

IN SUPPORT OF THE PAKISTAN RED CRESCENT



PEOPLE REACHED

Disasters
and crises



9,737

Health and
wellbeing



36,363

Migration and
displacement



12,983

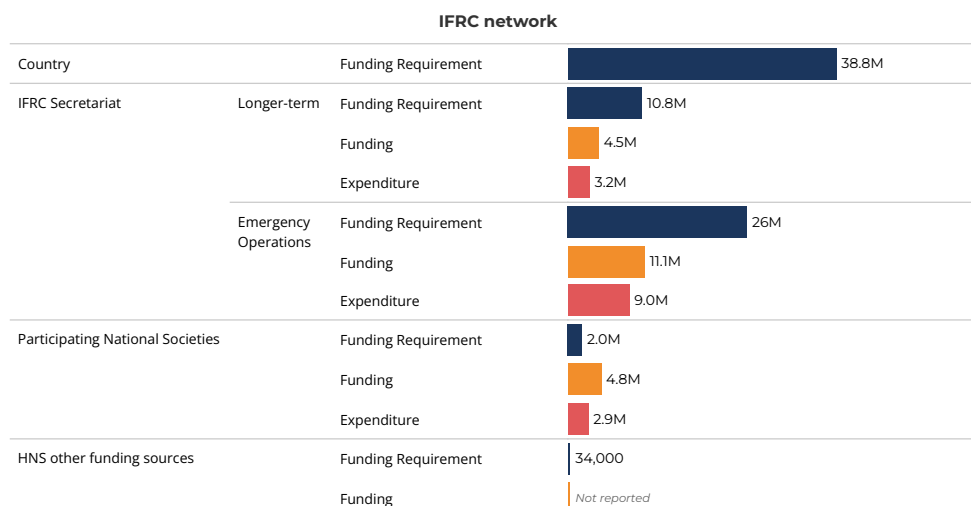
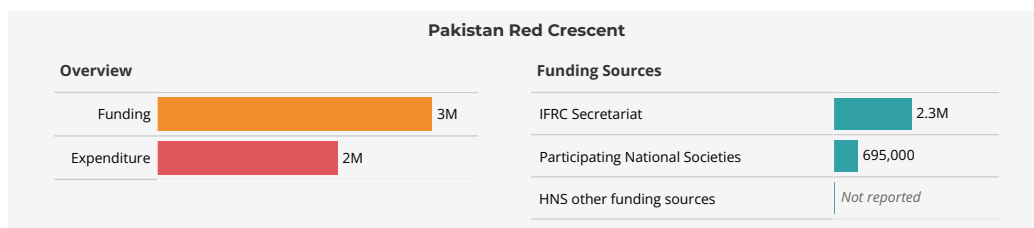
Values, power
and inclusion



12,983

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAAPK002**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Number of people reached with activities addressing

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions
- implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)



Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with



Disaster risk reduction

• 10,000



Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached by the National Society with



Contextually appropriate health services

• 36,000



Training in first aid

• 1,000



Psychosocial and mental health services

• 5,000



Immunization services

• 18,000



Contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services

• 20,000



3,000

Number of people donating blood



Migration and displacement



Migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection

• 13,000



Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes

• 2

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

• has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move

• has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move



Values, power and inclusion

Number of people



Reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming

• 13,000

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

• has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan

ENABLING FUNCTIONS



Strategic and operational coordination

2
Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of

6
Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of



National Society development

✓ National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers

✓ National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies

✓ National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role



Humanitarian diplomacy

✓ National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies



Accountability and agility

✓ National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors

✓ National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors

✓ National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
British Red Cross	3.5M						
German Red Cross		●	●			●	●
Norwegian Red Cross	1.2M	●	●	●		●	●
Turkish Red Crescent Society			●		●	●	●

Total Funding Reported **CHF 4.8M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Pakistan, located in South Asia, borders India, Iran, Afghanistan and China, with a southern coastline along the Arabian Sea. Its six main regions include Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan's coastline stretches more than a thousand kilometres, dotted with small islands near Karachi. However, its diverse landscape also makes it highly vulnerable to natural hazards, with recurrent floods, earthquakes, droughts and cyclones posing serious risks. The devastating [2022 floods](#), followed by [further flooding in 2024](#), left lasting impacts on infrastructure, agriculture and livelihoods.

