

IN SUPPORT OF THE PAKISTAN RED CRESCENT



National Society
branches

7



National Society
local units

62



National Society
volunteers

18,800



National Society
staff

600

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



292,405

Climate and
environment



1,496

Disasters
and crises



425,149

Health and
wellbeing



178,280

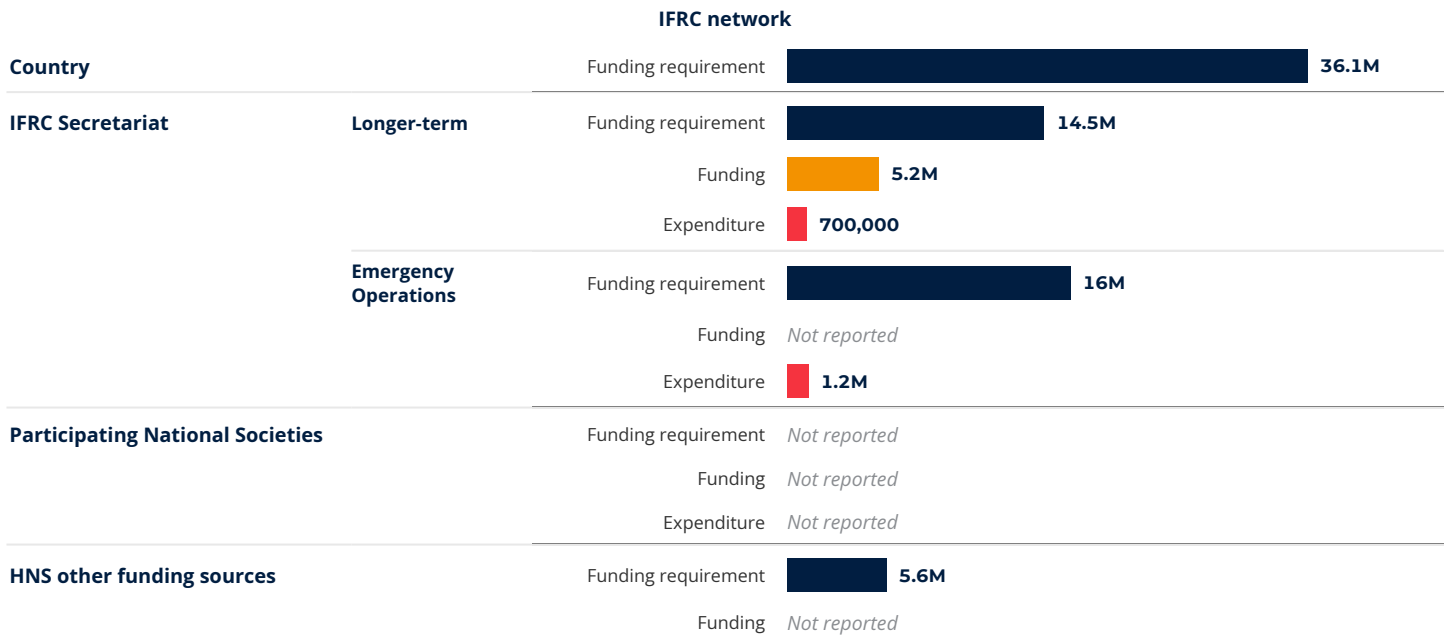
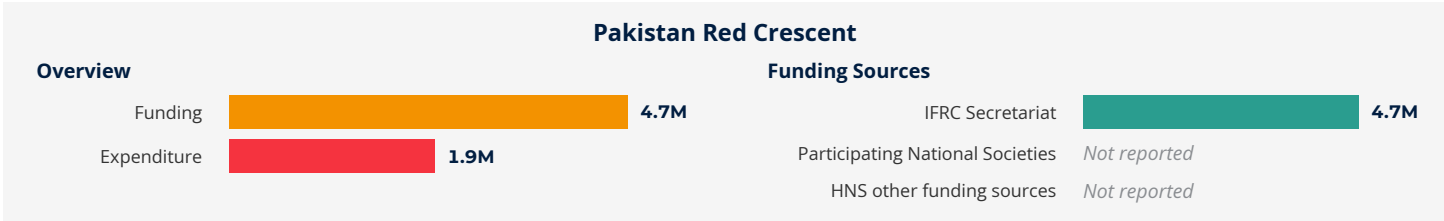
Migration and
displacement



103,789

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRPK028 / Pakistan - Flood

Climate and environment

Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	 14,505
Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	 14,505

Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	 292,405
Number of people reached - Cash Transfer Programming	 11,095
Number of people reached with shelter support	 5,922

Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached with contextually appropriate health services	 27
Number of people reached with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	 2,600

Values, power and inclusion

Number of staff, volunteers and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability	 111
Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	 41
Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	 292,405

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment

Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	 1,496
Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	 1,208

Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	 84
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Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	 178,280
Number of people reached with contextually appropriate health services	 71,677
Number of people reached with immunization services	 15,456
Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	 10,706
Number of people donating blood	 1,922
Number of people trained in first aid	 1,246

Migration and displacement

Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	 103,789
Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes	 2

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination

Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of  8

National Society development

Number of staff and volunteers trained on the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement  194

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

National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies **Yes**

The National Society has an official branch development framework, model or guidance that defines the expected role and standards of branches **No**

