

OPERATION UPDATE # 5

Pakistan | Monsoon Floods 2025



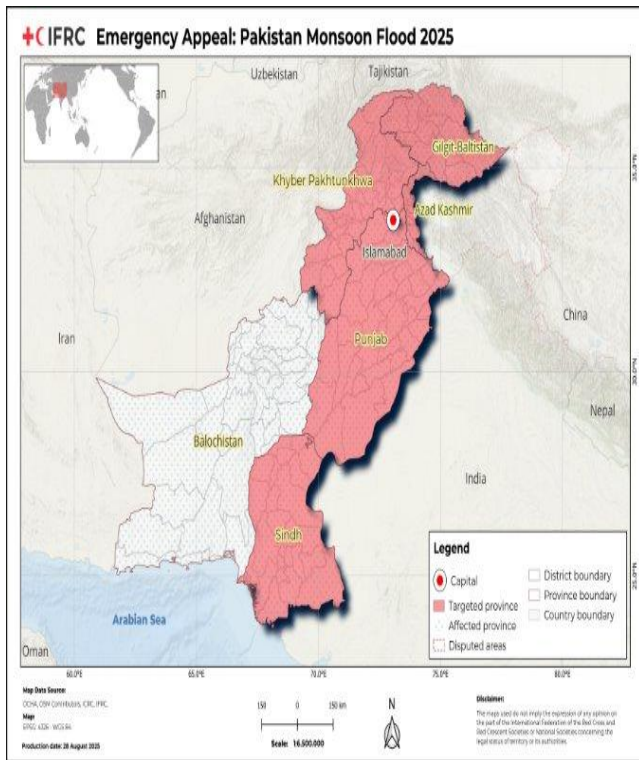
A total of 32 participants from the PRCS NHQ and branches successfully completed the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) training in Islamabad, strengthening their knowledge, skills, and readiness for effective disaster response. (Photo: PRCS NHQ)

Emergency appeal №: MDRPK028 Emergency appeal launched: 30/08/2025 Operational Strategy published: 10/09/2025	Glide №: FL-2025-000139-PAK
Operation updates # 5 (12-Month Update) Date of issue: 15/10/2026	Timeframe covered by this update: From 30/08/2025 to 31/08/2026
Operation timeframe: 16 months (21/08/2025 - 31/12/2026)	Number of people reached: 459,512 (Fed-wide); 224,679 (IFRC Secretariat reach)
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 16 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 17 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 999,711

To date, this Federation-wide Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 17 million, is 16.92 per cent funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the Pakistan Red Crescent Society, with the support of the IFRC, to continue providing humanitarian assistance to people affected by the disaster.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis



The 2025 monsoon season brought exceptionally heavy rainfall across Pakistan, triggering flash floods, riverine flooding, urban inundation, landslides and localized Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs), particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Punjab, Gilgit-Baltistan (GB), Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) and Sindh. As of 18 September 2025, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) reported that the floods affected approximately 6.9 million people nationwide and resulted in more than 1,000 deaths and over 1,000 injuries¹. Moreover, the floods caused widespread destruction of homes, public infrastructure, agricultural land and essential services. The NDMA reported that more than 229,000 houses, 2,800 kilometers of roads and 790 bridges were damaged, significantly disrupting livelihoods, access to markets, healthcare, education and basic services across affected provinces.

Over the past 12 months, floodwater has receded and most displaced families have returned to their areas of origin. As a result, humanitarian needs have evolved from immediate life-saving assistance towards recovery and resilience-building interventions. However, many flood-affected households

continue to face challenges in restoring livelihoods, repairing damaged homes, recovering agricultural production and accessing safe water and essential services. Findings from the Detailed Needs Assessment (DNA) conducted by PRCS and IFRC identified livelihoods recovery, health, WASH, shelter rehabilitation and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) as the key remaining priorities for the affected communities.

The recovery process, however, continues to be affected by the recurring impacts of climate-related hazards. Pakistan remains among the countries most vulnerable to climate-induced disasters, with increasing exposure to extreme rainfall events, floods, heatwaves, landslides and GLOFs. The ongoing 2026 monsoon season has again highlighted these risks, as several parts of the country experienced heavy rainfall, localized flooding and weather-related incidents during the season². The NDMA's seasonal outlook identified elevated risks of flash flooding, riverine flooding, landslides and GLOFs in vulnerable districts, particularly in the northern mountainous areas and along major river systems.

According to NDMA's Disaster Vulnerability Scan for July to September 2026, Pakistan continues to face compound climate risks driven by extreme weather patterns, including glacier melt and recurring monsoon hazards, while exposed communities remain vulnerable due to damaged infrastructure, limited preparedness capacity and fragile livelihoods. While the scale of humanitarian needs has decreased compared to the peak of the emergency, recovery remains uneven, particularly among low-income households, women-headed households, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), older persons and communities living in remote and hazard-prone areas. Continued investments in livelihood

¹ European Commission DG ECHO / ERCC, *Echo Flash – Daily Flash*, Echo-Flash item 29694, <https://erccportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ECHO-Products/Echo-Flash#/echo-flash-items/29694>

² NDMA Pakistan - Monsoon 2026 Daily Situation Report No. 93 (26 September 2026) - Pakistan | ReliefWeb

restoration, health services, resilient WASH systems, community preparedness and climate adaptation measures remain essential to reduce vulnerability and strengthen community resilience against future disasters.³

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response



The Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS), with the support of IFRC and Movement partners, continues to implement an integrated response to the 2025 Monsoon Floods Emergency Appeal. During the initial phase of the operation, PRCS mobilized its extensive volunteer network, National and Branch Disaster Response Teams (NDRT/BDRTs), pre-positioned relief stocks and Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) to deliver life-saving assistance to flood-affected communities across KP, Punjab, Sindh, AJK and GB.

As the humanitarian context evolved, the operation progressively transitioned from emergency response to recovery and resilience-building. A DNA conducted jointly by the PRCS and IFRC across 11 flood-affected districts identified livelihoods recovery, health, WASH, shelter rehabilitation and disaster risk reduction as priority needs for affected communities. Based on the assessment findings and available resources, recovery interventions were prioritized in Buner (KP), Multan and Muzaffargarh (Punjab), and Shigar (GB).

As of reporting period, the Federation-wide response had reached approximately **459,512 people** (234,351 male and 225,161 female). Of these, **224,679 people** (114,586 male and 110,093 female) were reached through the IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal (EA)-supported component. The operation has delivered assistance through multipurpose cash, health services, WASH interventions, shelter support, food assistance, protection services, community engagement activities and disaster risk reduction initiatives, while increasingly focusing on restoring livelihoods and strengthening community resilience against future climate-related disasters.

Below is the summary of key sectoral achievements during the reporting period (more details can be found in Section C):

³ [6a338123f3baa.pdf](#)

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

Shelter, Housing, and Settlements	5,922 people reached through the distribution of 316 emergency tents and 530 shelter toolkits, supporting temporary shelter and essential household repairs
Livelihoods	74,332 people reached, primarily through 7,095 dry food parcels and 111,064 cooked meal portions. - Planned livelihood recovery support for 350 farmers in GB, 70 women in KP and 200 households in Punjab through agricultural rehabilitation, vocational training and livestock assistance. - Procurement and beneficiary registration are underway, with cash- and voucher-based interventions planned for October–November 2026.
Multi-Purpose Cash	55,434 people (7,880 households) reached through cash assistance supported by the IFRC Secretariat and bilateral partners. - MPCA of PKR 45,000 (CHF 135) per household to 2,784 households through the IFRC Secretariat-supported response. - Bilateral support: American Red Cross (585 households), British Red Cross (1,000), Singapore Red Cross (391) and Turkish Red Crescent (2,000) provided PKR 25,000 per household; Norwegian Red Cross-supported ECHO assistance provided PKR 50,000 to 340 households. - Cash assistance was delivered through financial service providers (FSPs), primarily using mobile money transfers.
Health & Care	65,659 people reached through primary healthcare, MHPSS/PFA and other health interventions. - Deployed four IFRC-supported Mobile Health Units (MHUs) across KP, AJK and GB, reporting 50,159 medical consultations. - Distributed 6,600 long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) and strengthened epidemic preparedness and staff and volunteer capacities. - Provided Cash for Health assistance to 274 women and trained more than 100 staff and volunteers on health-related interventions. - Bilateral support: Norwegian Red Cross provided 2,300 safe delivery kits in Buner and Bajaur.
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	93,916 people reached through safe water provision, hygiene assistance and water supply improvements. - Produced and distributed over 3.8 million litres of safe drinking water through water treatment plants and supply schemes. - Distributed 8,540 hygiene kits and essential water storage items, including 5,600 jerrycans, 3,600 mugs and 3,600 buckets. - Conducted 706 hygiene promotion sessions, reaching 14,810 people.
Protection, Gender, and Inclusion	38,309 people reached through PGI interventions. - Trained 153 staff and volunteers on PGI minimum standards, DAPS principles and safeguarding. - Supported 587 people with disabilities (PWDs) through MHU services and assistive devices. - Provided psychosocial support through safe spaces to 11,458 women, girls, men and boys. - Distributed dignity kits to 2,800 women and adolescent girls, complemented by menstrual hygiene management sessions. - Conducted seven safeguarding awareness sessions, reaching 364 people and completed a Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in AJK and GB.
Community Engagement and Accountability	14,931 people reached through community engagement, consultations and feedback mechanisms. - Trained 153 staff and volunteers on CEA and feedback collection. - Informed 14,178 people about PRCS feedback and complaints mechanisms, including the 1030 hotline. - Conducted 38 community meetings and three FGDs, identifying priorities in health, WASH and women's livelihood opportunities.
Migration and Displacement	2,538 people reached through Restoring Family Links (RFL) information and communication assistance. - Conducted 126 RFL awareness sessions, reaching 1,479 people, and distributed 1,059 mobile phone cards. - Printed and dispatched 10,000 RFL information materials and conducted radio awareness campaigns.

