

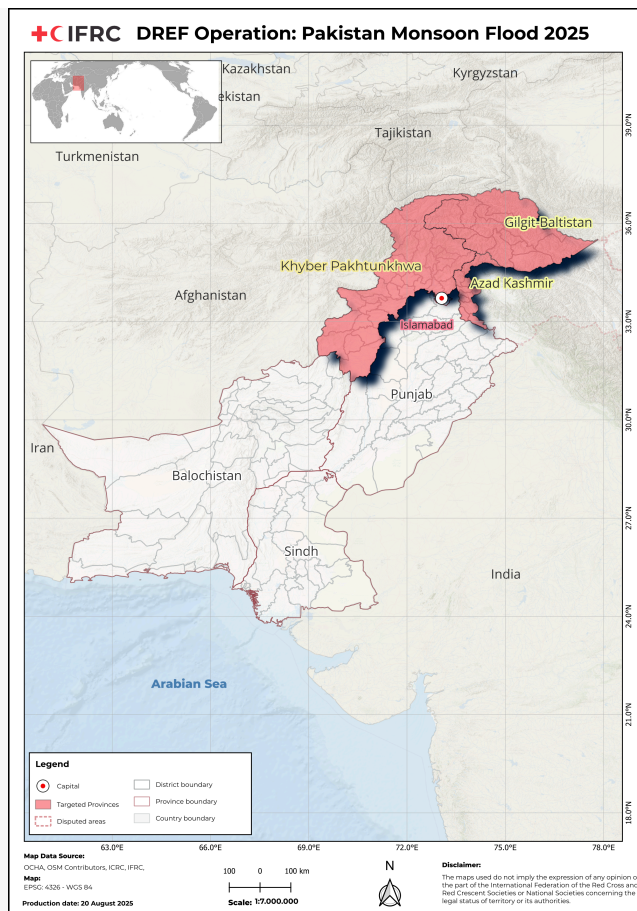


PRCS volunteers in initial assessment of the area. (Photo: PRCS)

Appeal: MDRPK028	Country: Pakistan	Hazard: Flood	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Orange	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 999,711	
Glide Number: FL-2025-000139-PAK	People at Risk: 80,000 people	People Targeted: 43,200 people	
Operation Start Date: 23-08-2025	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: 28-02-2026	DREF Published: 25-08-2025
Targeted Regions: Azad Kashmir, Gilgit-Baltistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa			

Date of event

16-08-2025



Map of Pakistan targeted area. (Map: IFRC, IM)

What happened, where and when?

Since 26 June 2025, heavy monsoon rains have caused severe flash flooding across Pakistan including Gilgit Baltistan (GB), Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJ&K), while Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province being among the worst affected. The districts of Buner, Swat, Shangla, Mansehra and Swabi have suffered extensive loss of life, widespread damage to infrastructure, and disruption of essential services. The situation worsened dramatically on 14 and 15 August due to intense cloudbursts, particularly in Buner, where rainfall reached 150 mm per hour. According to PDMA, 358 people have died across KP, with Buner for 225, Swat 20, Shangla 36, Bajur 22 and Swabi 17 accounting fatalities. Thousands of homes, schools, shops, and infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and water systems have been destroyed or damaged. In Swat, Village Golkada, UC Landi Kas Tehsil Babuzai 80 per cent infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and water sources have also been damaged, while in Shangla (Village Shahi Dand and Kuz Palaw), Bajur, Swabi and Mansehra, multiple villages report extensive losses to housing, agriculture and livelihoods. Clean drinking water sources, irrigation channels, electricity and mobile networks are largely non-functional in affected areas. Communities urgently require food, shelter, water, health support and recovery assistance as they face growing humanitarian needs.

According to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), over 693 fatalities and nearly 1,000 injuries recorded to date, more than 2,707 houses damaged and 1,005 livestock have perished. The 2025 monsoon season marks one of Pakistan's most severe climate-driven disasters since the catastrophic 2022 floods. The scale and intensity of this year's emergency highlight the escalating vulnerability to extreme climate events.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/rapid-needs-assessment-report-monsoon-flood-august-2025>

Scope and Scale

Pakistan has been experiencing severe monsoon flooding that has so far claimed over 657 lives and injured nearly 1,000 people. The situation escalated sharply in early August, with KP emerging as the epicentre of devastation. As of 16 August, KP alone reported 390 deaths, with Buner district suffering catastrophic losses (184 fatalities), followed by Shangla, Mansehra, Swat, Bajaur, and Battagram. GB and AJ&K have also recorded 8–11 deaths each, alongside increasing injuries and missing persons. Women, children and other vulnerable groups are among the casualties, with at least 245 injuries in KP alone.

The floods and associated landslides have caused widespread destruction to infrastructure and livelihoods. More than 2,462 homes have been damaged nationwide; 709 in KP (212 fully destroyed, 497 partially)—leaving thousands displaced. Educational institutions, including at least three schools, and other public facilities have been destroyed, while 16 critical structures have collapsed. Key transport routes have been cut off, notably sections of the Karakoram Highway in GB, stranding entire valleys and forcing mass rescues, including of 1,300 tourists from Siran Valley (Mansehra). In AJ&K, at least six bridges in Neelum Valley and Muzaffarabad were washed away, cutting off rural communities. Gilgit city has endured prolonged electricity and internet blackouts, disrupting communications, livelihoods and access to relief.

The Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) warns of continued heavy rainfall through 21 August 2025 heightening the risk of additional flooding, landslides, and glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) in mountainous regions. With over 7,000 glaciers, GB is acutely exposed to sudden GLOF events. The World Weather Attribution initiative has found that global warming has made monsoon rains in Pakistan 10–15 per cent heavier, intensifying the impact of cloudbursts, rapid snowmelt and river overflows.

The floods disproportionately impact mountainous and riverine communities in KP, GB, and AJ&K, where steep terrain, deforestation and poor drainage increase vulnerability. Women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities face heightened risks due to reduced mobility, limited access to early warnings and dependency on caregivers. Displaced families, including internally displaced persons (IDPs) sheltering in schools and temporary camps, remain highly exposed to poor sanitation, waterborne diseases, and food insecurity. The disaster also strains communities already hosting refugees and marginalized groups, compounding vulnerabilities in areas with limited resources.

The 2022 Pakistan floods affected 33 million people and caused an estimated USD 14.9–40 billion in losses, while the 2010 super floods inundated one-fifth of the country. The 2025 floods, though still unfolding, are already among the worst since 2022 and underscore Pakistan’s escalating vulnerability to climate change. Scientific analysis confirms that global warming has intensified this year’s monsoon, making rainfall 10–15 per cent heavier and increasing the risk of glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) in GB’s high-mountain valleys.

The overall situation is still unfolding and actual data remains unclear. The National Society is planning to conduct rapid and detailed need assessments and based on the findings of the assessments and damage details the operational strategy will be revised to scale up the response and interventions to better respond to the needs of the affected population.