There is a National Society Development plan in place **No**

Humanitarian diplomacy

National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns **Yes**

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

Accountability and agility

National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors **Yes**

National Society has a safe and accessible mechanism (such as the IFRC Integrity Line) in place to report integrity concerns, misconduct and breaches of rules and policies **Yes**

National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions **No**

National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy **No**

National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors **No**

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
American Red Cross			●				
British Red Cross	1.7M		●		●	●	
German Red Cross		●					
Italian Red Cross						●	
Norwegian Red Cross	1.4M			●			
Turkish Red Crescent			●				
Total	CHF 3.1M						

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Pakistan, located in South Asia, borders India, Iran, Afghanistan and China, with a southern coastline along the Arabian Sea. Its coastline stretches more than a thousand kilometres, dotted with small islands near Karachi. However, its diverse landscape also makes it highly vulnerable to natural hazards, with recurrent floods, earthquakes, droughts and cyclones posing serious risks.

Pakistan also grapples with complex socio-political challenges. The influx of undocumented Afghan migrants has strained infrastructure and services, while security remains fragile due to militant attacks, internal displacement and tensions along the Line of Control. Governance weaknesses persist, with Pakistan ranked 133 out of 180 countries in the 2023 Corruption Perceptions Index, reflecting entrenched corruption, political instability and restrictions on civil society.

In the first half of 2026, Pakistan's humanitarian operating environment remained highly challenging, shaped by a combination of economic pressures, security constraints, climate-related risks and large-scale population movements. The regional impact of the US-Iran conflict disrupted fuel supplies and contributed to rising operational costs, while inflation reached 11.1 per cent and transport costs increased significantly compared to the previous year. Coupled with rising poverty levels, these factors reduced the ability of vulnerable households to cope with recurrent shocks, unmet needs and increased demand for humanitarian assistance. Security incidents in parts of Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa continued to affect access and operational mobility, while the return of more than 614,000 Afghan nationals added further pressure on health, water, sanitation and hygiene, protection and humanitarian services in border and host communities. At the same time National Disaster Management Authority issued forecasts of heatwaves, water scarcity, flash floods and glacial lake outburst floods in June 2026, with consequential impacts on vulnerable communities already struggling with funding constraints.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

During the first half of 2026, the Pakistan Red Crescent strengthened its role in climate policy, coordination and environmental governance through the 'Climate Advocacy and Coordination for Resilient Action' project. The National Society trained climate champions, promoted climate awareness and community-led adaptation measures and provided technical support for the review of climate and environmental policy frameworks in Gilgit-Baltistan. It expanded community engagement through environmental campaigns, clean-up drives, World Earth Day activities, climate-focused theatre performances and locally led adaptation initiatives. The Pakistan Red Crescent also operationalized a locally led adaptation project in climate-vulnerable coastal communities in Sindh, completed baseline assessments and established community structures, including Community-Based Organizations, Community Disaster Response Teams and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) committees to support climate resilience and local ownership.

Disasters and crises

During the reporting period, the Pakistan Red Crescent strengthened preparedness, anticipatory action, recovery and community resilience. It laid the foundation for integrated recovery programming through community targeting, multi-sectoral assessments, District Vulnerability Mapping, disaster risk assessments and the prioritization of community mitigation projects in flood-affected areas. The National Society updated the National Monsoon Contingency Plan, convened coordination and simulation exercises and strengthened assessment and planning capacities through Emergency Needs Assessment and Planning training. It operationalized the Riverine Floods Early Action Protocol, advanced simplified Early Action Protocols for dengue and heatwaves, pre-positioned risk communication materials, strengthened community early warning capacities and initiated procurement of early action supplies. The Pakistan Red Crescent also completed the inception phase of the Pakistan Humanitarian Empowerment Programme, restored safe water access in Bajaur, established community water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) management committees and provided food, winterization and multipurpose cash assistance to vulnerable households.

Health and wellbeing

The Pakistan Red Crescent continued routine immunization services in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, combining vaccination with social mobilization, household visits, community engagement and capacity-building activities. The National Society strengthened immunization and disease surveillance through training in Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC), Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI), measles outbreak investigation, vaccination techniques and Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE). It maintained primary healthcare, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), integrated community case management and mobile health services in conflict-affected areas, while strengthening acute malnutrition management capacities. The Pakistan Red Crescent expanded first aid and pre-hospital emergency care through training, Emergency Response Teams, Muharram operations and commercial first aid services. It also strengthened blood services, medical logistics and stockpile management, modernized warehouse systems and supported patients through blood donation and transfusion services. In water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), the National Society upgraded water treatment facilities, localized emergency hygiene promotion guidance, maintained services at border crossings, rehabilitated community water systems and conducted hygiene promotion activities.

Migration and displacement

For the period from January to June 2026, the Pakistan Red Crescent maintained essential humanitarian services for migrants and vulnerable host communities while adapting operations to access challenges. The National Society promoted migrant inclusion in flood response activities, strengthened staff capacities on inclusive service delivery and prepared solar-powered mobile charging booths to support communication and Restoring Family Links (RFL) services. It continued providing integrated services at the Torkham and Chaman border crossings, including primary healthcare, psychosocial support, first aid, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), Restoring Family Links (RFL), child- and women-friendly spaces and community feedback mechanisms. During border closures and conflict-related disruptions, the Pakistan Red Crescent adapted service delivery through mobile approaches and restored full services once access resumed.

