



PAKISTAN

2026-2027 IFRC network country plan



23 January 2026

In support of the Pakistan Red Crescent



7

National Society branches



63

National Society local units



692

National Society staff



5,000

National Society volunteers

People to be reached in 2026



250,000

Ongoing emergency operations



226,000

Climate and environment



853,000

Disasters and crises



365,000

Health and wellbeing



1.1M

Migration and displacement



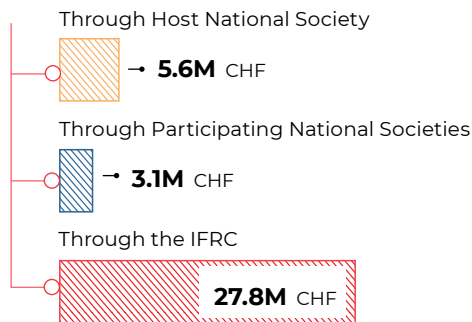
18,000

Values, power and inclusion

IFRC network Funding Requirements

2026

Total 36.5M CHF



2027

Total 113,000 CHF

Projected funding requirements

Participating National Societies

- American Red Cross*
- Australian Red Cross*
- British Red Cross
- Canadian Red Cross*
- German Red Cross
- Italian Red Cross
- Japanese Red Cross Society*
- Red Cross of Monaco*
- The Netherlands Red Cross*
- Norwegian Red Cross
- Qatar Red Crescent Society*
- Saudi Red Crescent Authority*
- Singapore Red Cross Society*
- Swiss Red Cross*
- Turkish Red Crescent*

IFRC Appeal codes

Emergency Appeal:

MDRPK028
Pakistan Floods

Longer-term needs:

MAAPK002

*National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in 2025.

Hazards



Floods



Earthquakes



Droughts



Epidemics



Population Movement

IFRC network multi-year focus

Emergency response

- Floods

Longer term needs

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

Capacity development

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

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating

High

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index

High

Human Development Index rank

168

World Bank Population figure

251.3M

World Bank Population below poverty line

22%



The Pakistan Red Crescent providing humanitarian assistance to communities affected by devastating monsoon floods and other climate-induced disasters (Photo: Pakistan Red Crescent)

Detailed funding requirements

2026

	Host National Society	IFRC
Ongoing emergencies	1M	13.3M
Longer-term needs		
Climate and environment		652,000
Disasters & crises		6.4M
Health & wellbeing	2.2M	2.2M
Migration & displacement		2.8M
Values, power & inclusion		227,000
Enabling local actors	2.4M	2.3M
Total	5.6M	27.8M

Participating National Societies bilateral support

National Society	Year	Funding Requirement	Confirmed Funding	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
British Red Cross	2026	1.7M	1.7M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2027	113,000	113,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
German Red Cross	2026			-	-	-	-	-	-
Italian Red Cross	2026			-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwegian Red Cross	2026	1.4M	1.4M	-	-	-	-	-	-

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

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

With its 69 district branches and a roster of 5000 active volunteers, the Pakistan Red Crescent has an active presence nationwide. The National Society also has 21,000 registered volunteers who can be mobilized in case of any emergency in the country. It is engaged in the country's disaster management mechanisms and coordinates at national, provincial and district levels with disaster management authorities. The National Society's presence in local communities and its record of past operational response enables it to enjoy widespread community acceptance. It is able to access areas nationwide and deploy its rapid response personnel in emergency-afflicted areas.

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

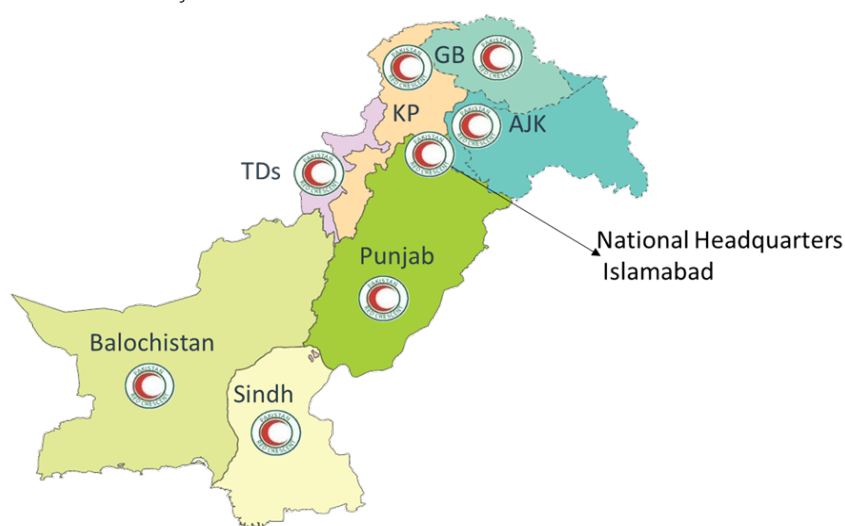
- **Disaster management:** Expand disaster risk reduction to 10 community-based projects across all provinces; enhance anticipatory actions to cover floods, droughts and heatwaves; reach five million people annually with digitized risk awareness campaigns
- **Health:** Initiate community-based health and water, sanitation and hygiene programmes in 20 districts; expand routine immunization to 10 districts with 95 per cent coverage; triple annual blood donations to 45,000 bags; revive nationwide first aid and ambulance services, training 1,000 volunteers
- **Social services and livelihoods:** Empower 500 communities with resilience-building programmes; support 100,000 households annually with market-based

food security and livelihood programs; scale cash and voucher assistance to 70 per cent emergency coverage and introduce peacetime programmes for 50,000 poverty-affected households

