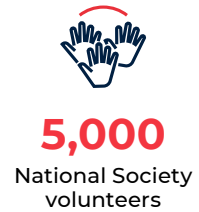


## IN SUPPORT OF THE PAKISTAN RED CRESCENT



## PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency  
Operations



**126,495**

Disasters  
and crises



**126,495**

Health and  
wellbeing



**264,901**

Migration and  
displacement



**92,305**

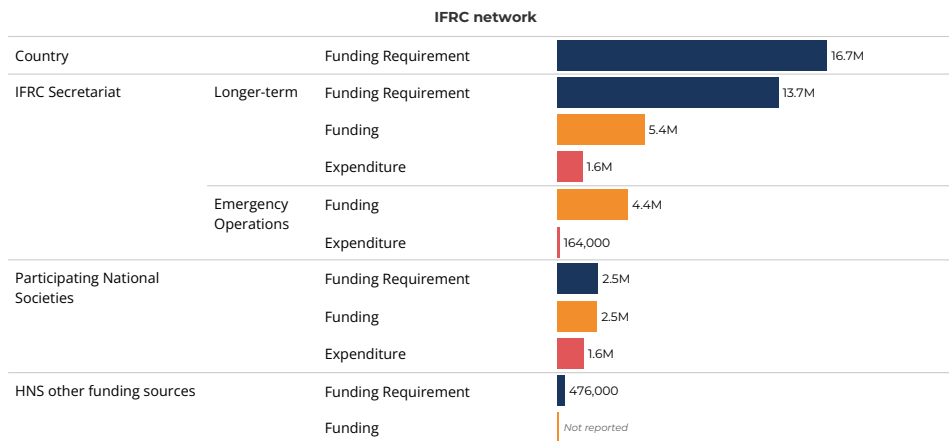
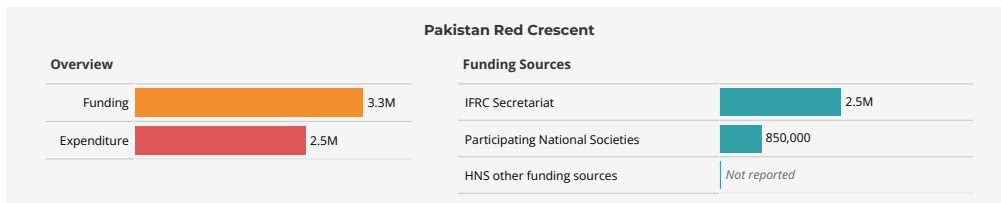
Values, power  
and inclusion



**11,709**

## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

*in Swiss francs (CHF)*



Appeal number **MAAPK002**

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

# ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRPK028 / Pakistan Monsoon Floods 2025

Accountability and agility	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	4,000
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	126,000
	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	109,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	6,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	6,000
	Number of community disaster response team (CDRT) training sessions	7
Health and wellbeing	Number of consultations through primary health care rooms / outreach services / mobile units / clinics operated by the National Society	38,000
	Number of people receiving insecticide treated nets (ITN) distributed	13,000
	Number of people reached with Mental Health and Psychosocial Services (MHPSS) and Psychological First Aid (PFA) from the National Society in..	7,000
	Number of people who have been provided with an improved protected source of drinking water	714
	Number of women reached by the National Society's Cash for Health (CfH)	207

	Number of people trained on implementing the PGI Minimum Standards	111
	Number of staff and volunteers trained in epidemic control and RCCE	80
	Number of social workers, volunteers and staff who participated in psychological first aid training, psycho-social educational activities or support	72
	Number of mobile health service units functional to provide quality primary health care	4
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	1
	Number of people reached by National Society's community health promotion	1
	Number of people provided with access to safely managed drinking water services or an improved drinking water source constructed or rehabilitated	1
	Number of people covered with hygiene promotion activities	1
	Number of National Society's Programmes that have completed the IFRC Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis	1
	Number of litres of safe water distributed	1
	National Society has a safeguarding focal person	Yes
<b>Humanitarian diplomacy</b>	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
<b>Migration and displacement</b>	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	3,000
<b>National Society development</b>	Number of branches that have the capacity to lead the operation at the local level	4