Values, power and inclusion

The Pakistan Red Crescent advanced safeguarding and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) across its programmes and operations. The National Society progressed approval processes for policies covering whistleblower protection, Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), child safeguarding and workplace harassment prevention and response, while also advancing implementation of its Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) Policy. It strengthened staff and volunteer capacities to apply PGI minimum standards across recovery and anticipatory action programmes, promoted safer and more inclusive services through locally adapted awareness materials and established feedback and complaint reporting channels. The National Society also collected and addressed community feedback in flood-affected areas to strengthen accountability and community engagement.

Enabling local actors

During the first half of 2026, the Pakistan Red Crescent advanced its transformation agenda by strengthening governance, legal base development, resource mobilization, youth and volunteer development, organizational effectiveness and digital transformation. The National Society established an Executive Committee, advanced revision of the Pakistan Red Crescent Act and Constitution, strengthened governance capacities, initiated a resource mobilization roadmap and Resource Mobilization Strategy and rolled out a revised Youth and Volunteer Policy. It expanded youth leadership through the Youth Mentorship Programme, Youth Innovation Hackathon and Red Million Initiative and strengthened volunteer capacities through specialized training and community-based initiatives. The Pakistan Red Crescent also enhanced its visibility and humanitarian diplomacy through the Pakistan Red Crescent Humanitarian Forum and expanded public engagement through communications and media outreach. The National Society advanced key safeguarding, protection and integrity policies, strengthened financial, compliance, logistics and human resource systems and enhanced staff wellbeing and gender inclusion. Additionally, it improved Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) and progressed its Digital Transformation Roadmap through the development of Digital Transformation and Information Management strategies to support evidence-based decision-making.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

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

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

Emergency Appeal Name	Pakistan Monsoon Floods 2025
Emergency Appeal number	MDRPK028
People affected	1.5 million people
People to be assisted	225,000 people (IFRC Secretariat) 250,000 people (Federation-wide)
Duration	16 months (30 August 2025 to 31 December 2026)
Funding requirements	IFRC Secretariat: CHF 16 million Federation-wide: CHF 17 million
Link to Emergency Appeal	Pakistan Monsoon Floods 2025
Link to Operational Strategy	Operational Strategy
Latest Operations Update	Operational Update No. 4

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

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

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

and outreach capacities, embedding climate-smart, risk-informed approaches to help communities adapt to evolving climate impacts. The highlights of the assistance are:

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

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

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

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

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

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2026, the Pakistan Red Crescent focused on strengthening its role in climate policy and coordination, mobilizing volunteers and communities for climate action and laying the foundations for locally led adaptation initiatives planned for the second half of the year.

The National Society continued to strengthen its auxiliary role in climate policy and environmental governance through the Climate Advocacy and Coordination for Resilient Action (CACRA) project. Under the CACRA project and in collaboration with academic institutions and local partners, it trained climate champions and promoted climate awareness, local adaptation measure and community-led climate actions across districts including Dir Lower, Charsadda, Hyderabad, Lahore and Gilgit-Baltistan.

Technical resources and expertise were provided to the Government of Gilgit-Baltistan to support the review of provincial climate and environmental policy frameworks, and progress was also made in the recruitment process for external expertise to review and align the Gilgit-Baltistan Environment Act. These efforts have contributed to strengthening provincial climate governance and enhancing the Pakistan Red Crescent's engagement in climate policy processes.

The Pakistan Red Crescent expanded community awareness and climate leadership expanded through volunteer and community engagement initiatives. Public awareness activities reached people through a range of environmental and climate initiatives. A Green Market was set up at the National Society's national headquarters, engaging participants in promoting circular economy concepts and practical approaches such as 'Reduce, Reuse and Recycle'. Environmental awareness events and clean-up drive also helped the Pakistan Red Crescent engage communities. Additionally, to mark World Earth Day 2026, it mobilized community members in Buner through activities that promoted environmental awareness. In Gilgit-Baltistan, a high-altitude ecosystem protection and clean-up campaign in Naltar raised awareness on environmental conservation and protection of fragile mountain ecosystems.

Climate advocacy efforts were further strengthened through innovative and culturally relevant approaches. In partnership with the Pakistan National Council of the Arts (PNCA) and the Indus Cultural Forum, the Pakistan Red Crescent supported climate-focused theatre performances during the Pakistan Mother Languages Literature Festival.

Its volunteers also implemented three local climate adaptation initiatives (water recharge, school solarization and vertical gardening) in Punjab and Islamabad.

In addition, progress was made in restarting and operationalizing the project focused on locally led adaptation for climate resilience and sustainable communities in Southern Pakistan, funded through the [Global Climate Resilience Platform](#). The project was operational in three climate-vulnerable coastal communities in Karachi and Thatta districts of Sindh, where households face recurrent challenges including saline intrusion, floods, cyclones, ecosystem degradation and increasing pressure on agriculture- and fishing-based livelihoods.

During the reporting period, project staff were recruited and baseline household assessments conducted to validate community action plans developed through the enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment ([eVCA](#)) process. Community structures essential for local ownership and sustainability were established or reactivated across all target communities. Three Community-Based Organizations were formed or revitalised to guide community adaptation efforts. In addition, three Community Disaster Response Teams were established and oriented on the basics of community-led emergency response skills, alongside water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) committees to support hygiene promotion, community engagement and implementation of planned water and sanitation interventions.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** provided technical and financial support to the Pakistan Red Crescent in its 'Locally Led Adaptation for Climate Resilience and Sustainable Communities in Southern Pakistan' project.

