



# PAKISTAN

## 2025 IFRC network country plan



Funding Requirement **CHF 16.2M**

11 February 2025

### In support of the Pakistan Red Crescent



**7**

National Society  
branches



**62**

National Society  
local units



**1,028**

National Society  
staff



**20,688**

National Society  
volunteers

### People to be reached



**59,000**

Climate and  
environment



**486,000**

Disasters  
and crises



**500,000**

Health and  
wellbeing



**91,000**

Migration and  
displacement



**100,000**

Values, power  
and inclusion

### IFRC network multi-year focus

#### Longer term needs

- Disaster risk reduction and resilience
  - Climate change adaptation
  - Health and well being
- Migration and displacement

#### Capacity development

- Disaster preparedness
- Protection, gender and inclusion
- Community engagement and accountability
  - National Society development

### Key country data links

**INFORM Severity rating**

**High**

**INFORM Climate Change Risk Index**

**High**

**Human Development Index rank**

**164**

**World Bank Population figure**

**240.5M**

**World Bank Population below poverty line**

**21.9%**

# Funding requirements

2025

**Total 16.2M CHF**

Through Host National Society

→ **500,000 CHF**

Through Participating National Societies

→ **2.5M CHF**

Through the IFRC

**13.7M CHF**

## HNS Breakdown

### Longer term needs

**40,000 CHF**

Climate & environment

**3,000 CHF**

Disasters & crises

**430,000 CHF**

Health & wellbeing

## IFRC Breakdown

### Longer term needs

**2M CHF**

Climate & environment

**8M CHF**

Disasters & crises

**1.8M CHF**

Health & wellbeing

**1M CHF**

Migration & displacement

**800,000 CHF**

Values, power & inclusion

**50,000 CHF**

Enabling local actors

# Participating National Societies

German Red Cross

Norwegian Red Cross

Turkish Red Crescent Society







## IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:

**MAAPK002**

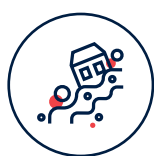
See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

## Participating National Societies bilateral support for 2025

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
German Red Cross	590,000						
Norwegian Red Cross	1.3M						
Turkish Red Crescent Society	620,000						

Total Funding requirement **CHF 2.5M**

## Hazards



Floods



Earthquakes



Drought



Epidemics



Population movement



Volunteers of Pakistan Red Crescent register the beneficiaries of loader rickshaws prior to distribution. (Photo: IFRC)

# NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Pakistan Red Crescent** was established by an Act of Parliament in 1947 and admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1948. It is the largest humanitarian organization in Pakistan, with a mandate to act as an auxiliary to public authorities in various fields, including emergency response, health, and blood donation.

With its seven provincial/state branches, 62 district branches and a roster of more than 20,000 active volunteers, the National Society has an active presence nationwide. It is engaged in the country's disaster management mechanisms and coordinates at national, provincial and district levels with disaster management authorities. The National Society's presence in local communities and its record of past operational response enables it to enjoy widespread community acceptance. It is able to access areas nationwide and deploy its rapid response personnel in emergency-afflicted areas.

The National Society Strategic Plan 2021-2030 identifies priority in its four main areas of work as follows:

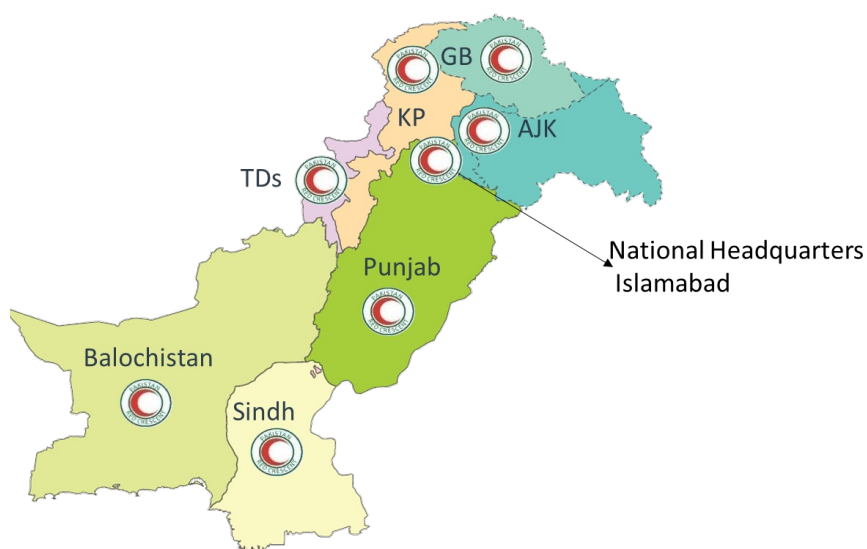
- Disaster management - disaster response focusing on cash and voucher assistance, forecast-based financing, emergency ambulance services across the country
- Health - expanded blood collection network, continuity of immunisation services, first aid trainings on humanitarian

and commercial basis, community-based health care services and mobile health clinics in emergencies

- Social services - network of food banks across the country, shelter services
- Restoring family links and migration services - strengthening detention services across the country, unified restoring family links strategies, code of conduct on data privacy

The strategy outlines priorities on humanitarian service excellence, National Society core development, sustainability and for its legal framework. The Pakistan Red Crescent work is supported by strong finance, logistics, procurement, information technology and transport departments. The Pakistan Red Crescent has a central warehouse at Haripur, with preparedness stocks strategically located across various geographic points in the provinces. Additionally, each branch is equipped with its own warehouse, and there are two national headquarters' warehouses. The National Society has expanded its fleet capacity recently for the smooth implementation of field activities, especially during emergencies.

In 2023, the Pakistan Red Crescent reached more than 400,000 people through its disaster response and early recovery programmes.