	Deployed 14 trained RFL volunteers and conducted emergency RFL orientations in KP, Punjab and AJK.
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation & Recovery	88,290 people reached through disaster preparedness and anticipatory action. - Supported early warning dissemination through 71 Community Disaster Response Teams across Punjab and Sindh. 85,658 people reached with early warning messages across 86 villages and supported the evacuation of 26,061 people. - Completed community assessments in 12 villages and established community structures involving 268 members. - Conducted eight CDRT training sessions and an NDRT training for 32 participants. - Procured and dispatched CDRT kits and completed technical assessments for community-led risk reduction interventions.
Environmental Sustainability	20,181 people reached through environmental awareness and community greening activities. - Engaged 318 community members in planting approximately 850 indigenous and fruit-bearing trees

Needs analysis

Rapid and multisector assessments conducted by PRCS and the partners confirmed widespread humanitarian needs in the affected areas, particularly in terms of health, WASH, livelihood, and shelter. It was followed by a DNA exercise conducted in November 2025 by the PRCS across 11 priority districts to provide evidence-based and community-driven understanding of the post-flood recovery situation, to inform and guide the recovery phase response operation. The DNA report key findings are as follows:

Health

The IFRC-supported DNA identified Health and WASH as priority needs, highlighting significant challenges faced by the affected communities in accessing essential healthcare services, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene resources following the disaster. The communities emphasized the need to strengthen access to essential health services, improve water supply and sanitation conditions, and enhance disease prevention and hygiene practices. The findings underscore the importance of addressing these needs while strengthening community capacities and preparedness to build resilience to future shocks.

In response to the needs identified through the DNA, the operation is supporting capacity-building initiatives in the Health sector and rehabilitation of damaged water supply systems, to improve access to safe and reliable drinking water and improved access to health services. Health and hygiene promotion activities are being supported to increase community awareness on safe hygiene practices and reducing the risk of waterborne and communicable diseases. Capacity-building initiatives targeting local authorities, community volunteers, and facility management committees will strengthen the sustainability of Health and WASH services, enhance local ownership, and improve community preparedness and resilience.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

The 2025 floods, driven by intensified climate-induced rainfall and glacial outbursts, inflicted extensive damage to WASH infrastructure, depriving millions of people of access to safe water and sanitation facilities. Contamination persists in wells, boreholes, and piped schemes across KP, (217 schemes damaged) Punjab, Sindh, GB, and AJK, with sewage and runoff entering supplies. In KP alone, 217 water schemes are damaged, while Punjab's D.G. Khan, Muzaffargarh and Rajanpur water facilities have 30 percent residual contamination, down from 50 percent. GB's Ghizer district reports that one-third of its water systems damaged by glacial floods, and AJK reports; sewage and sediment runoff continue to infiltrate supplies despite de-flooding efforts.⁴

[https://www.unicef.org/media/179011/file/Pakistan-Humanitarian-Situation-Report-No.3-\(End-of-Year\)-31-December-2025.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/media/179011/file/Pakistan-Humanitarian-Situation-Report-No.3-(End-of-Year)-31-December-2025.pdf)⁵ WHO: Health Emergency Updates, www.who.int

The Government-led national and provincial assessments also indicate severe contamination of wells, boreholes and piped water schemes by sewage, broader figures from the need assessments pointed to tons of damaged nationwide with high concentrations in Punjab districts such as Muzaffargarh and Multan, increased open defecation due to collapsed sanitation facilities and overwhelmed urban sewage systems.

Health facilities are reporting a rise in acute watery diarrhea, typhoid, malaria, dengue, and skin infections. Women, children, and displaced families remain most at risk, with malnourished children especially vulnerable. PRCS, supported by IFRC and Movement partners, is prioritizing, repair and maintenance of hand pumps and small water schemes, construction of household latrines through provision of material/cash, desludging of damaged systems, hygiene promotion sessions, distribution of IEC material and provision of hygiene kits to reduce outbreak risks in the worst-affected areas.⁵

Despite ongoing humanitarian assistance, the rehabilitation of damaged water supply systems and sanitation infrastructure remains a priority need. Communities highlighted the importance of restoring safe and reliable water sources, improving sanitation facilities, and continuing hygiene promotion activities to reduce the risk of future disease outbreaks and strengthen resilience. PRCS, supported by IFRC and Movement partners, is currently implementing the recovery phase of the operation in a targeted manner focused on four priority districts due to funding constraints: Multan and Muzaffargarh (Punjab), Buner (KP), and Shigar (GB). These areas were among the hardest hit and align with DNA findings guiding the recovery plan of action.

Shelter and Essential Household Items

The floods have caused widespread destruction of housing and public infrastructure, with 229,763 houses damaged nationwide, along with 2,811 kilometers of roads and 790 bridges damaged. Livestock losses – estimated at 16,332 animals – have compounded household asset depletion.⁶ In Punjab, heavy riverine flooding along the Chenab, Ravi, and Sutlej rivers has displaced an estimated 1.9 million people and affected over 4.7 million.⁷ Hundreds of relief camps and dozens of medical camps were established, but many remained overstretched, particularly in hard-to-reach valleys and areas outside media coverage. Needs for shelter and essential household items include emergency tents, shelter repair kits, bedding, kitchen sets, blankets, solar lighting, and mosquito nets, with special prioritization for female-headed households, older persons and PWDs who face greater barriers to recovery.

The IFRC supported DNA highlights that Shelter is among the highest need in the household survey, reflecting the scale of housing damage, although it was less emphasized in qualitative discussions where focus shifted toward livelihoods and services. Overall, 41 per cent of houses were destroyed, and another 41 percent were damaged, indicating widespread impact.

Displacement remains a concern, with 17 per cent of households still living in tents, 8 percent in makeshift shelters, and 9 percent staying with host families. Women highlighted significant challenges related to privacy in temporary shelters. While government compensation support has been generally positive, though coverage was inconsistent and sometimes scattered. In addition, winter preparedness was a key concern, particularly for households still residing in tents or partially damaged homes.

Livelihoods and Food Security

The PRCS DNA report reflects that livelihood and food security remain among the most critical and priority needs, with 96 per cent of households reporting full or partial livelihood losses. The proportion of households with no income has sharply increased from 2 percent before the floods to 38 percent post floods, reflecting a significant decline in earning capacity. Food insecurity is also a concern, with 34 per cent of households reporting insufficient food capacity.

⁵ WHO: Health Emergency Updates, www.who.int

⁶ <https://www.ndma.gov.pk/storage/sitreps/September2025/Y5rkhKV6UOtdIPi3uvJH.pdf>

⁷ <https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/pakistan-monsoon-floods-2025-flash-update-6-04-september-2025#:~:text=Flood%20waters%20have%20forced%20over,displacement%20sites%20across%20the%20country.>

Furthermore, daily wage labor and agriculture, which were the primary pre-flood income sources, have been the most affected. 68 per cent of households rely on market purchases for food, 50 percent reported disruptions in market supply, and a further 25 percent reported partial disruptions. Communities consistently prioritize long-term livelihood recovery, particularly cash support, agricultural rehabilitation, and skills development for women.

Given the diverse socio-economic conditions, livelihood patterns, and recovery needs across the three targeted provinces, a feasibility study was subsequently conducted in GB, KP, and Punjab to identify context-specific and viable livelihood recovery interventions. The feasibility study further confirmed the need for agriculture-based support in GB, vocational skills training need in KP, and livestock support in Punjab as appropriate livelihood restoration options aligned with the local context and needs of affected communities.

Looking ahead, affected communities continue to prioritize livelihood recovery interventions, including agricultural rehabilitation, livestock support, vocational skills development, and small business recovery initiatives. The DNA confirmed that livelihood losses remain one of the most significant barriers to recovery, with households emphasizing the need for sustainable income-generating opportunities and support to restore productive assets.

Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation & Recovery

DRR capacities remain limited, with significant gaps in early warning coverage, preparedness structures, and community awareness. Access to early warning systems varies widely across regions, with high coverage in Punjab but very limited reach in KP and AJK.

The IFRC supported DNA highlights that at the community level, preparedness mechanisms are largely absent, with 71 per cent of households reporting no local committees or volunteer structures. Exposure to DRR training is minimal, as 87 per cent of households have never received guidance on flood risks or response measures. As a result, confidence in dealing with future floods is low, with 54 per cent of households feeling unprepared and a further 31 percent only partially prepared.

The communities have expressed a strong need for enhanced preparedness and resilience measures to reduce the impact of future disasters. Priority areas include community-based disaster preparedness, early warning dissemination, local response capacity strengthening, community drills, and small-scale mitigation measures to improve resilience against climate-induced shocks.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)

The DNA underscores that the PGI concerns are central to the recovery context and must be integrated across all sectors. PGI needs remain critical across all provinces, particularly in high-need districts and areas with access constraints. Women, children, older persons, PWDs, and low-income households face heightened barriers to accessing assistance, face increased safety risks, and ongoing psychosocial distress, compounded by inadequate shelter, health, and WASH conditions. Priority actions needed to ensure safe and equitable access to services include having clear and inclusive communication on aid distribution, expanding women's livelihoods and skills opportunities, and strengthening MHM support. Additionally, creating gender-sensitive safe spaces, improving lighting and privacy in temporary settings, enhancing accessibility for PWDs and the elderly, and reinforcing community-based protection mechanisms are essential to promote dignity, safety, and inclusion in the recovery response.

Migration and Displacement

Migration and RFL are critical considerations in flood emergencies, as large-scale displacement results in family separation, loss of communication and heightened protection risks, particularly for vulnerable groups such as women, children, older persons, PWDs and undocumented migrants. Floods frequently impact populations already on the move, including seasonal labor migrants and Afghan refugees, who face barriers in accessing services and assistance. Integrating migration and RFL interventions into the emergency response ensures that displaced and

migrant communities are not excluded, they have access to life-saving information while enabling separated families to reconnect and restoring a sense of dignity and security.

Operational risk

As the operation transitions from emergency response to recovery and resilience-building, several contextual and operational risks may affect the timely implementation and sustainability of planned interventions. PRCS, with support from IFRC and Movement partners, continuously monitors these risks and implements mitigation measures to reduce their potential impact on affected communities and planned recovery activities.