The **German Red Cross** supported the Pakistan Red Crescent in the implementation of the Climate Advocacy and Coordination for Resilient Action (CACRA) project.



Disasters and crises

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

In the first half of 2026, IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was utilized for a population movement emergency. Details on the emergency can be found in the 'Migration and displacement' section of this report.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Pakistan Red Crescent strengthened preparedness, anticipatory action, emergency response, integrated recovery and community resilience despite the challenging operational environment created by the monsoon season and ongoing security constraints. The National Society laid the foundation for integrated community recovery and resilience programming through its response to monsoon floods by completing staff recruitment, community targeting and multi-sectoral feasibility assessments across priority communities. The Pakistan Red Crescent validated [needs assessments](#) through District Vulnerability Mapping, identified and prioritized community micro-mitigation projects, initiated community mobilization through local committees and completed disaster risk assessment and planning processes in all targeted recovery communities. Structural disaster risk mitigation activities were scheduled for implementation during the second half of the year.

The Pakistan Red Crescent strengthened preparedness and coordination ahead of the monsoon season by updating the National Monsoon Contingency Plan through consultations with government disaster management authorities, Movement partners and provincial branches. It incorporated revised risk analysis, response scenarios, coordination arrangements and lessons learned from previous operations. It further enhanced readiness by convening a National Pre-Monsoon Coordination Meeting with representatives from government and humanitarian organizations and conducting a national table-top simulation exercise to test coordination mechanisms and surge response arrangements. The Pakistan Red Crescent also strengthened assessment and planning capacities through Emergency Needs Assessment and Planning training for its staff, enhancing skills in rapid needs assessment, emergency planning, information management and evidence-based operational decision-making.

The Pakistan Red Crescent strengthened anticipatory action capacities by operationalizing the [Riverine Floods Early Action Protocol](#) and advancing a multi-hazard preparedness approach. The National Society developed a comprehensive Early Action Protocol for riverine flooding along the Indus River and advanced preparedness by developing and pre-positioning risk communication materials focused on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), Community Engagement

and Accountability (CEA), health and hygiene. It obtained data to support the identification and validation of vulnerable households and developed draft standard operating procedures for EAP activation and implementation. The National Society also initiated discussions for the development of a simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP) for dengue and developed a Plan of Action for a simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP) for heatwaves in Karachi. The Pakistan Red Crescent strengthened readiness through training in community early warning and evacuation processes. It convened a workshop on anticipatory action and health and also organized a workshop on the operationalization of EAP for riverine floods. Additionally, it integrated health into anticipatory action programming at the provincial level and initiated procurement processes for early action supplies.

The Pakistan Red Crescent completed the inception phase of the Pakistan Humanitarian Empowerment Programme (PHEP) in targeted districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. It conducted District Vulnerability Mapping assessments to identify vulnerable communities and established the foundation for programme implementation aimed at strengthening economic resilience through skills development and enterprise grant support.

Additionally, the National Society restored access to safe water through the rehabilitation and reconstruction of community water supply schemes in Bajaur. The National Society established and trained community water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) management committees to support long-term operation and maintenance. It distributed hygiene kits, conducted hygiene promotion sessions and organized community cleanliness campaigns through trained community volunteers. The Pakistan Red Crescent also provided food assistance to vulnerable households in Karachi, delivered winterization assistance to displaced families in Tirah and provided multipurpose cash assistance to vulnerable households to support their priority needs.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the Pakistan Red Crescent in the update of the National Monsoon Contingency Plan. It provided technical support in preparedness and coordination activities ahead of the monsoon season and the National Pre-Monsoon Coordination Meeting. Technical assistance was also provided to the National Society for Emergency Needs Assessment and Planning training, the development of risk communication materials and draft standard operating procedures.

The IFRC approved a DREF Riverine Floods Early Action Protocol in 2025, in support of the Pakistan Red Crescent. This enabled the National Society to utilize an immediate allocation of 829,824 CHF to implement early actions once triggers are met. The actions 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 **British Red Cross** supported the Pakistan Humanitarian Empowerment Programme, including inception activities, District Vulnerability Mapping assessments and implementation readiness activities in targeted districts.

The **German Red Cross** supported the development and operationalization of the Riverine Floods Early Action Protocol and related anticipatory action preparedness activities.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** supported the rehabilitation and reconstruction of community water supply schemes in Bajaur, the establishment and training of community water, sanitation and hygiene management committees, hygiene kit distributions, hygiene promotion sessions as well as community cleanliness campaigns.

The **Singapore Red Cross** supported multipurpose cash assistance to vulnerable households to address prioritized needs.

Under wider Movement support, **the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)** supported preparedness and coordination efforts ahead of the monsoon season, including the update of the National Monsoon Contingency Plan.



Pakistan Red Crescent volunteers leading a cleanup drive at Nalter in Gilgit-Baltistan province (Photo: Pakistan Red Crescent)



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

For the period from January to June 2026, the Pakistan Red Crescent continued routine immunization services in two districts of Bannu and South Waziristan of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province and Killa Saifullah and Chaman of Baluchistan, leading to immunization of children under one year. Women of reproductive age received tetanus-diphtheria vaccination. To increase acceptance of vaccination and overcome refusal cases, the National Society conducted immunization and social mobilization sessions, household visits and Village Health Committee meetings across four districts. Additionally, it held mobilization meetings with community and religious leaders, while providing prenatal and postnatal counselling sessions through women health visitors. The Pakistan Red Crescent also strengthened routine immunization through staff training, awareness activities and equipment support. Staff members were trained in Social and Behaviour Change Communication and the programme on immunization (EPI) data analysis was expanded. Training was also provided in Adverse Events Following Immunization, measles outbreak investigation as well as vaccine-preventable disease surveillance, vaccination techniques and risk communication and community engagement (RCCE). The Pakistan Red Crescent continued to distribute information, education and communication material for routine immunization at national, provincial and district levels.