Map of Pakistan Red Crescent Headquarters and provincial branches

*The map does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC or the National Society concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities*

# IFRC NETWORK ACTION

## JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Pakistan is situated in the southern part of Asia and shares its borders with several countries and bodies of water. To the east, it adjoins with India, while to the west, it borders Iran and Afghanistan. China forms its northeastern frontier, and in the south, Pakistan has a coastline along the Arabian Sea. Pakistan encompasses an area of approximately 881,913 square kilometres, making it the 33rd largest country in the world by total land area. Pakistan encompasses roughly six distinct regions: Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Sindh.

Pakistan has some of the world's highest mountain peaks, including K2, the second-highest peak in the world. It has several rivers, Indus being the longest. The Indus River, originating from the Tibetan plateau, runs through the country from the northern areas to the Arabian Sea in the south. The river is vital to Pakistan's agricultural sector. Additionally, the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej rivers, all tributaries of the Indus, form an extensive river system that provides essential water resources for the country. Pakistan's coastline along the Arabian Sea stretches about 1,046 kilometres, primarily through the provinces of Sindh and Balochistan. Several small islands dot the coastline, the most notable of which is Manora Island near the city of Karachi.

Pakistan faces a range of natural hazards due to its diverse geography and climate, including earthquakes, floods, droughts, landslides, and cyclones. Earthquakes are prevalent due to Pakistan's position along tectonic plates, while monsoon rains often lead to widespread flooding, causing significant damage to infrastructure, livelihoods, as well as loss of life. Heavy monsoon rains in late June 2022 caused significant floods which affecting one-third of the country, resulting in widespread impact on the infrastructure and agriculture which is seen even after two years have passed. The arid and semi-arid regions of the country are also prone to droughts, affecting agricultural outputs and water availability. Coastal areas, on the other hand, are vulnerable to tropical cyclones and rising sea levels due to climate change, threatening biodiversity and coastal communities.

Amidst the natural vulnerabilities, Pakistan is also experiencing severe economic challenges, reflecting the long-standing structural weaknesses in the country and economic instability due to political factors. Pakistan's human capital outcomes remain poor, with high levels of poverty and economic stress. The economy faces challenges such as low foreign reserves, a depreciating currency, high inflation, and a slowdown in GDP growth. Flood impacts, high energy prices, and import

controls contribute to the economic strain, affecting vulnerable households reliant on agriculture and small-scale activities. Due to the 2022 and 2024 floods, agricultural output is expected to contract for the first time in more than 20 years. Given low-income households' dependency on agriculture and small-scale manufacturing and construction activity, they remain vulnerable to economic and climate shocks.

Access to healthcare services has improved, but due to persistent geographical disparities, the gains are uneven across different service areas. Evidence indicates that low-income groups are likely to experience lower levels of health, nutrition, immunization, and family planning coverage. Pakistan is facing a double burden of disease with a high prevalence both in communicable and non-communicable diseases, and the burden is higher in low-income people. Communicable diseases, maternal health issues and under-nutrition dominate and constitute about half of the burden of disease. In young children, diarrhea and respiratory illnesses remain the major cause of death, while Pakistan has one of the highest prevalence of under-weight children in South Asia.

Pakistan is one of the three remaining countries where Polio is still endemic. The country is also one of the lowest-ranking nations in maintaining water quality standards. A significant portion of the population is exposed to the hazards of unsafe and polluted drinking water, resulting in 40 per cent morbidities related to gastrointestinal tract and 50 per cent mortalities from other unsafe water-related diseases.

The number of undocumented migrants in Pakistan is increasing, driven in part by an increase in inbound migration from Afghanistan. The overall migrant situation has placed a heavy burden on Pakistan's infrastructure and public services. Access to protection, livelihood, documentation, legal assistance, education, health care and human rights is limited, especially for Afghan men, women and children living in Pakistan. Militant attacks that target both civilians and security forces also threaten the country's socio-economic stability and cause internal displacements. Active militant groups, including the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (Pakistan Taliban) and Islamic State-affiliated groups, contribute to high levels of insecurity in the country. Shelling along the Line of Control in Pakistan-administered Kashmir also poses a protection and displacement risk.

A 2023 Corruption Perceptions Index report by Transparency International ranked Pakistan 133 out of 180 countries assessed, highlighting lack of transparency and corruption in the country's political sphere and its administrative bodies. This is also accompanied by restrictions repeatedly imposed on activities of Pakistan's civil society organizations, bringing to the fore the limited oversight role played both by the parliament and the judiciary.



# STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



## Climate and environment

Climate change continues to be a significant concern for Pakistan, affecting the country in various ways. Rising temperatures lead to more frequent and extreme weather events. Vulnerable areas in the country are at risk of experiencing more frequent disasters, leading to humanitarian crises. Pakistan is prone to various natural disasters, including earthquakes, floods, heatwaves and landslides. Pakistan is a diverse country with varying climatic regions, from the Karakoram Himalayas in the north to the coastal areas in the south. It experiences significant climatic variations across its regions.

Pakistan's agriculture is highly dependent on the Indus River, which faces reduced water flows. This affects crop yields and threatens food security. Issues such as soil salinity and erosion further exacerbate agricultural challenges. Pakistan also faces significant water-related challenges, including increasing water scarcity due to population growth, over-extraction of groundwater and changing precipitation patterns. Deteriorating water quality further exacerbates the situation, leading to adverse health impacts on communities. The Indus River's water flow has decreased dramatically, impacting both agriculture and drinking water supplies.

Climate change contributes to health issues such as respiratory diseases from air pollution and waterborne diseases from contaminated water sources. Air pollution is a growing concern in Pakistan's urban areas, particularly in Lahore and Karachi. Emissions from vehicles, industrial activities and crop burning lead to poor air quality, negatively affecting public health and aggravating respiratory diseases. Urban air quality has worsened due to industrial emissions and vehicle exhaust. High concentrations of particulate matter are linked to respiratory health issues.

Deforestation and habitat loss are pressing environmental issues in Pakistan. Illegal logging and unsustainable land-use practices contribute to biodiversity loss and ecological imbalances. Conservation efforts are crucial to protect the country's unique biodiversity and ensure the well-being of local communities. Soil erosion, salinization, and waterlogging affect a substantial portion of agricultural land, reducing productivity and increasing costs.