- Ongoing Monsoon Season and Climate-Related Hazards:** Although the scale of flooding experienced in 2025 has not been repeated, the ongoing 2026 monsoon season continues to pose risks in several parts of the country. Localized flash floods, riverine flooding, landslides and GLOFs may affect the intervention areas in KP, GB and AJK, potentially disrupting recovery activities, damaging rehabilitated infrastructure and limiting access to affected communities. Seasonal outlooks issued by the NDMA and the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) indicate that climate-related hazards remain a significant concern for vulnerable populations.⁸⁹
Mitigation measures: Recovery interventions like DRR, early warning dissemination, preparedness trainings and contingency planning are being strengthened in target locations. Regular monitoring of weather forecasts and hazard alerts enable timely adjustments to implementation schedules when required.
- Recurrent Climate Shocks and Slow Recovery:** Communities recovering from the 2025 floods remain vulnerable to recurrent climate-related hazards, including floods, heatwaves, droughts and extreme weather events. Repeated shocks may reverse recovery gains, increase humanitarian needs and weaken household coping capacities, particularly among vulnerable groups dependent on agriculture and livestock-based livelihoods.
Mitigation measures: The operation incorporates climate adaptation and resilience-building measures, including livelihood diversification, community preparedness, environmental restoration, CDRTs, and awareness raising on climate and disaster risks to strengthen long-term resilience.
- Funding Constraints and Unmet Recovery Needs:** While considerable progress has been made, significant humanitarian and recovery needs remain in areas such as livelihoods restoration, WASH infrastructure, shelter rehabilitation and community preparedness. Continued funding gaps may affect the scale, quality and geographical coverage of planned interventions and limit support to vulnerable households.
Mitigation measures: PRCS and IFRC continue to engage with donors, Movement partners and external stakeholders to mobilize additional resources. Operational prioritization is informed by the DNA, ensuring available resources are directed towards areas and populations with the highest levels of vulnerability and need.
- Security Situation and Access Constraints:** The security environment in Pakistan remains dynamic and may pose challenges to humanitarian operations. Localized insecurity, public demonstrations, civil unrest, movement restrictions, and occasional cross-border tensions may affect access to operational areas or cause delays in implementation, particularly in border districts and remote locations. In addition, evolving security procedures and administrative requirements may affect the movement of staff, volunteers and operational assets.
Mitigation measures: PRCS and IFRC maintain close coordination with local authorities, security actors and Movement partners to monitor developments and ensure safe access. Security risk assessments, movement tracking procedures, contingency planning and regular security briefings are undertaken to safeguard staff, volunteers and affected communities while ensuring operational continuity.
- Capacity and Sustainability Risks:** As the operation approaches its final implementation phase, there is a risk that recovery investments may not be sustained if local capacities, maintenance structures and community

⁸ [1781508485_Monsoon_2026_outlook.pdf](#)

⁹ [6a338123f3baa.pdf](#)

ownership mechanisms are insufficient. This may affect the longer-term functionality of rehabilitated infrastructures and community-based initiatives.

Mitigation measures: Capacity-strengthening of community structures, local authorities, volunteers and CDRTs are integrated throughout the operation. Community participation is promoted during planning and implementation to encourage ownership, sustainability and continued operation of completed interventions beyond the duration of the appeal.

6. **Coordination and Operational Effectiveness:** The recovery phase involves multiple stakeholders, including government authorities, humanitarian partners, donors and local communities. Inadequate coordination or delays in decision-making may result in duplication, gaps in assistance or slower implementation of planned activities.

Mitigation measures: PRCS and IFRC continue to actively participate in national, provincial and district-level coordination mechanisms while maintaining regular coordination with Movement partners and government counterparts. Joint planning and information sharing processes are used to ensure complementary and efficient implementation of interventions.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

The overall objectives of the [Operational Strategy](#) published on 10 September 2025 remain unchanged. The operation continues to support flood-affected populations through integrated recovery and resilience interventions. However, as the operation enters its final quarter, the implementation focus has evolved from emergency response activities towards **targeted recovery, preparedness** and **community resilience-building measures**.

During the initial phase of the operation, PRCS supported by IFRC and Movement partners, prioritized life-saving assistance through the provision of multipurpose cash assistance, emergency shelter support, food assistance, safe drinking water, hygiene promotion, mobile health services, protection services and community engagement activities. These interventions supported affected populations in meeting their immediate humanitarian needs following the widespread impacts of the 2025 monsoon floods. As floodwaters receded and communities began returning to their homes, the operation transitioned into the recovery phase.

To ensure that recovery interventions remain evidence-based and responsive to the evolving context, PRCS and IFRC conducted a DNA across 11 of the most affected districts in KP, Punjab, AJK and GB. Based on the assessment findings, the recovery phase has focused on four priority districts, namely Buner (KP), Multan and Muzaffargarh (Punjab), and Shigar (GB), allowing available resources to be targeted towards locations with the highest levels of need and vulnerability. The assessment findings were subsequently complemented by sectoral feasibility studies and community consultations to identify the most appropriate recovery interventions and geographic priorities.

The operation continues to implement an integrated recovery approach across multiple sectors. In health, activities are focusing on strengthening epidemic preparedness capacities and expanding MHPSS. In WASH, the operation has progressively shifted from emergency water supply provision towards rehabilitation of water systems, installation of hand pumps, hygiene promotion and strengthening community-level WASH capacities. Livelihood recovery has also become a central priority during the reporting period. Findings from the DNA identified widespread livelihood losses and food insecurity among affected households.

Subsequent feasibility assessments guided the development of localized recovery interventions, including agriculture-based recovery support for farmers in GB, vocational skills training and enterprise support for women in KP, and livestock restoration activities in Punjab. These interventions are expected to contribute to both economic recovery and longer-term resilience of affected households.

PGI, CEA, Migration and RFL considerations continue to be mainstreamed across all sectors to ensure that assistance remains inclusive, accountable and accessible to vulnerable groups, including women, children, PWDs, older persons, migrants and displaced populations.

Recognizing the recurrent nature of climate-related disasters in Pakistan, the operation has increasingly prioritized DRR, climate adaptation and preparedness activities. These include the establishment and strengthening of CDRTs, NDRT trainings, community preparedness initiatives, early warning awareness, community mobilization, environmental sustainability activities and the development of community-led resilience measures.

As the operation progresses towards completion, implementation efforts will focus on finalizing planned recovery interventions, strengthening community ownership of recovery investments and enhancing local preparedness capacities to reduce future disaster risks. The overall strategy remains aligned with the original Operational Strategy, while reflecting the evolving needs of flood-affected communities and the transition from emergency response to recovery and resilience-building.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

Note: Indicator targets are IFRC Secretariat EA targets; Reported indicator/sectoral reach are fed-wide figures.

		People reached: 5,922	
Shelter, Housing and Settlements		Female > 18: 1,599	Female <18: 1,303
		Male > 18: 1,658	Male < 18: 1,362
Objective:	<i>Ensure that people affected by the crisis have their immediate needs met through timely, adequate, and flexible in-kind assistance, while providing emergency shelter and essential household support that upholds safety, dignity, privacy, and protection in disrupted living conditions.</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of people reached with shelter support</i>	5,922	91,000
	<i>Number of family kits prepositioned by the National Society</i>	0	5,000
<u>Progress Toward Objectives</u>			
Since the onset of the operation, PRCS, with support from IFRC and Movement partners, has provided emergency shelter assistance to flood-affected households in KP and Punjab. Shelter interventions focused on addressing the immediate needs of households whose homes were damaged or destroyed during the floods, while supporting their transition towards recovery. As of reporting period, a total of 5,922 people (3,020 males and 2,902 females) had been reached through emergency shelter assistance.			
Emergency shelter and Shelter Repair Assistance			
From August to November 2025, a total of 846 emergency shelter items were distributed through the IFRC Secretariat EA, reaching 5,922 people across the affected districts. The assistance included 530 shelter toolkits and			

316 emergency tents provided to vulnerable households, enabling families to establish temporary shelters and undertake essential repairs to damaged structures. Priority was given to the most vulnerable households, including those with significant housing damage and limited coping capacities.

The distribution of shelter toolkits supported self-recovery efforts by allowing affected households to undertake immediate repairs and improve the safety and habitability of their damaged homes. Emergency shelter assistance also contributed to reducing exposure to weather-related risks and helped restore the privacy and dignity of affected families.

Integrated Assistance and Recovery Interventions

Shelter interventions were implemented alongside complementary sectoral activities, including health, WASH, protection and cash assistance, to ensure an integrated response to the humanitarian needs of flood-affected communities. As the operation transitions into the recovery phase, findings from the DNA continue to inform planning for longer-term shelter recovery interventions and resilience-building measures.



Livelihoods

People reached: 74,332

Female: 36,423

Male: 37,909

Objective: Restore and strengthen the livelihoods of flood-affected households, enhancing their economic resilience and capacity to withstand future shocks.

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support ¹⁰	74,332	70,000

Progress Toward Objectives

PRCS and Movement partners supported flood-affected communities through food security assistance while laying the foundation for longer-term livelihood recovery interventions. Following extensive flooding, affected households experienced significant losses of agricultural assets, livestock, income sources and productive resources, increasing food insecurity and economic vulnerability. The operation therefore prioritized immediate food assistance while preparing for recovery-focused livelihood interventions. As of reporting period, the PRCS had reached 74,332 people (37,909 males and 36,423 females) under livelihoods interventions, primarily through emergency food assistance.

Food Assistance

A total of 7,095 dry food parcels were distributed during the initial emergency phase, from August to December 2025, through the IFRC Secretariat EA across flood-affected districts of KP and Punjab, reaching approximately 49,665 people. Food assistance targeted vulnerable households with limited access to markets or income-generating opportunities and contributed to meeting their immediate food needs during the emergency response phase.

¹⁰ Including food assistance

In addition, 111,064 cooked meal portions were provided to 1,851 people twice a day in August-September 2025 in the affected areas of KP and Punjab, supporting displaced populations and vulnerable families during the initial stages of the emergency. These interventions helped reduce the immediate food consumption gaps and strengthened the household coping capacities.

Livelihood Recovery Planning and Feasibility Study

As the operation progressed into the recovery phase, the focus increasingly shifted towards the sustainable recovery of flood-affected communities in the targeted districts. Findings from the DNA highlighted widespread livelihood losses and food insecurity, reinforcing the need for livelihood restoration, agricultural recovery, vocational support and income-generating activities.