(Taken from secondary data source like NDMA, news articles, Islamic Relief RNA and PRCS field data)
<https://ndma.gov.pk/sitrepm>
<https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/rapid-needs-assessment-report-monsoon-flood-august-2025>

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	No
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-
If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:	
-	
Lessons learned:	



Lessons learnt from the Pakistan Monsoon Floods Emergency Operation MDRPK023:

1. Coordination with PNSs: IFRC is adequately consulting with PNSs as a lesson learned from the previous operation. Crucial coordination opportunities with PNSs have already been established.
2. Implementation through branches: The strategic location of PRCS provincial branches facilitated the RNA and deployed the available stocks in close coordination and consultation with the NHQ. The logistics capacities are being utilized at the relevant provincial branches.
3. Volunteer Payments: The NS has transferred the operational cost to the branches to support the mobilization of volunteers and other operational cost to scale up the ongoing response on the ground. The funds were transferred before approval of the DREF.
4. Procurement processes: All relevant procurement for the response operation will be led by the IFRC CD involving PRCS in all the stages of the procurement process following the IFRC procurement guidelines and procedures.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level? **Yes**

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

15-08-2025

Shelter, Housing And Settlements	<p>Humanitarian responses include the KP government's Rs 500 million relief fund, with the Pakistan Army distributing tents and tarpaulins, and Alkhidmat Foundation providing 40 tents and 20 tarpaulin sheets in remote areas. However, blocked roads, a helicopter crash in Mohmand, and critically low shelter supplies (noted by OCHA) hinder aid delivery. Climate change, driving 10–15 per cent heavier rainfall, combined with deforestation and poor urban planning, worsens shelter vulnerability.</p> <p>KP Government has allocated PKR 5 million for the rehabilitation of the severely affected districts, providing cash assistance to damaged and partially damaged households. However, the modality of the support is still unclear.</p> <p>The PRCS in response to the recent floods has distributed 75 Non Food Items (NFI), 45 family tents and 4,500 cooked food packs in Buner, Swat, Lower Dir, Shangla and Mansehra districts. As part of preparedness, the PRCS prepositioned shelter toolkit in the Haripur KP, which can be mobilized depending on the needs.</p>
Livelihoods And Basic Needs	<p>Food aid, including the 600 tons of rations distributed by the Pakistan Army and 1,000 hot meals by Alkhidmat Foundation is critical to prevent hunger and malnutrition.</p>
Multi Purpose Cash	<p>PRCS deployed NDRTs to provide support in relief efforts and coordinate with the local authorities on market situation. The initial assessment and reports identified that the markets are functional and accessible to the local population. The connected routes from affected areas to the major markets are also in good condition and can meet the increasing demands for food, NFI and other required services without any disruption. The National Cash Working Group has been coordinated to emphasize the partners on coordinated CVA response and avoid duplications.</p>
Health	<p>This monsoon season has claimed 657 lives and injured 1,000 people across Pakistan. Search and Rescue operation is going on, which may result in higher figure of casualties. More than 2,700 houses have been damaged, and over 1,000 livestock lost, with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) emerging as the hardest-hit region. The floods, triggered by flash floods, landslides, and cloud bursts, have also severely impacted KP, Punjab, Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu & Kashmir and other vulnerable areas in the northwest part of the country. In some areas, health facilities have been damaged, like in KP province 46</p>



	<p>health facilities have been destroyed and in Buner district alone 13 health facilities have been damaged and access to other health facilities is reduced due to roads and bridges destruction. Despite the extensive health needs emerging from the floods, significant gaps remain in ensuring timely and equitable access to essential health services for the affected communities.</p> <p>Rapid needs assessments indicate urgent health needs among displaced households, particularly for medical care, WASH, and prevention of water-borne and vector-borne disease outbreaks.</p>
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	<p>The 2025 monsoon floods have wreaked havoc on water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Gilgit-Baltistan (GB), and Neelum Valley (AJK), exacerbating vulnerabilities in these flood-prone regions. In KP, districts like Buner, Swat, lower Dir and Bajaur have seen wells, boreholes, and pipelines contaminated by sewage and debris, with over 1,300 homes and their latrines destroyed, forcing open defecation. In GB, glacial lake outburst floods and power outages have crippled water pumping systems, particularly in Ghizer and Diamer, while Neelum Valley's Sacha stream flooding has polluted water sources and swept away sanitation infrastructure. Blocked roads and 87 destroyed bridges further complicate WASH aid delivery.</p> <p>The destruction of WASH systems has heightened risks of waterborne diseases such as cholera, diarrhea, typhoid, and hepatitis A, with stagnant water also increasing dengue and malaria threats. Overcrowded relief camps in Swat and Mansehra lack adequate latrines and hygiene supplies, posing significant risks to women and children, who form a large portion of the 657 nationwide flood deaths (94 women, 171 children). The 2022 floods, which left 57 per cent of KP refugees without safe water, underscore persistent vulnerabilities, amplified by climate-driven 10–15 per cent heavier rainfall and GLOF risks from 33 hazardous glacial lakes in KP and GB.</p> <p>Limited health surveillance and damaged medical facilities further elevate the risk of outbreaks among 1.8 million people in KP alone. Immediate WASH needs include drinking water, latrines and hygiene kits, while long-term solutions demand flood-resistant water and sanitation systems, community hygiene training and enhanced early warning systems. However, critical gaps persist: OCHA reports low stocks of WASH supplies, funding shortages limit the 2025 Monsoon Contingency Plan's reach, and logistical barriers hinder aid to remote areas like Bajaur and Yasin. Gender-specific needs, such as menstrual hygiene, remain under-addressed. Strengthening WASH resilience through partners, stakeholder support and local coordination is essential to mitigate health risks and address systemic weaknesses exposed by the floods.</p> <p>In total, 23 water treatment plants are available with the national Society which were maintained and replenished during the flood emergency appeal 2022 and are prepositioned at strategic locations including Haripur KP (13 plants), Karachi Sindh (5 plants) and Quetta Balochistan (5 plants). Additionally, 3 water treatment plant have been moved to deploy in affected districts of KP and AJK. the national society also have some existing stock of hygiene kits and jerrycans which will also be mobilized as operation proceeds.</p> <p>Further, 7,000 jerry cans are available in KP warehouse and 2,400 in Islamabad. 3,000 hygiene kits are available at Islamabad warehouse. These stocks will be mobilized immediately to respond for the current needs of the affected population in the targeted districts.</p>
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	<p>PRCS trained staff and volunteers on protection, gender and inclusion has deployed in the field to assess the current situation, conduct rapid needs assessment, identify the most vulnerable groups in flood affected areas and identify their basic needs in the rapidly evolving situation. They are also analysing the needs of most vulnerable community members including the persons with disability, pregnant women, children, single women, elderly and injured people among the affected communities.</p> <p>The teams are trained to collect data so that a comprehensive emergency response could</p>