During the reporting period, the National Society maintained primary healthcare through static health facilities in merged areas districts of Orakzai, North Waziristan, South Waziristan, Dera Ismail Khan and Tank in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. These health facilities provided outpatient consultations (OPD) and delivered mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). Staff and volunteers were trained to raise awareness of in health and hygiene. Children under five received Integrated Community Case Management services. Through mobile health responses in Bajaur, Khyber and Kurram, the Pakistan Red Crescent provided additional outpatient consultations, secondary-care referrals, MHPSS sessions as well as health and hygiene awareness sessions. The Pakistan Red Crescent also conducted a five-day Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition Training-of-Trainers (ToT) and Implementation Readiness Workshop for its staff and volunteers.

The National Society continued to strengthen its first aid and pre-hospital emergency care capacity through training, emergency response, volunteer development and institutional improvements. Several participants completed Basic First Aid courses as well as got certified as National First Aid Trainers completed Basic First Aid Training courses, thus expanding community-level first aid capacity of the National Society. The Pakistan Red Crescent also established Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Azad Jammu and Kashmir to strengthen preparedness and rapid response capabilities around health response.

The response to Muharram mourners included the procurement and prepositioning of essential first aid supplies and the establishment of First Aid Posts across Islamabad Capital Territory, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Merged Areas, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and Gilgit-Baltistan. During Muharram, the National Society provided first aid assistance to people and also safely referred patients requiring advanced medical care to nearby health facilities. It responded to two localized emergencies, at Imam Bargah and Itwar Bazar Sunday Market, successfully deploying Emergency Response Teams to deliver emergency first aid services and distribute first aid kits and food packages in coordination with local authorities. In addition, the Pakistan Red Crescent initiated the development of an Online First Aid Certificate Verification System, to secure verification of certificates issued by it. Under the Commercial First Aid Programme, it conducted nine certified first aid courses, including students and faculty members of Iqra University. Similarly, several fee-based first aid courses were completed generating revenue and contributing to the sustainability of the National Society's first aid services.

Under the Stockpile Project, the National Society trained national and provincial staff in medical logistics. Procurement of medical equipment, first-aid supplies, personal protective equipment and blood-centre equipment was completed. The medical warehouse was optimized and dedicated warehouse-management software was developed, while rehabilitation of the Regional Blood Donor Centre room remained underway. Blood collection continued through mobile blood donation drives organized at educational institutions, corporate organizations, embassies and community events, in addition to walk-in voluntary donors at the centre. Transfusions supported patients suffering from Thalassemia, Haemophilia, dengue and liver ailments, those undergoing dialysis, victims of road traffic accidents and women experiencing pregnancy-related complications.

To improve water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), the Pakistan Red Crescent repaired, maintained and technically upgraded mobile water-treatment plants, including replacement of essential filtration, mechanical and electrical components. It also localized the IFRC Emergency Hygiene Promotion Guidelines, developed culturally appropriate WASH communication materials and trained staff and volunteers in Hygiene Promotion in Emergencies. The National Society also maintained WASH services at Torkham and Chaman through water-system rehabilitation, safe-water provision and hygiene promotion. In addition, it rehabilitated drinking water points at Chaman border crossing point, thus supporting migrants. In Bajaur, water-supply schemes were assessed and selected for intervention. Through rehabilitation and reconstruction safe water was provided to people. Village and Operation and Maintenance Committees were also established and trained to support local management and sustainability. The intervention further distributed hygiene kits to people and reached them through hygiene promotion and community cleanliness campaigns. Additionally, hygiene kits were distributed in Khurram and KP.

IFRC network joint support

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

The **British Red Cross** supported the National Society in the rehabilitation of drinking water points at Chaman border crossing point.

The **Japanese Red Cross Society** provided support to the Pakistan Red Crescent in repairing maintaining as well as technically upgrading mobile water-treatment plants.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** support to Pakistan Red Crescent enabled it to maintain primary healthcare through static health facilities. The Norwegian Red Cross, along with the Canadian Red Cross supported the National Society in providing outpatient consultations, secondary-care referrals, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) sessions as well as health and hygiene awareness sessions in in Bajaur, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Kurram. The Norwegian Red Cross and Canadian Red Cross also supported a five-day Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition Training of Trainers (ToT) and Implementation Readiness Workshop. Additionally, the Norwegian Red Cross provided technical and financial guidance to the National Society in distributing hygiene kits in Bajaur.

The **Saudi Red Crescent Authority** provided support to the Pakistan Red Crescent in strengthening routine immunization through staff training, awareness activities and equipment support. It also supported the printing and distribution of information, education and communication (IEC) materials and the procurement of laptops for routine immunization teams at national, provincial and district levels.

The **Turkish Red Crescent** provided support to the Pakistan Red Crescent in carrying out distribution of hygiene kits in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Under wider Movement support, **the ICRC** provided support to the National Society in the distribution of hygiene kits in Khurram.