	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
<b>Strategic and operational coordination</b>	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	8
	Number of strategic partnership the National Society is engaged in	3
	Movement coordination mechanism is described and active	1
	National Society has a membership coordination mechanism in place	Yes
<b>Values, power and inclusion</b>	Number of opportunities for communities to participate in planning and managing the programme/operation (eg, number of community committee meetings, planning workshops, focus group discussions, town hall meetings etc)	6,000
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	2,000
	Number of staff, volunteers and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability	111

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

<b>Climate and environment</b>	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
<b>Disasters and crises</b>	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	108,000
	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	126,000

	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	6,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	6,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people donating blood	6,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	265,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	148,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with training in first aid	2,000
	Number of people reached with immunization services	29,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	30,000
Migration and displacement	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	Yes
	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes	2
	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	92,000
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	12,000

## ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Accountability and agility	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes

## IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
National Society							
British Red Cross	1M						
German Red Cross		●	●			●	●
Norwegian Red Cross	1.3M	●	●	●		●	●
Swiss Red Cross	12,000						
Turkish Red Crescent	151,000		●		●	●	●

Total Funding Reported **CHF 2.4M**

# 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

In 2025, the Pakistan Red Crescent suspended the Locally Led Adaptation Programme following global funding reductions, in line with regional and global guidance. The National Society developed and implemented an exit plan and completed final narrative and financial reporting. It also developed a multi-year Climate Change Strategy through an inclusive process involving staff, leadership, branches and government institutions at national and provincial levels and ensured active involvement of the National Climate Change Technical Working Group. The Pakistan Red Crescent secured alternative funding to continue climate programming in the same geographic areas and focused on [community disaster risk management](#), [climate-resilient livelihoods](#), [nature-based solutions](#) and climate-resilient water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) approaches. The National Society also developed a loss and damage study framework, convened national-level climate dialogue events, conducted staff orientation sessions on the Climate Change Policy and strengthened public awareness on climate risks.

### Disasters and crises

During the reporting period, the Pakistan Red Crescent updated the Monsoon Contingency Plan through structured consultations with technical staff, branches and external authorities and validated the plan for operational use. The National Society strengthened [anticipatory action](#) capacity under the simplified Early Action Protocol for the Kabul River Basin through training and capacity building in [early warning systems](#), forecast-based approaches, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). It completed readiness and pre-positioning actions before closing the simplified Early Action Protocol in July 2025 and integrating it into a full Early Action Protocol. The National Society also developed and validated a full [Early Action Protocol for riverine flooding](#) along the Indus River. It strengthened [cash and voucher assistance](#) readiness, improved information management capacity and implemented disaster risk reduction and school safety actions in high-risk areas.

## Health and wellbeing

From January to December 2025, the Pakistan Red Crescent implemented routine immunization activities in hard-to-reach districts through fixed and outreach services for children and women of reproductive age. The National Society strengthened vaccine awareness through community engagement and social mobilization. It enhanced epidemic preparedness through training in epidemic preparedness, public health in emergencies and community-based health approaches and improved medical logistics and blood services infrastructure. The National Society strengthened first aid and emergency response through training, deployment during mass gatherings and mobilization during security-related incidents. It expanded blood services and voluntary donation and improved access to primary healthcare through supported basic health units delivering maternal, newborn and child health services, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and community-based surveillance. The Pakistan Red Crescent also strengthened water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) preparedness through water treatment plant maintenance, hygiene promotion and community health awareness.

## Migration and displacement

Following the implementation of the Illegal Foreign Repatriation Plan, the Pakistan Red Crescent monitored increased population movements during the reporting period. In March 2025, the National Society responded to directives issued for the voluntary departure of Afghan nationals, followed by the commencement of formal deportation processes in April 2025. The National Society conducted preparedness and response planning through coordination meetings with leadership, branches, Movement partners and authorities responsible for Afghan refugee affairs. It implemented a humanitarian response at key border crossing points and delivered health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), Restoring Family Links (RFL) as well as protection services. The Pakistan Red Crescent also strengthened institutional communication through reactive communication lines and developed, validated and published a Migration and Displacement Strategy following extensive consultations.

## Values, power and inclusion

In 2025, the Pakistan Red Crescent prioritized Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) by collecting feedback through face-to-face mechanisms and hotlines and using it to inform programme adjustments. The National Society mainstreamed Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) minimum standards across operations and conducted inclusive consultations with women, men, older persons and persons with disabilities. It strengthened mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), established safe and accessible water points and developed guidelines for dignity kit distribution. Additionally, the Pakistan Red Crescent strengthened staff and volunteer capacity in protection and accountability, approved safeguarding and disciplinary policies, restored complaints and grievance mechanisms and conducted a child safeguarding risk analysis to strengthen systems and child-friendly services.