Increased frequency of extreme weather events strains infrastructure, leading to higher costs for repairs and maintenance. Inadequate solid waste management infrastructure leads to significant environmental pollution and health hazards. Proper waste disposal and recycling systems are essential to mitigate the impact of waste on the environment and human well-being.

The coastal areas suffer from saltwater intrusion, while mountainous regions experience glacier melt, affecting river flows and water availability downstream. On the other hand, land cover is changing due to deforestation, urban expansion, and agricultural intensification. Forests, which cover about 5.2 percent of Pakistan's land area, are decreasing, particularly coniferous forests.

Pakistan is making slow and steady strides towards governing the environmental and climate change bodies. The [Pakistan Environmental Protection Act \(1997\)](#) provides a legal framework for pollution control and sustainable development. Various environmental agreements and conventions have been ratified, including those related to climate change and biodiversity. The [National Adaptation Plan 2023](#) also outlines strategies for addressing climate impacts and enhancing resilience across various sectors. Projections suggest that Pakistan's average temperature will rise by 1.31°C, 2.54°C, and 4.38°C by the 2020s, 2050s, and 2080s respectively. This will exacerbate existing climate issues and impact various sectors. Increased temperatures and changing precipitation patterns will affect agriculture, water resources, and overall economic stability. Coastal and rural communities will face heightened risks due to their exposure to climate extremes.

Pakistan's environmental and climatic challenges are complex and interconnected. The country's reliance on natural resources, combined with pressures from population growth and economic development, underscores the need for integrated and sustainable management strategies. Effective institutional frameworks, robust legislation, and proactive adaptation measures are essential. Addressing these challenges requires concerted efforts in climate-smart agriculture, sustainable water management, and disaster-resilient infrastructure.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Pakistan Red Crescent is part of the [IFRC Global Climate Resilience Programme](#), which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led, climate-smart, disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

The Pakistan Red Crescent's objectives also include adapting communities to the impact of climate change which entails aligning with the Government's efforts to build resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts. The National Society works to raise awareness from communities' level to the government level on climate change and increase reach and access to climate finance, focusing on expanding access to financial resources for climate-related projects and initiatives. It will also incorporate climate-smart approaches across the Red Cross Red Crescent network and in all thematic areas in Pakistan.

- Work towards converting to achieve net-zero emissions
- Conduct environmental campaigns through behaviour change initiatives such as on recycling, tree plantation, cleanup drives, among others
- Conduct training on accessing climate finance

### Planned activities in 2025

- Set up technical working group on climate-related issues (loss and damage working group)
- Conduct awareness campaigns on heatwaves, cyclones and floods and other climate-induced disasters
- Integrate environmental and climate change into programmes and operations, using a checklist approach or environment screening tools
- Support communities for the implementation of measures identified in the enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessments (IFRC-eVCA) and locally-led adaptation plans to reduce impacts of climate change
- Plant mangroves and trees with local communities and forest departments
- Take necessary steps to reduce environmental footprint of conferences and workshops

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Pakistan Red Crescent in equipping local communities and organizations with the skills and knowledge to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to climate-related challenges. It shares best practices and innovative approaches that foster a culture of resilience and self-reliance. Through financial and technical support, the IFRC helps the development and implementation of climate-smart projects such as early warning systems, sustainable agriculture practices and disaster risk reduction initiatives.

The IFRC also supports the National Society's efforts in strengthening its expertise to adapt the disaster risk reduction programme to the rapidly changing situation in the country and to mitigate disaster risks by enhancing community resilience. It also focuses on advocacy to ensure the dissemination of climate-smart best practices to other actors as well as fills in the existing gap in the national disaster risk management coordination. The IFRC will support the recommendations of the Sendai Framework while also contributing to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.



## Disasters and crises

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

As per the [European Commission Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre](#), Pakistan is categorized high regarding its coping capacity to deal with its vulnerabilities. In terms of hazards, Pakistan is among the most disaster-prone countries in South Asia, owing to seasonal flooding, droughts, avalanches and earthquakes. Each year, natural hazards across the country affect at least 3 million people. Poor infrastructure, ineffective warning systems and remote terrains aggravate the damage and limit the humanitarian response. Pakistan has suffered an estimated US\$ 18 billion in damages and losses during the past decade.

Earthquakes are causing significant seismic instabilities in the region. Regular flooding also occurs in the Indus River basin during the monsoon season, owing to the seasonal low depressions developing over the Arabian Sea or the Bay

of Bengal. Heatwaves in the early summer may also cause flooding at various sites due to many rivers being snow-fed. One of the reasons for Pakistan to be continuously ranked high in the long-term Global Climate Risk Index is mainly due to its geographical location. Increased risk of deaths, injuries, health, disturbed livelihoods and economic deprivation comes with this vulnerability. Humanitarian crises and disasters are predicted to become more common and complex in the coming years, and more concentrated, dynamic and costly for Pakistan.

Pakistan is frequently impacted by natural disasters, faces numerous challenges in managing and responding to humanitarian crises. These challenges include a combination of factors, including geographical vulnerabilities, limited infrastructure and complex socio-economic conditions. To effectively address these challenges, it is crucial to

implement comprehensive strategies that enhance disaster preparedness, response capabilities, and community resilience.

Pakistan's location in a seismically active region and its exposure to monsoon rains and floods make it prone to natural disasters. The country's mountainous terrain and remote areas often hinder access to affected populations, complicating relief efforts. Climate change is exacerbating these vulnerabilities, leading to more frequent and intense extreme weather events. Inadequate infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, and communication systems, hampers disaster response and recovery efforts, especially in remote areas. Limited access to healthcare facilities and essential services further exacerbates the impact of disasters on vulnerable communities. Lastly, the lack of robust early warning systems and disaster preparedness plans contributes to the vulnerability of communities.

