

Emergency appeal No: MDRPK028 Emergency appeal launched: 30/08/2025 Operational Strategy published: 10/09/2025	Glide No: FL-2025-000139-PAK
Operation update #1 Date of issue: 10/10/2025	Timeframe covered by this update: From 21/08/2025 to 26/09/2025
Operation timeframe: 16 months (21/08/2025 - 31/12/2026)	Number of people being assisted: 126,162 (Fed-wide)
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 16 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 17 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 999,711

To date, this Federation-wide Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 17 million, 12 per cent funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the Pakistan Red Crescent Society, with the support of the IFRC, to continue providing humanitarian assistance to people affected by the disaster.



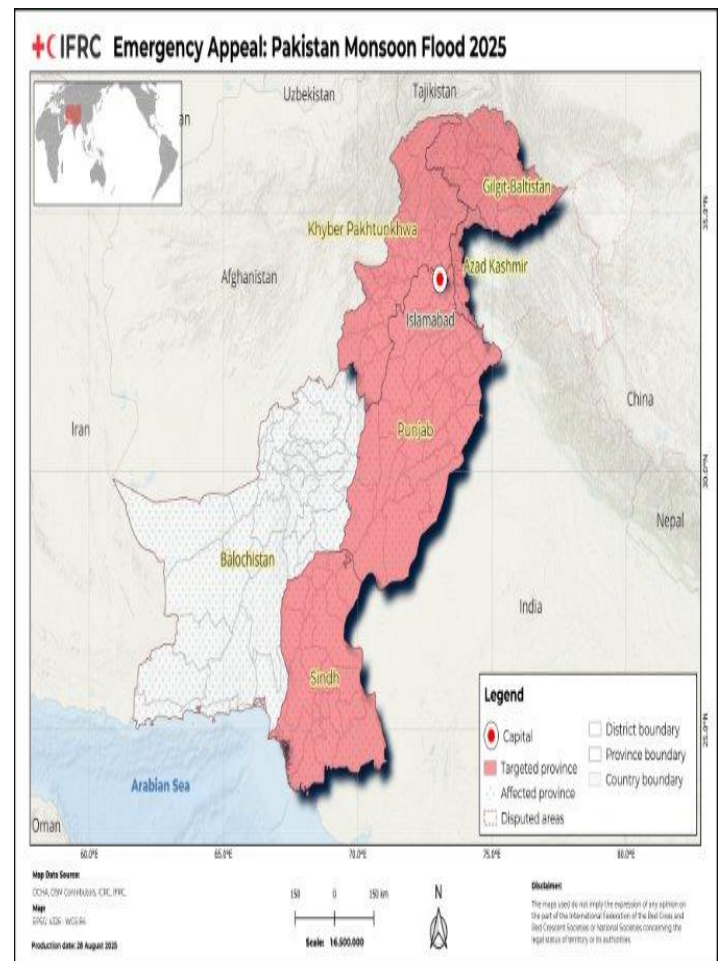
Food packets are being distributed to the flood affected population in Punjab province. (Photo: PRCS Punjab branch)

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

The 2025 monsoon season, which began on 26 June 2025, has triggered severe flash floods, riverine inundation, and landslides across Pakistan, with Punjab experiencing its worst flooding in four decades. As of 25 September, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported 1,006 deaths and 1,063 injuries nationwide, the majority in Punjab¹. The floods have affected five provinces, including Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Sindh, Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK), and Gilgit-Baltistan (GB), with devastating humanitarian impacts. By 19 September, more than 12,000 houses had been damaged or destroyed, and 6,509 animals had been lost², and 6.9 million people affected, including 4.7 million in Punjab, 1.6 million in KP, 356,000 in GB, and 171,000 in Sindh³.