The country faces severe [economic instability](#), marked by dwindling foreign reserves, a weak currency, high inflation and a contraction in agricultural output for the first time in two decades due to consecutive floods. Vulnerable households dependent on agriculture and small-scale industries remain the most exposed to climate and economic shocks. Human development outcomes remain poor, with widespread poverty, food insecurity and limited access to health and education. Despite some improvements in healthcare services, inequalities persist, particularly for low-income groups. Pakistan continues to face a high burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases, malnutrition and one of the highest child underweight rates in South Asia. It is one of the last three countries where polio remains endemic, while unsafe water quality exposes millions to gastrointestinal and waterborne illnesses.

Pakistan also grapples with complex socio-political challenges. The influx of [undocumented Afghan migrants](#) has strained infrastructure and services, while many face barriers to legal protection, livelihoods and basic rights. Security remains fragile due to militant attacks, internal displacement and tensions along the Line of Control. Governance weaknesses persist, with Pakistan ranked 133 out of 180 countries in the [2023 Corruption Perceptions Index](#), reflecting entrenched corruption, political instability and restrictions on civil society. These overlapping challenges—climate shocks, economic strain, weak governance, public health crises and security threats—continue to shape Pakistan's fragile stability and development trajectory.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

The Pakistan Red Crescent suspended the Locally Led Adaptation Programme in January 2024 due to a funding cut but ensured responsible closure through an exit plan and final reporting. Despite the disruption, it completed and endorsed its multi-year Climate Change Strategy through a consultative process with internal stakeholders, government and Movement partners. The National Society secured new funds to sustain climate action in the same geographic areas, ensuring continuity of resilience and adaptation programming.

Disasters and crises

During the reporting period, the Pakistan Red Crescent updated the Monsoon Contingency Plan 2025 through an inclusive consultation and national validation process with branches, authorities and Movement partners. It organized refresher trainings and capacity building sessions under the [Early Action Protocol](#) for the Kabul River basin and raised awareness on [anticipatory actions](#) across high-risk communities in Charsadda, Nowshera and Peshawar. The National Society also pre-positioned [cash assistance](#) for vulnerable households and distributed food packages to families affected by firing and shelling along the Line of Control.

Health and wellbeing

From January to June 2025, the Pakistan Red Crescent delivered primary health care, immunization, maternal services and [mental health and psychosocial support](#), while strengthening vaccine demand in hard-to-reach areas. Through the Stockpile Project, it enhanced epidemic preparedness, rehabilitated blood donor facilities and ensured blood supply for patients with thalassemia, haemophilia, dengue, cancer and emergencies. It expanded services in conflict-affected Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, supported Afghan returnees with health [and water, sanitation and hygiene \(WASH\)](#) services, advanced [first aid](#) through training and verification systems and maintained WASH activities nationwide.

Migration and displacement

During the period from January to June 2025, the Pakistan Red Crescent developed a strategic response plan to address humanitarian needs under the Illegal Foreigners Repatriation Programme and coordinated closely with the Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees and Movement partners. It prepared consistent communication lines for provincial teams and developed a [migration and displacement strategy](#) through extensive consultations with governance, management, branches and external stakeholders. The finalized strategy was endorsed, validated and prepared for national and provincial rollout.

Values, power and inclusion

In the first half of 2025, the Pakistan Red Crescent mainstreamed [Protection, Gender and Inclusion \(PGI\)](#) across its services and established safe spaces for women and children at [Humanitarian Service Points](#) in Torkham and Chaman. It provided dignity kits, Menstrual Hygiene Management sessions, psychosocial support and continued child-friendly spaces for protection and recovery. The National Society participated in national-level child rights forums, reviewed safeguarding policies and launched campaigns on International Women's Day and World Haemophilia Day, reinforcing gender equality, inclusion and protection from gender-based violence.

Enabling local actors

The Pakistan Red Crescent finalized its Strategic Plan 2030 and a three-year operational plan, outlining priorities in digital transformation, operational capacity and financial development as part of its organizational transformation agenda. It advanced legal and [statutory revision](#) efforts with the Ministry of Justice and a legal adviser to draft a new Act and constitution, while progressing in [Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment](#) through facilitator training, assessments in five branches and development of branch plans. [Youth and volunteer engagement](#) grew through mentoring, innovative projects, regional networks, celebrations, plantation drives and the continuation of the Road Safety Programme, alongside training facilitators for the Urban Resilience Project and piloting the Red Education Programme.