Poverty, inequality and displacement within Pakistan create additional challenges in disaster management. Vulnerable populations, such as women, children and the elderly, are disproportionately affected by disasters and require targeted support. The complex socio-political landscape can hinder coordination and cooperation among different stakeholders involved in disaster response. Continuous intense political heat can also hinder provision of impartial and neutral humanitarian assistance.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

Over the years, the Pakistan Red Crescent has accumulated learnings which suggests the need for a comprehensive and integrated risk reduction approach to deal with the country's enormous risks. The National Society's objectives focus on enhancing disaster response and resilience at both national and community levels. It aims to launch a national level rollout of enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment (e-VCA) training, ensuring sustainable disaster risk assessment capacity of the staff. At the community level, vulnerable areas will see the formation and training of community disaster response teams, alongside the development of evacuation and early dissemination warning plans. Efforts will target youth preparedness through the creation of youth clubs in schools which will be equipped to develop and practice evacuation plans.

Furthermore, the National Society will strengthen community-based organization through capacity building sessions to improve their operational and project management skills. To improve readiness, early warning systems and evacuation points will be strengthened in targeted communities. Micro-mitigation projects focusing on disaster risk reduction and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) will also be implemented, empowering communities to take early actions and respond effectively to potential hazards. The National Society is also focusing on potentially strengthening its forecast-based financing or anticipatory actions to enhance

the capabilities of communities in responding to the anticipated disaster through the agreed set of early actions.

---

### Planned activities in 2025

- Respond to the needs of people affected by disasters and crises as they arise, increasingly using cash and voucher assistance as a preferred modality
- Establish or strengthen local and community-based (multi-hazard) early warning early action (EWEA) systems in consultation with local authorities
- Conduct and evaluate annual simulation exercises to test and improve the response of a community and the respective local stakeholders
- Implement a community resilience programme in six districts, including capacity building of community-based organisations, and micro mitigation projects on disaster risk reduction
- Revise the National Society cash standard operating procedures, review cash preparedness for anticipatory action, and establish the cash readiness baseline in ten vulnerable districts
- Develop a National Society contingency plan for monsoon floods and hold a pre-disaster meeting for the 2025 monsoon season
- Replenish stocks to reach 10,000 units of household kits (six items), tents, tarpaulins and shelter tool kits
- Conduct training for district disaster response teams in 15 districts
- Develop pre-disaster agreements with potential partners such as the Pakistan Meteorological Department, National Disaster Management Authority, and Federal Flood Commission
- Advocate and liaise with relevant stakeholders for effective protective disaster related laws, policies and regulations at all tiers

---

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society by providing long-term support in managing and responding to disasters and crises. This support is aimed at strengthening the National Society's capacity to address the humanitarian needs of vulnerable communities and enhancing their resilience to various hazards. The IFRC support to the Pakistan Red Crescent includes capacity building and training to build the capacity of the National Society staff and volunteers, developing and implementing community-based early warning systems to help communities prepare for and respond to potential disasters, emergency response and relief, and enhancing community resilience and livelihoods.



IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises. In 2024, IFRC provided DREF allocations for two separate emergencies in Pakistan. The two DREF allocations have been described below:

IFRC-DREF - Pakistan Flood: the DREF allocation of CHF 440,161 in September 2024 supported the Pakistan Red Crescent to assist 5,600 people affected by flood in the areas of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Sindh. The National Society supported the targeted people over a four-month period with assistance such as the shelter support, provision of mobile healthcare units, distribution hygiene kits and WASH items, among others.

IFRC-DREF - Pakistan Flood: the DREF allocation of CHF 499,864 in March 2024 supported the Pakistan Red Crescent to assist 28,000 people affected by flood in Balochistan. The National Society supported the targeted people over a five-

month period with assistance such as multipurpose cash assistance, WASH assistance, and PGI interventions.

The **German Red Cross** supports the Pakistan Red Crescent across community-based/led disaster risk reduction, early warning systems, disaster preparedness and response capabilities, as well as disaster law programming. Support includes capacity building, review of systems, procedures and framing guidelines, research, as well as engagement and advocacy with a variety of actors. The German Red Cross aided the National Society in flood response efforts including by supplying food and kitchen sets.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** supports the National Society in its flood response in various ways and including by facilitating the transportation of food items to affected regions.

The **Turkish Red Crescent** supports the National Society in its flood response with food supplies, essential household items such as hygiene kits, tents, blankets, mattresses, mosquito nets, and road cleaning supplies.



## Health and wellbeing

Pakistan is facing a double Burden of Disease and higher prevalence both in communicable and non-communicable diseases. The burden is higher in the poor, and many of these conditions can be controlled at relatively low-cost interventions and best practices through primary and secondary care levels. Communicable diseases, maternal health issues and under-nutrition dominate and constitute about half of the burden of diseases. In young children, diarrhoea and respiratory illness remain the major killers. Maternal deaths due to preventable causes like sepsis, haemorrhage and hypertensive crises are common. Pakistan is one of the three remaining countries where Polio is still endemic. Meanwhile, in the year 2024, a total of 32 Wild Polio Virus Type-1 (WPV1) cases were reported in Pakistan and four provinces affected by this current polio virus circulation.

At a fundamental level, there is a lack of trust in the Routine Immunization (RI) vaccination services and the polio eradication programme by families/communities in Pakistan, many of whom are impoverished and underserved. The eradication effort is further challenged by weak RI services, poor WASH and a high prevalence of malnutrition. These contribute to a natural environment rife for virus circulation, which can be tied to the outbreak of WPV1. Additionally, the population movement within the country and across the border with Afghanistan continues to play a leading role in virus transmission. The situation is further complicated due to access and security issues in far-flung and bordering districts of the country. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic also

affected the public health system of Pakistan, with one of the lowest public health expenditures as a percentage of GDP in the world.

Moreover, Pakistan has an endemicity of hepatitis B and C in the general population with 7.6 percent affected individuals. Other vaccine-preventable diseases and new emerging infections call for strengthening disease surveillance and response systems uniformly across the country. Pakistan one of the highest prevalence of under-weight children in South Asia. Similarly stunting, micro-nutrient deficiencies and low birth weight babies contribute to already high levels of mortality in mothers and children.

Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) along with injuries and mental health issues causes far more disabilities and premature deaths among an economically productive adult age group. The common underlying factors for NCDs including lifestyle, nutrition and smoking have not been addressed adequately. Injuries account for more than 11 per cent of the total burden of disease, and are likely to rise with increasing road traffic, urbanization and conflict. Pakistan is ranked 3rd highest in the world for diabetes prevalence. One in four adults over 18 years of age is hypertensive, and smoking levels are high (38 percent among men and 7 percent among women). The rising but still un-estimated burden of cancers and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases (COPD) remain a largely unaddressed area. Poverty, low literacy, unemployment, gender discrimination, and a huge treatment

gap have led to an invisible burden of mental health problems in society. Disability due to blindness or other causes is also high, and services for the disabled population are limited, including the provision of assistive devices to improve their quality of life.

Pakistan has a mixed health system, which includes government infrastructure, para-statal health system, private sector, civil society, and philanthropic contributors. The health system faces challenges of vertical service delivery structures and low-performance accountability within the government. The private sector contributes the least towards preventive and promotive health services. The public sector is inadequately staffed, and job satisfaction and work environment need improvement. The overall health sector faces an imbalance in the number, skill mix, and deployment of the health workforce, and inadequate resource allocation across different levels of health care. Pakistan's public health system is still under stress due to the frequent outbreaks of communicable diseases (Polio, Measles, Dengue, Malaria, Diarrhoea, etc.) and the absence of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) further exacerbates the vulnerability of the people to health, economic and social fallout.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Pakistan Red Crescent's objectives under health and wellbeing broadly consists of developing and implementing comprehensive health policies and plans, focusing on prevention, primary healthcare and equitable access for all. It will work to engage with legislators, authorities and other bodies to advocate for the identification and strengthening of the National Society's auxiliary role, especially in emergency health. It will strengthen its healthcare services by promoting health and safe living through preventive and curative approaches to reduce physical and psychological suffering at the community level. And lastly, by 2030, the Pakistan Red Crescent is committed to achieving improved access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) promoting behaviour change within communities which will result in healthier and a more resilient population.

---

### Planned activities in 2025

- Continue to run the National Society's health and WASH programmes, and provide emergency health and WASH services in emergencies
- Extend the provision of healthcare services in hard-to-reach and remote areas

- Ensure antenatal and postnatal consultations by lady health visitors in selected most at-risk councils
- Provide direct immunization services for zero-dose and under immunized children, with a focus on 40 communities in Killa Abdullah/Chaman, Bannu and South Waziristan districts
- Expand diagnostic laboratory and blood collection point at NHQ
- Establish both male and female village health committees in high-risk areas, involving community influencers
- Organise social mobilization activities for health promotion and vaccine demand creation in communities, including through training of social mobilisers on social behaviour change communication
- Train 20 communities on household water treatment and maintenance of water supply schemes, and provide them with maintenance tool kits

---

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC provides financial, technical and logistical support to the National Society for essential programmes in critical areas such as first aid, blood services, maternal and child health, mental health and psychosocial support, WASH, and communicable disease prevention and control, including risk communication and community engagement, social mobilization and immunisation. This support encompasses the provision of vital services for underserved communities, as well as training initiatives for healthcare workers, assistance in internal policy development, external advocacy work and coordination on public health emergencies at the national level. It also includes support to the National Society in obtaining international first aid attestation from the IFRC Global First Aid Centre.

The **German Red Cross** supports the National Society in flood response efforts including by supplying hygiene kits and supporting hygiene promotion.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** works with the National Society on primary healthcare and WASH services at its health facilities.



Due to Pakistan's geographical position as a crossroad between South Asia, Central Asia and the Middle East, the country has always functioned as a bridge between Asia and Europe. As such, it can be simultaneously categorized as a country of origin, transit and destination at the same time for international migration flows. A complex mix of forced and voluntary migration patterns characterize mobility to, from and within Pakistan. Since 1990, Pakistan has hosted one of the five largest refugee populations worldwide, while also producing considerable numbers of refugees itself.

Labour migration to and from Pakistan also constitutes an important aspect of mobility in the country. In Pakistan, internal migration flows are often linked to the development differential between urban and rural areas with people moving for better employment and to overcome poverty. Pakistan is also subject to a vast array of natural hazards, which have caused numerous waves of internal displacements and migration.

As of 30 June 2024, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) [reported](#) that 52.8 per cent of the displaced population, totaling 716,099 individuals, were in KP. In Balochistan, 23.6 per cent of the displaced population, or 319,833 individuals, were recorded. Punjab hosted 14.6 per cent, amounting to 198,586 people, while Sindh has 5.5 per cent or 74,780 individuals. Islamabad accounted for 3.2 per cent of the displaced population, with 42,857 people, and the Pakistan-administered side of the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir has 0.3 per cent, totaling 4,485 individuals. In the year 2023 alone, 36,337 Afghan refugees were assisted in their voluntary return. However, there are no reliable statistics on the statelessness population in Pakistan, with massively divergent estimates being put forward by different government sources.

The total Afghan population in Pakistan is 3.7 million, out of which 1.5 million are refugees and 1.6 million are Afghans of other statuses. The gender distribution among Afghan refugees and other displaced individuals in Pakistan is nearly balanced, with 52 percent female and 48 percent male, while persons with disabilities make up 16 percent of the total population. Though, compared to the holders of Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) cards, holders of Proof of Registration (PoR) cards have relatively better access to services, there is a major problem for the holders of ACC cards in terms of access to education, formal employment, and finance. In addition, stringent restrictions on employment opportunities increase humanitarian needs. Most refugees work in low-skilled work in the informal sector and are highly vulnerable to external shocks, such as COVID-19 or flooding. These vulnerabilities are further compounded by gender inequalities and social norms, including barriers to education and skill development among women and girls and high levels of gender-based

violence. In the population of women and girls, the most common problems relate to mental health, caused mainly by discrimination, violence, and limited freedoms. At the same time, protection risks for children are at a very high level and are often underreported.