Around 3.0 million people were evacuated, of whom 150,000 remain in 950 evacuation centers established by provincial authorities. In Punjab, as waters recede, some of the displaced are returning to heavily damaged homes and livelihoods. Despite some returns, Punjab remains the center of the emergency, with large areas still submerged in Multan and Muzaffargarh. About 2.5 million acres of farmland were damaged in the Punjab province alone⁴. Over 220,000 hectares of rice fields have been inundated, and 237 homes destroyed in Punjab, exacerbating food insecurity and threatening the Rabi sowing season.



The floods were intensified by climate-driven rainfall, estimated to be 15–20 per cent heavier than average by World Weather Attribution. Major rivers, including the Sutlej, Chenab, and Ravi, were overwhelmed, submerging areas of southern Punjab up to 10 meters deep and obstructing both access and assessments. Vulnerable groups, including women, children, older persons, migrants (including refugees), and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), face heightened risks due to mobility barriers, aid exclusion, and unsafe shelters, with undocumented migrants particularly overlooked.

Floodwater has contaminated up to 50 per cent of water systems in southern Punjab districts like D.G. Khan and Rajanpur, with urban flooding in Lahore causing sewage to overflow into drinking water sources. Power outages have disrupted pumping stations, and damaged infrastructure (1,981 km of roads, 239 bridges nationwide), limiting water trucking and hygiene kit delivery. This has led to a surge in waterborne diseases, including diarrhea, cholera, typhoid, and hepatitis A and E, with health facilities reporting rising cases mirroring Sindh's 2022 peak of 90,000 daily diarrhea cases. Vector-borne diseases like malaria and dengue are also increasing due to stagnant water, with 100 nutrition centers disrupted, putting 5,000 children at risk of malnutrition-related complications. The lack of sanitation facilities

¹ National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

² <https://www.ndma.gov.pk/storage/sitreps/September2025/Y5rkhKV6UOtdIPi3uvJH.pdf>

³ <https://reliefweb.int/disaster/fi-2025-000100-pak>

⁴ UN OCHA, *Pakistan: Monsoon Floods 2025 – Flash Update No. 10 (19 September 2025)*

has increased open defecation, particularly in displacement camps, exacerbating risks for women and girls needing Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM).

The NDMA has coordinated 5,768 rescue operations in Punjab, evacuating 1.9 million people and 405,000 animals, establishing 511 relief camps, 351 medical sites, and 321 veterinary facilities, while distributing 273,524 relief items, including 36,000 tents. Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS), with the support of the International Federation for Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has provided hygiene kits and food packs to 995 families in D.G. Khan and Rajanpur, deployed mobile water treatment plants in KP and Punjab, and set up mobile health units to treat waterborne diseases.⁵

The destruction of rice, sugarcane, maize, and cotton crops during peak harvest, combined with thousands of livestock losses, has crippled rural livelihoods, particularly for smallholder farmers in Punjab's southern districts. Food insecurity is worsening, with wheat flour prices up 25 per cent in early September, damaged health facilities (888 nationwide) and disrupted transportation networks impeding aid delivery and mobility.

As floodwaters recede, Punjab is transitioning to early recovery, but forecasts of continued rainfall into late September and potential "super flood" risks in southern districts maintain high alert levels. The ongoing Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crisis, with 50 per cent of water systems contaminated, poses severe risks of disease outbreaks, particularly for 1.5 million malnourished children and vulnerable groups. Long-term needs include resilient drainage systems, flood-resistant infrastructure, and enhanced early warning mechanisms to mitigate future climate-driven shocks, which are increasingly frequent due to Pakistan's vulnerability to glacial melt and intensified monsoons.⁶

Keeping in view the current situation, with the flood waters receding and the displaced returning to their damaged/lost homes, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has adopted a hybrid approach, integrating Rapid Needs Assessments with an early recovery framework led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), aligned with NDMA and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs) to prioritize rehabilitation in districts like Multan and Muzaffargarh.

According to the Pakistan Meteorological Department, from 24 September onwards, partly cloudy conditions with chances of rain, wind, and thunderstorms are forecast at isolated places, particularly in upper KP, GB, the Potohar region, Islamabad, Layyah, Bhakkar, and Kashmir⁷.