## Enabling local actors

During the reporting period from January to December 2025, the Pakistan Red Crescent set clear goals and strategic objectives based on its Strategic Plan 2030, finalized in late 2024. The National Society advanced an organizational transformation agenda aligned with leadership priorities to strengthen service delivery and long-term sustainability. A key focus was the revision of its legal and statutory framework. The Pakistan Red Crescent established a legal department and engaged with the Ministry of Law and Justice. It developed a roadmap to revise the Pakistan Red Crescent Act and Constitution to clarify its auxiliary role, mandate and legal facilities. The National Society also strengthened branch capacity through Branch Organizational Capacity Assessments (BOCA), addressed human resource gaps through recruitment and expanded youth, volunteer and programme engagement.

The Pakistan Red Crescent strengthened institutional accountability, communication and systems during 2025. The National Society conducted a perception survey to assess community trust and used the findings at provincial level. It strengthened humanitarian diplomacy awareness through leadership induction sessions. It improved visibility through its national website, social media campaigns, audiovisual content and the publication of the Crescent Magazine. The National Society approved and launched the Whistleblowing Policy, restored complaints and grievance mechanisms and established an Audit Department. It also advanced digital transformation through an electronic filing system and a digital maturity assessment, supported by the Netherlands Red Cross through its 510 data and digital initiative.

## 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](#)

<b>Emergency Appeal Name</b>	Pakistan Monsoon Floods 2025
<b>Emergency Appeal number</b>	<a href="#">MDRPK028</a>
<b>People affected</b>	1.5 million people
<b>Duration</b>	16 months (30 August 2025 to 31 December 2026)
<b>People to be assisted</b>	225,000 people (IFRC Secretariat) 250,000 people (Federation-wide)
<b>Funding requirements</b>	IFRC Secretariat: CHF 16 million Federation-wide: CHF 17 million
<b>Link to Revised Emergency Appeal</b>	<a href="#">Pakistan Monsoon Floods 2025</a>
<b>Link to Latest Operational Strategy</b>	<a href="#">Operational Strategy</a>
<b>Latest Operations Update</b>	<a href="#">Operation Update No. 3</a>

Since late June 2025, relentless monsoon rains intensified by climate change have caused catastrophic flooding, landslides and Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) 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 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 is supporting 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 included 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 2025 following global funding reductions and in line with regional and global directions and guidelines. The National Society developed and implemented an exit plan to ensure the responsible closure of the programme, including completion of final narrative and financial reporting in coordination with relevant stakeholders.

Under the Climate Change and Locally Led Adaptation Programme, the Pakistan Red Crescent Society developed a multi-year Climate Change Strategy through a consultative and inclusive process. The National Society engaged its staff, leadership and branches and conducted consultations with relevant government departments at national and provincial levels. The National Society ensured the active involvement of its National-level Climate Change Technical Working Group throughout the process to align the strategy with institutional priorities and technical standards.

The Pakistan Red Crescent developed alternative funding proposals to sustain community preparedness and locally led climate action in response to continued climate vulnerabilities. The National Society secured new funding during the reporting period to continue climate programming in the same geographic areas, enabling continuity of engagement with vulnerable communities. It focused its climate actions on strengthening community disaster risk management, promoting climate-resilient livelihoods, nature-based solutions and climate-resilient water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) approaches, with emphasis on strengthening local capacities and reducing vulnerability to climate-related risks.

The National Society developed a loss and damage study framework focused on risk-based and proactive approaches, including climate-smart initiatives, vulnerability analysis and livelihoods protection. It also convened national-level climate dialogue and knowledge-sharing events and conducted staff orientations on the Climate Change Policy at provincial level.

Additionally, the Pakistan Red Crescent Society strengthened community engagement through climate adaptation capacity building, conducted public awareness activities at national and provincial levels and delivered radio-based outreach to promote understanding of climate risks and locally led climate solutions.

## IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Pakistan Red Crescent in the suspension and responsible closure of the Locally Led Adaptation Programme, including support for final narrative and financial reporting. It provided technical support for the development of the multi-year Climate Change Strategy, including participation in consultations and engagement with the National-level Climate Change Technical Working Group. The IFRC also supported the National Society in proposal development efforts to secure alternative funding and provided technical guidance on community disaster risk management, climate-resilient livelihoods, nature-based solutions and climate-resilient water, sanitation and hygiene approaches.