Migration and displacement

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

Name of Operation	Afghan Nationals Return from Pakistan - April 2025
MDR-Code	MDRPK027
Duration	9 months (24 April 2025 to 31 January 2026)
Funding Allocation	CHF 416,010
People Targeted	90,000 people
People assisted	115,345 people
DREF Operation	DREF Operation
DREF Operation Update	DREF Final Report

The [IFRC-DREF](#) allocation of CHF 416,010 in April 2025 supported the Pakistan Red Crescent in assisting 115,345 people affected by Pakistan's Illegal Foreigners Repatriation Plan (IFRP), in Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces of Pakistan. The National Society supported the targeted people over a six-month period with assistance such as the deployment of Mobile Health Teams to provide basic medical services to the returnees. Services ranged from OPD services for the treatment of common illnesses and minor ailments to Psychological First Aid. Assistance also included the provision of essential medicines and ambulance support for referral services. Other support included the distribution of bottled water to address the immediate drinking water needs of returnees at border crossing points. This was complemented with targeted hygiene promotion campaigns aimed at raising awareness on safe water practices and personal hygiene to reduce the risk of waterborne diseases.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

in the first half of 2026, the Pakistan Red Crescent focused mainly on maintaining essential services at two border-crossing locations, adapting delivery during access disruptions, strengthening staff capacity and preparing additional Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) facilities.

In its response to monsoon floods in Pakistan, the National Society promoted inclusion of migrants and vulnerable host families. On 7 January 2026 staff and volunteers at the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Branch were oriented on migrant vulnerabilities and inclusive assessment, targeting and service delivery. The National Society also finalized technical specifications and an operational plan for four solar-powered mobile charging booths to support communication and Restoring Family Links (RFL) services. Procurement was initiated, with deployment planned in Multan, Muzaffargarh, Buner and Shigar during the second half of 2026. The portable booths are intended to help migrants and disaster-affected people maintain contact with their families and access humanitarian information in locations where electricity is limited.

Large-scale return of Afghan nationals through Torkham and Chaman border points continued to be the focus areas for the Pakistan Red Crescent. Border closures and cross-border and Pak- Afghan active conflict exacerbated the challenges for people enroute to their homes in Afghanistan. To support people stranded at different locations during the complete closure of border crossing points, the National Society responded by shifting from static to mobile health-service delivery and resuming full services once movement reopened.

The National Society continued to maintain integrated services at the Torkham and Chaman border-crossing points. The response combined primary healthcare, psychosocial support, first aid, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), Restoring Family Links (RFL), child- and women-friendly spaces and community feedback mechanisms.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Pakistan Red Crescent with technical support, coordination and assistance with resource mobilization for the maintenance of its services under migration and displacement.

The **British Red Cross** supported the Pakistan Red Crescent in the maintenance of uninterrupted integrated services at the Torkham and Chaman border-crossing points, following the closure of the DREF operation.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** and **Swiss Red Cross** supported the National Society in the maintenance essential assistance at the two border locations despite funding and access constraints through the continuation of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), child-friendly and women-friendly services.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Pakistan Red Crescent advanced the institutionalization of safeguarding and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) within its programmes in the first half of 2026. Approval of four key safeguarding policies, covering whistleblower protection, prevention and response to against sexual abuse and exploitation (PSEA), child safeguarding and prevention and response to workplace harassment was advanced within the National Society's Management Committee. Operationalization of its PGI Policy was also progressed through planned consultant support for its finalization and printing, followed by rollout of PGI guidelines and orientation sessions for volunteers and community members across provincial branches.

The National Society trained its staff and volunteers in applying the PGI minimum standards of dignity, access, participation and safety across the Flood Recovery Programme and Early Action Protocols. This aimed to strengthen the inclusion of women, children, older people, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups in assessments, communication, service delivery and feedback processes. Sexual- and gender-based violence awareness leaflets were translated into local languages for use under the Anticipatory Action Project, contributing to safer and more inclusive services.

The Pakistan Red Crescent established feedback and complaint reporting channels and shared them with field staff and volunteers for further dissemination among communities. During the reporting period, feedback was collected in flood-affected districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan.

IFRC network joint support

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

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

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

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.

External coordination

In line with its auxiliary role, the Pakistan Red Crescent continued engagement with government institutions, including national and provincial disaster management authorities, as well as the diplomatic community, to strengthen the National Society's presence across humanitarian platforms. It strengthened external coordination and strategic partnerships with the National Disaster Management Authority, Provincial Disaster Management Authorities, UN agencies, the diplomatic community, humanitarian organizations, academia, civil society organizations and development partners. These engagements enhanced the visibility of the National Society, strengthened partnerships, supported coordinated planning and preparedness, reduced duplication, facilitated information sharing and advanced humanitarian action across disaster management, health, migration, road safety, climate change and anticipatory action.

A key milestone was the Pakistan Red Crescent Humanitarian Forum held in May 2026, which brought together representatives from government institutions, the private sector, diplomatic missions, international non-governmental organizations and UN agencies. The forum showcased the humanitarian work of the National Society, strengthened collaboration, promoted knowledge exchange and reinforced its auxiliary role to public authorities. The Pakistan Red

Crescent also maintained regular bilateral engagement with key stakeholders to advocate for vulnerable communities, mobilize resources and advance strategic partnerships.