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

The Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) is responding to the monsoon floods through a well-established and pre-positioned capacity framework. Its response is operationalised under the 2025 Monsoon Contingency Plan, leveraging a structured system that includes National and Branch Disaster Response Teams (NDRT/BDRTs), a network of over 20,000 trained community volunteers, and strategically located stockpiles containing essential relief items. The National Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), activated on 10 June 2025, serves as the central hub for coordinating all response activities, information management, and strategic planning. The Pakistani government's response to the 2025 monsoon floods has been coordinated through the NDMA, which leads the national framework under the National Disaster Management Plan 2025, emphasising proactive preparedness, mitigation, and response to climate-induced hazards such as flooding. The PRCS, as the national auxiliary to the public authorities, coordinates closely







⁵ <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/pakistan/pakistan-monsoon-floods-2025-flash-update-10-19-september-2025>
<https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/unicef-pakistan-floods-2025-update-12-september-2025>

⁶ <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/pakistan/pakistan-flood-situation-update-11-september-2025>





⁷ <https://www.emro.who.int/images/stories/pakistan/Health-Emergency-Situation-Report-Monsoon-Floods-9-September-2025.pdf>

with the NDMA, ensuring alignment with the NDMA's directives while leveraging its volunteer base for community-level implementation.

As of 26 September, the Federation-Wide response has collectively reached an estimated 126,162 people in KP, Punjab, Sindh, AJK and GB. Of these, 27,405 people were reached through the IFRC Secretariat EA funding support⁸. The operation has made steady progress across all priority sectors, with notable achievements in Shelter, Health, and WASH. While implementation has accelerated in several areas, challenges remain due to further flooding in some areas, accessibility to flood affected districts and other operational challenges, related to day-to-day processes and supply of material/medicine, continue to affect the pace of delivery in some areas. Below is the summary of key sectoral achievements during the reporting period:

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION		
	Shelter, Housing, and Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 786 temporary shelters (tents) distributed from PRCS stocks (530 in Buner, KP; 256 in Jhang, Punjab).
	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) in coordination with PRCS distributed 650 food packages (200 in Nankana Sahib, 250 in Jhang, 200 in Narowal) Transport of food supplies from existing PRCS stocks (no replenishment) initiated to meet urgent needs
	Multi-Purpose Cash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiary Identification and Registration (BIR) completed for 2,000 HHs in KP (Lower Dir, Buner, Swat); 125 HHs in AJK registered; GB registration (500 HHs) to begin 30 September. 43 volunteers (12 women, 31 men) trained on CVA tools, accountability, and inclusion
	Health & Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KP (Buner): 3,653 OPD consultations (2,267 women, 1,386 men), 33 group PFA sessions (155 participants), 79 individual PFA sessions, and 25 hospital referrals; 1,200 LLINs and two months' medicines dispatched. GB: MHU deployment planned 29 September; 1,500 LLINs and three months' medicines dispatched. AJK: MHU deployment planned 29 September (pending security); 1,400 LLINs and three months' medicines dispatched.
	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two water treatment plants and one rehabilitated water scheme provided 800,000 liters of safe water to 13,000 people in Buner (KP), Ghizer (GB), and Muzaffargarh (Punjab). Procurement of 2,800 hygiene kits underway; WASH strategy in development for early recovery and disease risk reduction
	Protection, Gender, and Inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 58 staff/volunteers oriented on Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) principles, with an emphasis on protection, gender, diversity, and inclusion, as well as NS's safeguarding policies and the internal reporting mechanism. PRCS, with IFRC support, secured membership in the UN-led Gender Task Force and PSEA Group in Pakistan. PGI focal persons from NHQ, KP and Balochistan PHQs completed specialized PSEA training.