- **Protection and inclusion:** Mainstream Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) across all programmes; establish 50 community feedback hubs; implement safeguarding initiatives to prevent exclusion, fraud, corruption and abuse
- **Restoring family links:** Expand Restoring Family Links (RFL) nationwide, resolving 80 per cent of cases within 90 days; enhance detainee services via digital tools and cross-border collaboration
- **National Society development:** Engage and empower 100,000 youth volunteers; achieve operational autonomy in 80 per cent of branches; implement a fully integrated digital platform by 2027; strengthen advocacy and partnerships to secure five million USD in annual funding

The strategy outlines priorities on humanitarian service excellence, National Society core development, sustainability and for its legal framework. The Pakistan Red Crescent's work is supported by strong finance, logistics, procurement, information technology and transport departments. The National Society focuses on advancing community preparedness for hazards, building local capacity for climate adaptation and coordinating humanitarian responses to emergencies. These efforts aim to improve the resilience and well-being of vulnerable communities across the country.

In 2024, the Pakistan Red Crescent reached about 657,000 people through its long term services and development programmes and 198,000 people through its disaster response and early recovery programmes.



Map of Pakistan Red Crescent Headquarters and provincial branches

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

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Pakistan, located in South Asia, spans approximately 881,913 square kilometres, bordered by India, Afghanistan, Iran and China, with a 1,046 kilometre coastline along the Arabian Sea. The country's terrain is diverse, from the Himalayan and Karakoram Mountain ranges in the north, to arid plateaus and coastal plains in the south.

This diversity also exposes Pakistan to multiple natural hazards including earthquakes, floods, droughts, landslides and Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs). According to the German watch Climate Risk Index 2022, Pakistan ranked among the most climate-vulnerable countries globally, while the INFORM Index (2021) rated its hazard exposure and coping capacity as high.

With a projected population of 247 million in 2025, Pakistan is the fifth most populous country in the world. The population growth rate remains approximately 1.8 per cent, with over 60 per cent living in rural areas though urbanization is accelerating. The median age is just 22 years and nearly 79 per cent of the population is under 40, creating both opportunity and pressure for education, employment and services.

The Human Development Index (HDI) value for 2023 was 0.540, ranking 161 out of 193 countries, reflecting persistent challenges in health, education and income. Gender disparities remain significant, with women's labour-force participation among the lowest in South Asia and gaps in access to healthcare and education.

Pakistan functions under a parliamentary system, yet political power remains heavily influenced by the military and judiciary. Governance challenges and institutional fragmentation continue to affect decision-making and service delivery. The 2024 general elections were marked by allegations of irregularities, protests and political polarization, which contributed to a climate of uncertainty.

Security instability persists, particularly in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), due to militant activity and cross-border tensions. Political transitions and economic austerity measures continue to shape the domestic environment.

Pakistan's economy remains under considerable strain. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth was estimated at 2.4 percent for FY 2024 and inflation averaged above 25 per cent,

driven by supply-chain disruptions, energy price hikes and currency depreciation.

The World Bank estimates that 36 per cent of Pakistan's population lives below the national poverty line, with many households vulnerable to falling back into poverty following climate or economic shocks. The current account deficit, declining exports and weak investor confidence have further constrained fiscal space. Structural issues such as low tax revenues, energy sector losses and limited productivity continue to impede sustainable recovery.

Social inequalities and uneven service access remain defining challenges. Approximately 22 million children remain out of school and child stunting affects nearly 40 percent of children under five. Access to healthcare is highly unequal across provinces and health systems face persistent gaps in coverage, particularly in rural and conflict-affected districts. Pakistan also hosts one of the largest refugee populations in the world, primarily from Afghanistan, which continues to place pressure on local infrastructure and public services.

The gender disparities persist in education, healthcare and employment; rural women, People with Disabilities (PWDs) and marginalized ethnic groups remain among the most vulnerable. Rapid urbanization is also straining infrastructure, housing and social protection systems.

Pakistan faces a complex landscape of intersecting and compounding risks that heighten vulnerability across the nation. Recurrent climate-induced disasters such as floods, droughts and heatwaves continue to pose significant threats, often leading to widespread disruption and hardship. Economic fragility, marked by persistent inflation, has eroded purchasing power and undermined food security for many households. Governance and institutional weaknesses further impede effective service delivery, while demographic pressures stemming from a rapidly growing youth population are compounded by limited job creation opportunities. Gender inequality and social exclusion remain persistent barriers to inclusive growth, leaving marginalized groups at a disadvantage. Additionally, migration and displacement, both internal and cross-border, place ongoing stress on host communities, further challenging the country's capacity to respond and adapt to these multifaceted issues.

The combined impact of these factors reinforces the need for coherent, multi-sectoral humanitarian and development approaches, underpinned by strong coordination between national, governmental and international partners.

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

Emergency Operation	Pakistan Monsoon Floods 2025
Appeal code	MDRPK028
People affected	1.5 million people
People to be assisted	225,000 (through IFRC Secretariat) 250,000 (Federation-wide)
Duration	16 months (30 August 2025 to 31 December 2026)
Funding requirement	Funding requirements through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 16 million Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 17 million
Link to Emergency Appeal	Pakistan Monsoon Floods Emergency Appeal
Operational Strategy	Operational Strategy
Operational Update	Operational Update No. 2