	<p>plan and ensure equal access to assistance and services to the most vulnerable communities in a dignified manner.</p>
Migration And Displacement	<p>The Illegal Foreigners Repatriation Program (IFRP), initiated by the Government of Pakistan on 1 November 2023 has led to the return of thousands of Afghan Migrants. The trend has been observed that Afghan Migrants are on move from urban areas to rural areas due to the fear of arrest, detention and deportation. The staff and volunteers will be orientated and sensitized on migrants/refugee needs and will be considered for PRCS Response.</p> <p>Currently, limited information and data is available regarding the Afghan migrants in the targeted districts. However, the response will ensure the inclusion of migrants and host communities for the services provided through the response operation.</p> <p>Apart from this, the British Red Cross (BRC) recently pledged CHF 2.5 million to support Afghan migrants and host communities in KP and Balochistan. One of the floods affected district KP, which is Lower Dir, is also part of the BRC project. The Pakistan Humanitarian Empowerment Program (PHEP) is designed to address the immediate humanitarian needs while building long-term resilience through a participatory, evidence-based approach. It integrates health, livelihoods and NSD to create synergies across outcomes, ensuring holistic support for target populations.</p>
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery	<p>The floods in KP, AJK, and GB have severely strained Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) efforts, exposing systemic weaknesses in infrastructure, early warning systems and resource availability. Over 1,300 homes in KP, 360 in AJK, and 543 in GB have been damaged or destroyed, with 87 bridges and key roads like the Karakoram Highway blocked, highlighting the lack of flood-resistant infrastructure. The 15 August, helicopter crash in Mohmand, KP, and critically low aid stocks, as noted by OCHA, underscore logistical and supply chain gaps. Climate change, driving 10–15 per cent heavier rainfall and increasing glacial lake outburst flood risks, has overwhelmed existing DRR measures, while budget cuts and historical focus on response over prevention exacerbate vulnerabilities.</p> <p>Community-based initiatives, like the Aga Khan Agency for Habitat's evacuation of 3,000 people in GB and Chitral, demonstrate effective local DRR models. Long-term commitments, such as the federal government's Rs 4 billion package and WFP's climate-risk projects in Buner and Shangla, aim to enhance resilience. However, scaling up early warning systems, investing in climate-resilient infrastructure, and prioritizing vulnerable groups like women and children are critical to strengthen DRR and mitigate the escalating impacts of climate-driven floods in these regions.</p> <p>In Pakistan's current flood situation, weapon-contaminated areas face an alarming risk as abandoned and unexploded ordnance (AXO/UXO) are being washed down from the hilly regions into settled communities. These drifting explosives pose a grave danger to the lives and safety of people residing in or returning to these already vulnerable areas. Weapon Contaminated Districts are Buner, Swat, Dir Lower, Bajaur (KP) and Neelum (AJK).</p>
Community Engagement And Accountability	<p>Field teams conducted meetings with affected communities to understand the impact of the floods, life losses and infrastructure damages along with needs of most vulnerable groups. Key informant interviews have been conducted with community leaders to collect the accurate data that will inform interventions.</p> <p>Field teams are engaged with district administration, other stakeholders, welfare organizations and INGOs to map the services being provided by these actors to avoid duplication of resources and efforts.</p>
Environment Sustainability	<p>PRCS, committed to "do no harm" strategies, can promote environmental sustainability in flood-affected areas by integrating climate-resilient infrastructure, ecosystem restoration and sustainable agricultural practices.</p>
Coordination	<p>PRCS coordinates in disaster through a structured, multi-level mechanism that integrates national, provincial and community actors. At the national level, PRCS collaborates with</p>



	<p>the NDMA and other government agencies to align its operations with national disaster frameworks. This includes joint planning, policy input and participation in simulation exercises. At the provincial and district levels, PRCS works through its branches and different team like BDRTs, which coordinate directly with Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs) and local administrations, enabling localized and rapid response.</p>
National Society Readiness	<p>The Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) has established a comprehensive disaster response system under its 2025 Monsoon Contingency Plan, designed to ensure rapid, coordinated and community-centered humanitarian action. At the core of this system are three key operational pillars: the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRTs), and a cadre of 911 trained human resource staff. The NDRT operates at the national level, equipped with specialized personnel in logistics, health, shelter and coordination, ready for immediate deployment in large-scale emergencies. BDRTs function at the provincial and district levels, providing localized response through 62 branches, each with its own warehouse and logistics support. The 911 trained staff are skilled in emergency health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), psychosocial support and first aid, ensuring quality and consistency across all operations.</p> <p>PRCS maintains strategic stockpiles in Haripur and regional warehouses, enabling swift mobilization of relief items such as food packs, hygiene kits, shelter toolkits, and cash assistance. Over 20,000 trained volunteers are embedded in communities and play a vital role in early warning dissemination, needs assessments and relief distribution.</p>
Assessment	<p>PRCS management has directed its provincial branches to respond to the monsoon floods and conduct rapid needs assessments. To date, the KPK, AJK, and GB branches have completed their initial assessments of flood-affected areas and submitted reports to the PRCS national headquarters. Detailed assessments will be carried out throughout the operation, with comprehensive reports on the monsoon flood impact to be shared with the PRCS national headquarters and the IFRC in the coming days.</p>
Resource Mobilization	<p>PRCS utilizes its resource mobilization in disaster response through a combination of strategic planning, partnerships and community engagement. It mobilizes resources both internally and externally to ensure timely and effective humanitarian assistance. Internally, PRCS Disaster Management Department activates its disaster management system which includes Emergency Operation Center, NDRT, BDRT, CDRT and Stocks across national, provincial, and district levels, supported by disaster management cells and pre-positioned stockpiles and regular coordination with movement partners. Externally, PRCS collaborates with government bodies, and local stakeholders.</p>
Activation Of Contingency Plans	<p>PRCS activated its contingency plans through a structured, tiered response mechanism based on predefined thresholds of affected households. The activation begins with proactive monitoring and early warning dissemination, particularly in high-risk areas after a disaster alert is issued, PRCS deployed its response teams—District Disaster Response Teams (DDRT), BDRT and NDRT. Teams have conducted rapid needs assessments and shared the collected data and information for response planning and mobilization.</p>
National Society EOC	<p>PRCS activated its Emergency Operations Center (EOC) at the National Headquarters (NHQ) on 10 June 2025. The EOC is led by the Joint Director of Operations, who serves as the central coordinator between field operations and senior leadership.</p> <p>The EOC is responsible for managing real-time information, coordinating operational efforts, and providing technical support in close collaboration with provincial and regional branches. the EOC oversees needs assessments, inter-sectoral coordination and the development of detailed Emergency Plans of Action (EPOA), outline target areas, staffing, volunteer and supply needs, budgets, and timelines.</p> <p>This centralized structure ensures that PRCS can respond swiftly and effectively to disasters, maintaining coordination with internal departments, Movement partners</p>