Following the DNA, a feasibility study was conducted in GB, KP and Punjab to identify context-specific livelihood interventions aligned with the different needs, livelihood characteristics and local capacities of each province. The study confirmed agriculture-based support in GB, vocational skills training in KP and livestock support in Punjab as viable livelihood restoration options.

Agricultural Rehabilitation, Vocational Training and Livestock Support



PRCS provided agriculture-based livelihood support to farmers in flood affected areas of Gilgit-Baltistan (Photo: PRCS NHQ)

Accordingly, agriculture-based support for 350 farmers in GB, vocational skills training with start-up grants for 70 women in KP, and livestock provision for 200 households in Punjab have been planned, using a combination of cash and voucher modalities tailored to local market conditions.

Procurement processes have been initiated to identify potential vendors and link them with beneficiaries. The plan includes issuing vouchers for livestock and sewing machines to beneficiaries in Punjab and KP. Similarly, cash

transfers through financial service providers (FSPs) using mobile money mechanisms will be provided in two phases to 350 farmers to support land rehabilitation, tunnel farming and innovative and diversified agricultural production.

Implementation of all three interventions is scheduled for October–November 2026, with procurement and beneficiary registration currently underway in the intervention areas.

Movement partner(s) bilateral support:

Turkish Red Crescent: TRC provided humanitarian food assistance to vulnerable and flood-affected communities through the distribution of food packages and fresh meat. In September and October 2025, 1,020 food packages were distributed in flood-affected areas of Punjab and KP, reaching 7,140 people. The assistance covered Nankana Sahib, Jhang, Narowal, Lower Dir, Swat and Shangla.

German Red Cross: A total of 1,400 households (8,676 people) in Muzaffargarh and Multan districts of Punjab received standard food parcels, family hygiene kits (including dignity items) and hygiene awareness sessions. Additionally, 1,000 households (7,000 people) in Buner district, KP, received standard food parcels.



Multi-purpose Cash

People reached: 55,434

Female: 27,163

Male: 28,271

Objective:

Provide timely and dignified cash assistance to affected households, enabling them to address their basic needs in alignment with their priorities, while simultaneously strengthening local markets and supporting early recovery.

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

Number of people reached - Cash Transfer Programming

55,434

70,000

Progress Toward Objectives

Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) remained a key component of the flood response, enabling affected households to meet their priority needs while promoting dignity, choice and flexibility. As of reporting period, a total of 7,880 households or 55,434 people (28,271 males and 27,163 females) had been reached through CVA interventions supported by the IFRC Secretariat and Movement partners.

Beneficiary Identification and Registration

PRCS coordinated with local authorities and key stakeholders to identify priority locations and vulnerable households for assistance. Beneficiary Identification and Registration (BIR) activities were supported through standardized processes and digital data collection using a Kobo-based tool, contributing to efficient, reliable and accountable beneficiary registration.

A total of 66 volunteers (46 males and 20 females) were trained and oriented on BIR processes, CVA data collection tools and key CVA considerations, with an emphasis on accountability, inclusion and data protection. Data collection was subsequently completed for vulnerable households across the targeted flood-affected areas, with cash assistance delivered through established Financial Service Providers (FSPs), primarily using mobile money transfer mechanisms.

Multipurpose Cash Assistance

A total of 2,784 households received Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) of PKR 45,000 (CHF 135) per household through the IFRC Secretariat EA, equivalent to full Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) coverage. The assistance was disbursed in two tranches through FSP mobile money transfer services. Additionally, 780 households received food-related cash assistance of PKR 25,000 (CHF 75) per household, based on the food component of the MEB.

Cash for Health Assistance

Furthermore, 274 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) received complementary cash assistance of PKR 22,000 (CHF 66) each to support access to essential health services and address priority needs in flood-affected areas of KP, GB and AJK.

Utilization of Cash Assistance and Household Recovery

CVA enabled households to prioritize expenditure according to their individual circumstances and needs, including food, healthcare, transportation, shelter repairs, debt repayment and other essential household expenses. The cash-based approach also supported access to local markets and contributed to early recovery by enabling affected families to make decisions based on their most immediate priorities. Cash transfers were delivered through established FSP mechanisms in accordance with agreed transfer values and operational procedures, helping to ensure timely, secure and accountable delivery of assistance.

Post-Distribution Monitoring and Community Feedback

Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) was conducted with cash recipients across flood-affected areas to assess the relevance, effectiveness and utilization of assistance. A PDM report was developed, covering the methodology, sampling approach and key findings. The findings indicated that PRCS cash assistance was highly relevant in meeting flood-affected households' immediate needs:

- 96.8 per cent of respondents reported that the assistance matched their priority needs, while 85.4 per cent considered the amount sufficient.
- Most households used the assistance for food (94 per cent), medical costs (48 per cent), and clothing or winter items (35 per cent).
- Pregnant and lactating women mainly used their grants for health check-ups (62 per cent) and nutritious food (38 per cent).



Beneficiary collecting Multipurpose Cash grant in flood affected areas of district Swat (Photo: PRCS NHQ)

- 82.2 per cent of respondents reported that local markets were accessible, while 99.4 per cent rated staff conduct positively.

However, some gaps remained, particularly among larger households, families with significant shelter losses and people living in remote areas. Reported challenges included long travel distances, damaged roads and deductions of PKR 900 by some payment agents in KP.

The monitoring findings and beneficiary feedback continue to inform improvements in CVA implementation, particularly in relation to accessibility, communication, accountability and timely delivery of assistance.

Overall, CVA interventions provided affected households with flexible and dignified support, allowing them to determine and address their most pressing needs while contributing to household recovery, food security and the functioning of local markets.



PRCS distributed cash assistance to flood-affected families in GB, with the support of the Turkish Red Crescent. (Photo: PRCS NHQ)

Movement partner(s) bilateral support:

American Red Cross: A total of 585 households in flood-affected areas of GB, KP and Punjab received a one-off cash transfer of PKR 25,000 (CHF 75) per household during March–April 2026.

British Red Cross: A total of 1,000 households in Buner, KP, received one-off cash assistance of PKR 25,000 (CHF 75) per household during November–December 2025.

Norwegian Red Cross: Under the ECHO 2025 project, 340 households (2,380 people) in Bajaur received MPCA of PKR 50,000 (CHF 151) per household during December 2025, enabling vulnerable families to address their essential needs and support household recovery.

Singapore Red Cross: A total of 391 flood-affected households in Punjab received a one-off cash transfer of PKR 25,000 (CHF 75) per household during November–December 2025 through the FSP mobile money transfer mechanism.

Turkish Red Crescent: Through bilateral support, TRC provided MPCA to 2,000 households (14,000 people) in flood-affected areas of Sindh, AJK and GB. Each household received PKR 25,000 (CHF 75) during May–August 2026. The assistance was aligned with the food component of the MEB and supported households in meeting their immediate food security and other priority needs.



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

People reached: 65,659

Female > 18: 17,000	Female < 18: 14,846
Male > 18: 17,945	Male < 18: 15,868

Objective: *The health and dignity of communities in emergencies and disease outbreaks are maintained by providing access to appropriate primary healthcare and mental health psychosocial services.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of local health facilities supported with staff, equipment, and/or running costs for the provision of medical services in emergencies</i>	0	46
	<i>Number of mobile health service units deployed to provide quality primary health care</i>	4	15
	<i>Number of consultations through primary health care rooms, outreach services, mobile units, or clinics operated by the National Society</i>	50,159	162,000
	<i>Number of staff and volunteers trained in epidemic control and RCCE</i>	114	600
	<i>Number of people reached with Mental Health and Psychosocial Services (MHPSS) and Psychological First Aid (PFA) from the National Society in emergencies</i>	7,559	13,500
	<i>Number of social workers, volunteers, and staff who participated in psychological first aid training, psycho-social educational activities or support</i>	193	575
	<i>Number of people receiving Long Lasting Insecticide-treated Nets (LLINs)</i>	13,200	27,600
	<i>Number of women reached by the National Society's Cash for Health (CfH) assistance</i>	274	920
	<i>Number of staff and volunteers trained in Epidemics Preparedness and Control in Communities (EPiC)</i>	0	600
	<i>Number of people reached by the National Society's community health promotion</i>	0	2,300

Progress Toward Objectives

PRCS, with the support of IFRC and Movement partners, continued providing essential healthcare services to flood-affected communities through primary healthcare, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), Psychological First Aid (PFA), disease prevention, referrals and other community health interventions.

As of reporting period, the PRCS had reached 65,659 people (33,813 males and 31,846 females) through health and care interventions, including activities supported by the IFRC Secretariat-EA and bilateral Movement partners.

Primary Healthcare Services

With the support of IFRC, PRCS continued providing essential healthcare services to flood-affected communities through the deployment of four mobile health units (MHUs) across KP, AJK and GB. The MHUs focused on the provision of primary healthcare services, MHPSS, PFA, disease prevention, referrals and community health interventions for vulnerable populations affected by the floods.



MHPSS training in Buner, KP (Photo: PRCS KP branch)



Group Photo of MHPSS, CEA, RCCE and ECV training in Shigar GB (Photo: PRCS GB branch)



Group activity during MHPSS training in Shigar GB (Photo: PRCS GB branch)

Buner, KP

In Buner district, KP, the MHU completed its operations in November 2025 after providing 8,728 medical consultations, including 5,464 females and 3,264 males. Alongside curative healthcare services, 4,604 individuals

participated in group psychoeducation sessions, while 2,089 people received individual PFA support, including 1,259 females and 830 males. A total of 284 patients requiring specialized medical care were referred to higher-level health facilities through PRCS ambulance services.

To strengthen staff capacity, two MHPSS and PFA training sessions were conducted for 48 staff and volunteers (19 females and 29 males), while 25 personnel also completed Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) training. Additionally, 1,200 long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) were distributed to 400 families, benefiting approximately 2,400 people.

Ghizer and Shigar, GB

In GB, two MHUs were deployed in Ghizer and Shigar districts, improving access to healthcare services for remote and flood-affected communities.