Since late June 2025, severe monsoon rains intensified by climate change have caused widespread flooding, landslides and Glacial Lake Outburst Floods across Pakistan, killing at least 819 people, injuring over 1,100 and displacing more than 63,000, with over one million evacuated. Nearly 9,000 homes, hundreds of bridges and roads and thousands of livestock have been destroyed, crippling mobility and livelihoods. Punjab faces crop losses threatening food security, KP has the highest fatalities and displacement, while GB and AJK suffer GLOFs, landslides and prolonged service disruptions. Continued heavy rainfall until mid-September poses further risks. Communities face acute shortages of water, food, shelter and health services, while damaged infrastructure hampers relief. Disease outbreaks are escalating, with diarrhoea, malaria, skin infections and dengue reported, prompting activation of the Public Health Emergency Operation Centre. Urgent humanitarian assistance and sustained recovery support are critical to protect lives and prevent secondary impacts.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The Operational Strategy of the Pakistan Red Crescent has been designed to deliver immediate relief and early recovery for communities devastated by the 2025 floods, prioritizing displaced households, disrupted services and loss of livelihoods. It focuses on urgent needs in shelter, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), multipurpose cash assistance and protection measures, while reinforcing resilience through climate-smart disaster risk reduction and community adaptation. Initial actions include emergency shelter kits, hygiene

promotion, water treatment, mobile health units and cash transfers, complemented by safeguarding and community engagement to ensure accountability and inclusion.

Medium- to long-term plans have been informed by risk projections and will centre on restoring livelihoods through agricultural inputs, vocational support and small enterprise grants, alongside [nature-based solutions](#) and early warning systems. Anticipated climate risks such as recurrent flooding and disease outbreaks have been integrated through risk-informed shelter and WASH designs, preparedness systems and contingency planning. Coordination with authorities, humanitarian actors and communities has been prioritized to ensure adaptive, inclusive and accountable interventions that strengthen local capacities while meeting urgent humanitarian needs.

For the period [21 August 2025 to 30 October 2025](#), the following assistance was provided:

Shelter, housing and settlements

About 5,922 people were reached in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab through emergency shelter assistance, including tents and shelter toolkits, helping families restore safe and dignified living conditions and strengthen early recovery.

Livelihoods

People in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab received food assistance, including dry food parcels, cooked meals and food packets. Food parcels, hygiene kits and awareness sessions, reinforcing dignity and health alongside emergency food security were also provided

Multi-purpose cash

Cash disbursement reached 1,864 households (13,048 people) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Each household was provided PKR 45,000 in two instalments, enabling families to meet urgent needs through multipurpose cash assistance and reinforcing accountability, inclusion and data protection.

Health and care

People in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan were assisted with essential health services, including medical consultations, referrals, Psychological First Aid and cash for health assistance. Mobile Health Units were deployed complemented by disease prevention campaigns, LLIN distribution and staff training, ensuring access to primary care and [psychosocial support](#) for flood-affected communities.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Safe drinking water was distributed, water sources were constructed and rehabilitated and hygiene promotion activities were conducted. WASH items such as hygiene kits and jerry-cans were provided to affected individuals and messages on personal hygiene, disease prevention and handwashing practices were disseminated.

Cross-cutting approaches

The operational strategy integrated [Community Engagement and Accountability \(CEA\)](#) and [Protection, Gender and Inclusion \(PGI\)](#) as pivotal elements, in an approach that recognizes and values all community members as equal partners, with their diverse needs shaping the response. Activities included the provision of dignity kits and establishment of two-way feedback mechanisms.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Pakistan's climate is diverse, ranging from arid and semi-arid plains to temperate highlands and coastal zones. The country has an [INFORM Climate Change Risk Index](#) of 6 and is warming faster than the global average, with mean annual temperatures projected to rise by [1.5 to 2.5 degrees Celsius](#) by mid-century. Monsoon rainfall patterns have become increasingly erratic, bringing both [intense floods and prolonged dry spells](#). Glacial melt in the north is accelerating, heightening the risk of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs), while coastal areas face sea-level rise and saltwater intrusion.

Frequent extreme events, including floods, droughts and heatwaves, are increasingly threatening both lives and livelihoods in Pakistan. The floods of 2022 and 2024 highlighted the country's acute vulnerability, as they resulted in the destruction of homes, crops and vital infrastructure. Particularly at risk are rural farmers, women, informal urban settlers and displaced populations, all of whom face elevated exposure to climate hazards and possess limited capacity to cope with these adversities.

The agriculture and food security sector has been severely affected, as erratic rainfall patterns and extremes in temperature have led to significant disruptions in crop yields and livestock productivity. Water resources are also under severe stress; over-extraction, decreasing river flows and pollution have combined to worsen water scarcity in major river basins across the country. In terms of public health, there has been a noticeable increase in climate-sensitive diseases

such as diarrhoea, dengue and heatstroke, primarily due to inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure as well as the impact of extreme heat. Additionally, infrastructure is repeatedly compromised, with floods and landslides causing frequent damage to roads, bridges and housing, resulting in prolonged delays in the recovery process.

There are significant [regional differences](#) in the types of climate risks faced. The provinces of Sindh and Punjab are highly exposed to both riverine and flash floods. In contrast, Balochistan grapples predominantly with droughts and persistent water scarcity. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit-Baltistan are experiencing increased glacier melt, flash floods and landslides. Urban centres, meanwhile, are contending with rising threats from heatwaves, poor air quality and failures in urban drainage systems.

Only about [five per cent](#) of Pakistan's land area is covered by forests. The rapid pace of deforestation, alongside soil erosion and the depletion of groundwater, has been a major driver of land degradation. Furthermore, urbanization coupled with inadequate waste management practices has exacerbated both air and water pollution, rendering cities such as Lahore and Karachi among the [most polluted](#) in the world.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Pakistan Red Crescent is part of [the IFRC Global Climate Resilience Programme](#), which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led, climate-smart, disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts and build community-level climate resilience.