(IFRC, ICRC, Partner National Societies) and external stakeholders such as NDMA, PDMA, UN agencies, and NGOs.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>IFRC CD has been actively monitoring the situation in the country since the start of the monsoon season and maintained close coordination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRC CD is actively participating in the Interagency coordination meetings with the NS and providing support for the preparation. • Coordinating with national society and providing technical support in planning the response plan and operational strategies • Closely monitoring the situation, coordinate and facilitate the national society efforts in addressing the needs of the affected population • Participating in Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and National Emergency Working Group meetings • On 20 August 2025, IFRC APRO, in close coordination with the Country Delegation and PRCS, convened a partners call attended by 15 National Societies and the ICRC
Participating National Societies	<p>PRCS has organized two Movement Coordination meetings involving PNSs, German RC, NorCross, Turkish RC, British RC, who have expressed their interest to support the PRCS response efforts. In addition, technical inputs provided in planning response options.</p> <p>Key outcomes from Partner Engagement:</p> <p>British Red Cross (BRC): Pledged £50,000 for the initial flood response through the IFRC funding mechanism.</p> <p>Norwegian Red Cross: will support PRCS via Crisis Modifier funding. Immediate support in District Buner includes 1 Mobile Health Team (MHT) medicines, 2,000 Hygiene Kits, 1,500 Dignity Kits, 1,500 Safe Delivery Kits.</p> <p>Turkish Red Crescent: will provide 280 dry ration packages in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in coordination with PRCS.</p>

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

Besides its ongoing support through existing partnership programs on Restoring Family Links, Risk Awareness and Safe Behavior, support was also extended for provision of emergency First Aid and cooked food.

ICRC is also coordinating on any potential needs related to forensics.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	<p>KP Government has allocated Rs 800 million PKR for relief, infrastructure restoration and compensation to those who have lost family members for KP. The Pakistan Army and Frontier Corps are distributing over 600 tons of rations, repairing bridges, and evacuating stranded individuals via helicopters. A health emergency in six KP districts ensures medical access, with flood control rooms and disease surveillance in place. DoH has established 32 medical camps in different affected districts in KP province.</p> <p>These funds also support temporary shelter provision, though specific shelter allocations remain unclear. Engineers are repairing damaged infrastructure to improve access to shelter sites.</p>



UN or other actors

The World Health Organization (WHO) has dispatched five trucks with over 300,000 medical items to support 1.3 million people across 33 priority districts, including 4 in KP. UNICEF has also provided the Emergency Medicines Kit (covering 10,000 persons for 3 months) to the KP province.

The UN's OCHA has highlighted critical gaps in pre-positioned aid, particularly in shelter and nutrition.

The World Food Programme (WFP) is implementing climate-risk projects in Buner and Shangla to enhance early warning and evacuation systems. WFP has offered support worth 50,000 Euros to the NDMA, while National Humanitarian Network (NHN) partners have committed 80,000 US dollars for the localized response with a possibility of issuing an ALERT for START Network next week.

The Alkhidmat Foundation has provided 40 tents and 20 tarpaulin sheets in KP (e.g., Buner, Swat) and GB, targeting remote areas. Their relief camps in Rawalpindi and other regions offer temporary shelter alongside food and water distribution.

The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) notes critical shortages in pre-positioned shelter supplies under its 2025 Monsoon Contingency Plan. The plan emphasizes shelter as a priority but highlights funding gaps.

The World Health Organization (WHO) is indirectly supporting shelter needs by delivering medical supplies to 1.3 million people across 33 districts, including four in KP, to ensure health stability in relief camps.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), which operates at the national level, plays a key role in guiding humanitarian action in Pakistan. The IFRC is an active member of the HCT and regularly participates in its meetings. In addition, an Interagency Coordination Mechanism is in place, bringing together UN agencies and other humanitarian actors to ensure a coordinated response. A National Emergency Working Group also operates and Contingency Plan has been developed to respond to the humanitarian needs arising from the monsoon floods. Both IFRC and PRCS are actively engaged in these coordination forums and have contributed to the development of the contingency plan.

At the national and provincial levels, PRCS continues to coordinate closely with key stakeholders, including the Provincial Disaster Management Authorities and other relevant government and humanitarian actors.

Within the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, a coordination mechanism is maintained through regular Movement Coordination meetings. Two such meetings have been held specifically to discuss the situation of monsoon flooding and the potential response actions of PRCS. These meetings were attended by PRCS, IFRC and Partner National Societies including the German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent and British Red Cross.

The PDMA has notified that the technical working groups will be functional on regular basis for the effective coordinated response and relief activities in the KP province and may be further extended at district level this includes health, nutrition, food security and agriculture, protection and MHPSS, education, early recovery rehabilitation Shelter and NFI, chaired by WHO, UNFPA, WFP UNHCR and UNDP IOM.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The 2025 monsoon floods in KP, AJK and GB have caused catastrophic damage to shelter infrastructure, displacing thousands and exacerbating vulnerabilities in these mountainous, climate-vulnerable regions. Over 1,300 homes have been destroyed or damaged in KP, with Buner (184 deaths) the hardest hit, alongside 360 homes in AJK and 543 in GB. Landslides and flooded rivers have demolished bridges, roads (including the Karakoram Highway), and schools, isolating communities and stranding tourists. Displaced families, particularly women and children, face exposure to ongoing rains, disease risks in overcrowded relief camps and loss of household assets, compounding the crisis. Immediate needs include emergency shelters and hygiene facilities, while long-term solutions demand climate-resilient housing and infrastructure to break the cycle of recurring flood devastation.



The situation is evolving and more rains are predicted and alerted by Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) for the next spell starting from 23 to 28 August 2025. Based on evolving needs, operational Strategy will be revised to cover the existing gaps under the shelter component.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The 2025 monsoon floods in KP, AJK, and GB have severely disrupted livelihoods, exacerbating socio-economic vulnerabilities in these already resource-scarce regions. With over 360 deaths, thousands displaced, and widespread destruction of homes, infrastructure and agricultural assets, the floods have crippled income-generating activities, particularly for rural communities reliant on agriculture, livestock and tourism.

Below is a summary of the livelihood needs and gaps, focusing on immediate and long-term requirements to restore economic stability. The destruction of crops and livestock, particularly in Buner and Bajaur, has left communities facing acute food insecurity. Cash-for-work programs, such as debris clearance and infrastructure repair, are needed to provide immediate income for affected households, especially in remote areas where access to markets is limited. Farmers and herders need seeds, fertilizers, and livestock replacement to restart agricultural activities. Artisans and small business owners in AJK and GB require tools and materials to resume trade.

The response is primarily focused on the most urgent needs, therefore, focus on restoring the livelihood of affected population can be taken into consideration during early recovery/recovery interventions. The National Society will conduct detail need assessment and based on that the Operational Strategy will be revised to include the livelihood component. However, the existing response will support cash for work activities in the targeted districts.



Multi purpose cash grants

The initial situational assessment report highlighted that flash floods due cloud bursts have caused widespread damages and losses in several districts, including Buner, Swat, and Dir Lower in KP; Neelum and Muzaffarabad in AJK; and Khizer and Shigar in GB. The displaced population are currently being accommodated by host communities or in nearby public buildings provided by the government. Most of the households have lost essential items, including food items, non-food items (NFIs), energy sources, and other basic equipment. The affected communities face numerous challenges in securing shelter, food, NFIs and livelihood opportunities. This situation has serious implications for their ability to meet basic needs, forcing many to adopt negative coping strategies such as borrowing money or depleting savings.