The Pakistan Red Crescent completed a perception survey in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and prepared for an organization-wide survey, advanced [humanitarian diplomacy](#) by planning a strategy and drafting key messages and strengthened communication with a new website, active campaigns, documentaries and the Crescent Magazine. It conducted yearly audits, began recruiting finance staff, revised manuals and prepared whistleblowing and anti-fraud policies. Human resources restructuring progressed with a new national-level post and manual revision, while [digital transformation](#) advanced with an electronic filing system, information technology assessments and development of data protection policies.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In this reporting period, key revisions were made to the Unified Plan and Budget 2025 and shared with the Asia Pacific Regional Office for review and approval. These revisions followed extensive consultations with participating National Societies, Pakistan Red Crescent thematic leads and management, aligning the plan with the revised National Society Strategic Plan, the ongoing [Transformation Plan and evolving contextual priorities](#). **Adjustments also reflect changes in available resources, including the conclusion of United States Agency for International Development funding, requiring corresponding budget realignments.**

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

Name	Pakistan Monsoon Floods 2025
Appeal number	MDRPK028
People affected	1.5 million people
People to be assisted	225,000 people (IFRC Secretariat) 250,000 people (Federation-wide)
Duration	16 months (30 August 2025 to 31 December 2026)
Funding requirements	IFRC Secretariat: CHF 16 million Federation-wide: CHF 17 million
Emergency Appeal	Pakistan Monsoon Floods 2025
Operational Strategy	Operational Strategy

Since late June 2025, relentless monsoon rains intensified by climate change have caused catastrophic flooding, landslides and Glacial Lake Outburst Floods across Pakistan, killing over 800 people, displacing more than 63,000 and damaging thousands of homes, roads, bridges, crops, and livestock. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has been the hardest hit with widespread fatalities, displacement and destruction of infrastructure, while Gilgit Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Sindh also face severe impacts including deadly glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs), landslides, crop losses and urban flooding. Continued rains have compounded the crisis, leaving communities cut off and facing acute shortages of food, safe water, shelter and health care, alongside rising cases of diarrhoea, malaria, skin infections and dengue, underscoring the urgent need for sustained humanitarian response and recovery support.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The Pakistan Red Crescent will support 250,000 people across 23 severely flood-affected districts over 16 months with immediate relief and longer-term recovery, addressing shelter, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), livelihoods and basic needs while strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity. Immediate assistance includes cash support, emergency shelter, water and sanitation services, hygiene kits and health care, followed by livelihood restoration through livestock restocking, small business grants, and climate-smart agriculture. The operation will scale up disaster risk reduction, early warning systems, and nature-based solutions, with special attention to women, older persons, persons with disabilities or chronic illness, unaccompanied children, displaced people and migrants, including undocumented Afghans. Through coordination with key stakeholders, systematic monitoring, and a Detailed Needs Assessment to guide a Flood Recovery Plan, the response will reinforce National Society structures, preparedness and outreach capacities, embedding climate-smart, risk-informed approaches to help communities adapt to evolving climate impacts. The highlights of the assistance are:

Shelter, housing and settlements: Shelter tool kits, tarpaulin sheets and kitchen sets are distributed to affected communities along with dry rations and essential shelter items.

Livelihoods: Fertiliser, seeds and tools are distributed among targeted households.

Multi-purpose cash : Unconditional multipurpose cash is provided to affected households.

Health and care, including water, sanitation and hygiene : Integrated health and psychosocial support are provided and damaged health facilities are rehabilitated. Cash is provided to pregnant women. Water treatment plants are deployed in communities affected by flooding and safe water along with storage containers is provided. Gender and disability inclusive emergency latrines as well as permanent household latrines are constructed, and hygiene kits are distributed to affected households. This is complemented by sessions focused on hygiene promotion.

Cross-cutting approaches: the operational strategy integrates **Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)** and **Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)** as pivotal elements, in an approach that recognizes and values all community members as equal partners, with their diverse needs shaping the response. Activities include the provision of dignity kits and establishment of two-way feedback mechanisms.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Pakistan Red Crescent suspended the Locally Led Adaptation Programme in January 2024 following an unexpected global funding cut from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), in accordance with regional and global directions and guidelines. The Pakistan Red Crescent promptly developed an exit plan to ensure responsible closure, including the completion of final narrative and financial reports in coordination with relevant stakeholders.

Under the Climate Change and Locally Led Adaptation Programme, the Pakistan Red Crescent developed its multi-year Climate Change Strategy through a highly consultative and inclusive process that engaged a wide range of internal and external stakeholders. The consultant worked closely with National Headquarters staff and leadership, as well as provincial branches and conducted consultations with relevant government departments at both national and provincial levels, alongside Movement partners. The Pakistan Red Crescent Climate Change Technical Working Group actively participated throughout the process to ensure alignment with broader priorities and technical standards.