The German Red Cross supported the Pakistan Red Crescent Society in the development of the loss and damage study framework with a focus on risk-based and proactive climate interventions.



## Disasters and crises

---

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

In 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

The Pakistan Red Crescent initiated the annual updating process of the Monsoon Contingency Plan in March 2025 through a structured and inclusive approach involving the Disaster Management Working Group. The National Society engaged technical staff, branches and relevant external authorities to integrate updated hazard information and branch-level capacity assessments. The National Society consolidated inputs through consultations and internal review, finalized the Monsoon Contingency Plan and validated it at national level for operational use.

The National Society strengthened [anticipatory action](#) capacity under the simplified Early Action Protocol for the Kabul River Basin through refresher training, targeted capacity building and community engagement. The National Society enhanced staff and volunteer competencies in [early warning systems](#), forecast-based approaches as well as Protection, Gender and Inclusion ([PGI](#)) and Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)). It also strengthened early warning capacity and improved community readiness through awareness sessions and follow-up engagement along the Kabul River Basin.

The Pakistan Red Crescent conducted systematic coordination and readiness activities to support anticipatory action implementation. It maintained coordination with Movement partners and authorities, reviewed progress and challenges and strengthened preparedness measures. The National Society completed readiness and pre-positioning actions under the simplified Early Action Protocol before formally closing the protocol in July twenty-twenty-five and integrating it into a full Early Action Protocol.

Additionally, the Pakistan Red Crescent developed and validated a full [Early Action Protocol for riverine flooding](#) along the Indus River and strengthened institutional readiness for its implementation. The National Society also reinforced [cash and voucher assistance](#) capacity through advanced training, strengthened financial service provider arrangements and participation in relevant coordination mechanisms. It strengthened information management capacity through training on digital platforms and reporting tools.

The National Society designed and initiated new humanitarian and disaster risk reduction programming. It strengthened community resilience in high-risk areas through disaster risk reduction activities, simulations and preparedness actions and also focused on enhancing school safety.

## IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Pakistan Red Crescent in the coordination, technical review and validation of the Monsoon Contingency Plan. It also provided support in capacity strengthening activities related to early warning and forecast-based financing and the integration of the simplified Early Action Protocol into the full Early Action Protocol framework.

Additionally, the IFRC assisted the National Society in disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action, cash and voucher assistance capacity strengthening, information management training and programme development activities implemented by the Pakistan Red Crescent during the reporting period. This was also supported by the **British Red Cross** and **German Red Cross**.

Under wider Movement support, **the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)** provided support to the Pakistan Red Crescent in capacity strengthening activities related to early warning, forecast-based financing, protection, community engagement, monitoring and preparedness under the simplified Early Action Protocol.



## Health and wellbeing

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Pakistan Red Crescent implemented routine immunization activities under an ongoing immunization project across hard-to-reach districts. The National Society delivered services for children and women of reproductive age through fixed and outreach modalities and strengthened vaccine awareness through sustained community engagement. It conducted outreach and social mobilization activities to increase vaccine acceptance and engaged village health structures to support routine immunization at community level.

The Pakistan Red Crescent strengthened epidemic preparedness through institutional capacity building, training and preparedness measures. It conducted national-level training in epidemic preparedness, public health in emergencies and community-based health approaches for its staff. The National Society completed procurement, reception and inspection of medicines and medical equipment and advanced preparedness for emerging infectious diseases through improvements to medical logistics and blood services infrastructure.

The National Society strengthened first aid and emergency response capacity through training, deployment and systems development. It conducted first aid training and training-of-trainers, established first aid posts during mass gatherings and deployed trained teams to provide life-saving assistance. During a security-related escalation in the country, the Pakistan Red Crescent mobilized emergency response teams to deliver first aid and essential relief while coordinating with authorities and communities. It also strengthened commercial first aid services and reinforced internal coordination mechanisms for first aid delivery.

The Pakistan Red Crescent also strengthened blood services through improved collection, processing and distribution capacity at regional level. The National Society expanded voluntary blood donor outreach through mobile drives, institutional partnerships and walk-in donations. Blood services supported patients with chronic conditions, emergencies and trauma, contributing to continuity of life-saving care.