The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, [anticipatory action](#) and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

The Pakistan Red Crescent aims to institutionalize [anticipatory action](#) systems across its operations and strengthen capacities at all levels. It seeks to enhance knowledge and influence policy on climate and disaster risk through impact assessments and active engagement in national and global platforms. It will focus on promoting climate-resilient and [nature-based solutions](#) within communities and fostering partnerships for adaptation.

The Pakistan Red Crescent plans to expand climate awareness and public engagement through targeted education and communication initiatives. It also aims to secure sustainable climate finance and long-term funding by building capacity and strengthening donor relationships.

Planned activities in 2026

- Conduct risk assessments and develop triggers for heatwaves and dengue alongside simplified [Early Action Protocols](#)
- Organize readiness actions and simulation exercises to operationalize anticipatory measures
- Carry out impact assessments on heatwaves, dengue, drought, smog, glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) and loss and damage
- Establish a Technical Working Group on Loss and Damage Finance and contribute to climate strategies and adaptation plans

- Implement rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge models and climate-smart agriculture and fisheries at community level
- Launch targeted communication campaigns, exhibitions and journalist training to raise climate awareness
- Build capacity for climate finance and strengthen donor engagement through proposal development and visibility initiatives
- Take necessary steps to [reduce environmental footprint](#) of conferences and workshops
- Work towards converting to achieve net-zero emissions

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Pakistan Red Crescent in strengthening anticipatory action and climate resilience by providing technical guidance on [Forecast-based Financing and Anticipatory Action](#) models, trigger development, [Early Action Protocol](#) design, risk modelling and [nature-based solutions](#). It will assist in integrating anticipatory action into systems and conducting simulation exercises, while also building capacity through training in climate adaptation, climate finance and disaster risk reduction. It will also support the Pakistan Red Crescent in institutional development through technical working groups and governance structures.

The IFRC will help mobilize resources and access climate finance, including the DREF Anticipatory Pillar, the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund, alongside joint proposal development and peer learning. Policy engagement will be strengthened through facilitation of participation in global climate forums such as COP and support for roles in national climate committees and processes.



Disasters and crises

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

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

Earthquakes are causing significant seismic instabilities in the region. [Regular flooding](#) also occurs in the Indus River basin during the monsoon season, owing to the seasonal low depressions developing over the Arabian Sea or the Bay of Bengal. [Heatwaves](#) in the early summer may also cause flooding at various sites due to many rivers being snow-fed. One of the reasons for Pakistan to be continuously ranked high in the long-term Global Climate Risk Index is mainly due to its geographical location. Increased risk of deaths, injuries, health, disturbed livelihoods and economic deprivation comes with this vulnerability. Humanitarian crises and disasters are predicted to become more common and complex in the coming years and more concentrated, dynamic and costly for Pakistan.

Pakistan is frequently impacted by natural disasters, faces numerous challenges in managing and responding to humanitarian crises. These challenges include a combination of factors, including geographical vulnerabilities, limited infrastructure and complex socio-economic conditions. To effectively address these challenges, it is crucial to implement comprehensive strategies that enhance disaster preparedness, response capabilities and community resilience.

Climate change is exacerbating these vulnerabilities, leading to more frequent and intense extreme weather events. Inadequate infrastructure, such as roads, bridges and communication systems, hampers disaster response and recovery efforts, especially in remote areas. Limited access to healthcare facilities and essential services further exacerbates the impact of disasters on vulnerable communities. Lastly, the lack of robust early warning systems and disaster preparedness plans contributes to the vulnerability of communities.

Poverty, inequality and displacement within Pakistan create additional challenges in disaster management. Vulnerable populations, such as women, children and the elderly, are [disproportionately affected](#) by disasters and require targeted

support. The complex socio-political landscape can hinder coordination and cooperation among different stakeholders involved in disaster response. Continuous intense political heat can also hinder provision of impartial and neutral humanitarian assistance.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Pakistan Red Crescent aims to strengthen its disaster management ecosystem by institutionalizing anticipatory and inclusive preparedness measures. It seeks to ensure timely and equitable assistance through hazard-weighted needs analyses, multi-hazard community mapping and vulnerability assessments, aligning interventions with Sphere standards and IFRC [Preparedness for Effective Response \(PER\)](#). The National Society will focus on reinforcing its [auxiliary role](#) by fostering strong coordination with government agencies, humanitarian actors and local communities, ensuring harmonized early warning systems, contingency planning and response mechanisms across governance layers.

It plans to advance policy and structural frameworks by developing and endorsing a national Shelter Preparedness and Response Policy, establishing Community Shelter Committees and integrating gender-sensitive, participatory approaches into [disaster risk reduction](#) initiatives. Operational readiness will be enhanced through the creation of National, Provincial and District Emergency Operations Centres, annual simulation exercises and tiered response structures with clear activation thresholds. Furthermore, the Pakistan Red Crescent seeks to embed systematic monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management practices, including dashboards, readiness scorecards and after-action reviews, to drive continuous improvement and resilience-building.

Planned activities in 2026

- Map disaster risk management and climate change stakeholders at all levels and organize national and provincial level coordination meetings, biannual workshops and media campaigns for advocating the need for [disaster law](#)
- Establish or strengthen local and community-based (multi-hazard) early warning early action ([EWEA](#)) systems in consultation with local authorities
- Pre-position shelter and relief stocks to ensure timely response
- Organize annual simulation exercises and strengthen tiered response structures
- Implement a community resilience programme in six districts, including capacity building of community-based

organizations and micro mitigation projects on [disaster risk reduction](#)

- Train staff, volunteers and communities in rapid assessments, emergency response and technical areas

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support the Pakistan Red Crescent by providing it with technical guidance on standards aligned with [Preparedness for Effective Response \(PER\)](#), operational support for large-scale simulation exercises and assistance in prepositioning essential relief items. The IFRC also assists the National Society in strengthening its surge capacity through the development of National and Branch Disaster Response Teams, including specialized teams for shelter and logistics. In addition, the IFRC will facilitate institutionalization of multi-hazard planning, contingency funding mechanisms, business continuity processes and integrated monitoring systems, ensuring readiness across diverse disaster scenarios.