Although the budget cut disrupted implementation, the Pakistan Red Crescent covered most of the costs of the strategy through existing funds and successfully mobilized the remaining portion with the support of Movement partners, ensuring completion without compromising quality. The strategy was endorsed by senior management, IFRC and in-country Movement partners and preparations began for its rollout at national and provincial levels to integrate it into ongoing and future programming.

Recognizing the vulnerability of target communities, the Pakistan Red Crescent collaborated with regional and global climate teams to develop new proposals for alternative funding to sustain community preparedness and locally led climate action. These efforts focused on enhancing resilience and adaptive capacity against climate-related risks. A new fund was identified and secured to continue the programme in the same geographic areas, enabling a smooth transition and sustained engagement with vulnerable communities while ensuring continuity in strengthening their capacity to cope with the impacts of climate change.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Pakistan Red Crescent in the suspension the Locally Led Adaptation Programme. It provided the National Society with technical and financial support for the development of its multi-year Climate Change Strategy. Additionally, the IFRC supported the National Society in developing new proposals for alternative funding.



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

During the first half of 2025, IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) was utilized for a population movement emergency. Details on the emergency can be found in the 'Migration and displacement' section of this report.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Between January and June 2025, the Pakistan Red Crescent initiated the process of updating the Monsoon Contingency Plan 2025 with the active involvement of the Disaster Management Working Group. The planning process followed a structured and inclusive approach with several consultative meetings held with technical personnel from National Headquarters, provincial branches, Movement partners and external stakeholders. Coordination with the Pakistan Meteorological Department and the National Disaster Management Authority ensured the inclusion of updated hazard forecasts and relevant data. The first draft was shared with all branches and the Disaster Management Working Group members for review and after incorporating comprehensive feedback, the final draft was prepared. The process concluded with a national-level validation workshop where provincial branches and Movement partners reviewed, validated and endorsed the plan for operationalization across the country.

Under the simplified [Early Action Protocol](#) for the Kabul River basin, the Pakistan Red Crescent organized a two-day refresher training course for staff and volunteers to enhance disaster preparedness and [early-action](#) competencies. Participants explored topics including the structure and activities of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, the principles of [Forecast-based Financing](#), early actions such as early-warning dissemination and multipurpose cash assistance and critical areas such as [Protection, Gender and Inclusion](#), [Community Engagement and Accountability](#) and monitoring and evaluation. To further strengthen the capacity of Early Warning teams, the Pakistan Red Crescent organized targeted capacity building sessions in Charsadda, Nowshera and Peshawar, training participants on early actions, dissemination mechanisms, roles and responsibilities, coordination and community action planning.

The Pakistan Red Crescent conducted community-level awareness sessions across high-risk villages in Nowshera, Peshawar and Charsadda. These sessions enhanced the understanding and preparedness of vulnerable communities by explaining early warning systems and outlining [anticipatory actions](#) to reduce the impacts of recurring floods. Follow-up meetings were also organized with high-risk communities in the same districts to emphasize the importance of early actions, raise awareness of early warning systems and ensure readiness for evacuation once the Early Action Protocol is activated. The Pakistan Red Crescent maintained close coordination with authorities at national, provincial and district levels and actively participated in meetings and events to share updates on anticipatory action. It also pre-positioned [cash assistance](#) for vulnerable households to ensure readiness for timely activation of early actions when trigger thresholds are met.

Additionally, during the reporting period, the Pakistan Red Crescent, distributed food packages to families affected by firing and shelling along the Line of Control. This intervention provided vulnerable households with essential food supplies, addressed immediate [food security](#) needs, reduced the adverse impact of the crisis on their well-being and contributed to stabilizing their situation.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Pakistan Red Crescent in the development of its Monsoon Contingency Plan 2025. This was also supported by the **German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross** and **Turkish Red Crescent**.

The IFRC also provided technical assistance to the National Society for a refresher training in the simplified Early Action Protocol as well as capacity building sessions for Early Warning teams. Additionally, the IFRC, along with the **German Red Cross** provided support to the National Society in coordinating stakeholder engagement.

The **Turkish Red Crescent** provided support to the Pakistan Red Crescent in the distribution of food packages to families affected along the Line of Control.

Under wider Movement support, **the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)** provided support to the Pakistan Red Crescent in the development of its Monsoon Contingency Plan 2025.



Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the first half of 2025, the Pakistan Red Crescent delivered primary health care and extended mental health and psychosocial support services to communities. Under the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention Routine Immunization project, it fully immunized children under one-year, vaccinated women of reproductive age against Tetanus-Diphtheria and strengthened vaccine demand through outreach sessions, social mobilization, Village Health Committee meetings, house-to-house visits and by engaging community and religious leaders in hard-to-reach districts. Prenatal and postnatal care also was provided at health facilities.