The Pakistan Red Crescent strengthened access to primary healthcare services in remote and underserved areas through supported basic health units. The National Society delivered outpatient care, maternal, newborn and child health services, infection prevention and control, basic laboratory services and psychosocial support. The National Society integrated community-based surveillance and integrated case management into service delivery, strengthening early detection, referral and follow-up mechanisms. It strengthened mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) in flood-affected communities by organizing sessions to help community members cope with stress and crisis-related impacts.

The Pakistan Red Crescent strengthened water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) preparedness during the reporting period. It completed repair and maintenance of water treatment plants, finalized hygiene information materials and advanced hygiene promotion capacity. It also strengthened community health awareness through hygiene promotion, disease prevention sessions and community engagement. Additionally, the National Society conducted community-based awareness activities to promote personal hygiene, safe water use, disease prevention and environmental sanitation.

### IFRC network joint support

**The IFRC** supported the Pakistan Red Crescent through technical guidance, coordination and capacity strengthening across immunization, epidemic preparedness, first aid and blood services.

The **Japanese Red Cross Society** supported water, sanitation and hygiene preparedness and institutional capacity strengthening actions implemented by the Pakistan Red Crescent

The **German Red Cross** supported the Pakistan Red Crescent in hygiene promotion, emergency assistance and first aid-related preparedness and response activities.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** supported the delivery of primary healthcare services, community-based surveillance, integrated management of childhood illness, psychosocial support, hygiene promotion and health staff capacity strengthening in remote and underserved areas.

Under wider Movement support, **the ICRC** supported the National Society through coordination and participation in health preparedness and emergency response capacity strengthening activities.



Pakistan Red Crescent teams provide health services, safe drinking water and distribute relief items to flood-affected families across the country (Photo: IFRC)



## Migration and displacement

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

<b>Name of Operation</b>	Afghan Nationals Return from Pakistan - April 2025
<b>MDR-Code</b>	<a href="#">MDRPK027</a>
<b>Duration</b>	9 months (24 April 2025 to 31 January 2026)
<b>Funding Allocation</b>	CHF 416,010
<b>People Targeted</b>	60,000 people
<b>DREF Operation</b>	<a href="#">DREF Operation</a>
<b>DREF Operation Update</b>	<a href="#">Operation Update No. 1</a>

The [IFRC-DREF](#) allocation of CHF 416,010 in April 2025 supported the Pakistan Red Crescent in assisting 60,000 people affected by Pakistan's Illegal Foreigners Repatriation Plan (IFRP), in Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces of Pakistan. The National Society supported 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 ranged from OPD services for the treatment of common illnesses and minor ailments to Psychological First Aid. Assistance also included the provision of essential medicines and ambulance support for referral services. Other support included the distribution of bottled water to address the immediate drinking water needs of returnees at border crossing points. This was complemented with 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**

Following the implementation of the Illegal Foreign Repatriation Plan by the Government of Pakistan in November twenty-twenty-three, the Pakistan Red Crescent monitored increased population movements during the reporting period. In March twenty-twenty-five, the National Society responded to directives issued for the voluntary departure of Afghan Citizen Card holders and undocumented Afghan nationals, followed by the commencement of formal deportation processes in April twenty-twenty-five.

The Pakistan Red Crescent actively engaged in preparedness and response planning for the repatriation situation during March and April twenty-twenty-five. The National Society convened strategic and coordination meetings involving leadership, provincial branches, Movement counterparts and relevant external stakeholders, including authorities responsible for Afghan refugee affairs. These engagements informed a shared situational analysis and response planning process.

Based on consultations and situational analysis, the Pakistan Red Crescent initiated a humanitarian response at key border crossing points to address the needs of returnees. The National Society developed a strategic response plan and implemented a Disaster Response Emergency Fund operation to deliver health, water, sanitation and hygiene, Restoring Family Links (RFL), Protection, Gender and Inclusion and other essential services at border locations in Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa during the reporting period.

The Pakistan Red Crescent strengthened institutional communication preparedness by developing reactive communication lines related to the return of Afghan migrants. The National Society disseminated these materials internally to support principled communication, ensure consistency and safeguard institutional integrity in public and media engagement.