- Ghizer: The MHU conducted 7,387 medical consultations, including 4,509 females and 2,878 males, with approximately 35 per cent of beneficiaries under the age of 18. The team conducted 111 group PFA sessions, reaching 2,169 participants, while 975 individuals (335 males and 640 females) received one-to-one PFA support.
- Shigar: The MHU delivered 2,731 medical consultations to 1,121 females and 1,610 males, with children accounting for approximately 40 per cent of beneficiaries. Furthermore, 54 psychoeducation sessions were conducted, reaching 371 participants, while 514 individuals (151 males and 363 females) received individual PFA services.

Staff and volunteers from both districts benefited from capacity-building sessions on PGI, CEA, MHU operations, data recording and reporting, MHPSS and PFA, reaching 74 participants (31 females and 43 males). In addition, 68 staff and volunteers (27 females and 41 males) completed ECV training to strengthen outbreak preparedness and response capacities. To support disease prevention efforts, 1,500 LLINs were distributed, benefiting approximately 3,000 people across both districts. Two first aid training sessions were also conducted at the Provincial Headquarters (PHQ) in Gilgit and at the district level in Skardu, reaching 46 participants (23 males and 23 females).

Neelum, AJK

In Neelum district, AJK, the MHU provided 12,866 medical consultations, serving 7,751 females and 5,115 males, with nearly 44 per cent of beneficiaries under the age of 18. The team conducted 152 group PFA sessions, reaching 1,690 participants, while 259 individuals (134 males and 125 females) received individualized psychosocial support. To reduce the risk of vector-borne diseases, 1,400 LLINs were distributed, benefiting approximately 2,800 people. Additionally, 21 staff and volunteers (9 females and 12 males) completed ECV training to enhance preparedness for potential disease outbreaks and public health emergencies. These interventions strengthened access to primary healthcare, psychosocial support, referral services and community health protection measures in flood-affected communities.

Punjab: PRCS utilized its own resources to distribute 2,500 LLINs in Punjab, benefiting approximately 5,000 people and contributing to the prevention of malaria and other vector-borne diseases in flood-affected areas.

Cash for Health Assistance

To support vulnerable women, Cash for Health (CfH) assistance was planned for 280 women across seven target districts, of whom 274 successfully received their cash grants to support health-related needs and access to healthcare services.

Health Preparedness and Capacity Strengthening

A total of 1,100 ECV toolkits, 20 first aid kits and a PRCS vehicle were also procured to enhance the National Society's capacity and preparedness for emergency response. Incineration of expired medical stock was undertaken to ensure the environmentally sound and safe disposal of medical waste, while also increasing warehouse storage capacity for medicines and other health supplies.

Movement partner(s) bilateral support:

Norwegian Red Cross

During the reporting period, NorCross provided critical healthcare support to flood-affected communities in KP and the Merged Areas (MA). An MHU was deployed in Buner district for 14 days under the Crisis Modifier Budget, supporting maternal and child health interventions, including the distribution of safe delivery kits.

Provision of Safe Delivery Kits: A total of 2,300 safe delivery kits were provided to women through deployed mobile health teams to support safe and hygienic childbirth practices, including 1,150 kits in Buner and 1,150 kits in Bajaur.

Deployment of Mobile Health Units: Furthermore, NorCross expanded health service coverage through the deployment of three additional MHUs in Bajaur, with one unit supported by the Canadian Red Cross (CRC) and two through ECHO funding.

Primary Healthcare Services: A total of 18,147 people (6,354 males and 11,793 females) accessed outpatient services through two mobile health teams (MHTs) in the flood-affected tehsils of Bajaur district. This included 9,617 people (3,192 males and 6,425 females) reached through one MHT under the ECHO-supported project and 8,530 people (3,162 males and 5,368 females) reached through one MHT under the CRC-supported project.

Psychosocial Support Services: A total of 670 people (334 males and 336 females) received psychosocial support (PSS) services through PSS officers deployed with the MHTs in Bajaur district. This included 252 people (116 males and 136 females) reached under the ECHO-supported project and 418 people (218 males and 200 females) reached under the CRC-supported project.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People reached: 93,916

Female > 18: 27,706 Female < 18: 18,595

Male >18: 27,987 Male < 18: 19,628

Objective: *Ensure equitable access to safe water, improved sanitation, and hygiene services for the affected population while building community resilience and mitigating public health risks.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of liters of safe water distributed through RCRC emergency water supply (cumulative)	3,830,560	10,000,000
	Number of people reached by WASH assistance	93,916	121,100

<i>Number of water sources constructed or rehabilitated (wells with pumps, spring protection, community ponds with filtration)</i>	19	120
<i>Number of people supplied by the RCRC with an improved protected source of drinking water (according to WHO and Sphere standards)</i>	9,214*	25,200
<i>Number of people covered with hygiene promotion activities</i>	73,816	35,000

Progress Toward Objectives



Children collecting water from the newly constructed handpump in district Muzaffargarh, Punjab (Photo: IFRC, Country Delegation)

PRCS, with support from IFRC and Movement partners, continued providing WASH assistance to flood-affected communities through the provision of safe drinking water, rehabilitation and construction of water supply systems, distribution of hygiene kits and other essential household items, and hygiene promotion activities. As of reporting period, the PRCS had reached 93,916 people (47,615 males and 46,301 females) across the affected areas.

Rehabilitation and Construction of Water Supply Systems

WASH recovery interventions are progressing across the targeted provinces under the Emergency Appeal. In Punjab, a total of 16 handpumps have been successfully installed, with eight in Multan district and eight in Muzaffargarh district, providing improved access to safe drinking water for affected communities. The 16

handpumps have the potential to provide approximately 84,000 litres of safe water per day, sufficient to meet the basic daily water needs of around 5,600 people in accordance with minimum Sphere standards.

In GB, rehabilitation of one Water Supply Scheme (WSS) is nearing completion, with the installation of distribution lines currently underway. In KP, the implementation of planned WSS rehabilitation and construction activities is expected to commence shortly, with completion targeted for November 2026.

WASH Capacity Strengthening

To strengthen local response capacities, district-level WASH training sessions have been planned in all targeted provinces. The Punjab training was scheduled for 27–28 September 2026, while the KP training is scheduled for 2–6 November 2026. Similar capacity-building activities are planned for GB in line with the approved implementation plan.

Hygiene Promotion

In parallel, hygiene promotion activities are ongoing across the intervention areas to enhance community awareness and promote safe hygiene practices, contributing to improved public health outcomes and the sustainability of WASH interventions. A total of 73,816 people have been reached through hygiene promotion interventions, including community sessions and the distribution of WASH non-food items (NFIs), across the targeted districts.

Movement partner(s) bilateral support:

German Red Cross

GRC supported 1,400 families (8,676 people, including 4,437 females and 4,239 males) with family hygiene kits in Multan and Muzaffargarh districts of Punjab.

Norwegian Red Cross

NorCross supported WASH interventions in flood- and conflict-affected areas of Bajaur. Identification, rehabilitation, and reconstruction process of two drinking water supply schemes with the support of NorCross have been completed under ECHO Bajaur for the flood and conflict affected areas. Tender for the selection of vendors is under process.

Rehabilitation of drinking water supply schemes: 2,900 people including 1,508 male and 1,392 females were reached under the ECHO supported project, through the rehabilitation and reconstruction of two drinking water supplies.

Hygiene kit distribution: A total of 3,390 hygiene kits were distributed to affected communities, reaching 23,730 people (12,102 males and 11,628 females) to support and maintain safe hygiene practices. This included: 390 families (2,730 people: 1,392 males and 1,338 females) reached in district Bajaur through ECHO support, and 3,000 hygiene kits reaching 21,000 people (10,710 males and 10,290 females) distributed with the support of NorCross, including 1,500 kits each in Buner and Bajaur.

Health and hygiene awareness: A total of 10,305 people (5,084 males and 5,221 females) were reached through health and hygiene awareness sessions conducted by trained hygiene promoters and volunteers to promote healthy practices and disease prevention in flood-affected areas. This included 5,993 people (3,117 males and 2,876

females) reached under the ECHO-supported project and 4,312 people (1,967 males and 2,345 females) under the Canadian Red Cross (CRC)-supported project.

Turkish Red Crescent

TRC provided hygiene assistance to vulnerable communities through the distribution of hygiene kits in Peshawar, KP, particularly in Tirah Valley. A total of 400 hygiene kits were distributed, reaching 2,800 people and providing vulnerable households with essential hygiene items to support improved hygiene practices.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 38,309

Female: 22,663

Male: 15,646

Objective: *Communities in crisis-affected areas and displaced individuals in vulnerable situations are safe from harm, including violence, discrimination, and exclusion, and their needs and rights are met.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of people reached by protection, gender, and inclusion programming</i>	38,309	31,878
	<i>Number of people trained on implementing the PGI Minimum Standards</i>	153	300
	<i>Number of girls, female adolescents, and women reached by information dissemination sessions on menstrual hygiene management and who receive dignity kits (MHM)</i>	25,900	5,000
	<i>Programme has completed the IFRC Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis</i>	Yes	Yes

Progress Toward Objectives

PRCS, with the support of IFRC and Movement partners, continued implementing PGI interventions to promote safe, dignified and inclusive access to humanitarian assistance for flood-affected communities. As of reporting period, the PRCS had reached 38,309 people (15,646 males and 22,663 females) through PGI interventions, including psychosocial support, assistance to persons with disabilities, dignity kit distribution, safeguarding awareness and the integration of PGI minimum standards across sectoral activities.

PGI Mainstreaming and Capacity Strengthening

Orientation sessions on mainstreaming Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) principles were organised for field staff and volunteers from Swat, Buner and Dir districts in KP; Shigar and Ghizer districts in GB; and Neelum district in AJK. The sessions emphasised protection, gender, diversity and inclusion across all sectoral interventions. A total of 153 participants (64 females and 89 males) attended the sessions, which also covered PRCS safeguarding policies and internal reporting mechanisms.

The integration of PGI principles into MHU services was central to addressing the diverse needs of flood-affected communities in the target districts. The MHU teams were gender-balanced, ensuring that both male and female staff were available to provide culturally appropriate care. Separate medical consultation spaces for men and women were also established to respect local customs and gender sensitivities. This approach helped strengthen patient trust by safeguarding privacy and promoting a sense of safety during consultations. By aligning health services with community values, PGI integration supported more dignified and inclusive access to healthcare.