Through the Stockpile Project, the National Society enhanced epidemic preparedness by conducting a national Training-of-Trainers in epidemic control, procuring medicines and advancing procurement of medical equipment, first aid supplies, blood bank items, clean delivery kits and personal protective equipment. It also initiated rehabilitation of the Regional Blood Donor Centre room, optimized the medical warehouse and began installing medical warehouse software. The National Society maintained operations at the Regional Blood Donor Centre, collecting blood units, preparing components and organizing drives in schools, corporate offices and embassies. It distributed blood nationwide to patients with thalassemia, haemophilia, dengue, cancer, liver failure, dialysis needs, accident injuries and pregnancy complications.

The Pakistan Red Crescent delivered health services in conflict-affected Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through health facilities and mobile teams, providing psychosocial support, maternal and child health services, secondary care referrals and health awareness. It responded to sectarian conflict in Kurram with medical camps and winterization kits and assisted Afghan returnees with outpatient care, first aid, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services and protection. Preparations for Integrated Community Case Management and Community-Based Surveillance assessments advanced through engagement with the provincial Ministry of Health.

The National Society continued first aid services by training trainers, equipping branches, establishing posts during Moharram and providing care and referrals to mourners. It developed an online verification system for first aid certificates, trained men and women in Emergency Response Teams and expanded commercial first aid training to generate income.

Additionally, the Pakistan Red Crescent advanced WASH activities through repair and maintenance of water treatment plants, dissemination of guidelines, production and distribution of information materials..

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial assistance to the Pakistan Red Crescent in the implementation of its activities focused on health and wellbeing.

The **Japanese Red Cross Society** supported the National Society in advancing its water, sanitation and hygiene related initiatives.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** provided support to the National Society in the provision of primary health care, psychosocial and maternal services, health awareness and humanitarian response.



Teams of the Pakistan Red Crescent providing support services such as health, ambulance, psychosocial support and WASH to Afghan returnees at a Humanitarian Service Point (Photo: IFRC)



Migration and displacement

During the reporting period, IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved for a population movement emergency.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Afghan Nationals Return from Pakistan - April 2025
MDR-CODE	MDRPK027
DURATION	6 months (24 April 2025 to 31 October 2025)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 416,010
PEOPLE TARGETED	60,000 people
DREF OPERATION LINK	DREF Operation

The [IFRC-DREF](#) allocation of CHF 416,010 in April 2025 is supporting the Pakistan Red Crescent in assisting 60,000 people affected by Pakistan's Illegal Foreigners Repatriation Plan (IFRP), in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces of Pakistan. The National Society is supporting the targeted people over a six-month period with assistance such as the deployment of Mobile Health Teams to provide basic medical services to the returnees. Services range from OPD services for the treatment of common illnesses and minor ailments to Psychological First Aid. Assistance also includes the provision of essential medicines and ambulance support for referral services. Other support includes the distribution of bottled water to address the immediate drinking water needs of returnees at border crossing points. This will be complemented by targeted hygiene promotion campaigns aimed at raising awareness on safe water practices and personal hygiene to reduce the risk of waterborne diseases.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Pakistan Red Crescent Society actively engaged in preparedness and response planning for the evolving repatriation situation, following the implementation of the Illegal Foreigners Repatriation Programme by the Government of Pakistan. The National Society convened a series of strategic and coordination meetings involving its leadership, provincial branches and key external stakeholders, including the Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees. These engagements informed a joint situational analysis and response planning process.

The Pakistan Red Crescent developed a strategic response plan to address the [humanitarian needs of returnees at key crossing points](#). The National Society also prepared reactive lines to guide responses to anticipated questions from media and the public regarding the return of Afghan migrants. These lines were disseminated to provincial teams to ensure consistent messaging and alignment with the [fundamental principles](#) of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

The Pakistan Red Crescent initiated the development of a migration and displacement strategy to guide its work in this area. Extensive consultations were conducted with the National Society's governance, senior management, operational and thematic leads, provincial branches and key external stakeholders, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Organization for Migration and relevant government authorities. Based on these inputs, a draft strategy was developed and shared for review and feedback. Following the review, the Pakistan Red Crescent convened a validation workshop where the final draft of the strategy was presented. After detailed discussions and necessary adjustments, the strategy was finalized and endorsed for operationalization. The document is now ready for printing and roll-out at national and provincial levels.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided the Pakistan Red Crescent with technical and financial support in preparedness and response planning for the repatriation situation. It supported the National Society in the development and dissemination of reactive lines on the return of Afghan migrants. Additionally, the IFRC provided support to the Pakistan Red Crescent in initiating the development of a migration and displacement strategy.