The Pakistan Red Crescent initiated the development of a Migration and Displacement Strategy during the reporting period. The National Society conducted a comprehensive desk review and held consultations with governance, senior management, operational leads, provincial branches, Movement counterparts and external stakeholders, including relevant international organizations and government authorities. The National Society finalized and endorsed the strategy following a validation workshop and completed its publication during the reporting period.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** supported the Pakistan Red Crescent in preparedness, coordination and response planning related to population movement and returnee assistance. It also supported the National Society in the development, consultation, validation and finalization of its Migration and Displacement Strategy. Additionally, the IFRC supported strategic coordination, situational analysis, communication preparedness and principled engagement in the context of Afghan migrant returns.

Under wider Movement support, **the ICRC** supported strategic coordination, situational analysis, communication preparedness and principled engagement in the context of Afghan migrant returns.



## **Values, power and inclusion**

---

### **Progress by the National Society against objectives**

The Pakistan Red Crescent prioritized Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) throughout its operations through systematic face-to-face feedback collection and the use of hotline mechanisms. The National Society ensured that communities had meaningful opportunities to express their views and influence programme implementation. The National Society also reviewed feedback in a structured manner and used it to inform programme adjustments, supporting adaptive planning and closer alignment of services with community needs.

The Pakistan Red Crescent strengthened the mainstreaming of Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) minimum standards across all relief operations through coordination with provincial and district structures. The National Society convened regular PGI and CEA working group meetings to exchange experiences, share information and promote inclusive, safe and accessible assistance for diverse community groups.

The National Society conducted inclusive consultations with men, women, older persons and persons with disabilities during initial assessments to ensure programme design reflected diverse needs and concerns. The Pakistan Red Crescent also conducted focus group discussions with women in flood-affected areas to better understand context-specific challenges. Based on community feedback, the National Society adapted assistance modalities to strengthen dignity, cultural appropriateness and protection-sensitive service delivery for women and adolescent girls.

The Pakistan Red Crescent strengthened mental health and psychosocial support in flood-affected communities by organising sessions to help community members cope with stress and crisis-related impacts. It also established safe and accessible water points to reduce protection risks and support dignified access to services for all community members.

The National Society addressed culturally sensitive protection challenges by developing comprehensive guidelines for dignity and delivery kit distribution and orienting field teams on their application. The Pakistan Red Crescent strengthened staff and volunteer capacity on PGI and CEA minimum standards, enabling inclusive consultations, safe service delivery and the application of a do-no-harm approach across all programmes.

It also strengthened organizational accountability through the approval and launch of internal safeguarding and disciplinary policies. It restored complaints and grievance mechanisms and established clear reporting pathways to support confidential, safe and accessible reporting for staff, volunteers and communities, reinforcing institutional integrity and accountable service delivery.

The Pakistan Red Crescent conducted a child safeguarding risk analysis to assess organizational capacity and engagement with children and used the findings to inform system strengthening. Additionally, it strengthened psychosocial support and child-friendly services. Through community-based interventions, the National Society promoted safe, inclusive environments and supported the emotional, social and developmental well-being of children.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** supported the Pakistan Red Crescent in strengthening Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms and the integration of Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) minimum standards across operations.

The **German Red Cross** supported CEA, PGI mainstreaming and project-level accountability initiatives implemented by the Pakistan Red Crescent.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** supported the National Society in creating child-friendly spaces and gender and diversity mainstreaming interventions delivered by the National Society.

---

Under wider Movement support, **the ICRC** supported capacity strengthening related to principled protection-sensitive service delivery and community engagement.

# 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 Pakistan Red Crescent is supported by **British Red Cross, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross** and **Turkish Red Crescent**.

### 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

In line with its auxiliary role, the Pakistan Red Crescent continued engagement with government institutions, including national and provincial disaster management authorities, as well as the diplomatic community, to strengthen the National Society's presence across humanitarian platforms. It strengthened external engagement to enhance its image, support humanitarian action and promote collaboration with external partners. Parallel engagement by the IFRC supported visibility of the National Society's work through continued interaction with UN agencies, coordination forums, clusters and working groups.

To expand external coordination and funding opportunities, the Pakistan Red Crescent signed Memoranda of Understanding with educational institutions, private sector actors and international organizations, alongside sustained advocacy on key humanitarian needs. A regional partnership meeting held in Kuala Lumpur in November 2025 showcased the National Society's transformation journey and highlighted key vulnerabilities related to climate change, migration and health. The meeting strengthened engagement with Movement partners, while high-level dialogue underscored the importance of deeper engagement with donors, the private sector and National Societies from the Arab region, with recommendations to further expand partnerships in 2026.