⁸ IFRC Secretariat EA inclusive of IFRC DREF funding support

 <p>Community Engagement and Accountability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 73 staff and volunteers (43 men, 30 women) from KP (Swat, Buner, Dir) and GB (Shigar, Ghizer) trained on community engagement, feedback mechanisms, and tools. • PRCS NHQ hotline (1030) disseminated through standees and banners in local languages, enabling communities to share feedback confidentially and without stigma. • PRCS and IFRC joined the first Accountability to Affected Populations (AAPs) Working Group meeting with UN, INGOs, and NGOs, presenting PRCS flood response activities. • MHPSS sessions integrated into MHU services, safe spaces for women and children initiated, and a PWDs assessment tool developed for data collection.
 <p>Migration and Displacement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff and volunteers in the BIR process sensitized on integrating migrants and refugees to ensure equitable assistance. • Migration and Displacement Lead visited flood-affected Punjab to assess impacts and needs of migrants and displaced populations. • 499 mobile cards distributed (560 more planned) to reconnect separated families and support communication; IEC materials also disseminated.
 <p>Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation & Recovery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 71 Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRTs): 36 Punjab, 35 Sindh - supported early warning and evacuation in flood-affected areas. • With German Red Cross (GRC) support, some agreed early actions were activated along the Indus River (Sections 4 & 5), covering 86 villages and reaching 85,658 people with warnings via megaphones and mosques announcements. • 26,061 people from high-risk areas safely evacuated through PRCS volunteers and local authorities joint efforts. • Rapid needs assessments conducted in five provinces to guide response planning. • Procurement of CDRT kits initiated to strengthen community readiness.
 <p>Environmental Sustainability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No progress yet to update at this stage

More details are provided in Section C- Detailed Operational Report

Needs analysis

As of 18 September, an estimated 6.9 million people are reported to be affected across the country⁹. Rapid and multisector assessments conducted by PRCS and partners confirmed widespread humanitarian needs in the affected areas, particularly in terms of health, WASH, livelihood and shelter. Based on assessments conducted, below are the key findings:

Health

The monsoon floods in Pakistan have severely disrupted services and access to care. More than 1,981 kilometers of roads, 239 bridges, 130 health facilities and 12,569 houses have been damaged¹⁰, isolating many communities in KP, AJK GB and Punjab. In high-impact KP districts, health facilities report surges in cases of skin infections, fever, malaria,

⁹ European Commission DG ECHO / ERCC, *Echo Flash – Daily Flash*, Echo-Flash item 29694, <https://erccportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ECHO-Products/Echo-Flash#/echo-flash-items/29694>

¹⁰ <https://www.ndma.gov.pk/storage/sitreps/September2025/Y5rkhKV6UOtdlPi3uvjH.pdf>

and snakebites, already exceeding local capacity.¹¹ While some medical camps are operational, they are overstretched and unable to meet demand. Additionally, large populations are unable to access health services due to damaged roads and bridges. A rapid assessment in KP indicates that 1.57 million people have been affected across ten districts, of which 604,000 are in urgent need of assistance. Swat and Shangla are among the worst-hit areas, with 25 health facilities and 29 schools damaged in Buner alone.¹² Major health gaps include continuity of primary healthcare and referral services in cut-off valleys, shortages of essential medicines and diagnostics, inadequate mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), gaps in vector control, and limited emergency obstetric and newborn care. Damage to health facilities and last-mile access constraints caused by washed-out roads and bridges further compound the crisis.

Vector-borne diseases like Malaria and Dengue cases continue to rise, with malaria cases showing an increase of approximately 87 per cent between June and August. Dengue outbreaks have also been reported in Jhang, Lahore, and Rawalpindi (Potohar Town) in Punjab. Waterborne diseases like Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) have continued to rise in KP, showing a notable 15 per cent increase between June and August. Cases of skin diseases (particularly scabies), snake bites, eye infection and dog bites are reported at significantly higher levels. Additionally, a total of 130 damaged health facilities has been reported in Sindh (25), KP (60), Punjab (38) and GB (7). Of these, 130 sustained partial damage, while 7 were completely damaged – 2 in Sindh, 3 in KP and 2 in GB¹³.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