Health

This Monsoon season have claimed at least 600 lives and injured 1,000 people across Pakistan. Search and Rescue operation is going on, which may result in higher figure of casualties.

More than 2,400 homes have been damaged, and over 1,000 livestock lost, with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) emerging as the hardest-hit region. The floods, triggered by flash floods, landslides, and cloud bursts, have also severely impacted KP, Punjab, Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu & Kashmir, and other vulnerable areas in the northwest part of the country. In some areas, health facilities have been damaged, like in KP province 46 health facilities have been destroyed and in Buner district alone 13 health facilities have been damaged, and access to other health facilities is reduced due to roads and bridges destruction. Despite the extensive health needs emerging from the floods, significant gaps remain in ensuring timely and equitable access to essential health services for the affected communities. To avoid duplication and maximize impact, PRCS has strategically prioritized health interventions in underserved and high-risk districts. A total of four Mobile Health Units (MHUs) will be deployed to provide primary healthcare services, medical consultations, and referrals in Gilgit-Baltistan (Shigar and Ghizer districts), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Buner district), and Azad Jammu & Kashmir (Neelum district). These MHUs will be critical in reaching remote areas where health facilities are inaccessible or overstretched due to the disaster. Available medicine in the stock recently procured under the ASEF Stockpile project will be utilized for the MHUs immediate response and will be replenished through the DREF procurement.

Alongside clinical care, PRCS will provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to individuals coping with trauma and stress and implement a combined package of awareness and Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) activities. These activities will focus on disease prevention, hygiene and healthy practices promotion, helping communities adopt protective behaviors and reduce the risk of disease outbreaks commonly associated with flooding, such as waterborne and vector-borne illnesses.

In parallel, cash for health assistance will be extended to 40 pregnant ladies (PL) in each of seven districts (a total of 280 pregnant ladies),



with PKR 22,000 provided per PL to cover urgent health-related needs. This cash support is designed to help PL access healthcare, buy essential medicines or nutritional supplements, cover transportation costs to hospitals, pay for diagnostic tests, and manage other health-related expenses that may arise due to the floods or displacement. By providing this financial assistance, PRCS aims to reduce barriers to healthcare access, ensure timely medical attention, and empower women in taking care of their health during pregnancy and meeting immediate health needs without compromising other basic necessities.

This integrated approach—combining mobile health service delivery, cash assistance, MHPSS, and community-centered SBCC; aims to bridge critical health gaps, strengthen resilience, and safeguard the well-being of the most vulnerable households in flood-affected areas.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Over 1,300 homes, schools, and other structures have been damaged or destroyed, particularly in KP (Buner, Swat, Bajaur) and northern areas (GB and AJK). Floodwaters have contaminated wells, boreholes, and water supply systems, while damaged roads and bridges hinder access to clean water sources. In Gilgit city, power outages have disrupted water pumping systems and in AJK's Neelum Valley, six bridges were washed away, isolating communities.

Contaminated water sources and poor sanitation have increased risks of waterborne diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea and typhoid, as well as vector-borne diseases like dengue and malaria. The 2022 floods, which damaged over 2,000 health facilities and water systems, demonstrated how such crises amplify disease outbreaks, a pattern repeating in 2025. Floodwaters have mixed with sewage, agricultural runoff, and debris, rendering local water sources unsafe. In Buner and Swat, rivers and streams a primary water source for many communities are heavily polluted.

Sanitation and sewage systems have been destroyed or overwhelmed, limited awareness of hygiene practices in flood-affected areas, combined with disrupted access to soap and clean water, heightens disease risks. Rural communities in KP and AJK are particularly vulnerable due to low literacy and limited prior WASH interventions.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Based on the available information from different sources and PRCS situation report updates, the recent floods due to cloudburst across KP, GB, Punjab and AJK have exposed significant gaps in Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). Despite the widespread devastation, there is limited gender, age and disability disaggregated data to inform targeted relief, leaving vulnerable groups such as women, pregnant and lactating mothers, children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, displaced individuals, migrants, refugees and stranded tourists at heightened protection risks, including lack of safe shelters, limited access to essential services, and exposure to trauma without adequate psychosocial support. Damaged infrastructure and disrupted transport routes have further restricted the mobility of vulnerable households to reach relief points.

The data shows relief operation by the authorities and other stakeholders remained focus on food, NFIs distribution. However, during displacement and in temporary relief camps, the specific needs of women, adolescent girls, children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly often remain overlooked. Women and girls face heightened risks of gender-based violence, lack of privacy and inadequate access to safe sanitation and menstrual hygiene facilities. Children face psychosocial distress, disruption of schooling and heightened protection concerns, while persons with disabilities struggle with limited accessibility to shelters, safe water points and distribution sites. Elderly populations, often with mobility and health challenges, are left without age-appropriate support, including access to medicine and caregiving assistance. Without inclusive planning, these groups remain disproportionately exposed to neglect, exclusion and protection risks in the aftermath of disasters.



Community Engagement And Accountability

At the same time, CEA gaps are evident in weak or inaccessible communication channels, limited dissemination of timely information—particularly where early warning systems were damaged—and insufficient feedback and participation mechanisms, which increase the risk of misinformation, exclusion, and unequal access to aid. Collectively, these gaps highlight the urgent need to strengthen protection-sensitive and inclusive response measures while ensuring two-way communication and accountability to affected communities.

Moreover, a growing concern in the current flood response is that the major focus remains on areas highlighted by mainstream and social media, while remote and hard-to-reach locations risk being overlooked. The difficulty in collecting first-hand, direct information from these populations increases the likelihood of their exclusion from timely assistance. Furthermore, the absence of strong

coordination mechanisms and the lack of an operational complaints and feedback system hinder the ability to analyse who is responding where and whether the assistance provided aligns with the actual needs and priorities of affected communities.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The operation aims to address the urgent humanitarian needs of flood-affected communities in AJK, GB, and KP by prioritizing MPCA, WASH and health services. The intervention will ensure that the most vulnerable households – including women-headed families, children, the elderly, people with disabilities and displaced populations – receive timely and dignified support to cover immediate needs, restore access to safe water and sanitation and mitigate health risks.

A detailed needs assessment will guide the targeting and scale of assistance, ensuring relevance to local contexts and alignment with national and PDMA. The operation will also include a National Society Development (NSD) component, strengthening branch and volunteer capacities in emergency response, beneficiary engagement and accountability to affected populations.

During a six-month timeframe, the operation will combine immediate relief for 43,200 people in KP, GB and AJK provinces along with system strengthening for PRCS. This includes the procurement and replenishment of critical WASH items, hygiene kits, and other relief supplies.