The Pakistan Red Crescent also strengthened corporate engagement through memoranda of understanding with private sector entities to leverage corporate social responsibility support, while continuing efforts on domestic fundraising and financial sustainability under its transformation agenda. The National Society remained actively engaged in coordination mechanisms through seminars, conferences and technical platforms on priority thematic areas, including climate change, disaster response and [anticipatory action](#). It also established referral pathways for health, protection and services focused on sexual and gender-based violence prevention for Afghan migrants at border points, strengthening timely access to specialized services and supporting coordinated, survivor-centred responses.



## National Society development

---

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period from January to December 2025, the Pakistan Red Crescent defined clear goals and strategic objectives across all thematic areas based on its Strategic Plan 2030, finalized in late 2024.

The Pakistan Red Crescent advanced an organizational transformation agenda aligned with its Strategic Plan and leadership vision, strengthening service delivery and long-term sustainability. Throughout 2025, the National Society promoted this transformation agenda while working towards consolidating achievements into a comprehensive transformation plan with defined actions, timelines and budgets.

During 2025, the Pakistan Red Crescent Society prioritized revision of its legal and statutory base as a core component of organizational transformation. The National Society established a dedicated legal department, engaged with IFRC, ICRC and the Ministry of Law and Justice and also advanced discussions on revising the Pakistan Red Crescent Act and Constitution through operational planning workshops. The National Society developed a roadmap for the revision process, including proposed governance arrangements and next steps, with the objective of clarifying its auxiliary role, mandates and legal facilities and strengthening dissemination of this role across all levels.

The Pakistan Red Crescent Society strengthened branch and institutional capacity by conducting Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) exercises following facilitator training conducted in 2024, supporting branches to develop and implement branch development plans during 2025 and integrate findings into operational planning. The National Society addressed critical human resource gaps by completing recruitment processes across multiple functional areas and initiating further recruitment to strengthen resource mobilization, while maintaining follow up and support to branches through national headquarters.

Additionally, the Pakistan Red Crescent expanded its youth, volunteer and programme engagement during 2025 through mentoring initiatives, volunteer led community projects and participation in regional youth networks and events. The National Society implemented volunteer recruitment, induction and emergency response training, advanced road safety programming through youth engagement and urban activities, completed the first phase of an urban resilience initiative and improved digital volunteer engagement. The National Society also advanced a Red Education initiative by completing assessments, drafting a strategy, finalizing a pilot plan and participating in regional coordination meetings.

### 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

The Pakistan Red Crescent conducted a perception survey to assess community trust and perceptions of the National Society. It completed the survey with external technical support and used the findings to inform its understanding of community perceptions at provincial level.

The Pakistan Red Crescent strengthened humanitarian diplomacy awareness through leadership engagement and induction activities. The National Society engaged its leadership and partner representatives in humanitarian diplomacy sessions to enhance institutional understanding and support the advancement of humanitarian diplomacy work.

The Pakistan Red Crescent strengthened institutional communication and visibility through digital and print platforms. It also developed and updated its national website and implemented social media campaigns across multiple platforms to increase public outreach and engagement. The National Society produced short audiovisual materials and

disseminated them through regional and global Movement communication channels. Additionally, the Pakistan Red Crescent designed and printed an edition of its Crescent Magazine during the reporting period.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** supported the Pakistan Red Crescent in the strengthening of humanitarian diplomacy through technical assistance.

The **British Red Cross** supported the Pakistan Red Crescent in advancing humanitarian diplomacy work and institutional advancement activities implemented by the National Society.

---

Under wider Movement support, **the ICRC** supported the Pakistan Red Crescent in completing its provincial perception survey and in the development of digital communication platforms.



## **Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)**

---

### **Progress by the National Society against objectives**

In 2025, the Pakistan Red Crescent strengthened organizational integrity and accountability systems during the reporting period. The National Society approved and launched its Whistleblowing Policy, restored complaints and grievance structures and established a clear reporting mechanism through official communication channels. The National Society also established an Audit Department to strengthen oversight and internal assurance.

The National Society completed external audits for previous financial years and strengthened transparency through submission and publication of audit reports. The National Society advanced internal financial accountability by strengthening its finance function, recruiting key personnel and endorsing finance standard operating procedures to support compliance and reporting consistency.