The floods, intensified by climate-driven heavy rainfall, have caused widespread damage to WASH systems, leaving millions without safe water and sanitation. Wells, boreholes, and piped schemes have been contaminated across KP, Punjab, Sindh, GB, and AJK, with sewage and runoff entering supplies. In KP's alone, 217 water schemes are damaged, while Punjab's D.G. Khan and Rajanpur face up to 50 per cent contamination. Urban centers like Karachi and Lahore are struggling with sewage overflows, and GB's Ghizer reports that one-third of systems are damaged by glacial floods. Power outages and damaged infrastructure, including 700 km of roads and 239 bridges, continue to hinder pumping, wash service delivery, and repair works, leaving isolated valleys and displacement sites in critical need.¹⁴

The collapse of sanitation facilities has increased open defecation and overwhelmed urban sewage systems, compounding contamination risks. Health facilities¹⁵ are reporting a rise in acute watery diarrhea, cholera, typhoid, malaria, dengue, and skin infections, particularly in overcrowded camps with limited hygiene facilities. Women, children, and displaced families remain most at risk, with malnourished children especially vulnerable. PRCS, supported by IFRC and Movement partners, is prioritizing emergency water treatment and supply and chlorination, repair of small water schemes, construction of temporary latrines, desludging of damaged systems, hygiene promotion and provision of hygiene kits to reduce outbreak risks in the worst-affected areas.

Shelter and Essential Household Items

The floods have caused widespread destruction of housing and public infrastructure, with 12,569 houses damaged nationwide, along with 1,981 kilometers of roads and 239 bridges. Livestock losses – estimated at 6,509 animals – have compounded household asset depletion.¹⁶ In Punjab, heavy riverine flooding along the Chenab, Ravi, and Sutlej rivers has displaced an estimated 1.9 million people and affected over 4.7 million, with evacuations still ongoing.¹⁷ Hundreds of relief camps and dozens of medical camps have been established, but many remain overstretched, particularly in hard-to-reach valleys and areas outside media coverage. Urgent needs for shelter and essential household items include emergency tents, shelter repair kits, bedding, kitchen sets, blankets, solar lighting, and

¹¹ <https://www.ndma.gov.pk/storage/sitreps/September2025/nAvCiy3KUrf7YCxkMdZN.pdf>

¹² <https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/rapid-needs-assessment-assessing-scale-and-scope-impact-response-kp>

¹³ <https://www.emro.who.int/images/stories/pakistan/Health-Emergency-Situation-Report-Monsoon-Floods-9-September-2025.pdf>

¹⁴ NDMA: Monsoon 2025 Daily Situation Reports, www.ndma.gov.pk

UNICEF: Flood Response Updates, www.unicef.org/pakistan

¹⁵ WHO: Health Emergency Updates, www.who.int

¹⁶ <https://www.ndma.gov.pk/storage/sitreps/September2025/Y5rkhKV6UOtdlPi3uvJH.pdf>

¹⁷ <https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/pakistan-monsoon-floods-2025-flash-update-6-04-september-2025#:~:text=Flood%20waters%20have%20forced%20over,displacement%20sites%20across%20the%20country>

mosquito nets, with special prioritization for female-headed households, older persons and PWDs who face greater barriers to recovery.

Livelihoods and Food Security

Preliminary reports indicate severe losses to agriculture and livestock, threatening food security and livelihoods across affected provinces. Pakistan’s agriculture sector is facing a severe challenge since recent floods have devastated 2.5 million acres of crops, equal to almost 7.7 per cent of the country’s total cultivated land. This large-scale crop damage has raised concerns about food security, export potential, and the long-term future of agriculture in Pakistan.¹⁸ In KP alone, at least 57,892 acres of crops have been damaged, and over 5,412 animals have been lost.¹⁹ Satellite-based assessments suggest that up to 892,075 hectares of cropland may be affected nationwide, including rice, sugarcane, cotton, and vegetable fields.²⁰ Livestock mortality and crop destruction are already causing multi-billion-rupee losses, with analysts warning of food price pressures mounting in the coming weeks. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has highlighted the risk of deepening food insecurity, especially as food stocks and productive assets are depleted ahead of the next Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis. The most urgent gaps include emergency cash for basic needs such as food, unconditional grants for smallholders and tenant farmers, provision of certified seeds, tools, and fodder for re-sowing, veterinary outreach for surviving livestock, and cash-for-work schemes to support debris clearance and repair of minor irrigation systems.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)