Operation strategy rationale

The recent cloudbursts and flash floods in AJK, GB, and KP have caused widespread displacement, loss of life, and destruction of homes, infrastructure, and essential services. Communities face acute shortages of safe water, hygiene items, and health services, while disrupted markets and livelihoods leave households unable to meet their basic needs without external support. Many health facilities have been washed away during the recent spells of Monsoon Floods in the northern part of the country. People are facing difficulties in accessing basic healthcare. In light of the devastation caused by the ongoing floods in Pakistan, seven districts have been prioritized under the PRCS response: Buner, Lower Dir and Swat districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province; Neelum and Muzaffarabad districts in AJK; and Shigar and Ghizar districts in Gilgit-Baltistan province.

This six-month operation will have an integrated, multi-sectoral approach that balances immediate relief with early recovery:

- CVA for immediate needs.
- Health & WASH to reduce disease risks.
- PGI & CEA to ensure dignity, inclusion, and accountability.
- Migration and RFL
- NSD for sustainable capacity and resilience.

By combining these interventions, PRCS ensures timely, relevant and scalable humanitarian support — reducing suffering today while bolstering resilience for tomorrow. Below is a sector wise strategy rationale:

1. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

- Multipurpose Cash Grants: PRCS will provide PKR 45,000 (CHF 150) per household, based on the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) endorsed by the National Cash Working Group in January 2025. Assistance will reach 2,800 families in the worst-affected districts. Trained PRCS teams will register households using CVA tools, with bulk disbursements made via contracted Financial Service Providers (valid until August 2026). Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) will assess satisfaction, effectiveness and spending patterns.
- Cash for Health: Pregnant women will receive PKR 22,000 (CHF 69) to support maternal health, nutrition, and medical access. Initially one month of support is planned, with potential expansion depending on evolving needs and government response efforts.

2. Health Interventions

- Mobile Health Units (MHUs) will provide essential healthcare services to flood-affected populations in hard-to-reach areas. Volunteers will be trained in Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV), Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE), Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and Psychological First Aid (PFA). Integrated health and WASH actions will reduce risks of waterborne disease outbreaks in overcrowded shelters and isolated valleys.

Under the Cash for Health (CfH), cash assistance will be provided to 40 eligible pregnant women in each of the seven districts (a total of 280 beneficiaries), amounting to PKR 22,000 (CHF 70) to each beneficiary in order to support them in accessing the nearby RMNCH facilities, buying their necessary medicines and nutritional supplements. A total of 280 pregnant women across all seven districts will receive this support through the Financial Service Provider (FSP).



3. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

A. Provision of Safe Drinking Water

- Deployment of water treatment plants to flood-affected districts where sources are contaminated.
- Distribution of jerrycans to promote safe household water collection and storage.
- Water quality monitoring (chlorination levels, bacterial contamination) to reduce risks of disease transmission.

B. Provision of Hygiene Kits

- Distribution of comprehensive hygiene kits including soap, menstrual hygiene products, and buckets.
- Kits will be tailored for women and girls to ensure safe and dignified menstrual hygiene management.
- Regular replenishment and monitoring to ensure continuous access for displaced and isolated communities.

C. Hygiene Promotion

- Awareness campaigns on handwashing, safe water storage, sanitation practices and menstrual hygiene management.
- Focus on proper disposal of sanitary pads to protect both public health and the environment.
- Delivery through volunteers trained in RCCE and PGI, using methods suited to low-literacy contexts (visual aids, demonstrations, radio, mosque/community announcements).
- Special outreach to women, children, elderly, and persons with disabilities to ensure inclusion.

4. Migration and RFL: In response to the recent floods in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit-Baltistan, and Azad Jammu & Kashmir, the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) has mobilized nine trained RFL volunteers to conduct Emergency Needs Assessments, provide Free Phone Calls, register unaccompanied minors, collect and distribute Red Cross Messages, and disseminate IEC materials. These efforts focus on preventing family separation, restoring contact, and addressing communication challenges that commonly arise during disasters. PRCS is requesting 2,800 mobile cards for affected families in AJK, GB, and KP, and has planned 500 radio slots in AJK and KP to raise awareness of RFL services. At the same time, RFL staff are coordinating with hospitals, local administrations and civil defense authorities to map available services, establish referral pathways and respond to requests from individuals abroad seeking to reconnect with relatives in flood-affected areas. To further strengthen capacity, the Migration & Displacement and RFL programs will jointly train staff and volunteers on migration, displacement, and RFL services, equipping them to deliver effective support and awareness sessions to maintain family contact and safeguard the dignity of disaster-affected families.

5. Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) & Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

- Ensuring safe, dignified, and inclusive support for women, children, elderly and persons with disabilities.
- Strengthening two-way communication to provide life-saving information, collect community feedback and adapt interventions accordingly.
- Embedding PGI and CEA approaches to keep the response people-centered, accountable and responsive to the needs of the most vulnerable.

5. National Society Development (NSD) & Capacity Strengthening

- Enhancing PRCS branch readiness, volunteer capacity and local response mechanisms.
- Strengthening accountability systems and preparedness for future climate-driven emergencies.
- Building on lessons from the 2022 floods to ensure a more effective and sustainable response.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

This operation will target 43,200 of the most vulnerable flood-affected people in AJK, GB, and KP. The focus will be on families who have lost homes, livelihoods, or access to basic services, particularly those displaced into temporary shelters, schools, or host communities.

Planned Reach by Province:

- * Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP): 21,600 people (3,086 household)
- * Gilgit-Baltistan (GB): 10,800 people (1,542 household)
- * Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJ&K): 10,800 people (1,542 household)

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Beneficiaries will be identified through a detailed needs assessment in coordination with PDMA's, local branches, and community leaders. Priority will be given to:

- * Households with fully or partially destroyed homes.
- * Female-headed households (widows, single mothers, pregnant and lactating women).



- * Children-headed households
 - * Families with children under five, elderly persons, or persons with disabilities.
 - * Extremely low-income households or those who have lost main livelihoods (daily wage earners, smallholder farmers, livestock keepers).
 - * Displaced families and migrants living in makeshift shelters, schools, or with host families.
 - * Communities facing acute health (water borne diseases, diarrhea, cholera, etc.) and WASH risks due to poor water and sanitation access.
- Furthermore, the stagnant flood water will poses significant risks for Malaria and Dengue.

Priority attention will also go to remote and cut-off valleys in KP, Neelum Valley (AJ&K), and highland districts of GB, where access constraints leave families underserved and at heightened risk.

Priority will also be given to the migrants and refugees residing in the target districts and impacted by the floods. These may include women, men, children, elderly persons and persons with disabilities.

This approach ensures that MPCA, WASH and health interventions are delivered to those least able to recover without support, while reinforcing accountability and dignity.