The National Society actively participated in national and provincial coordination platforms, technical working groups and sectoral mechanisms. It collaborated with government departments, academia, civil society organizations and development partners on disaster risk management, health, migration, road safety, climate action and anticipatory action initiatives. As co-chair of the Learning and Evidence Thematic Committee under the National Coordination Forum on Anticipatory Action, the Pakistan Red Crescent contributed to the development of draft agreements with provincial disaster management authorities, supported delivery of a National Anticipatory Action Training of Trainers and co-organized the Second National Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Action, which brought together a wide range of stakeholders and marked the launch of Pakistan's National Anticipatory Action Strategy.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period from January to June 2026, the Pakistan Red Crescent continued advancing its transformation agenda in line with its Strategic Plan, focusing on governance and legal base strengthening, digital transformation, financial sustainability, youth and volunteer development, resource mobilization and the strengthening of core organizational systems and functions. The National Society strengthened governance through the co-option of National Board members and the establishment of an Executive Committee to enhance strategic oversight and decision-making. It conducted a joint induction workshop for National and Provincial governance representatives and supported governance representatives to participate in the Movement Induction Course in Singapore to strengthen their understanding of Movement governance and leadership responsibilities.

The Pakistan Red Crescent continued consultations on revising the Pakistan Red Crescent Act and Constitution in line with the Red Cross Red Crescent Model Law and the Guidance for National Society Statutes. The National Society advanced internal consultations between National Headquarters and branches and conducted an orientation session facilitated by the Joint Statutes Commission. It also conducted organizational assessment and enhanced staff capacities through training on data protection, digital tools and Power BI.

It prioritized financial sustainability by initiating the development of a resource mobilization roadmap, supported by a market study, financial analysis, perception study and plans for a dedicated Resource Mobilization Strategy and implementation plan. The National Society also secured broad support for an initial concept note related to resource mobilization efforts. A major milestone was the approval and rollout of the revised Youth and Volunteer Policy, aligned with IFRC standards and the Pakistan Red Crescent Strategic Transformation Plan, establishing a standardized framework for volunteer recruitment, development, safeguarding, leadership pathways, inclusion and volunteer protection.

The Pakistan Red Crescent mobilized support for youth and volunteer development through the Youth-Led Urban Resilience and Climate Action programme, the establishment of a Youth Training and Development Centre at National Headquarters, urban resilience initiatives and volunteer management activities. It expanded youth leadership and volunteer engagement through the Youth Mentorship Programme, the Youth Innovation Hackathon and the launch of the Red Million Initiative to build a nationwide network of trained and active volunteers.

The Pakistan Red Crescent strengthened volunteer capacities through training in first aid, emergency response, project management, Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change, Youth Adaptation and humanitarian leadership. It renewed volunteer insurance coverage for registered volunteers and implemented volunteer-led road safety, climate action and urban resilience initiatives. Additionally, it contributed to the IFRC Limitless Campaign and implemented World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day activities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in joint induction workshop for National and Provincial governance representatives, participation in the Movement Induction Course in Singapore, consultations on revising the Pakistan Red Crescent Act and Constitution. It also helped facilitate the orientation session facilitated by the Joint Statutes

Commission. Additionally, the IFRC provided technical support to the Pakistan Red Crescent in revising its Youth and Volunteer Policy and renewal of volunteer insurance coverage.

The **Canadian Red Cross** supported the National Society in its volunteer management initiatives.

The **Italian Red Cross** supported the National Society's urban resilience initiatives.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** supported the Pakistan Red Crescent in conducting organizational assessments.

Under wider Movement support, **the ICRC** supported the joint induction workshop for National and Provincial governance representatives.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Pakistan Red Crescent continued to strengthen its visibility, strategic positioning and engagement as a leading humanitarian actor in Pakistan. On 07 May 2026, the National Society convened the Pakistan Red Crescent Humanitarian Forum at National Headquarters, bringing together representatives from government institutions, UN agencies, the diplomatic community, academia, humanitarian organizations and Movement partners. The forum provided a platform to showcase humanitarian achievements, strengthen partnerships, promote knowledge exchange and reinforce the auxiliary role of the Pakistan Red Crescent to public authorities. An accompanying exhibition highlighted programmes and emergency response operations across the country.

The Pakistan Red Crescent continued to prioritize communications and public outreach through consistent coverage of major events, emergency operations and humanitarian initiatives across print, electronic and digital media. The National Society regularly disseminated stories, videos and operational updates through social media platforms to expand public engagement and increase awareness of humanitarian action. It also continued its podcast series on humanitarian themes, including climate change and road safety and produced documentaries and multimedia products showcasing emergency response, health and climate-related interventions.

Additionally, the Pakistan Red Crescent initiated a Perception Study to assess stakeholder perspectives and identify opportunities to strengthen communication, advocacy and public engagement. It finalized the Terms of Reference for the study and planned its implementation for the second half of 2026. It also initiated preparations for a Humanitarian Diplomacy Workshop to inform the development of a [Humanitarian Diplomacy Strategy](#) and Plan of Action.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC and British Red Cross supported the Pakistan Red Crescent in the initiation of preparations for a Humanitarian Diplomacy Workshop.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the first half of 2026, the Pakistan Red Crescent progressed its Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Policy, [Whistleblower Policy](#), [Child Protection Policy](#), [Anti-Harassment Policy](#) and Protection Policy. It established Grievance and Complaint Handling and Anti-Harassment Committees to support transparent reporting, investigation and resolution of concerns. It also reinforced organizational integrity through the establishment of an [Integrity Line](#), comprising a helpline and online reporting platform for confidential reporting by staff, volunteers and external stakeholders. In addition, the National Society finalized the Fraud and Corruption Policy and advanced it for endorsement by the Managing Board.