Beyond technical and operational assistance, the IFRC will provide support to the National Society in fostering knowledge exchange, policy advocacy and coordination with international humanitarian actors, reinforcing the Pakistan Red Crescent's [auxiliary role](#) within national disaster management frameworks. Assistance will also be provided in enhancing institutional resilience, advancing community-based early warning and response systems and embedding [anticipatory action](#) approaches.

IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises. The **IFRC** approved a [DREF Early Action Protocol for riverine floods](#) in September 2025, in support of the Pakistan Red Crescent. This will enable the National Society to utilize an immediate allocation of CHF 829,824 to implement early actions once triggers are met. The actions which include readiness and prepositioning of stocks are meant to support up to 105,000 people during an early action timeframe of three months. The protocol is meant to be in place for five years.

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

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

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



Pakistan Red Crescent expands relief operations in response to record monsoon floods during the 2025 season (Photo: Pakistan Red Crescent)



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

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

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

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

due to blindness or other causes is also high and services for the disabled population are limited, including the provision of assistive devices to improve their quality of life.

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

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Pakistan Red Crescent aims to strengthen community resilience through an integrated approach that combines health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and psychosocial support. It seeks to enhance preparedness for epidemics and disasters by institutionalizing robust surveillance, early detection and rapid response systems supported by trained volunteers and emergency teams. The National Society will also focus on promoting equitable access to essential services for marginalized groups, ensuring inclusivity across health, mental health and WASH interventions.

The Pakistan Red Crescent plans to reinforce its auxiliary role by deepening collaboration with public health authorities, disaster management bodies and humanitarian partners, enabling effective participation in national preparedness and response frameworks. Over the next few years, the National Society will prioritize innovation and technology adoption to improve healthcare delivery and emergency readiness. It also aims to empower communities through capacity development and participatory governance, fostering local ownership of health and WASH initiatives.

Planned activities in 2026

- Expand First Aid and emergency response capacities through systematic training and repositioning of essential resources
- Strengthen routine and emergency health services, including immunization, maternal and child health and epidemic control via mobile and fixed facilities

- Implement hygiene promotion, vector control and climate-resilient [water, sanitation and hygiene \(WASH\)](#) systems to reduce health risks
- Build a comprehensive network of [mental health and psychosocial support services](#) with trained personnel and integrate psychological support into contingency plans and community programmes
- Formalize partnerships with public health authorities for blood donation, disease surveillance and facility strengthening
- Promote research and technology-driven solutions for healthcare delivery and emergency preparedness
- Establish both male and female village health committees in high-risk areas, involving community influencers

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Pakistan Red Crescent in enhancing its health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and [mental health and psychosocial support \(MHPSS\)](#) capacities. It will provide the National Society with technical guidance on [epidemic preparedness, Community-Based Health and First Aid \(CBHFA\)](#), vector control and climate-resilient WASH infrastructure in keeping with international standards. The IFRC will also facilitate capacity building through the development of training curricula, provision of essential health and WASH kits, support for mobile and fixed health facilities and coordination for joint simulation exercises with government agencies.

In addition, the IFRC support strengthens knowledge management, monitoring and reporting systems, enabling the Pakistan Red Crescent to track performance, identify gaps and adapt interventions based on evidence and lessons learned. Longer-term collaboration also includes policy advocacy, integration of the Pakistan Red Crescent within national health and emergency frameworks and the establishment of contingency funds to ensure timely deployment of resources during public health emergencies.



Migration and displacement

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

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

As of 30 June 2024, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) [reported](#) that 52.8 per cent of the displaced population, totaling 716,099 individuals, were in KP. In Balochistan, 23.6 per cent of the displaced population, or 319,833 individuals, were recorded. Punjab hosted 14.6 per cent, amounting to 198,586 people, while Sindh has 5.5 per cent or 74,780 individuals. Islamabad accounted for 3.2 per cent of the displaced population, with 42,857 people and the

Pakistan-administered side of the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir has 0.3 per cent, totaling 4,485 individuals. In [2025](#), one million Afghans returned from Pakistan.

Furthermore, Pakistan is also vulnerable to climate induced displacement and other natural hazards. In 2022, 94 districts of Balochistan, Sindh, KP and Punjab were massively hit by torrential rains and flash flooding and these areas were declared as "calamity hit" areas. A total of 33 million people were affected and about half a million had to be displaced from their places. Reports show that thousands of families are still displaced, their livelihoods disrupted and jobs lost. Sindh Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) reported 26,203 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) residing in informal settlements and 5,132 in a tent city in the Malir district during the flood. In addition, around 4.3 million workers in flood-affected districts have been affected by disruptions and job losses.³⁶ Furthermore, 46 of the calamity-hit districts host around 800,000 Afghan refugees, most of them in Peshawar, Quetta, Nowshera and Karachi.