Total Targeted Population

Women	11,616	Rural	50%
Girls (under 18)	9,517	Urban	50%
Men	12,142	People with disabilities (estimated)	10%
Boys (under 18)	9,925		
Total targeted population	43,200		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.	
Risk	Mitigation action
Weapon-contaminated areas face an alarming risk as abandoned and unexploded ordnance (AXO/UXO) are being washed down from the hilly regions into settled communities. These drifting explosives pose a grave danger to the lives and safety of people residing in or returning to these already vulnerable areas.	Risk Awareness and Safer Behavior in communities through IEC material and sessions. Coordination with ICRC to implement mine risk education awareness campaigns through existing project.
Stagnant water in flooded areas can give rise to waterborne diseases (cholera, diarrhea, typhoid, hepatitis A and E) and vector-	Immediate deployment for the safe water supply (Water Treatment Plants). Organization of health awareness campaigns on hygiene and



borne diseases (malaria and dengue), posing a health risk to the affected population.	disease prevention. Pre-positioning and distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets. Deployment of mobile health teams in high-risk areas
Lack of understanding or misinformation regarding PRCS's operations may lead to community resistance, hindering the effectiveness of relief efforts.	Prioritize transparent communication channels, conduct regular community meetings to address concerns and involve community leaders in decision-making processes. Implement an ongoing community engagement strategy to build trust and understanding.
In some areas, the access may be hindered due to damaged roads and bridges.	Pre-identification of alternate routes and use of boats if required and coordination with government/army for logistics support.
Delays in Procurement of Medicines and other items.	IFRC CD will take the lead in the local procurement to conclude it with in the DREF timeline while ensuring IFRC Standards for medical procurement. Medicine and other items will be utilized from PRCS existing stock and will be replenished accordingly.
Security Situation in the country may limit access for staff and pose risks to both staff and volunteers.	Close coordination will be maintained with local authorities to receive timely security updates. Establish a robust security protocol for staff and volunteers. Pre-position supplies and resources to ensure continuity of critical services in case of temporary access restrictions. Engage community volunteers and local partners for service continuity if staff access is limited.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

Given the significant flood-related threats in Pakistan, including challenges with access to clean water and food, seasonal mosquito-borne diseases and difficult road conditions in flood-affected areas, comprehensive measures are being implemented to ensure the safety and security of all RCRC personnel engaged in this operation. The IFRC CD security team is maintaining close coordination with external humanitarian actors in the country, particularly regarding flood-affected areas and is also working closely with PRCS branches and local authorities in the operational regions.

Key risks include civil unrest, roadblocks and checkpoints, arbitrary detentions, access restrictions, and the potential for sudden crowd escalations, particularly in AJK from the possibility of cross-border, especially in high-tension zones. Past events have included exchanges of fire, abrupt border closures, and disruptions to repatriation activities, all of which remain plausible amid rising political and military sensitivities.

To mitigate these risks, IFRC is implementing strict security protocols, including continuous monitoring of real-time developments, regular and ad-hoc security updates, and tracking staff movements via phone or WhatsApp to ensure immediate support in case of emergency.

The National Society's security framework will be applicable for the duration of the operation to their staff and volunteers. For personnel under IFRC security's responsibility, including surge support deployed to the area, the existing IFRC country security plan, including security regulations, contingency plans for medical emergencies, relocation and critical incident management will be applicable. All IFRC and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security online training. Lastly, staff and volunteers will be briefed on the security situation and before deployment in the operational areas.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No



Planned Intervention



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 390,521

Targeted Persons: 19,600

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people provided with unconditional cash assistance	19,600
Percentage of households who report being able to meet the basic needs of their households, according to their priorities (minimum expenditure basket)	60

Priority Actions

1. Coordination with the local authority's community's selection.
2. Capacity building of staff and volunteers on registration tool and key CVA considerations.
3. Household registration with Redrose or kobotoolbox
4. Data cleaning, analysis and endorsement.
5. Signing of debit instruction in order to authorize the FSP to transfer the cash assistance to the beneficiaries.
6. Provision of multi purpose unconditional cash to 19,600 people (2,800 HH) in KP, GB and AJK.
7. Conduct post distribution monitoring and reporting



Health

Budget: CHF 274,854

Targeted Persons: 43,200

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people reached, assisted with emergency health care and medical treatment through RCRC primary healthcare services or different clinical ERU configurations of RCRC movement	43,200
Number of people transported by NS ambulances/medical transport to health facilities.	120
Number of people received mental health and psychosocial services in emergency situations from RCRC	7,200
Number of household receiving LLINs (long life insecticide treated nets) distributed by RCRC Movement in emergencies (400 families per district, 3 LLINs per family) in 7 districts	2,800
Number of pregnant women received cash for health	280
Number of staff and volunteer trained on ECV, MHPSS and PFA	140

Priority Actions

1. Deployment of 4 MHU for 3 months.
2. Procurement and replenishment of medicines for MHUs.
3. Procurement, replenishment and distribution of 8,400 (3 per family) LLINs.
4. Cash for Health disbursement for 280 Pregnant women.
5. Orientation session for Staff and Volunteers before deployment.
6. MHPSS and PFA training, including PGI and CEA for staff and volunteers of MHUs.
7. ECV and RCCE training for staff and volunteers of MHUs.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 157,430

Targeted Persons: 19,600

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of litters of safe water distributed through RCRC emergency water supply (cumulative).	1,900,000
Number of people/households provided with hygiene kits	2,800
Number of people (Households) reached with hygiene promotion activities in the response period.	19,600

Priority Actions

1. Provision of drinking water through the deployment of the water treatment plant and distribution of jerrycan.
2. Provision of hygiene kits (soap, menstrual hygiene products, buckets) to prevent disease spread.
3. Community-based hygiene education campaigns, focusing on handwashing, safe water storage, sanitation practices, menstrual hygiene management and proper disposal of sanitary pads to curb outbreaks.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 17,700

Targeted Persons: 19,600

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people trained on implementing the PGI Minimum Standards	100
Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	19,600
Number of sectoral or PGI assessments conducted using the PGI Minimum Standards	3
Number of people accessing safe spaces	2,100
Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis	3

Priority Actions

1. Train field staff and volunteers on PGI minimum standards, safeguarding policies and reporting mechanism.
2. PGI assessment of sectoral interventions and develop reports.
3. Awareness sessions for community members on safeguarding, non-discrimination, protection against sexual exploitation and abuse and reporting mechanism for men and women separately
4. Translation and dissemination of key messages on neutrality, impartiality, and humanity through standees, flyers, and banners, at community level.
5. Establish/strengthen referral pathways for SGBV and coordination with other stakeholders providing services
6. Needs assessment of persons with disabilities, injured and provision of equipment
7. Women and children's safe spaces
8. One day training on Child Friendly Spaces for Staff and volunteers working in seven districts.
9. Conduct Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in GB and AJK



Migration And Displacement

Budget: -

Targeted Persons: 60

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of staff and volunteers trained in migration and displacement	60

Priority Actions

1. Provide training to volunteer and staff on Migration and displacements (three orientations in different districts for the DREF hired staff)
2. Facilitate flood affected family in the selected districts with integrated approach.
3. Distribution of Mobile Cards to vulnerable families to maintain the contact with their loved ones
4. Print IEC Material on RFL