Progress by the National Society against objectives

Between January and June 2025, the Pakistan Red Crescent conducted sessions on mainstreaming Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) for provincial branches and field staff under the One Health Project. Orientation sessions on PGI minimum standards and Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety were organized to sensitize field staff and volunteers on the fundamental principles.

The Pakistan Red Crescent ensured that all services, including health, water, sanitation and hygiene, Restoring Family Links and information sharing, were gender sensitive. Women and children's safe spaces were established within the Humanitarian Service Point in Torkham and at the medical care facility in Chaman to ensure the safety and dignity of women and children during their return to Afghanistan. Psychosocial support was provided by trained officers, alongside the distribution of dignity kits and Menstrual Hygiene Management sessions for women and adolescent girls, ensuring privacy, respect and dignified access to services.

The Pakistan Red Crescent participated in a national-level forum on the protection of children's rights organized by the National Commission on the Rights of Children. The National Society shared its interventions on promoting children's rights, including the establishment of child-safe spaces and regular sensitization sessions on the rights of vulnerable groups, including children, women and persons with disabilities.

The Pakistan Red Crescent observed World Haemophilia Day under the theme 'Access for All: Women and Girls Bleed Too.' The Regional Blood Donor Centre team visited the Haemophilia Ward at a hospital in Islamabad to demonstrate solidarity and extend support to those affected by haemophilia. Four safeguarding policies, including Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), Child Safeguarding, Whistleblower Protection and Protection against Harassment of Women at Workplace, were under review by the legal department. Operational guidelines on PGI were also reviewed to ensure alignment with the country context.

The Pakistan Red Crescent launched a social media campaign to celebrate International Women's Day. The campaign highlighted the contributions of women in the humanitarian landscape of Pakistan and emphasized the need to improve systems and policies to ensure gender equality.

The Pakistan Red Crescent focused on the prevention and response to gender-based violence and sexual and gender-based violence through an inclusive and survivor-centred approach. These efforts contributed to community-based prevention mechanisms and the promotion of safe, supportive environments for vulnerable groups.

The Pakistan Red Crescent continued to operate child-friendly spaces across targeted communities, providing secure, inclusive and engaging environments for children of all genders. These spaces supported emotional, cognitive and physical development while promoting gender equity, protection and psychosocial recovery in line with humanitarian principles and child protection standards.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the Pakistan Red Crescent in conducting sessions on Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and the establishment of safe spaces for women and children. It also supported the review of safeguarding policies and operational guidelines on PGI. Additionally, the IFRC participated in the International Women's Day campaign highlighting the contributions of women in humanitarian work.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** provided support to the National Society in and operating child-friendly spaces across targeted communities.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The **German Red Cross** and **Norwegian Red Cross** are present in Pakistan and provide long-term support to the Pakistan Red Crescent as well as assist in times of emergencies.

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.

External coordination

During the reporting period, the Pakistan Red Crescent strengthened coordination and engagement with Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners as well as non-Movement actors to enhance funding opportunities for addressing humanitarian needs. This included outreach to participating National Societies, United Nations agencies and both international and national organizations.

The Pakistan Red Crescent also engaged with the corporate sector and signed memoranda of understanding to benefit from the corporate social responsibility initiatives of various entities, including Nestlé, Telenor, banks and other private sector organizations. These partnerships aimed to diversify funding sources and expand the resource base for humanitarian programming.

Domestic fundraising remained a priority, and efforts were made to mobilize resources locally to support humanitarian activities. However, further concerted efforts are required to strengthen the positioning of the Pakistan Red Crescent in resource mobilization and fundraising at the national level.

The leadership of the Pakistan Red Crescent prioritized financial sustainability as a key component of the broader institutional transformation agenda. This agenda focuses on improving internal systems and services while enhancing the National Society's preparedness and response capacities.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Pakistan Red Crescent finalized its Strategic Plan 2030, setting the direction for the next six years with clear goals and thematic priorities. This enabled the development of a three-year operational plan that integrated the National Society's own activities and support from Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners

A key element of this process is the organizational transformation agenda, which outlined priorities such as digital transformation, operational capacity and financial development. These priorities align with the Strategic Plan and leadership vision and will inform the operational plan and serve as the National Society's development roadmap.

The Pakistan Red Crescent advanced its legal and statutory revision efforts. Meetings were held with the Ministry of Justice, and a legal adviser was hired to support the review and drafting of a new Act and constitution. These revisions aimed to clarify the National Society's auxiliary role, mandates and legal facilities. A committee was proposed to oversee the process, and biannual meetings were planned to address organizational development issues, including a July meeting on policy revision.

