency responses.

Accountability Efforts: The PMER team provided technical support in designing, implementing, and disseminating Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) feedback mechanisms. These efforts ensured that the voices of affected communities were heard, enabling the programme to learn, adapt, and improve on the ground.

Communications

For the effective visibility of the flood recovery phase, two field visits were organised for content gathering from 28 August to 1 September 2023 and 31 October – 4 November 2023.

One short video was produced to highlight the plight of flood-affected communities, which has been uploaded on IFRC's YouTube account and can be accessed [here](#). Similarly, pictures from the field have been uploaded on shaRED platform.

A feature story (exposure story) on the devastation caused by the 2022 floods and the efforts of IFRC/PRCS in providing humanitarian assistance was published on IFRC's website, which can be accessed [here](#). Presence on social media was also ensured for awareness raising- (see example: [link](#)) of the flood recovery programme and to highlight the 16 Days of Activism against gender-based violence (view [here](#)).

As the flood recovery activities have begun, the communications team of IFRC/PRCS will undertake field visits to Sindh to document the dissemination of various interventions such as the construction of model houses, WASH activities including construction of latrines, hygiene promotion sessions, and distribution of hygiene kits, etc. This will lead to the development of short videos, documentaries, exposure stories, social media posts, and IEC material, among other knowledge products. Media engagement activities such as capacity-building workshops and field visits will be organised, and documentaries in collaboration with electronic media will be produced in the coming weeks.

D. FINANCIAL REPORT

The initial Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocation was CHF 183,115, while a total of CHF 40 million was requested to support the operation through the IFRC Emergency Appeal and CHF 55 million for Secretariat Wide funding. The operation has received generous support from partners, totaling CHF 24,020,127, and the appeal is 60 per cent coverage. Regarding the financial management of the appeal, there is a remaining balance of CHF 2,224,606, which have been transferred to the Pakistan Unified Plan 2025 budget.

The programme's operating budget remained within the allocated limits. Earmarked, pledge-based funding has been fully utilized and reported to the respective financing organizations. Remaining activities, including the ongoing construction of 18 shelters, installation of lead pipes for 65 hand pumps, and the rollout of PGI and CEA operational guidelines and safeguarding policies, have been carried forward to UP 2025. The unutilized, unearmarked balance of CHF 2,224,606 (5.5%) has been designated for these activities, with detailed reports to follow in Unified Planning 2025.

The financial report, detailing expenditures, is attached at the end of this document.

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- Mursidi Unir, PMER in Emergencies Coordinator, email: mursidi.unir@ifrc.org

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [GO Platform](#)

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.

Annex – Success stories

Success Story #1: Murad Khatoon Rebuilds Her Life with PRCS Livelihood Support¹²

For 70-year-old widow Murad Khatoon, the 2022 floods were more than a natural disaster—it was a personal tragedy. A resident of Jan Muhammad Hulo village of district Larkana Sindh, she lost her four goats, her buffalo, and part of her modest two-room mud home. With six children and four grandchildren depending on her, the loss was devastating.



Murad Khatoon independently tends to her buffalo, a lifeline for her family, made possible by the recovery program. (Photo: IFRC PMER)



Murad Khatoon from Larkana, Sindh, sharing her story of resilience and self-reliance, empowered by a buffalo provided through the recovery program. (Photo: IFRC PMER)

“I thought it was the end for us,” Murad recalls, her voice trembling. “The flood took away everything we had worked so hard to build. Watching my animals die and my home collapse was like witnessing doomsday.”

Murad had faced economic challenges since her husband passed away seven years ago, but the flood pushed her into despair. With no source of income, she struggled to feed her family.

In her darkest hour, the Pakistan Red Crescent Society stepped in. Murad received a buffalo in June 2023, she was among the fortunate few in her village to be given a buffalo. Initially, the buffalo produced only two litres of milk daily, barely enough for her family’s needs. But with better care and fodder, the milk yield increased to five litres.

Today, Murad sells 3.5 litres of milk daily, earning approximately PKR 700 (CHF 2.5). This income has transformed her life. “Now, I can buy food and essentials for my family,” she says with a smile. The flood recovery programme has distributed 820 animals directly benefiting about 5740 individuals across four targeted provinces across the country.

Her day begins before dawn as she feeds the buffalo and collects fodder from the fields. Looking ahead, Murad is hopeful—the buffalo is pregnant and expected to start a new milk cycle in February 2025.