Psychosocial support sessions were arranged for flood affected women in district Muzaffarabad, AJK after needs were identified through FGDs. (Photo: PRCS AJK Branch)

Support to People with disabilities (PWDs)

PWDs were identified through a comprehensive needs assessment conducted across seven flood-affected districts in KP, GB and AJK. The assessment identified a significant need for assistive devices. However, due to limited resources, the project prioritised 201 of the most vulnerable PWDs (145 men, 39 women, 4 boys and 13 girls) for assistance. These individuals received assistive devices tailored to their specific needs, including hearing aids, wheelchairs, crutches, walking sticks, walkers, white canes, air mattresses and adult diapers.

In addition to the distributions, orientation sessions were conducted for beneficiaries and their caregivers on the proper handling, safe use and basic maintenance of assistive devices. These sessions aimed to support effective use of the equipment, enhance beneficiaries' mobility and independence, prevent misuse or injury, and promote their dignity and inclusion within communities.

Furthermore, 386 PWDs (225 males and 161 females) received services through MHUs. Field volunteers also informed them about complaints and feedback mechanisms through which they could provide suggestions to improve services.

Psychosocial Support and Menstrual Hygiene Management

Psychosocial support (PSS) sessions were organised for 11,458 people (8,112 females and 3,346 males) across three districts in KP, two districts in AJK and two districts in GB, based on needs identified by women and men during earlier focus group discussions (FGDs). Separate Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) sessions were conducted for 2,800 women and adolescent girls, covering the safe use and proper disposal of sanitary pads. The sessions also included discussions on PRCS safeguarding policies and reporting mechanisms for incidents of harassment or exploitation affecting beneficiaries.

Integration of PGI Minimum Standards

PGI minimum standards were integrated into WASH interventions, including the installation of water treatment plants, through prior consultations with communities. Water distribution points were established at multiple accessible locations to meet the needs of diverse community groups. Special attention was given to the placement of water points to ensure safe and convenient access for women, children, older persons and PWDs. Water collection points were also well-lit to allow community members to collect water safely at different times of the day.

PGI principles were similarly integrated into CVA interventions to support inclusive and dignified assistance. Trained, gender-balanced teams were engaged in beneficiary selection, taking cultural sensitivities and local norms into consideration. Close coordination among field volunteers, staff and FSPs facilitated beneficiary registration, the timely resolution of queries, and safe, transparent cash withdrawals.

Community Awareness

Seven community awareness sessions, one in each flood-affected district, were conducted, reaching 364 people (219 women and 145 men). The sessions focused on PRCS safeguarding policies, the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and harm by service providers, and available confidential reporting mechanisms for incidents during the emergency response.

Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis and Policy Development

A Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis was conducted in AJK and GB to assess existing expertise and experience, the extent of engagement with children, and the availability of policies and systems within provincial branches. The analysis also reviewed staff capacity, reporting mechanisms and existing risk mitigation measures. It identified key gaps, operational challenges and priority areas for strengthening institutional frameworks, accountability systems and staff competencies to ensure safer, more inclusive and child-sensitive service delivery across all programmes and interventions. In response to the gaps and challenges identified, PRCS National Headquarters (NHQ) is finalising its Child Safeguarding Policy to strengthen institutional systems and capacity and ensure safer, more child-sensitive programming at all levels.

Coordination and Institutional Strengthening

PRCS, with technical support from IFRC, secured membership in the Gender Task Force and the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Group led by United Nations (UN) agencies in Pakistan. At the provincial level,

PRCS branches were also supported in joining these groups to strengthen coordination and representation in relevant forums.

In addition, PGI focal persons from NHQ and the KP Provincial Headquarters (PHQ) attended PSEA training organised by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), further strengthening organisational capacity to protect communities, particularly women, children and marginalised groups.

The PRCS PGI Department, with technical assistance from IFRC, also developed PGI sectoral assessment tools to review existing services and identify opportunities to integrate DAPS standards into sectoral interventions.

Movement partner(s) bilateral support:

Norwegian Red Cross

NorCross supported PRCS in distributing 3,300 dignity/winterisation kits to 3,300 flood-affected families, reaching 23,100 people (11,781 males and 11,319 females). This included 1,650 kits each in Buner and Bajaur districts.



Community Engagement and Accountability

People reached: 14,931

Female > 18: 5,759 Female < 18: 2,882

Male > 18: 3,999 Male < 18: 2,291

Objective:

The diverse needs, priorities and preferences of the affected communities guide the response through a people-centred approach and meaningful community participation

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

Percentage of people surveyed who report they know how to provide feedback about the operation

88

30

Number of opportunities for communities to participate in planning and managing the programme/operation (e.g. number of community committee meetings, planning workshops, focus group discussions, town hall meetings, etc.).

38

32

Number of staff, volunteers, and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability

153

300

Progress Toward Objectives

PRCS, with the support of IFRC and Movement partners, continued strengthening CEA across the flood response to ensure that the needs, priorities and feedback of affected communities informed operational planning and implementation.

As of reporting period, the PRCS had reached 14,931 people (6,290 males and 8,641 females) through community engagement activities, consultations, feedback mechanisms, community meetings and awareness sessions.

Coordination and Capacity Strengthening

PRCS and IFRC CEA teams participated in two online meetings of the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Working Group, where they presented ongoing PRCS interventions in flood-affected areas. This contributed to avoiding duplication, strengthening coordination and promoting a collective, inclusive and accountable humanitarian response.

A total of 153 staff and field volunteers (64 females and 89 males) were trained on community engagement, consultations and feedback collection mechanisms, including relevant channels, methods and tools, to support meaningful participation of affected communities in decision-making.

With technical assistance from the IFRC Information Management (IM) Surge, a questionnaire was developed using Kobo to enable field volunteers to collect face-to-face feedback, suggestions, complaints and queries from beneficiaries. This facilitated timely sharing of feedback with PRCS and IFRC sectoral leads to inform decision-making and operational adjustments.

Community Feedback and Complaints Mechanisms

The PRCS National Headquarters (NHQ) hotline (1030) was widely disseminated through standees and banners in local languages across target districts, allowing community members to share feedback through a confidential channel. A total of 14,178 people (5,437 women, 2,882 adolescent girls, 3,568 men and 2,291 boys) across KP, GB and AJK were informed about PRCS feedback and complaints mechanisms through awareness sessions conducted by field volunteers.

Feedback collected indicated that most community members were satisfied with PRCS services, while some requested additional medical camps in their areas. An IM dashboard was also developed with the support of the IM Surge deployed to analyze feedback across relevant sectors, enabling PRCS to identify concerns and suggestions and inform improvements in service delivery.

Community Consultations and Feedback

A total of 38 community meetings, briefings on feedback and complaints mechanisms, focus group discussions (FGDs) and meetings with community leaders were conducted across seven flood-affected districts. These activities were complemented by stakeholder coordination meetings with relevant departments, including Women Development, Health and Social Welfare.

Community groups representing both men and women were formed to promote inclusive participation. FGDs, community meetings and consultations were conducted during both the emergency response and the DNA for the recovery programme.

Communities highlighted priority needs in health, WASH and livelihoods, and recommended technical and vocational skills training for women and girls without sustainable sources of income to support income generation, livelihood diversification and long-term resilience.

Furthermore, three FGDs were conducted with women and adolescent girls in Buner district, KP, and Neelum district, AJK, to better understand their needs and challenges following the floods. Participants reported continuing trauma and stress due to the severity of the destruction. In response, MHPSS sessions were integrated into MHU services, while coordination with provincial and district branches supported the establishment of safe spaces for women and children.

Furthermore, the feedback collected during the mobile health camps revealed that the women community members appreciated PRCS's assistance and acknowledged that community members were consulted before any interventions were implemented. They also appreciated the field staff and volunteers. During the FGDs the women and girls also highlighted the need for improved MHM, including access to hygiene/dignity kits and awareness sessions to address related taboos. They also requested for skills training programs for women and girls in the village to enhance their livelihood opportunities and promote economic independence.

Community feedback has been well incorporated into the emergency response; dignity kits and hygiene kits have been procured, and awareness sessions were arranged alongside the distribution of these kits to address the needs of women and adolescent girls in a dignified and respectful manner. Additionally, feedback regarding technical and vocational skills training for women has been well documented and discussed with technical leads. The provision of such training will be incorporated into the recovery programme to strengthen women's capacities and support more sustainable livelihoods.



PRCS volunteer from district Swat collecting face to face feedback from a beneficiary (Photo: PRCS KP branch)

Movement partner(s) bilateral support:

German Red Cross

A total of 333 people (57 females and 276 males) from KP, Punjab and Sindh registered feedback through the GRC-supported feedback and complaints mechanism. Of these, 81 cases were classified as sensitive and were successfully addressed within three days of registration.



Migration and Displacement

People reached: 2,538

Female > 18: 655

Female < 18: 579

Male > 18: 690

Male < 18: 614

Objective:

Prevent suffering and reduce vulnerabilities among migrants, host communities, and displaced people by ensuring timely access to family link services and humanitarian assistance, thereby strengthening protection, dignity, and resilience during emergencies

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection</i>	2,538	22,500
Progress Toward Objectives			
As of reporting period, the PRCS had reached 2,538 people (1,304 males and 1,234 females) through Restoring Family Links (RFL) services, community awareness sessions and communication assistance to support separated and displaced families. During the reporting period, PRCS continued to strengthen the inclusion of affected migrants and refugees within its flood response, ensuring that vulnerable groups were reached through an integrated and protection-sensitive approach. Staff and volunteers engaged in the BIR process were sensitised to the specific needs of migrants and refugees, enabling them to better identify, prioritise and refer at-risk individuals during assessments and service delivery. The PRCS Migration and Displacement Lead conducted a field mission to flood-affected districts of Punjab to observe displacement dynamics firsthand and assess the immediate needs of migrant communities, contributing to improved planning and targeted support. In addition, two orientation sessions on the IFRC's approach to Migration and Displacement were conducted for PRCS staff and volunteers, reaching 50 participants (33 men and 17 women). As part of ongoing efforts to enhance access to RFL services, PRCS completed the printing and distribution of information, education and communication (IEC) materials to all flood-affected provinces, improving the visibility of and awareness about available support. Cumulatively, 126 community sessions were conducted, reaching 1,479 community members with key messages on RFL services and how separated families could seek assistance. To further support communication needs, particularly among migrants and displaced persons who had lost contact with relatives and family members, PRCS distributed mobile phone cards to 1,059 people, enabling them to restore communication with their families. In addition, 19 free phone calls were facilitated to help people reconnect with their families and loved ones during the emergency. To ensure wider outreach, radio awareness campaigns were launched across flood-affected areas, broadcasting information about RFL services and referral pathways. RFL emergency needs assessments were conducted across affected locations, allowing PRCS to identify gaps and tailor its response accordingly. To sustain service delivery capacity, 14 trained RFL volunteers were deployed across multiple districts to provide frontline support. Three RFL-in-emergency orientation sessions were also conducted for volunteers in KP, Punjab and AJK. Furthermore, three orientation sessions on RFL services and emergency mechanisms were conducted for PRCS staff and volunteers, strengthening their readiness and reinforcing the integrated approach of the migration and displacement component.			