Migration and displacement are the areas that are often overlooked during planning, programming and implementation. Even though Pakistan hosts the world largest number of Afghan Refugees it lacks a migration policy. Due to the absence of a migration strategy, migrants, stateless and displaced people are not included in any country's programming though according

to the international human rights law, an individual's basic right cannot not be diminished. Hence, adherence to international standards and migrants' rights have not been prioritized and there is a dire need to formulate an evidence-based migration policy in the country. Furthermore, Pakistan is not a signatory to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Pakistan Red Crescent aims to establish a comprehensive, coordinated and rights-based migration programme that addresses the multidimensional vulnerabilities of migrants. It seeks to strengthen humanitarian access through service mapping and referral systems, ensuring that [Humanitarian Service Points](#) along migratory routes provide integrated health, water, sanitation and hygiene, education and [psychosocial support](#). The National Society will focus on embedding [Protection, Gender and Inclusion](#) principles across all interventions to guarantee safe and equitable access for women, children, persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups.

It plans to reinforce [Restoring Family Links](#) services and expand protection mechanisms for migrants in detention centres and disaster-affected areas. The Pakistan Red Crescent also aims to enhance socio-economic resilience by promoting livelihoods, skill development and social inclusion initiatives for migrants and host communities. Longer-term objectives include building robust data and knowledge management systems, fostering research partnerships and integrating early warning mechanisms to inform evidence-based planning. Strategic coordination with national authorities and international platforms will ensure alignment with global standards and strengthen advocacy for migrant rights.

Planned activities in 2026

- Map services along migratory routes and develop referral systems to strengthen [Humanitarian Service Points](#)
- Expand [Restoring Family Links](#) capacities, including tracing, emergency contact services and volunteer deployment to detention centres and migrant communities

- Deliver health, water, sanitation and hygiene and education services alongside skill development programmes, business start-up grants and cash assistance for migrants and host communities
- Establish data collection and information management systems for migration interventions and conduct needs assessments and participatory evaluations
- Strengthen its Migration and Displacement Task Force and integrate departmental interventions with national strategies while maintaining engagement in regional and global migration platforms
- Promote awareness and advocacy through campaigns, seminars, social media and observance of international days relevant to migrant rights
- Implement Training-of-Trainers and staff orientation programmes in migration and displacement, supported by MIS-based reporting and monitoring systems

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC provides technical guidance and operational support to the Pakistan Red Crescent in the development of toolkits, manuals and standardized training curricula to strengthen staff and volunteer capacity in migration programming. It facilitates knowledge-sharing and the engagement of the National Society in regional and global coordination platforms such as the Global Migration Task Force and the Asia Pacific Migration Network, enhancing advocacy and strategic positioning.

The IFRC also provides financial and logistical assistance for the deployment of mobile health teams, ambulance services and [Humanitarian Service Points](#), alongside the procurement of medicines, hygiene kits and essential equipment for migrants. Longer-term support includes guidance for monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems, fostering research partnerships with academic institutions and implementing early warning mechanisms to anticipate and respond to emerging migration and displacement trends.



Values, power and inclusion

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

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

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

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Pakistan Red Crescent aims to embed [Protection, Gender and Inclusion \(PGI\)](#) and safeguarding principles across its organizational systems, ensuring that all programmes and personnel uphold ethical standards and deliver safe, inclusive services. This includes creating a culture where safeguarding is integral to decision-making and programme design.

It seeks to strengthen accountability and trust by institutionalising [Community Engagement and Accountability \(CEA\)](#) practices. Through transparent communication and participatory approaches, the Pakistan Red Crescent plans to ensure communities are informed, consulted and empowered to influence programme outcomes.

The National Society will focus on promoting gender equality and disability inclusion, aligning its efforts with global frameworks such as CEDAW and the Sustainable Development Goals. By fostering equitable participation and addressing systemic barriers, the Pakistan Red Crescent intends to make its services more responsive and inclusive.

It also plans to advance evidence-based programming by improving data systems and analytical capacity. Collecting disaggregated data and leveraging insight will enable continuous learning and enhance programme quality and impact.

Planned activities in 2026

- Conduct [Protection, Gender and Inclusion \(PGI\) Minimum Standards](#) assessments and child safeguarding risk analyses
- Deliver targeted training for staff, volunteers and Lady Health Workers on PGI and safeguarding
- Establish dedicated PGI and [Community Engagement and Accountability \(CEA\)](#) roles at national and provincial levels
- Upgrade women- and girls-friendly spaces and improve accessibility for persons with disabilities
- Refresh CEA Standard Operating Procedures and strengthen feedback and complaint mechanisms
- Deploy digital tools such as KOBO dashboards for real-time feedback and data collection
- Organize community dialogues on gender norms and power dynamics to address exclusion

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide support to the Pakistan Red Crescent in strengthening [Protection, Gender and Inclusion \(PGI\)](#) and safeguarding capacities through technical guidance, regional expertise and global tools. Support will include rolling out Minimum Standards, conducting organizational assessments, improving referral pathways and mainstreaming safeguarding across human resource systems and volunteer management.

The IFRC will assist the National Society in enhancing digital feedback systems, improving analysis and dashboards and ensuring consistent application at branch level. Continued participation in global and regional [Community Engagement and Accountability \(CEA\)](#) and [Protection, Gender and Inclusion \(PGI\)](#) platforms will enable the Pakistan Red Crescent to learn from best practices and strengthen its leadership role within the region.

The IFRC will also support the expansion of the Pakistan Red Crescent's road safety portfolio by facilitating engagement with the Global Road Safety Partnership, supporting knowledge exchange and enhancing contributions to global initiatives.