Furthermore, Pakistan is also vulnerable to climate induced displacement and other natural hazards. In 2022, 94 districts of Balochistan, Sindh, KP and Punjab were massively hit by torrential rains and flash flooding and these areas were declared as "calamity hit" areas. A total of 33 million people were affected and about half a million had to be displaced from their places. Reports show that thousands of families are still displaced, their livelihoods disrupted, and jobs lost. Sindh Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) reported 26,203 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) residing in informal settlements and 5,132 in a tent city in the Malir district during the flood. In addition, around 4.3 million workers in flood-affected districts have been affected by disruptions and job losses. Furthermore, 46 of the calamity-hit districts host around 800,000 Afghan refugees, most of them in Peshawar, Quetta, Nowshera and Karachi.

Migration and displacement are the areas that are often overlooked during planning, programming and implementation. Even though Pakistan hosts the world's largest number of Afghan refugees, it lacks a migration policy. Due to the absence of a migration strategy, migrants, stateless and displaced persons are not included in any country's programming though according to the international human rights law, an individual's basic right cannot not be diminished. Hence, adherence to international standards and migrants' rights have not been prioritized and there is a dire need to formulate an evidence-based migration policy in the country. Furthermore, Pakistan is not a signatory to the [1951 Convention](#) relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

After the establishment of a migration unit, the Pakistan Red Crescent plans on developing a National Society migration and displacement policy with a roadmap to respond to the humanitarian needs of migrants and displaced people in Pakistan. The migration task force at the National Society headquarters and branches will be reactivated. The Migration and Displacement programme aims to provide migrants and displaced persons access to humanitarian assistance and protection at key points along the migratory routes as well access to durable solutions when appropriate. Furthermore, it also aims to join-up movement humanitarian assistance and protection services to migrants, displaced people and their families through engagement with local and national

authorities, host communities and affected people, and lastly through partnership and collaboration with other relevant organizations.

The National Society plans to undertake effective advocacy in support of migrants and displaced persons to provide them essential public services. It will focus on conducting protection mapping and services mapping to identify critical gaps in the response and discover any unattended needs of migrants. This mapping process will complement the information sharing and referral services at the humanitarian service points ([HSPs](#)) that the National Society aims to establish in the border areas of KP and Balochistan. The Pakistan Red Crescent plans on capacitating its staff and volunteers on migration and displacement to enable them to understand and respond to migrants' needs and integrate them into other programmes or interventions. Additionally, it plans on conducting the national level assessment on migration and displacement to reassess the needs of affected population.

- Map services provided to migrants on migratory routes in KP and Balochistan to establish a referral system for [HSPs](#)
- Print and disseminate pocket guides for migrants and displaced persons on the services available, documentation procedures, helpline/hotline numbers
- Translate information, education and communications content into languages preferred by migrants
- Deploy feedback desks in intervention areas while ensuring communities are well informed about the feedback process
- Incorporate [community engagement and accountability](#) activities at all project stages
- Develop and roll out the migration and displacement policy

---

### Planned activities in 2025

- Conduct awareness campaigns for migrants on their rights and access to essential services
- Implement community-based initiatives to enhance access of migrants, including undocumented migrants and stateless persons, to educational and health facilities in selected districts
- Provide multi-purpose cash grants to 3,000 migrant and host families, support skill development of 400 people for short term recognized trades for migrants, provide 100 migrant households with business start-up grants
- Establish one [humanitarian service point](#) in KP and in Balochistan

---

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society in providing humanitarian aid, protection, and sustainable solutions to migrants and displaced populations at critical junctures and along migratory routes. This also includes support to training and sensitization of staff and volunteers on displacement and migration during emergencies, needs assessments and the development of a migration and displacement policy. It also includes support for coordination and engagement with authorities and international organisations involved working on migration and displacement. The IFRC also supports the Pakistan Red Crescent in participating in IFRC global and regional initiatives related to migration and displacement.



## Values, power and inclusion

Pakistan ranks amongst the lowest in gender equality, recently placed at 142 out of 146 countries in the [Global Gender Gap Index](#). As the fifth most populated country, with a high fertility rate, the gaps in the fulfillment of women's reproductive rights and the widespread prevalence of gender-based violence are significant contributors to this inequality. Despite efforts outlined in the government's [Vision 2025](#), more action is required to ensure the protection, gender equality, and inclusion of vulnerable groups, including women, girls, migrants, transgender individuals, and people with mental disabilities.

School Safety education is important in Pakistan since children are the most valuable asset of the country and at the same

time the most vulnerable to natural and man-made disasters. The United Nations (UN) Framework for DRR has identified Child Centric Disaster Reduction as a priority area, which was adopted by the UN member states in 2015. Pakistan also developed a School Safety Framework in 2017, promoting school safety education nationwide.

Natural calamities and man-made disasters take a heavy toll on schools in Pakistan, resulting in many child casualties. The major disasters in the country in the past 15 years have destroyed schools and have increased the need for promoting School Safety education.

## Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Pakistan Red Crescent aims to set a standard for implementing school safety initiatives at the national, provincial and district levels. It intends to guide infrastructural development, formulate school safety plans, develop standard operating procedures and create awareness across school communities regarding disaster prevention and risk reduction. Learning and awareness raising will be promoted through practical exercises, mock evacuation drills, inclusion of disaster risk reduction in school curriculums, and the development of soft skills which will enable schools to be prepared and act effectively to save lives in emergencies.

In 2025, the National Society plans to adapt and conduct protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) assessments, using the revised PGI organizational assessment toolkit. It intends to scale up PGI activities, including learning development training for staff on PGI in emergencies, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), child safeguarding and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). The National Society has planned to roll out the PGI operational guidelines at the headquarters, provincial headquarters and district branches to ensure that PGI minimum standards are upheld in the long-term programmes and emergency responses. Meetings have been planned with the Commission on the Status of Women, organizations working on disability and aging and Government departments to advocate for developing prevention and protection mechanisms.