Disaggregated data on the impact remains limited, however, rapid assessments and field reports indicate that women, girls, children, older persons and PWDs face disproportionate risks. Women and girls are particularly vulnerable to gender-based violence in displacement settings, while also struggling with a lack of privacy, inadequate MHM facilities and limited access to safe WASH infrastructure. Children face heightened psychosocial distress, disruption of education and increased protection risks, while PWDs and older people experience barriers in reaching shelters, water points and distribution sites. Damaged bridges and roads have further restricted mobility and access to services for vulnerable groups. Critical PGI gaps include the provision of safe, gender-segregated WASH facilities, distribution of dignity and MHM kits, women and child-friendly spaces, inclusive distribution and feedback mechanisms that account for women, PWDs, minorities, and older persons, and scaled-up MHPSS services for all age groups.²¹

Migration and Displacement

Migration and Restoring Family Links (RFL) are critical considerations in flood emergencies, as large-scale displacement results in family separation, loss of communication and heightened protection risks, particularly for vulnerable groups such as women, children, older persons, PWDs and undocumented migrants. Floods frequently impact populations already on the move, including seasonal labor migrants and Afghan refugees, who face barriers in accessing services and assistance. Integrating migration and RFL interventions into the emergency response ensures that displaced and migrant communities are not excluded, while enabling separated families to reconnect, access life-saving information and restore a sense of dignity and security.

Operational risk assessment

Challenges / Risks	Mitigation Measures
Limited access to flood-affected areas due to damaged infrastructure	Coordinate closely with local authorities and community-based volunteers to identify and use alternative access routes and transport modes (e.g. boats, tractors, motorbikes) to reach affected areas.

¹⁸ <https://www.voyagefreight.co/supply-chain-management/floods-destroy-2-5-million-acres-pakistan-agriculture/>

¹⁹ <https://www.arabnews.com/node/2613836/pakistan>

²⁰ <https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/pakistan-rain-monitor-issue-number-16-01-07-september-2025>

²¹ <https://www.dawn.com/news/1710660/floods-double-protection-risks-for-women-and-children>

Logistics bottlenecks in transporting relief items and supply chain disruptions	Pre-position relief supplies in strategic locations and engage local communities to support last-mile delivery.
Delays in timely delivery of supplies due to high-risk operating conditions	Apply agile programming to allow flexible scaling of operations based on field conditions and pre-position emergency supplies in flood-prone areas for rapid response.
Ensuring quality and sustainability of shelter, WASH, and health interventions due to operational challenges	Implement robust monitoring systems with regular field visits; provide refresher training to staff and volunteers to maintain adherence to quality standards.
Response capacity constrained by human resource limitations as branch staff are heavily engaged	Mobilize and train additional volunteers, deploy surge staff, and coordinate with Movement partners for temporary staffing support as needed.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

There is no change to the [Operational Strategy](#) published on 10 September 2025, in complement to the Emergency Appeal launched on 30 August 2025. This operation aims to assist 250,000 people (35,714 households) across 23 districts over a 16-month period with both immediate relief and longer-term recovery support. The operation prioritizes shelter, health, WASH, livelihoods, and basic needs, while embedding resilience, climate adaptation, and risk reduction into recovery efforts.

In the immediate phase, PRCS is providing multipurpose cash, emergency shelter, hygiene kits, water treatment plants, latrines, and mobile health services. Recovery measures include livelihood restoration (livestock, small business grants, climate-smart agriculture), nature-based solutions, and expanded community-based DRR and early warning systems.