Additionally, the IFRC will help the National Society to develop inclusive programming for gender equality, disability inclusion and protection, with access to training resources, global advocacy frameworks and specialized expertise for organizational development.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

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

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



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen strategic and operational coordination to deliver coherent and impactful humanitarian action
- Enhance engagement with government institutions, civil society, academia, research bodies, private sector and humanitarian partners for collective planning and resource optimization
- Develop structured national and provincial coordination through stakeholder mapping and formalized partnerships using Memoranda of Understanding and joint action plans
- Align operations with national humanitarian priorities by deepening collaboration with disaster management authorities, health departments, climate and environment ministries and social protection institutions
- Expand participation in international coordination platforms including inter-agency clusters, humanitarian forums and resilience alliances to contribute to collective planning and resource pooling
- Establish robust internal coordination mechanisms between national headquarters and provincial branches to harmonize planning, resource mobilization and service delivery



Key Institutional Indicators

The National Society has put in place the following:

- National Society development plan
- Youth engagement strategies
- Health, accident and death compensation for volunteers
- PSEA Action Plan

- Pursue diversified resource mobilization through corporate partnerships, digital fundraising, national campaigns and strengthened donor engagement supported by transparent systems and accountability structures

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide technical support to the Pakistan Red Crescent [strengthen strategic and operational coordination](#) capacities. This will include guidance for stakeholder mapping, development of partnership frameworks and facilitation of Memoranda of Understanding with external partners. The IFRC will also enable participation in inter-agency forums and coordination mechanisms at national and provincial levels, ensuring that the Pakistan Red Crescent is positioned as an active and trusted partner within the humanitarian ecosystem.

The IFRC will contribute to reinforcing branch development and internal coordination structures by supporting harmonized approaches to planning and reporting. Assistance will include rolling out tools and processes that improve communication flows, information management and internal partnership management. It will continue to facilitate tripartite coordination platforms with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), ensuring coherent joint planning and alignment with the Pakistan Red Crescent's strategic priorities.

In addition, the IFRC will help the National Society in strengthening capacities in proposal development, donor engagement and joint resource mobilization. Support will focus on diversifying funding sources, including opportunities from multilateral agencies, development donors and private sector partners.

The IFRC will also provide the National Society with access to global tools, guidelines and coaching to enhance domestic fundraising strategies and partnership management, contributing to long-term sustainability and resilience.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen governance and statutory frameworks by updating security regulations, legal instruments and organizational policies
- Build well-functioning branches through biannual planning meetings, targeted support for administration and finance and deployment of a comprehensive Management Information System
- Advance financial sustainability through a national assessment, development of a resource mobilization strategy, donor conferences, business plans for branches and income-generating initiatives
- Enhance leadership and workforce capacity with targeted HR support, staff training, induction programmes and implementation of safety, security and wellbeing protocols
- Expand youth and volunteer development through nationwide recruitment and establishment of Youth Training and Development Centres
- Position as a national leader in road safety education through youth-led clubs, school-based initiatives and

creation of road safety hubs in collaboration with traffic and motorway police

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide support to strengthen the Pakistan Red Crescent's engagement in global and regional learning platforms. It will ensure strategic alignment with the National Society Development Framework and dedicated funding streams to advance a coherent, long-term vision for institutional strengthening. Support will include guidance on applying the framework effectively and leveraging resources for governance, systems and service transformation.

The IFRC will also contribute to positioning the Pakistan Red Crescent within regional and global platforms to share best practices and strengthen international visibility. This engagement will reinforce technical leadership and enable the National Society to benefit from cross-regional collaboration and south-south learning.

Additionally, the IFRC will play a key role in coordinating external support to ensure complementarity and alignment with the Pakistan Red Crescent's National Society development priorities. This will include facilitating technical assistance in areas such as branch development, resource mobilization and youth engagement.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Develop and institutionalize a comprehensive Humanitarian Diplomacy strategy and plan of action
- Strengthen unified branding and harmonize digital platforms through a coordinated communications and social media strategy
- Expand communication capacities with trained media professionals, crisis communication mechanisms,

thematic workshops and youth-driven citizen journalism initiatives

- Engage proactively with print, electronic and digital media, including influencers and local journalists, to promote accurate humanitarian reporting and counter misinformation
- Promote evidence-based advocacy and partnerships with academic and research institutions

- Participate in policy dialogues and inter-agency coordination platforms to influence enabling legal, policy and operational environments for principled humanitarian action

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will guide the Pakistan Red Crescent in the development and implementation of its Humanitarian Diplomacy strategy. It will strengthen engagement with authorities, support participation in global and regional platforms and advise on policy influence and humanitarian access.

The IFRC will also provide guidance to the National Society to enhance its media and digital capacities through unified branding, crisis communication systems, digital tools and coaching for communication officers. The IFRC will facilitate access to funding for communication and humanitarian diplomacy priorities. It will assist the Pakistan Red Crescent's in elevating its humanitarian voice, strengthening policy influence and building public trust.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