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation & Recovery

People reached: 88,290

Female > 18: 26,046 Female < 18: 17,481

Male > 18: 26,310 Male < 18: 18,453

Objective:

Communities are empowered to take proactive and sustained climate smart risk reduction actions that strengthen their resilience against evolving and multiple shocks and hazards.

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	88,290	70,000
	Number of community disaster response team (CDRT) training sessions	8	50
	Number of communities that developed a risk informed community plan of action with the National Society's support, based on vulnerability and capacity assessments	0	50

Progress Toward Objectives

As of reporting period, the PRCS had reached 88,290 people (44,763 males and 43,527 females) through DRR and early action interventions, including community awareness, early warning dissemination, evacuation assistance and local disaster preparedness activities.

Disaster Preparedness and Response Capacity Strengthening

During the initial response phase, IFRC supported PRCS through the DREF grant to strengthen anticipatory action and disaster response capacities. While the national Early Action Protocol (EAP) for riverine floods was awaiting approval, Partner National Societies (PNSs) supported the implementation of early actions agreed under the draft EAP framework. PRCS also completed rapid needs assessments across five flood-affected provinces to better understand community priorities and inform subsequent operational planning.

DRR activities were also implemented across several districts in KP, GB and AJK, reaching 1,747 people directly and more than 22,800 community members indirectly. Through awareness sessions, community dialogues and volunteer engagement, the activities strengthened local knowledge of disaster preparedness and climate adaptation.

Seven Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRTs) were also trained to enhance local emergency response capacity. A total of 134 participants (83 male and 51 female) received disaster response training.

Community-based Preparedness and Resilience

Under the recovery operation, IFRC continued supporting PRCS efforts to strengthen anticipatory action, DRR initiatives and disaster response capacities across KP, Punjab and GB.

Community engagement and preparedness activities were completed in 12 target villages across Buner, Muzaffargarh, Multan and Shigar, reaching 321 people (254 males and 67 females) through village selection, consultations and rapport-building exercises.

Sectoral assessments were also completed in all target locations through focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews (KIIs) and stakeholder consultations to identify community priorities and inform integrated resilience interventions.

Strengthening of Community-Based Organizations

To strengthen community ownership and promote a participatory, community-led and community-centred approach, Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) were established or activated in all target communities. The CBOs provide a platform for community members to participate in identifying local risks and priorities, planning and implementing response and recovery activities, disseminating early warnings, supporting preparedness and early action, and monitoring programme interventions. They also serve as a link between communities and PRCS, facilitating community feedback, the identification of emerging needs and locally led solutions. Terms of Partnership (ToPs) were signed with the CBOs to formalise their roles and engagement in programme implementation. The CBOs comprised 268 community members, including 208 males and 60 females.

Strengthening Community, Branch and National Disaster Response Teams



CDRT training conducted in district Buner, KP (Photo: KP Branch)

A CDRT training session was completed in Buner, reaching 18 community volunteers to strengthen local emergency response mechanisms. Similar training sessions are scheduled in Multan, Muzaffargarh and Shigar.

At the national level, a National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) training was conducted from 3 to 8 August 2026, reaching 32 participants from PRCS National Headquarters and branches, including 23 males and 9 females.

The training included practical sessions, simulations, group work and experience sharing, enabling participants to strengthen their knowledge and skills in disaster response. It also contributed to strengthening

coordination and teamwork within the NDRT and enhancing its readiness to mobilise and respond effectively during emergencies.

Furthermore, procurement of 12 CDRT kits was completed, and the kits were dispatched to provincial branches to strengthen volunteer readiness and operational capacities.

Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) training sessions are planned for Punjab and GB to strengthen branch-level disaster response structures and ensure that trained, functional and readily deployable response teams are available to support timely and effective action during disasters and emergencies.

These efforts complement existing CDRT and Emergency Response Team (ERT) structures and aim to strengthen linkages between provincial branches, district branches, volunteers and community-level response mechanisms.

Community Risk Reduction and Micro-Mitigation Interventions

Technical feasibility assessments and Bills of Quantities (BoQs) for Micro Mitigation Projects (MMPs) were completed for planned community resilience interventions, laying the groundwork for the implementation of community-prioritised risk reduction measures.

Environmental Awareness and Plantation Activities

Plantation campaigns were completed at both school and community levels with the support and participation of volunteers and local communities. These activities complement the broader objective of strengthening local preparedness, community ownership, disaster risk awareness and resilience.

Movement partner(s) bilateral support:

German Red Cross

GRC, in close collaboration with PRCS, continued strengthening community preparedness and early action capacities across flood-affected and high-risk areas. Cumulatively, 71 CDRTs, including 36 in Punjab and 35 in Sindh, supported their communities through early warning dissemination, preparedness messaging and evacuation assistance. These community-led structures played an important role in translating early warning information into practical action at the household level.

During the reporting period, PRCS, with technical and operational support from GRC, implemented early actions for riverine floods along the Indus River and its major tributaries, covering Sections 4 and 5. A total of 86 villages were covered, with 85,658 people receiving early warning messages through megaphones, mosque announcements and direct community outreach. As part of evacuation support, PRCS volunteers worked with local authorities to assist the safe movement of vulnerable families. A total of 26,061 people were evacuated from high-risk areas ahead of anticipated flooding. These early actions significantly contributed to reducing exposure and preventing loss of life.



Environmental Sustainability

People reached: **20,181**

Female > 18: **5,225**

Female < 18: **4,563**

Male > 18: **5,517**

Male < 18: **4,876**

Objective: *Improve the operation's environmental sustainability by minimising and mitigating ecological impacts, promoting responsible resource use and strengthening community-driven environmental resilience*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of people reached by public campaigns involving clean-up and greening</i>	20,181	32,500

Progress Toward Objectives

Environmental sustainability initiatives were integrated into the response and recovery efforts to promote environmental restoration and climate resilience. Since the beginning of the operation, environmental campaigns

and community engagement activities have reached 20,181 people (10,393 males and 9,788 females) across targeted districts.



Plantation drive in flood affected communities and schools of district Buner (Photo: KP Branch)

Environmental Awareness and Community Engagement

Activities included plantation campaigns, environmental awareness sessions and community participation initiatives aimed at promoting environmental stewardship and supporting climate adaptation efforts. These interventions contributed to strengthening local resilience while encouraging environmentally sustainable practices in flood-affected communities.

Plantation Campaigns

Plantation campaigns in the target districts engaged 318 community members in planting

indigenous and fruit-bearing tree species, including neem, bakain, guava, plum and poplar. A total of 850 trees were planted through these campaigns.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective: Strengthen the PRCS's preparedness and response capacities by reinforcing branch-level structures and the workforce, mobilising inclusive and trained volunteer networks for effective operation, and advancing youth-led initiatives that improve community resilience

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	In progress	Yes
	National Society covers health, accident, and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes	Yes
	National Society has a safeguarding focal person	Yes	Yes

Progress Toward Objectives

Volunteer Mobilisation and Engagement

Volunteer engagement and capacity building remain key components of PRCS's flood response and broader disaster preparedness efforts. During the immediate response phase, 447 trained volunteers were initially deployed across flood-affected areas to support vulnerable communities. Their activities included early warning dissemination, safe evacuations, BIR, DNA, rapid assessments, community feedback collection, and the distribution of relief items, cooked meals and safe drinking water.

However, the number of volunteers engaged fluctuated throughout the response phase, with fewer volunteers engaged during subsequent periods. Furthermore, trained Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRTs) and community volunteers supported WASH, health, cash, relief and other emergency interventions.

Alongside operational deployments, PRCS continues to strengthen volunteer preparedness through orientation and capacity-building activities, including Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change (YABC), Protection, PGI, CEA, and emergency response training.

Volunteer Duty of Care and Insurance

Volunteer duty of care remains an important institutional priority, with 500 volunteers covered through the IFRC annual volunteer insurance mechanism until 31 December 2026. Renewal of the insurance coverage is planned for 2027. Efforts to strengthen the volunteer base, capacities and preparedness are also ongoing. As of reporting period, 193 volunteers (112 males and 81 females) had been engaged across Punjab (Multan and Muzaffargarh), KP (Buner) and GB (Shigar).

Youth and Volunteer Capacity Strengthening

Key Youth and Volunteer (Y&V) achievements include the recruitment of 65 new volunteers (38 males and 27 females) in Punjab; Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) orientation and induction for 26 volunteers (8 males and 18 females) in Shigar; YABC training for 57 volunteers, including 30 in Shigar (19 males and 11 females) and 27 in Buner (23 males and 4 females); Y-ADAPT training for 50 volunteers, including 30 in Shigar (12 males and 18 females) and 20 in Buner (12 males and 8 females); and Volunteering in Emergencies training for 30 volunteers (15 males and 15 females) in Shigar. In addition, youth and school-based activities reached 82 people (45 males and 37 females) in Shigar district, GB.

Volunteer-focused activities, including recruitment, orientation and Volunteering in Emergencies training, are progressing in Buner. Emergency response kits are also being procured for GB and Buner to further strengthen PRCS's volunteer management, preparedness and institutional capacity for effective emergency response.

Safeguarding and Accountability

Alongside operational and capacity-building efforts, PRCS continues to strengthen its safeguarding and accountability framework. The Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Policy and Child Safeguarding Policy are currently under review and revision following feedback from relevant PRCS staff. Both policies are expected to be finalised and approved by the end of October 2026.