The Pakistan Red Crescent also strengthened its capacity in Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA). A training of facilitators was conducted, leading to assessments in five provincial branches and the development of branch plans. These plans are being implemented and used to inform operational planning. A workshop is planned to analyze results and peer-to-peer support is being encouraged.

Youth and volunteer engagement advanced through mentoring programmes and innovative projects in areas such as climate change, social issues, blood donation, water, sanitation and hygiene and psychosocial support. Volunteers also participated in the Limitless initiative and regional youth networks, including the South Asia Youth Network and the Asia Pacific Youth Network Academy of Leadership and Innovation. Additionally, volunteers took part in International Youth Day and Red Cross Red Crescent Week celebrations. Youth also contributed to the National University of Sciences and Technology Summer School and plantation drives. The second phase of the Road Safety Programme continued, with training-of-trainers conducted and activities launched in four locations. Youth clubs were established in Lahore and Islamabad.

The Pakistan Red Crescent progressed with the Urban Resilience Project, scheduled for completion by the end of August. As part of this, facilitators were trained in the Youth Adapt Programme. Through the V-Community app, volunteers shared activities and engaged with peers. Additionally, the Pakistan Red Crescent supported the Red Education Programme. It completed an assessment, drafted a strategy and finalized a pilot plan.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the Pakistan Red Crescent in finalizing the Strategic Plan 2030. It also provided technical guidance to the National Society in revising its Statutes and reviewing the Act and constitution. Additionally, the IFRC provided support to the National Society in conducting Branch Organizational Capacity Assessments (BOCA). Support was also provided to the Pakistan Red Crescent in implementing youth and volunteer engagement initiatives including Youth Adapt and Red Education, among others.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Pakistan Red Crescent completed a perception survey in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through a consultant and is now planning to hold an organization-wide perception survey covering all branches. The Pakistan Red Crescent advanced its humanitarian diplomacy work by planning the development of a humanitarian diplomacy strategy and plan of action for implementation and by preparing humanitarian diplomacy key messages to be reflected in operational planning.

The Pakistan Red Crescent reported communication achievements that included the development of its national headquarters website, active campaigns across multiple social media platforms and the production of short videos and documentaries that gained visibility through international channels. The Pakistan Red Crescent designed the January to June edition of the Crescent Magazine and scheduled it for printing. It also addressed human resources needs in the department by advertising the Assistant Director Media position with recruitment to be completed during the reporting period.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Pakistan Red Crescent by promoting the National Society's short videos and documentaries through its Asia Pacific and global channels.

The **British Red Cross** supported the Pakistan Red Crescent in advancing humanitarian diplomacy work and in addressing human resources challenges in the communication department.

Under wider Movement support, **the ICRC** supported the Pakistan Red Crescent in completing its provincial perception survey and developing the national headquarters website.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the first half of 2025, the Pakistan Red Crescent completed yearly audits for the previous two years. The National Society began the process of hiring key staff in the finance department, with positions advertised during the second quarter.

The Pakistan Red Crescent planned revisions to the finance manual, structural analysis of the finance department, finance business modelling activities and capacity building training for finance staff. Drafts of the whistleblowing policy and anti-fraud and corruption policies were also prepared and are pending leadership approval.

The Pakistan Red Crescent initiated restructuring of the human resources department and advertised a national-level position dedicated to human resources. It also commenced the process of the revision of the human resources manual.

The Pakistan Red Crescent made progress in the implementation of an electronic filing system with support from the Government of Pakistan. It also initiated an assessment of its existing information technology infrastructure to support [digital transformation](#) processes. Discussions have begun on developing information technology and data protection policies, in line with guidance from the digital transformation team.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided the Pakistan Red Crescent with technical and financial support for the digital maturity assessment, including online surveys, interviews and an in-person workshop. The IFRC also provided the Pakistan Red Crescent with guidance in initiating discussions on information technology and data protection policy development.

The **British Red Cross** supported the Pakistan Red Crescent in addressing human resources challenges within the communications department.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** supported the National Society by facilitating its digital maturity assessment.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** supported the Pakistan Red Crescent in finance manual revision, structural analysis, finance business modelling and capacity building training for finance staff.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Mid-Year Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

Nothing to report

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Healing through psychosocial support

A 45-year-old man sought help from the Pakistan Red Crescent after returning from Saudi Arabia in a state of emotional shutdown. Following the traumatic murder of his younger brother three months earlier, he had become mute, withdrawn, prone to crying spells, aggression and unexplained wandering episodes. His condition severely impacted his ability to function and connect with others.