The Pakistan Red Crescent initiated an external audit process revised finance staffing arrangements and strengthened financial reporting and compliance mechanisms. It commenced revisions to the Finance Manual and Internal Audit Manual and developed a Records Retention Policy informed by an assessment of records retention practices. It also completed a Due Diligence process and advanced preparations for a Capacity Review and Risk Assessment. The National Society further strengthened logistics and supply chain systems through improved procurement planning, oversight, compliance, documentation, reporting practices and ongoing discussions on the revision of the Procurement Manual.

The Pakistan Red Crescent strengthened organizational effectiveness through improvements in human resource systems, including the recruitment of a dedicated human resources focal person, enhanced recruitment and onboarding processes, workforce planning and staff development. The National Society continued efforts to promote gender diversity and inclusion through increased engagement of female staff and volunteers and the ongoing revision of the Human Resources Policy. It also established an Employee Wellness Centre at National Headquarters and supported staff wellbeing through welfare measures, insurance coverage, psychosocial support and stress management initiatives.

The National Society also strengthened planning, monitoring, evaluation, reporting (PMER) through improvements in data quality, standardized reporting mechanisms, monitoring tools, data analysis and results tracking.

Additionally, Pakistan Red Crescent also advanced digital transformation through the implementation of its Digital Transformation Roadmap, the development of a Digital Transformation Strategy and the drafting of an Information Management Strategy. It promoted data protection standards and strengthened staff capacities in digital tools and data visualization, improving information management, reporting efficiency and evidence-based decision-making across the organization.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the National Society in its preparations for the Capacity Review and Risk Assessment and provided technical and surge support to strengthen procurement processes, documentation, reporting practices and discussions on the revision of the Procurement Manual.

The **British Red Cross** supported the Pakistan Red Crescent's Due Diligence process.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** provided technical support to the National Society in making revisions to the Finance Manual and Internal Audit Manual.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

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

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

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Mid-year Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

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

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

Nothing to report

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Community Mobilization and Rapid Response Help Control Suspected Measles Cases

Killi Hassanzai is a remote and hard-to-reach village located far from Chaman city. During routine surveillance, the community informed health authorities about 10 children showing symptoms suspected to be measles. Given the area's limited access to health services and low immunization coverage, there was a significant risk of the disease spreading further within the community.

In response, the Pakistan Red Crescent immediately initiated a rapid investigation. During the field visit, five suspected measles cases were clinically assessed. The affected children were Madeena, Afia, Muslema, Younas Khan and Imran Khan. The assessment revealed that two of the children had received only one dose of the measles vaccine. Blood samples were collected for laboratory confirmation, while Vitamin A supplementation and treatment for secondary infections were provided on the spot. Free medicines supplied by the District Health Office (DHO) Chaman were also distributed to the affected children to ensure timely care and recovery.

The National Society faced another challenge as vaccine refusal was widespread within the community. Despite the suspected measles outbreak, many children remained unvaccinated, increasing the risk of further transmission. To



address this concern, it conducted focused community mobilization sessions. Through counselling, awareness discussions and trust-building with caregivers, it worked to address misconceptions and improve understanding of the importance of routine immunization. These continued engagement efforts helped build confidence among community members and encouraged families to access vaccination services.

As a result of the intervention, all five suspected measles cases received timely assessment and care. Blood samples were collected for laboratory confirmation, while Vitamin A supplementation, treatment for secondary infections and essential medicines were provided to the affected children.

The community mobilization efforts also led to a significant improvement in immunization uptake. A total of 46 previously unvaccinated children were successfully reached with different routine immunization antigens. The timely response helped prevent further complications and brought the measles situation under control in a challenging and remote setting. The intervention demonstrated the importance of rapid investigation, effective coordination and meaningful community engagement in addressing public health risks and preventing future outbreaks.

2

From Refusal to Confidence: Building Trust in Immunization

In June 2026, the Pakistan Red Crescent encountered families in a Temporarily Displaced Persons Camp who were reluctant to vaccinate their young children. Concerns about vaccine safety, limited awareness of vaccine-preventable diseases and a lack of trust in health services had led caregivers to refuse routine immunization, leaving children vulnerable to preventable illnesses.

Recognizing that trust could not be built through routine service delivery alone, the National Society adopted a community-centred approach. It created opportunities for open dialogue with caregivers and engaged respected local influencers to support discussions. Families were encouraged to voice their concerns, ask questions and learn about the risks of non-vaccination and the benefits of routine immunization in a respectful and supportive environment.

Through continued engagement and collaboration, the Pakistan Red Crescent gradually strengthened confidence among the families. As trust grew, the caregivers agreed to vaccinate their children, contributing to improved immunization uptake and stronger community confidence in essential health services.

The experience demonstrated the value of listening to communities, addressing misconceptions through dialogue and working closely with trusted local voices. By building relationships and fostering trust, the National Society strengthened acceptance of routine immunization and created a foundation for addressing future health concerns within the community.



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

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

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

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

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



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

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 30 June 2026. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2026 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [PK_Pakistan MYR Financials.pdf](#)
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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