Overall, the continued mobilisation and training of volunteers, strengthening of CDRT, Emergency Response Team (ERT) and Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) structures, community preparedness initiatives, branch-level capacity development, and enhanced safeguarding and accountability mechanisms are contributing to stronger local response capacity. These efforts support the ongoing flood response while also laying the foundation for more sustainable preparedness and resilience across PRCS branches and communities.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:

Strengthen coordination and collaboration within the IFRC membership and the wider Movement ensuring technical and operational complementarity, while enhancing cooperation with external partners to improve the effectiveness and reach of PRCS operations

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>National Society has a membership coordination mechanism in place</i>	Yes	Yes
	<i>Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is a part of</i>	6	8
	<i>Number of strategic partnerships the National Society is engaged in</i>	3	3

Progress Toward Objectives

The National Society, IFRC, and the Partner National Societies (PNSs) maintain regular coordination to ensure a harmonized response in the flood affected areas. The coordination efforts were further strengthened through the three Partners Calls held between August and September 2025. These calls facilitated with the support of the IFRC Regional office assured complementarity, reinforced collaborations, and helped explore avenues for deeper engagement with partners. PRCS, IFRC, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and PNSs (in country and remote) maintain close coordination and consultation since the onset of the flood operation and have regular information sharing, to support the effective implementation of activities and complementarity in the emergency response efforts.

A Movement Coordination Agreement (MCA) is signed between PRCS, IFRC, and ICRC, in line with the MCA signed from 2022 to 2025 that was due to expire in December 2025, whereby ensuring coordination efforts at the strategic, operational and technical levels. The new MCA from January 2026 to December 2028 has been finalized and signed and is fully aligned with the Seville Agreement 2.0.

The National Society is also part of different government led coordination forums which include but are not limited to the Health Technical Committee, Protection Working Group (WG), National Emergency WG, Food Security and Agriculture WG, Cash WG and DRR WG. Some of these meetings are jointly held by the NDMA, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and/or other UN agencies.



Secretariat Services

Objective: *Strengthen and reinforce internal support functions and systems to drive an effective and adaptive flood response operation, enhance coordination, and leverage digital tools for timely, data-driven decision-making and community-centred action.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Movement coordination mechanism is described and active</i>	Yes	Yes
	<i>Number of evaluations conducted</i>	0	1

Progress Toward Objectives

Movement Coordination

Movement coordination remained active through the Movement Coordination Agreement (MCA) signed between IFRC, ICRC and PRCS, which provides a framework for regular coordination meetings at the strategic, operational and technical levels involving relevant staff from PRCS and Movement partners.

The previous MCA was valid until 31 December 2025. A new MCA, covering January 2026 to December 2028, has been signed and is aligned with the Seville Agreement 2.0, outlining coordination platforms at the strategic, operational and technical levels.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

The IFRC PMER team facilitated the publication of Federation-wide Operation Updates while supporting continuous data quality improvement at the field level. The team also supported the Detailed Needs Assessment (DNA) to identify priority areas and activities for the recovery phase of the flood response, based on community needs and the evolving local context. A formal DNA report was developed by the Information Management (IM) Surge Coordinator before the end of 2025 to support the National Society's recovery planning.

The IFRC PMER team also developed monitoring tools for the operation, including the Indicator Tracking Tool, Work Plan, People Reached Tracker, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan, Pledge Tracker, Financial Tracker and Procurement Plan. These tools support proactive management, accountability and data-driven decision-making. The tools are updated monthly by PRCS and IFRC teams to provide a clear picture of operational progress against the original plan, monitor activity completion and key milestones, and identify delays, challenges and underspending.

A Federation-wide lessons learned workshop will also be conducted with relevant PRCS branches, volunteers and Movement partners to facilitate reflection on achievements, challenges and good practices. The workshop is planned for mid-December 2026, before the operation concludes on 31 December 2026.

Information Management (IM)

An IM Strategy was developed for PRCS with the support of the IM Surge Coordinator. The strategy has recently been approved and will be rolled out to branches.

Communications

Multiple interviews, videos, and photos with affected families and staff and volunteers have been gathered and uploaded in SHARED and other published RCRC Movement platforms. Additionally, two sets of key messages have been prepared and shared with field teams. Visibility on IFRC social media channels: [X](#), [LinkedIn](#), [FB](#) and [IG](#). A human-

interest story by IFRC comms surge highlighting how a shepherd's early warning saved his entire village was published in Pakistan's leading newspaper, [Dawn](#), featured in [Malay](#) and [Chinese](#) media in Malaysia, and shared across IFRC English and Chinese social media channels ([website](#), [X](#), [FB](#), [LinkedIn](#), [Weibo](#), [WeChat](#)).

PRCS relief and response efforts were covered by several local national print media outlets as well as on PRCS social media like [Facebook](#), [Instagram](#) and [X](#) platforms for sharing of activities and updates. Below are some links to access these:

https://www.threads.com/@ifrc/post/DQ4Qe_tCHHT?xmt=AQF0HSHBQoSMI8tXlj2ETIym8ezLMFmxqFzb_bvfGsfGHZ_A2NgPSQMK2YUx-DuxlTaZgb1MN&slof=1

https://x.com/prc_official/status/1988492405503668641?s=12

Logistic and Procurement

As of reporting period, procurement activities valued at PKR 63.38 million (CHF 189,677) were being tracked under the Monsoon Floods Emergency Appeal.

Other ongoing and planned procurements included the NHQ strategic warehouse, REX Hall, IT and surveillance equipment, sewing machines, livestock and policy document printing, with completion targeted for October 2026.

Key high-value procurements included hygiene kits (PKR 14.47 million; CHF 43,324), kitchen sets (PKR 13.68 million; CHF 40,961), construction of the strategic warehouse in Landhi (PKR 7.99 million; CHF 23,924), long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) (PKR 7.43 million; CHF 22,247) and National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) kits (PKR 5.04 million; CHF 15,093).

Most procurement activities were at the delivery, inspection, tendering or market assessment stages, with outstanding activities targeted for completion by October 2026.

D. FUNDING

As of 31 August 2026, the funding coverage of the Federation-Wide contribution to support the operation is CHF 2,877,559.74 out of which, the IFRC Secretariat total pledges (hard and soft pledges, including in kind) for the support of this operation totalled to CHF 2,428,008.74 making it 15.17 percent coverage of the IFRC Secretariat funding requirement.

Funding Coverage	Funding Requirement (CHF)	Amount Raised (CHF)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Coverage (%)
IFRC Secretariat (including DREF grant)	16,000,000	2,428,008.74	13,571,991.26	15.17%
Bilateral (PNS	1,000,000	449,591	550,409	44.95%
Total Federation-wide contribution (Secretariat + bilateral) + in kind	17,000,000	2,877,599.74	14,122,400.26	16.92%

An interim financial report is attached at the end of this report. Only expenditure data related to the IFRC Secretariat EA expenditure is available.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation, please contact:

At the Pakistan Red Crescent Society:

- **Secretary General:** Abaid ullah Khan, Secretary General; email: sg@prcs.org.pk, phone: +92 304 1030 290
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At IFRC Geneva:

- **Senior Officer Operations Coordination:** Santiago Luengo; email: santiago.luengo@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

- **Senior Officer Partnerships-in-Emergencies:** Mohd Hisham Ahmad Nazri; email; PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org

For In-Kind Donations and Mobilisation table support:

- **Manager – Regional Logistics Unit:** Nuraiza Khairuddin; email: nuraiza.khairuddin@ifrc.org

Reference



Click here for:

- [GO Platform](#)
- [Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Operational Strategy](#)
- [DREF](#)
- [Previous Operation Updates](#)

APPEAL

MDRPK028 - Pakistan - Flood

All figures in Swiss Francs (CHF)

OPERATING TIMEFRAME	APPEAL LAUNCH DATE	REPORT STATUS
21 Aug 2025 to 31 Dec 2026	25 Aug 2025	INTERIM

SECTION I Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	DONOR RESPONSE* (as per 30 Sep 2026)	APPEAL COVERAGE
16,000,000	1,428,298	9%
CHF	CHF	of total funding requirement

SECTION II IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES & ENABLING APPROACHES	OP STRATEGY	OP BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	VARIANCE
AP000 - Undefined output	0	0	0	0
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	0	0	0	0
PO02 - Livelihoods	0	0	0	0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	0	921,486	533,720	387,766
PO04 - Health	0	306,452	279,435	27,017
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0	221,378	90,045	131,333
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0	80,672	51,538	29,133
PO07 - Education	0	0	0	0
PO08 - Migration	0	0	0	0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	16,000,000	907,579	579,581	327,998
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	0	4,692	4,996	-304
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0	0
Planned Operations Total	16,000,000	2,442,259	1,539,316	902,942
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	0	0	0	0
EA02 - Secretariat Services	0	38,827	69,859	-31,032
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	0	93,052	31,165	61,888
Enabling Approaches Total	0	131,879	101,023	30,856
TOTAL	16,000,000	2,574,138	1,640,340	933,798

SECTION III Operating Movement & Closing Balance

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,428,009
Expenditure	-1,640,340
Closing Balance	787,669
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	787,669

SECTION IV DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan:	999,711	Reimbursed:	0	Outstanding:	999,711
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SECTION V Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance						0
INCOME TYPE	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
American Red Cross	227,330	0	0	0	227,330	0
British Red Cross	236,574	0	0	0	236,574	0
DREF Allocations	0	0	0	999,711	999,711	0
Government of Malta	18,628	0	0	0	18,628	0
Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Society of China	20,541	0	0	0	20,541	0
Japanese Red Cross Society	67,022	0	0	0	67,022	0
On Line donations	1,979	0	0	0	1,979	0
Red Cross of Monaco	18,619	0	0	0	18,619	0
Swiss Government	400,000	0	0	0	400,000	0
The Canadian Red Cross Society	142,126	0	0	0	142,126	0
The Netherlands Red Cross	295,477	0	0	0	295,477	0
Total Contributions and Other Income	1,428,298	0	0	999,711	2,428,009	0
TOTAL INCOME AND DEFERRED INCOME						2,428,009
						0