“This buffalo is a blessing,” she says. “PRCS didn’t just give me an animal; they gave me a way to rebuild my life and hope for the future.”

¹² Success stories, collected by Mr. Naeem Akhter, PMER Manager, IFRC Country Delegation Pakistan Flood Response Team.

Story # 02: Bhadar Khan's Journey of Resilience Amid Wide Scale Devastation

Bhadar Khan, in his early fifties, is a resident of Umed Ali village in Qambar Shahdad Kot district, Sindh Province. The devastating floods of 2022 severely impacted his life. With seven children, aged between 20 days and 12 years, and a malnourished wife in her early forties, Bhadar's family lost their one-room mud home and their hard-earned belongings, including utensils, blankets, all essentials they had.



Bhadar Khan pointing to the debris of his flood-destroyed home, a symbol of loss and resilience (Photo: IFRC PMER)

Bhadar recalls, with tears in his eyes, the anguish of watching everything he had worked for swept away. Before the floods, he earned around PKR 10,000 per month as a daily labourer, but the disaster brought even greater hardships. The stagnant water that lingered for months exacerbated their suffering, leaving them without food supplies.



Standing proudly by his new auto-loader rickshaw, Bhadar Khan celebrates restoring his income and rebuilding his life after the floods (Photo: IFRC PMER)

He vividly remembers the day "The day volunteers of Pakistan Red Crescent Society in red jackets team arrived in his village for an assessment, I was not sure of my name could be included in the list, however, I was desperately praying to God for heavenly help rebuild his livelihood. I was over the moon to learn I had been selected to receive an auto-loader rickshaw". He maintained that learning to drive at his age was a challenge, he persevered. Today, Bhadar earns up to

PKR 22,000 (CHF 73) per month, which is enough to feed his family. There are 480 affected families like him in different villages of Sindh, KP, Punjab and Baluchistan who revived their livelihood with the same auto loader rickshaw under the livelihood component of the recovery programme.

However, his struggles are far from over. His one-room shelter, made of dry twigs and grass, reflects his ongoing challenges. His wife still fetches water from a distance, and the rickshaw's occasional breakdowns cause him great anxiety, as he cannot afford repairs.



From despair to hope, Bhadar's family embraces a brighter future, cautiously optimistic as they rebuild their lives step by step. (Photo: IFRC PMER)

Despite these hardships, Bhadar expresses heartfelt gratitude to PRCS for their support. He looks forward to the future with cautious optimism, hoping for a better life for his family. He says in a rejoicing voice 'he is happy that his family does not have to sleep without food and his two children are able to attend school'

Success Story #3: Abdul Qadeer Rebuilds His Life with an Auto Loader Rickshaw



Abdul Qadeer sharing his inspiring journey from despair to financial self-reliance, now earning PKR 1500 daily and rebuilding his life with pride (Photo: IFRC PMER)

Abdul Qadeer, 56, was living a stable life in the village of Jan Muhammad Haji with his nine children before the devastating floods of 2022 turned his world upside down. The merciless waters took away his six goats, two buffaloes, and most of his belongings, including a room in his modest home.

Recalling those dark days, Abdul's eyes fill with tears. "It was a nightmare," he says. "We moved from pillar to post, searching for shelter, while the rainwater stayed in our fields for six long months, ruining everything." His children, especially his youngest daughters, were deeply traumatized. "They kept asking about the goats they loved so much while we stayed in a tent. I had no idea how to rebuild our lives. I had no capital, no skills—just despair."



Abdul Qadeer spends long, demanding days loading his rickshaw—a tiring yet rewarding effort that fuels his journey to self-reliance. (Photo: IFRC PMER)

One day, people in red jackets arrived in his village for an assessment. "They asked questions and left. I was curious and hopeful, wondering if I'd be selected to receive an auto loader rickshaw. I could drive a motorbike, so I desperately wished for this chance," he recalls.

Weeks later, Abdul received a call from the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) informing him that he was selected. "They not only gave me the auto loader but also Rs. 3,000 for petrol and a starter kit. I couldn't believe my luck—I was over the moon with joy!"

Today, Abdul earns PKR 1,500 to 2,500 daily, bringing home an average of PKR 1,500 after expenses. "I can now provide a good diet for my children, and three of them are finally in school. Supporting their education was my dream," he says with pride.