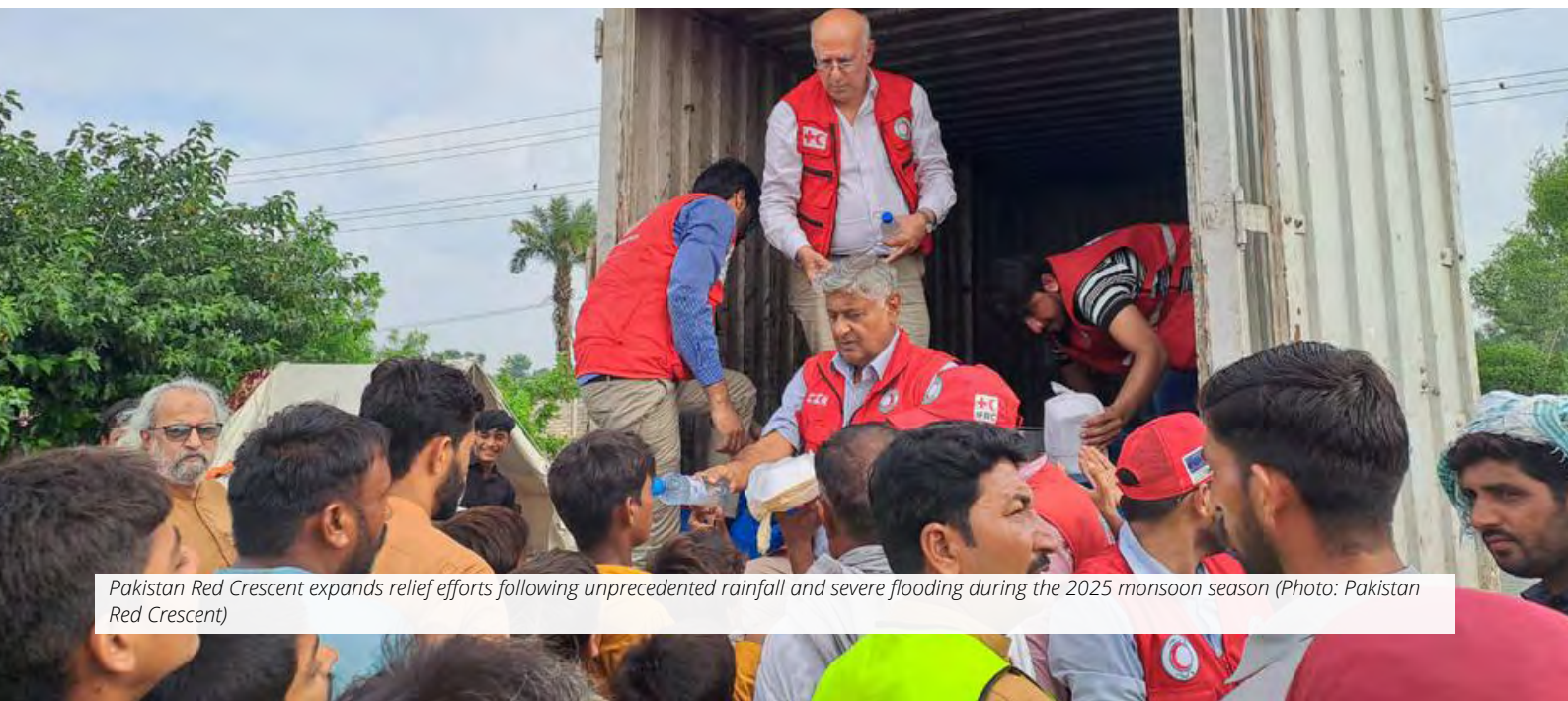
- Conduct external and internal audits and rollout of anti-fraud and corruption measures
- Strengthen accountability and integrity through compliance with safeguarding policies, gender-inclusive HR practices, donor-compliant reporting
- Upgrade security and risk management with fire and safety systems, CCTV, alarms, reinforced structures and risk monitoring mechanisms
- Improve logistics and fleet management by standardizing warehouses and maintaining emergency stocks
- Enhance results-based management through adoption of digital tools for data collection and dashboards
- Implement data protection and retention policies
- Formalize a Digital Transformation Strategy and build digital literacy and cyber-security capacity

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Pakistan Red Crescent in the rollout of its Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy. It will provide technical assistance in strengthening integrity systems and enhancing audit and financial compliance.

The IFRC will also support the National Society in strengthening logistics through warehouse integration, emergency stock pre-positioning, fleet upgrades and adoption of digital logistics tools.

Additionally, the IFRC will provide technical support to the National Society in the development and implementation of its Digital Transformation Strategy. It will also provide digital tools, technical guidance data protection and cyber-security and deliver training to build digital literacy and IT management capacity.



Pakistan Red Crescent expands relief efforts following unprecedented rainfall and severe flooding during the 2025 monsoon season (Photo: Pakistan Red Crescent)

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

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

In recent years, the IFRC has supported the Pakistan Red Crescent through Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) and Emergency Appeal operations in relation to floods, droughts, severe winter, population movement, earthquakes and dengue outbreaks. The IFRC has also deployed several emergency response units to ensure the provision of high-quality humanitarian programmes, at scale. The IFRC approved a [DREF Early Action Protocol for riverine floods](#) in September 2025, in support of the Pakistan Red Crescent.

IFRC membership coordination

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

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

The **British Red Cross** supports the Pakistan Red Crescent in its thematic initiatives historically, including digitalization,

school safety, [water, sanitation and hygiene \(WASH\)](#) and strategic planning or operational grants. The Canadian Red Cross and Italian Red Cross also provide support in these areas.

The **German Red Cross** supports the National Society's climate change programming, disaster risk reduction (DRR) with a focus on urban DRR, [anticipatory action](#) and strengthening preparedness and response capacities.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** supports the Pakistan Red Crescent in strengthening its primary health care and WASH capacities. It also supports National Society development, finance development and disaster response capacity as a long-term partner for over 20 years.

The **Turkish Red Crescent** supports the National Society's humanitarian relief, health and partnership initiatives during emergencies, notably shelter and relief contributions.

Movement coordination

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

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

Coordination with other actors

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

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

better preparedness in affected areas and facilitate logistical formalities for humanitarian aid and assistance.

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

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



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

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2026 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC network databank](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2026 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

Additional information

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

Contact information

Abaid Ullah Khan

Secretary General
Pakistan Red Crescent Society
T +92 304 1030 290
sg@prcs.org.pk
[pakistan-red-crescent](#)

Herve Gazeau

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

Andreas Weissenberg

Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Delegation Pakistan,
Islamabad
andreas.weissenberg@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

Lead
IFRC Global Strategic Planning & Reporting Centre
New Delhi
sumitha.martin@ifrc.org