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 38,730

Targeted Persons: 43,200

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people sensitized on disaster risk reduction-related areas (vulnerability and capacity assessment or climate change adaptation, first aid, contingency planning, or emergency response)	43,200

Priority Actions

1. Awareness sessions on DRR
2. Procurement of Community Disaster Response Training (CDRT) kits for GB and AJK Branches
3. CDRT trainings
4. Awareness sessions on local adaptation
5. Plantation drive at district level in coordination with the Forest Department.
6. Rapid Needs Assessment
7. Coordination, community engagement and Direct Risk awareness sessions through Professional Volunteers in the assembly



- points/camping areas and embarkation points on Risk Awareness and Safer Behavior.
8. Dissemination of safer behavior IEC material.
 9. Community Baithak (gathering) for Youth & Elderly Persons (Community Based MHPSS Rehab Activity).
 10. Clean-up drives in affected areas to engage youth and volunteers in the targeted districts.
 11. Social Media Campaign – Volunteer Profiling & community



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 6,055

Targeted Persons: 19,600

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of staff, volunteers and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability (disaggregated by staff / volunteers / sex)	100
Percentage of community members, including marginalized and at-risk groups, who know how to provide feedback or make a complaint about the operation	50
Percentage of community members who feel their opinion is taken into account during programme planning and decision-making	50

Priority Actions

1. Establish feedback and complaint mechanism, developing tools for data collection, analysis and dissemination.
2. Orientation of field staff and volunteers on community engagement and accountability
3. Community sessions on feedback reporting system with men and women jointly or separately as per the community context
4. Dissemination of feedback mechanism through banners, standees, posters highlighting reporting channels.
5. Formation of village committees ensuring representation of men and women and collect the feedback on the services.
6. Community survey on humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable and participatory manner.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 40,106

Targeted Persons: 350

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of surge deployed	1
Movement coordination mechanism is described and active	1

Priority Actions

1. Facilitate and support the lesson learned process/workshop at the end of the operation
2. IFRC support/monitoring visits to the target locations
3. Deploy surge personnel to support the operation, as per need basis.
4. Orientation on IFRC financial reporting procedures and compliance
5. Organize Regular Movement Coordination meetings and provide regular operation updates





National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 74,314

Targeted Persons: 1,600

Indicators

Title	Target
National Society has active coordination mechanism for operations (i.e. EOC, situation room)	1
Number of volunteers involved in the operation that have increased their skills in response and management of operations	1,180
National Disaster Response teams trained and management systems in place	420
Number of volunteers involved in response who are insured	350
Number of lessons learned workshop conducted	1

Priority Actions

1. Hiring of key technical staff for implementation of the operation, i.e. one Finance Assistant/intern, and Reporting Officer at 3 locations and Field Officers in GB and AJK branch for field level implementation
2. Recruitment drives to engage and induct newly recruited volunteer
3. Volunteer Orientation on RCRC Movement, COC & Fundamental Principles
4. Volunteer Insurance -Duty Care of Volunteers
5. Volunteer Data/Information Base Management – engage volunteer for maintenance of a comprehensive volunteer database.
6. 1 x Day Orientation Session on PGI & CEA & YABC
7. Visibility Items for Volunteers
8. Mapping of services for Religious Minorities in affected areas for the peaceful social cohesion
9. Volunteer stories in all respective domains.
10. Conduct lesson learned workshop

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

The Pakistan Red Crescent Society will ensure mobilization of 40 to 50 trainers volunteers per district to directly support the implementation of DREF activities in the targeted communities.

In addition to this, three field officers, finance interns at the provincial level will support the activities and will coordinate with the respective district branches.

Overall, the PRCS Response team at the NHQ and PHQ will oversee the implementation and will ensure strategic coordination of the operation, liaison with the relevant departments and in alignment with IFRC guidelines. The relevant focal persons at the NHQ will allocate appropriate time for supporting the implementation. The PRCS PMER will carry out monitoring visits to the field areas to see the progress of implementation and suggest appropriate solutions.

Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age,



or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

PRCS has considered these aspects in the previous operations, the ongoing DREF and the past emergency appeals and the reflection of gender, age and cultural diversity of the people will be crucial in this DREF operation. The IFRC supported PRCS DREF operation reflects a balanced representation in terms of gender, age and will include individuals from the affected communities. This will increase inclusiveness and a culturally appropriate intervention. The PRCS volunteers also include male and female volunteers and this is ensured in the PRCS staff to reach out to the male and female affected population.

Will surge personnel be deployed? If yes, please provide the role profile needed.

Yes

A surge support is requested, with the operation management profile.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

Procurement of the medicines, LLINs, Jerrycans, Hygiene kits, CDRT/ERT kits and visibility items are planned in operation. These items are available in PRCS existing stock except CDRT/ERT kits and visibility materials, which will be utilized and replenished accordingly. The procurement process will be led by IFRC CD with the technical support of APRO and Geneva and will be concluded within the set timeline.

How will this operation be monitored?

DREF monitoring tools will be developed to monitor the response operation for a transparent and equitable response. The CD PMER will develop Indicator Tracking Table (ITT), Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan, implementation plan and the people reached tools for tracking the implementation of the response, while ensuring that these efforts are effective and accountable. These documents help monitor progress, identify challenges, adapt strategies and ensure that disaster response programmes achieve their intended goals. M&E framework will be established for monitoring and evaluating the entire disaster response, since it outlines how data will be collected, analysed and used to inform decision-making and improve programme effectiveness throughout the DREF timeline.

The operation will be monitored by the PRCS provincial headquarters as well as National headquarters. Regular monitoring visits will be conducted to the operation areas. In addition, IFRC will also conduct monitoring visits. Post distribution monitoring will be carried out at each location and lesson learned workshop will be conducted at the end of the response to capture the relevant challenges, gaps, what went well and recommendations for future.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

IFRC will be supporting PRCS communications capacity through the communications teams in the country and the regional office in Kuala Lumpur. More precisely, IFRC will aid in media relations and content gathering, producing and distributing communication material and resources, as well as using social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter) to promote advocacy messages through the global and regional platforms. Furthermore, IFRC will support in managing reputational risk at the country level and will ensure that the Movement actors at the country level speak and act with a unified voice to build trust towards partners, donors and other stakeholders. For visibility, PRCS will ensure that staff and volunteers of PRCS will uphold the visibility of PRCS and IFRC.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

**MDRPK028 - Pakistan Red Crescent Society
Pakistan Monsoon Flood 2025**

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	885,291
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	390,521
Health	274,854
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	157,430
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	17,700
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	38,730
Community Engagement and Accountability	6,055
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	114,420
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	40,106
National Society Strengthening	74,314
TOTAL BUDGET	999,711

[Click here to download the budget file](#)



Contact Information

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

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IFRC Project Manager: Manzoor Ali, Programme Coordinator, manzoor.ali@ifrc.org, 03085559071

IFRC focal point for the emergency: Nusrat Hassan, Operations Coordinator, opscoord.southasia@ifrc.org

[Click here for the reference](#)