With a steady income, Abdul can also afford new clothes for his wife, a simple act that fills him with happiness. "I feel like the happiest man on earth," he says, beaming with gratitude.

Success Story # 4: Rebuilding Safer Communities with Enhanced Training and Equipment

Maqsood Ahmed, 45, a proud father of three daughters aged 13, 16, and 18, lives in the village of Haji Khan Mashoohri, district Larkana. His daughters could only attend primary school due to limited resources. Reflecting on the devastating floods, he shares, “Three-quarters of the village was submerged, causing severe damage to crop, livestock, and our precious belongings. The community had no idea how to respond or evacuate to safer areas. We did what we thought was right, but it was chaotic.”



Samina, 18, proudly volunteers as a member of her village's first-ever Community Disaster Response Team. (Photo: IFRC PMER)

In the aftermath, Maqsood was signed up by PRCS as a focal person for disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities. He also encouraged his eldest daughter, Samina, an 18-year-old passionate volunteer, to join him. Together, they participated in community disaster response training alongside 15 women and 20 men. “Learning first aid was the most valuable thing I have had in my 45 years of life,” Maqsood says proudly. “Now, we are better prepared as a team to support our community during emergencies. PRCS even provided us with essential tools like a microphone, a wheelbarrow, and a torch to assist in our efforts.”

Samina described the training as “incredible and memorable.” She particularly enjoyed learning about early warning messages and evacuation practices. Inspired and confident, she is now committed to standing shoulder-to-shoulder with her Community Disaster Response Team to support her village during future emergencies. She expressed a strong desire to continue learning and building her skills to serve her community better.



Maqsood Ahmed, 45, proudly leads his village's first CDRT, ready to tackle future flood challenges. (Photo: IFRC PMER)

Success Story # 05: A Life Transformed: Shama Khatoon's Journey to Clean Water and Sanitation



Water hand pump has eased daily struggles for Shama Khatoon, a resilient resident of Haji Bux Junejo village in Larkana. (Photo: IFRC)

Shama Khatoon, a resilient resident of Haji Bux Junejo village in Larkana, vividly recalls the daily struggle her family faced after the devastating floods of 2022. Before the disaster, Shama had to fetch water from a point nearly 4 kilometres away—an exhausting task that consumed much of her day. For her family of 12, the water she carried was barely enough to meet their drinking needs, let alone provide for handwashing, cooking, or washing clothes.

With her daughters, Shama dedicated one day each week to washing clothes at a canal an hour's walk from their home. The canal's water was far from clean, and the harsh conditions caused their clothes to wear out quickly. Reflecting on those times, Shama shares, "It was terrible to go out into the fields to

get relieved at night with my daughters. It was humiliating and exhausting to live without access to a latrine or safe water."

The floods further multiplied their hardships, destroying the community's only hand pump, which served 25 households. The acute water shortage that followed left families like Shama's in dire straits.



Latrine construction brought safety and dignity to Shama Khatoon and village women, ending years of risk. (Photo: IFRC PMER)

Relief arrived when the Red Crescent initiated a recovery program in her village. Shama's family was among the fortunate 1500 households who received a latrine and a reliable water source, installed within the compound she shares with a few neighbours. The impact on her life has been profound.

"Now, with sufficient water available at home, I have so much more time to focus on other household chores," Shama explains. The availability of clean water and a latrine has not only eased her physical burden but also introduced her family to better hygiene practices. Shama and her family

attended awareness sessions where they learned about the risks of germs and diseases associated with poor hygiene.

"For us, this is a new way of living," Shama says with gratitude. "We now understand the importance of keeping our home and ourselves clean."

Shama's story is one of many in her community. Like her, 1,500 families impacted by the floods have received latrines, access to clean water with 250 hand pumps and 23 solarized water filtration plants, and essential hygiene awareness. These interventions have brought dignity, safety, and hope to families who once struggled to meet their basic needs.

Success Story No # 06: Women's Economic Empowerment Pakistan Red Crescent Society District Shikarpur



Women in Shikarpur train in stitching to build financial resilience. (Photo: PRCS)

In the Flood Recovery Programme, 50 flood victim women from District Shikarpur were carefully identified and enrolled based on criteria that emphasize vulnerable people including divorced, single mothers, survivors of gender-based violence, and other separated family women. In this initiative, a key aspect was collaboration with an organization, the Support Foundation, led by a trans-gender community leader. This was a step in the right direction towards inclusiveness and support for a marginalized group.