To strengthen community engagement and accountability (CEA), the National Society will roll out the CEA standard of procedures developed in 2024. Capacity building training and orientation on CEA have been planned to enhance the understanding of programme teams and volunteers regarding the local context, cultural practices, existing community capacities and to ensure community participation at all stages of programme and emergency responses.

---

### Planned activities in 2025

- Finalize safeguarding policies including protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), child safeguarding, anti-harassment of women at workplace and whistleblower protection policy
- Finalize National Society PGI operational guidelines and roll out CEA standard operating procedures
- Roll out and monitor the use of PGI minimum standards including for sex, age and disability disaggregated (SADD) data and PGI in emergencies toolkit
- Organize stakeholders' meetings for the mapping of SGBV service providers and development of referral pathways for survivors of SGBV

- Install community feedback boxes/feedback desks in operational districts and organize face-to-face interviews and focus group discussions during operations
- Establish and maintain feedback and complaints mechanism as part of the community-based disaster risk reduction
- Training staff on PGI in emergencies, SGBV, safeguarding child protection, and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse
- Organise a national level training on CEA minimum standards for key programme staff at headquarters and branch levels
- Conduct school risk mapping including analysis of hazards and school structures that might need to be strengthened, establish, equip and train school-based disaster risk reduction teams, and conduct school evacuation drills in cooperation with local education authorities

---

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Pakistan Red Crescent in its efforts to mainstream PGI throughout the National Society's programming. In 2025, the IFRC will support the National Society's PGI organizational capacity assessment to identify key areas for development, enabling the National Society to build on, integrate and institutionalize this crosscutting theme across all actors. The PGI/CEA technical working group, which includes representatives from all partners, will continue to coordinate efforts to build institutional capacities of the National Society and enhance the integration of PGI/CEA into all programmes and emergency responses.

A plan of action will be used to strengthen coordination with the Government and NGOs working on PGI and advocacy will be held for mainstreaming safeguarding mechanisms in emergency responses. The National Society will continue to develop and disseminate safeguarding policies, build the staff and volunteers capacity and target communities with interventions. The IFRC supports the development of tools, templates and assessment revisions to systematize PGI in National Society planning, implementation and monitoring, ensuring commitments from all partners towards a unified PGI approach.

The IFRC support also includes initiatives such as orientation of National Society staff and volunteers to build their capacity for school safety measures. Youth as agents of behaviour change training will be conducted to empower young people in fostering positive behaviors related to safety and disaster preparedness.



## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Pakistan Red Crescent is committed to strengthening its institution and has been doing so through the IFRC Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process. The OCAC process is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of the National Society as a whole, in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities. The OCAC process was first carried out in 2015, and then in March 2023. The assessment involved national and provincial leadership of the Pakistan Red Crescent, along with key staff and volunteers.



### Strategic and operational coordination

#### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen external coordination with various stakeholders in government departments, civil society, private sector and academia
- Conduct stakeholder mapping exercise across all programmes and identify the most relevant ones for partnership and collaboration
- Focus on financial sustainability through income generation activities
- Revise and update National Society resource mobilization strategy
- Develop and implement joint emergency response plans, including shared resources and responsibilities, ensuring swift and coordinated action during natural disasters or humanitarian crises
- Increase online fundraising efforts through platforms such as GlobalGiving, JustGiving and crowdfunding campaigns

The National Society is also committed to the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process and is currently at the action and accountability phase. The PER approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze the strengths and gaps of their preparedness and response mechanisms, and ultimately take necessary actions to improve them.

In 2025, the Pakistan Red Crescent will focus on rolling out, disseminating and implementing its strategic plan 2022-2030 at all levels of the National Society. This strategic plan highlights the revision of the legal and statutory base.

- Work on the development of a National Society resource mobilization strategy

#### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Pakistan Red Crescent to widen its involvement and leadership in civil society and other coalitions, including corporate organizations at the national and local levels. The IFRC also supports the Pakistan Red Crescent to strongly position itself as a partner of choice and broaden external coordination and partnerships with different stakeholders, including the UN and other actors, who can facilitate scaling up the National Society's capacity in addressing humanitarian needs in the country. The IFRC also continues to support coordination within IFRC membership, including the unified planning and reporting process, ensuring alignment of support to the National Society priorities and plans.

The **German Red Cross** and **Norwegian Red Cross** support the National Society in its engagement and operational coordination through their focus areas of disaster prevention, preparedness and response, including anticipatory action, and health and WASH.



## National Society development

---

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Initiate operational planning process based on the finalized Pakistan Red Crescent Strategic Plan 2024-2030
- Revision of Pakistan Red Crescent legal and statutory base in line with the Joint Statutes Commission recommendations
- Revision of the National Society constitution
- Roll out of the National Society Strategy Plan 2024-2030
- Work towards the development of a comprehensive National Society development/transformation in line with Pakistan Red Crescent Strategy 2030

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Pakistan Red Crescent in bringing together all ongoing National Society development processes revising its legal, its constitution, the development of the National Society development plan, and the rollout of the National Society strategic plan. It also supports the National Society in areas such as leadership engagement and development, including the governance and top management as well as in coordinating Movement partners' support towards National Society development. The IFRC is committed to support the National Society in its longer-term priorities and bring systematic support to improve the overall efficiency of the organization.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

---

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Develop and promote National Society's image to build trust with stakeholders and position the National Society as the key actor
- Conduct a perception study across the organization with the aim of taking necessary steps to build National Society image
- Work towards developing an influencing strategy and workplan to highlight the National Society's auxiliary role
- Explore opportunities to create a "Friends of the Red Cross Red Crescent" group in the Pakistan parliament

- Advocate to be part of the national/provincial inter-governmental and humanitarian forums

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Pakistan Red Crescent in its efforts to organize regular meetings at the national level with relevant ministries and government departments for advocacy and profiling purposes. It will assist the development of an influencing strategy and workplan, and key messages on humanitarian diplomacy issues. The IFRC also supports peer-to-peer opportunities between National Societies for capacity building in advocacy skills.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Focus on financial development, HR development, logistics upgradation and capacity building opportunities for staff and volunteers
- Review and revise the HR manual and roll it out further to provincial and district branches
- Finalize the National Society safeguarding policies
- Promote safety and security, develop minimum security guidelines and increase staff awareness on using IFRC learning platform
- Work towards [digital transformation](#) by focusing on digitalization priorities
- Work on digital maturity assessment to identify gaps to be addressed

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Pakistan Red Crescent in its efforts to improve human resources, finance, digital transformation for overall development of efficiency. The IFRC supports financial management and works with the National Society to update, review and develop relevant policies and procedures at the headquarters and at all provincial levels. The National Society is supported in its efforts to standardize financial reporting tools and cash request formats and in carrying out support visits to the branches to ensure capacity building efforts and financial compliances.