Upon assessment using the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), the client was diagnosed with severe depression, complicated grief and symptoms consistent with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). A tailored psychosocial support plan was initiated by the Pakistan Red Crescent, focusing on emotional stabilization, grief counselling and Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT).

Over a series of structured sessions, the client gradually regained his emotional expression, developed healthy coping strategies and showed significant improvement in behaviour and mood. His family was also involved in the process, receiving guidance on how to provide continued emotional support.

Thereby, the client regained functionality, resumed communication and began preparing for his return to Saudi Arabia. He and his family expressed heartfelt gratitude to the Pakistan Red Crescent for its compassionate and timely support. This case highlights the transformative power of community-based mental health and psychosocial services in supporting trauma-affected individuals and promoting long-term emotional resilience.

2

Healing through psychosocial support

Usman Khan, a 30-year-old male, approached the Pakistan Red Crescent seeking psychosocial support due to his depression and Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder (OCPD). During the initial assessment and detailed psychosocial history-taking, Usman presented symptoms of persistent sadness, low self-esteem, fatigue, indecisiveness and a constant need for perfectionism and control. He reported that these symptoms had significantly affected his social relationships and work performance.

Upon further evaluation and consultation, Usman was diagnosed with Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) and OCPD. A comprehensive and individualized treatment plan was developed for Usman, which included weekly psychotherapy sessions focused on Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) techniques to address negative thought patterns and improve emotional regulation. Furthermore, Usman was treated through psychoeducation, behavioural activation strategies and cognitive restructuring to challenge perfectionistic thinking and reduce rigidity in his daily routines.

Over the course of several weeks, Usman showed significant improvements. He became more self-aware and began to identify and challenge his unhelpful thoughts. He learned to set realistic goals, tolerate imperfection and became more flexible in his daily life. His depressive symptoms gradually reduced, and his overall mood, confidence and interpersonal relationships improved remarkably.

Usman Khan's journey reflects the power of early diagnosis, structured therapeutic interventions and client's own motivation to heal. With consistent support and dedication, Usman was able to overcome the distressing symptoms of depression and manage his OCPD traits effectively. Today, he is more resilient, emotionally balanced, and optimistic about his future.

3

Refusal converted to influencer

A team of Pakistan Red Crescent along with the Field Surveillance Officer (FSO) Irfan Wazir, visited a household in Ghora Chowk CPEC area on 19 March 2024, to address vaccine refusal. This was their fourth visit to the same household to convince them for vaccination. Upon inquiring, Laati Mama the household head cited concerns about post-vaccination fever and unaffordable medicine costs as the main reasons for his hesitation to get his grandchildren vaccinated. The team listened to his concerns carefully, aiming to alleviate his fears and facilitating vaccination for his family. The visit highlighted the need for targeted awareness and support to address misconceptions about vaccine side effects and costs related to it. By engaging with the household elder, the team sought to build trust and encourage vaccination, ultimately contributing to improved public health outcomes in the community.

The FSO Irfan Wazir and the SM Qayyum Khan effectively oriented Laati Mama about services of the Pakistan Red Crescent. After his serious concerns about vaccination were addressed, Laati Mama finally agreed to vaccinate his grandchildren. Laati Mama's agreement led to the vaccination of his two grandchildren.

The team will follow up with Laati Mama for community mobilization and meetings with other refusal households, leveraging his influence to promote vaccination and public health awareness in the community. This successful engagement will potentially lead to increased vaccine uptake and community trust in the Pakistan Red Crescent.

Efforts of the Pakistan Red Crescent led to successful vaccinations in target communities and community engagement at all levels. The key outcomes of the project include:

1. Vaccination of children: Two grandchildren of Laati Mama received pentavalent vaccine doses.
2. Community support and trust building: Laati Mama agreed to support community awareness and mobilization efforts.
3. Future collaboration: Laati Mama agreed to work with the Pakistan Red Crescent to promote vaccinations.

This successful engagement can lead to increased vaccine uptake and community trust. The team's efforts, led by Irfan Wazir, Qayyum Khan and Vaccinator Wasim Ullah, demonstrate the importance of effective communication and community mobilization in promoting public health. The team's dedication and Laati Mama's willingness to engage with the community were instrumental in achieving these positive outcomes.

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the [8+3 reporting template](#) contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Mid-Year Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in mid-year reports
2. Visibility	Not included in mid-year reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 30 June 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [PK_Pakistan MYR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRPK027](#), [MDRPK028](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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