Based on the feedback of the beneficiaries, a five-day technical and vocational skills training program was organized to equip the women with practical skills in stitching and cutting. During the training, the women successfully stitched 30 public school uniforms, which will be distributed to underprivileged schoolgirls.



Women practice sewing skills by preparing school uniforms, later donated to deserving children in their community. (Photo: IFRC)

To enable these women to lead sustainable livelihoods, at the end of the training program, 50 sewing machines were distributed among them so they could generate income and fulfill their basic needs. Also, each beneficiary was given PKR 15,000 (CHF 50) to buy fabric, thread, and lace for them to practice and start their income-generating activities.

This initiative not only built the skills and resources the women needed but also placed hope and self-reliance in them, giving them their way back to rebuild the dignity of their lives once more.

Emergency Appeal

FINAL PRELIMINARY FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2022/7-2025/2 | Operation | MDRPK023 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2022/7-2024/12 | Budget | APPROVED |

Prepared on 31 Mar 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPK023 - Pakistan - Monsoon Floods

Operating Timeframe: 23 Jul 2022 to 31 Dec 2024; appeal launch date: 28 Aug 2022

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

| Thematic Area Code | Requirements CHF |
|---|-------------------|
| AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction | 3,366,000 |
| AOF2 - Shelter | 11,949,000 |
| AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs | 11,444,000 |
| AOF4 - Health | 4,208,000 |
| AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene | 3,059,000 |
| AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion | 551,000 |
| AOF7 - Migration | 0 |
| SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies | 3,242,000 |
| SFI2 - Effective international disaster management | 1,207,000 |
| SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners | 0 |
| SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC | 974,000 |
| Total Funding Requirements | 40,000,000 |
| Donor Response* as per 31 Mar 2025 | 24,020,127 |
| Appeal Coverage | 60.05% |

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

| Thematic Area Code | Budget | Expenditure | Variance |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction | 511,276 | 982,770 | -471,493 |
| AOF2 - Shelter | 4,394,175 | 4,800,323 | -406,148 |
| AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs | 5,505,996 | 6,143,895 | -637,899 |
| AOF4 - Health | 2,127,034 | 2,243,338 | -116,304 |
| AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene | 1,805,392 | 1,630,183 | 175,209 |
| AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion | 304,861 | 247,448 | 57,413 |
| AOF7 - Migration | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies | 445,561 | 450,270 | -4,709 |
| SFI2 - Effective international disaster management | 0 | 26 | -26 |
| SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners | 0 | 1,197 | -1,197 |
| SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC | 9,227,373 | 5,336,428 | 3,890,945 |
| Grand Total | 24,321,669 | 21,835,879 | 2,485,790 |

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2025/02

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Opening Balance | 0 |
| Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.) | 24,060,485 |
| Expenditure | -21,835,879 |
| Closing Balance | 2,224,606 |
| Deferred Income | 0 |
| Funds Available | 2,224,606 |

IV. DREF Loan

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|
| * not included in Donor Response | Loan : | 1,000,000 | Reimbursed : | 1,000,000 | Outstanding : | 0 |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|

Emergency Appeal

FINAL PRELIMINARY FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2022/7-2025/2 | Operation | MDRPK023 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2022/7-2024/12 | Budget | APPROVED |

Prepared on 31 Mar 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPK023 - Pakistan - Monsoon Floods