It also strengthened digital systems and institutional processes through the introduction of an electronic filing system and broader digitization efforts. The Pakistan Red Crescent completed a digital maturity assessment to review institutional systems, information technology infrastructure and human resource readiness. The structured evaluation helped the National Society identify where it stood in its digital development and where it needed to focus its efforts. Drawing on the assessment findings, the Pakistan Red Crescent developed a [digital transformation roadmap](#), prioritizing the strengthening of financial accountability and improving data reporting practices, presenting a clear, evidence-based direction for long-term digital improvement.

It strengthened health information management capacity through the implementation and expansion of District Health Information System software. structured evaluation that helps a National Society identify where it stands in its digital development and where to focus its efforts.

Additionally, the Pakistan Red Crescent convened the [Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting](#) technical committee regularly during the reporting period to support institutional coordination. The National Society reviewed priorities in line with contextual needs and emergency demands.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** provided support to the Pakistan Red Crescent through technical guidance and coordination in planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, financial compliance and institutional digital development

Through its [510 data and digital initiative](#), the **Netherlands Red Cross** supported the National Society in conducting 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.

Under wider Movement support, **the ICRC** supported the National Society in institutional strengthening through coordination and engagement in accountability, integrity and organizational systems development.

## **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 Annual 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

### Quick Response, Lasting Impact

Communities living along the Indus and Punjab rivers in South Punjab face repeated flooding and emergencies, often with limited access to health services or preparedness knowledge. In villages such as Dera Ghazi Khan, everyday accidents can quickly become serious due to the absence of trained local responders.

Doday Wala Noor Wahi Maril, a remote and flood prone village in Dera Ghazi Khan, reflects this reality. On the morning of 25 July 2025, nine year old Saherish Sajjad suffered a burn on her hand after touching a hot cooking utensil. With no nearby medical facility and no first aid knowledge within the family, the situation caused immediate concern.

A trained Pakistan Red Crescent volunteer from the Community Disaster Response Team responded immediately. Having recently completed training in disaster preparedness and basic first aid, the volunteer assessed the injury, provided first aid on the spot and guided the family on further care. He also supported Saherish's safe transfer to the nearest health facility, preventing the injury from worsening.

Saherish's mother later shared that the volunteer's calm response reassured the family at a distressing moment – "We were so scared in the beginning, but he knew exactly what to do. He calmed us and treated her right away. Without him, we wouldn't have known what to do." Beyond the immediate response, the volunteer also provided guidance on household safety to help prevent similar accidents.

This experience shows how community based preparedness enables timely local action. When communities are equipped with skills and simple tools, they can manage emergencies early and reduce harm before a situation escalates.



---

## 2

### A Safe Birth Against All Odds

BHU Saidgai in North Waziristan serves remote communities where access to skilled maternal healthcare is limited and reaching a hospital can be difficult, especially during emergencies. For many families, childbirth carries significant risk and uncertainty.

This reality became evident when a pregnant woman from the Saidgai area arrived at BHU Saidgai in active labour. While her condition initially appeared stable, an ultrasound examination revealed a breech presentation, a complication that can become life threatening in low resource settings.

With support from the Norwegian Red Cross, the Pakistan Red Crescent health team responded immediately. The nurse ensured prompt reception and stabilization, while the Lady Health Visitor transferred the patient to the labour room and closely monitored her condition, maintaining strict infection prevention measures. The Medical Officer provided clear counselling to the family, explained the risks and available options and supervised the delivery.

Despite the complexity of the case, the team successfully conducted a safe breech vaginal delivery. At birth, the newborn was unresponsive, prompting immediate assessment and resuscitation. Moments later, the baby cried, bringing relief to both the family and the health staff. The newborn was then referred to the district hospital using a Pakistan Red Crescent ambulance to ensure continued specialized care.

A follow up visit confirmed that both mother and child were healthy and stable. For the family, the outcome reinforced trust in local health services and highlighted the importance of skilled care close to home. This experience reflects how accessible, well prepared health facilities can make the difference between fear and safe motherhood in remote communities.

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

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

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

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

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
<b>Core Questions</b>	
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
<b>Additional Questions</b>	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual 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 31 December 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 AR 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](#)

## Contact information

---

### Abaid Ullah Khan

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

### Andreas Weissenberg

Head of Delegation  
IFRC Country Delegation  
Pakistan  
based in Islamabad  
T +60123346025  
[andreas.weissenberg@ifrc.org](mailto:andreas.weissenberg@ifrc.org)

### 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)

### Sumitha Martin

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