The IFRC will work on sensitizing the National Society on integrity issues, establishing National Society integrity line and further developing its reporting system for integrity cases, fraud and corruption. The IFRC learning platform is regularly promoted to encourage staff and volunteers to take mandatory courses on fraud and corruption prevention and other areas. IFRC support also includes areas such as planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) and the National Society's digitalization efforts.



Pakistan Red Crescent team participating in monitoring activities related to the construction of model shelter houses in Sindh province, Pakistan.  
(Photo: IFRC)

# THE IFRC NETWORK

## The IFRC

The IFRC established its presence in Pakistan in 1978 and provides support to the National Society in delivering services, advocating on behalf of vulnerable people and strengthening its capacity. The IFRC also assists in resource management, programme planning, financial management, and fundraising efforts. The IFRC facilitates international support for the Pakistan Red Crescent's emergency response activities, coordinates its membership and supports the network's global and regional initiatives. In addition, it takes on a representation role on behalf of the Pakistan Red Crescent at an international level, providing humanitarian analysis on the situation in Pakistan and the actions of the National Society.

In recent years, the IFRC has supported the Pakistan Red Crescent through Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) and Emergency Appeal operations in relation to floods, droughts, severe winter, population movement, earthquakes, and dengue outbreaks. The IFRC has also deployed several emergency response units to ensure the provision of high-quality humanitarian programmes, at scale. In 2024, the IFRC approved two DREF operations for floods in Pakistan where affected people were provided with assistance such as multipurpose cash assistance, WASH interventions, shelter support, among others.

---

## IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

Three participating National Societies are present in Pakistan and provide long-term support to the Pakistan Red Crescent, as well as assist in times of emergencies:

The **German Red Cross** partners with the National Society on climate change, disaster risk reduction – including in urban settings, and anticipatory action. It also supports the Pakistan Red Crescent with disaster preparedness and response capacity.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** works with the Pakistan Red Crescent in the areas of primary health care, WASH, and Sexual and Gender-based Violence.

---

## Movement coordination

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

In Pakistan, the ICRC supports the public, the authorities and the Pakistan Red Crescent in the event of armed violence and joins efforts in disasters. It also provides structural, and programme support to targeted district branches of the Pakistan Red Crescent as part of its ongoing action.

## Coordination with other actors

As part of its auxiliary role, the Pakistan Red Crescent works closely with national and provincial public authorities to ensure that its programmes align with the country's policies and priorities. This includes close engagement with a number of government line ministries. The collaboration extends to disaster response efforts, with the National Society actively participating in needs assessments and first-response activities during emergencies, closely coordinating with government agencies such as the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the National Emergency Operation Centre. The Pakistan Red Crescent and IFRC coordinate with the NDMA at the highest levels through regular coordination meetings to keep them informed and engaged in humanitarian responses in the field. The Pakistan Red Crescent ensures coordination with non-governmental actors at the provincial and district levels by actively participating in coordination forums organized by disaster management authorities.

The Pakistan Red Crescent actively participates in inter-agency coordination mechanisms, fostering collaboration with a diverse range of stakeholders, including UN agencies, International NGOs, and government bodies. These engagements ensure that resources are effectively utilized, and interventions are well-coordinated to address the pressing challenges and needs of communities throughout the country. At the strategic level, the IFRC ensures close coordination with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and regularly shares updates with HCT and other relevant coordination structures. The IFRC also represents the membership in different cluster meetings,

focusing on humanitarian diplomacy efforts to advocate for better preparedness in affected areas and facilitate logistical formalities for humanitarian aid and assistance.

The Pakistan Red Crescent maintains strong excellent collaboration with various external partners, including diplomatic missions, UN agencies, and private sector companies such as banks, ride-hailing services, cellular, pharmaceutical, and oil and gas companies. It has established partnerships with key entities, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (CAR), UNHCR, World Health Organization (WHO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Global Fund (GF), Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), European Commission Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF), Global Road Safety Partnership (GRSP), Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC), Telenor, Zong 4G, National Disaster Management Authority, and the Government of Pakistan.

The Pakistan Red Crescent actively collaborates with local NGOs, including prominent organizations such as the Edhi Foundation, Chipa Welfare Association, and Saylani Welfare International Trust, to extend the outreach and impact of its initiatives. These local NGOs often join efforts with the Pakistan Red Crescent in disaster response, healthcare delivery, and community support initiatives.





**The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)** is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 16 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

### About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2025 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

### Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain
- **Definitions:**
  - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
  - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

### Additional information

- [IFRC network country plans](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research databank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

### Contact information

#### Abaid Ullah Khan

Secretary General  
Pakistan Red Crescent Society  
T +92 304 1030 290  
[sg@prcs.org.pk](mailto:sg@prcs.org.pk)  
<https://prcs.org.pk/>

#### Herve Gazeau

Head of Strategic Partnerships & Resource Mobilization  
IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur  
T +6019 268 6503  
[herve.gazeau@ifrc.org](mailto:herve.gazeau@ifrc.org)

#### Farid Aiywar

Head of Delegation  
IFRC Country Delegation Pakistan, Islamabad  
[farid.aiywar@ifrc.org](mailto:farid.aiywar@ifrc.org)

#### Sumitha Martin

Lead  
IFRC Global Strategic Planning & Reporting Centre New Delhi  
[sumitha.martin@ifrc.org](mailto:sumitha.martin@ifrc.org)