Operating Timeframe: 23 Jul 2022 to 31 Dec 2024; appeal launch date: 28 Aug 2022

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

| Opening Balance | | | | | | | 0 |
|--|-----------|--------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|---|
| Income Type | Cash | InKind Goods | InKind Personnel | Other Income | TOTAL | Deferred Income | |
| ABB | 500,000 | | | | 500,000 | | |
| Accenture Inc.Foundation | 490,809 | | | | 490,809 | | |
| American Red Cross | 626,432 | | | | 626,432 | | |
| Australian Red Cross | 175,356 | | | | 175,356 | | |
| Austrian Red Cross | 140 | | | | 140 | | |
| Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government*) | 960,416 | | | | 960,416 | | |
| Bloomberg | 31,504 | | | | 31,504 | | |
| Boston Scientific | 46,484 | | | | 46,484 | | |
| British Red Cross | 5,669,383 | 497,006 | | | 6,166,389 | | |
| Bulgarian Red Cross | 1,500 | | | | 1,500 | | |
| Canadian Government | | 162,603 | | | 162,603 | | |
| CENO Company Ltd. | 1,153 | | | | 1,153 | | |
| Ceridian | 1,870 | | | | 1,870 | | |
| Charities Aid Foundation (from Cisco*) | 611 | | | | 611 | | |
| Croatian Government | 98,758 | | | | 98,758 | | |
| Danish Red Cross | | 114,349 | | | 114,349 | | |
| Ericsson | 61,842 | | | | 61,842 | | |
| Estonia Government | 48,323 | | | | 48,323 | | |
| European Commission - DG ECHO | 214,406 | | | | 214,406 | | |
| Finnish Red Cross | 101,384 | | | | 101,384 | | |
| French Government | 969,884 | | | | 969,884 | | |
| French Red Cross | | 165,300 | | | 165,300 | | |
| Hong Kong branch, Red Cross Society of China | 24,976 | | | | 24,976 | | |
| IFRC at the UN Inc | 6,145 | | | | 6,145 | | |
| Irish Government | 1,328,156 | | | | 1,328,156 | | |
| Irish Red Cross Society | 63,882 | | | | 63,882 | | |
| Islamic Development Bank IsDB | 615,650 | | | | 615,650 | | |
| Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund | 482,925 | | | | 482,925 | | |
| Italian Red Cross | 95,899 | | | | 95,899 | | |
| Japanese Government | 987,560 | | | | 987,560 | | |
| Japanese Red Cross Society | 382,634 | 2,552 | | | 385,185 | | |
| Jefferies Financial Group | 107,911 | | | | 107,911 | | |
| Johnson & Johnson foundation | 200,266 | | | | 200,266 | | |
| KPMG International Cooperative(KPMG-I) | 99,318 | | | | 99,318 | | |
| Liechtenstein Red Cross | 50,000 | | | | 50,000 | | |
| Lithuania Government | 29,634 | | | | 29,634 | | |
| Luxembourg Government | 492,229 | | | | 492,229 | | |
| Luxembourg Red Cross | 90,084 | | | | 90,084 | | |
| Nestle | 3,145 | | | | 3,145 | | |
| New Zealand Government | 275,772 | | | | 275,772 | | |
| New Zealand Red Cross | 48,059 | | | | 48,059 | | |
| Norwegian Red Cross | 152,223 | | | | 152,223 | | |
| Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*) | 1,717,310 | | | | 1,717,310 | | |
| On Line donations | 23,368 | | | | 23,368 | | |
| Other | -11,068 | | | | -11,068 | | |
| Red Cross of Monaco | 39,853 | | | | 39,853 | | |
| Sales | | | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society | 82,687 | | | | 82,687 | | |
| Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy | 9,757 | | | | 9,757 | | |
| Singapore Red Cross Society | 94,493 | | | | 94,493 | | |

Emergency Appeal

FINAL PRELIMINARY FINANCIAL REPORT

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Prepared on 31 Mar 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPK023 - Pakistan - Monsoon Floods

Operating Timeframe: 23 Jul 2022 to 31 Dec 2024; appeal launch date: 28 Aug 2022

| Income Type | Cash | InKind Goods | InKind Personnel | Other Income | TOTAL | Deferred Income |
|--|-------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Spanish Government | 288,849 | | | | 288,849 | |
| Swedish Red Cross | 480,302 | | | | 480,302 | |
| Swiss Red Cross | 200,000 | | | | 200,000 | |
| Taiwan Red Cross Organisation | 38,780 | | | | 38,780 | |
| The Canadian Red Cross Society | 1,159,095 | 10,555 | 14,219 | | 1,183,869 | |
| The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov | 1,652,962 | | | | 1,652,962 | |
| The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern | 513,723 | | | | 513,723 | |
| The OPEC Fund for International Development | 998,780 | | | | 998,780 | |
| The Republic of Korea National Red Cross | 243,059 | | | | 243,059 | |
| United States - Private Donors | 197 | | | | 197 | |
| World Remit | 26,105 | | | | 26,105 | |
| Write off & provisions | | | | -1,166 | -1,166 | |
| Yelp Inc | 95 | | | | 95 | |
| Total Contributions and Other Income | 23,095,067 | 952,364 | 14,219 | -1,166 | 24,060,485 | 0 |
| Total Income and Deferred Income | | | | | 24,060,485 | 0 |