Furthermore, the response gives particular attention to women, children, older persons, PWDs, migrants and refugees, with integrated Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approaches. Migration and Restoring Family Links (RFL) services are also being extended to support displaced and undocumented populations.

PRCS is mobilizing its extensive volunteer network, strengthening coordination with the government authorities, UN agencies, Movement partners, and other humanitarian partners, as well as reinforcing branch and NSD capacities to deliver accountable, inclusive, and climate-smart interventions. Anticipated risks, including continued flooding, landslides, and public health outbreaks, are being addressed through risk-informed and preparedness-oriented programming.

Following the conclusion of the 16-month Emergency Appeal period, remaining activities (if any) will continue under the IFRC Pakistan Unified Plan, which is closely linked to the PRCS annual operational plan. This plan will demonstrate a holistic view of the ongoing emergency response and the longer-term programming tailored to the community's needs. This process aims to streamline activities under one plan while still ensuring that the needs of those affected by the crisis are met.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

Note: Disaggregation of Federation-wide contributions, including IFRC Secretariat (multilateral) and Partner National Societies (bilateral), will be provided in the 'Progress Toward Objectives' narrative, whenever possible.

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



Shelter, Housing and Settlements

People reached: 5,502

Female > 18: 1,429

Female <18: 266

Male > 18: 1,487

Male < 18: 1,320

Objective:

Ensure that people affected by the crisis have their immediate needs met through timely, adequate, and flexible in-kind assistance, while providing emergency shelter and essential household support that upholds safety, dignity, privacy, and protection in disrupted living conditions.

Indicator	Actual	Target
<div>Key indicators:</div> <div>Number of people reached with shelter support</div>	5,502	91,000
<div>Number of family kits prepositioned by the National Society</div>	0	5,000

Progress Toward Objectives:

Distribution of Emergency Shelters





PRCS mobilizing teams of staff and volunteers, delivering life-saving assistance, including emergency shelter and essential supplies to the hardest-hit areas. (Photo: PRCS)

In response to the urgent shelter needs, a total of 786 temporary shelters (tents) have been distributed to households whose homes were damaged in the floods across KP and Punjab. The distribution was carried out using PRCS's existing stocks, ensuring a rapid response to affected families.

Of the total tents provided, 530 were distributed in Buner, KP, while 256 were delivered to affected communities in Punjab. These temporary shelters provide critical protection for families who have lost their homes, offering safety, privacy, and dignity as recovery efforts continue.



Livelihoods and Basic Needs

People reached: 4,550

Female > 18: 0

Female < 18: 0

Male > 18: 0

Male < 18: 0

Objective:

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

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

Number of people reached with livelihoods support

4,550

70,000

Progress Toward Objectives:

Livelihood Activities

Livelihood activities under the IFRC Secretariat EA are planned for the early recovery and recovery phase of the operation. At this point, there is no livelihood input in the targeted communities. The detailed assessment is planned during the second week of October, which will guide the selection of the targeted households/individuals for the livelihood interventions

Distribution of Food Packages



PRCS Punjab distributing food packs to flood-affected populations (Photo: PRCS)

Movement partners have further reinforced the response. For instance, the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), in coordination with the PRCS, has completed the first phase of food assistance targeting flood-affected households in Punjab. As part of this intervention, a total of 650 food packages were distributed to 4,550 people, each weighing

approximately 33.65 kilograms and designed to meet the immediate nutritional needs of vulnerable families. Distribution took place across three districts, with 200 packages provided in Nankana Sahib, 250 in Jhang, and 200 in Narowal. This initiative forms part of the broader relief efforts to address acute food insecurity triggered by the extensive crop losses and livelihood disruptions in Punjab, where millions of acres of farmland have been damaged. Additionally, distribution of 350 food packages in Swat, Buner, and Lower Dir districts of KP is planned in the coming weeks.

Additionally, the German Red Cross is also planning to provide dry rations to affected families. A total of 1,000 families in district Buner will be supported with dry food rations, the procurement for which is at the final stage of approval. The distribution is expected in the first half of October.



Multi-purpose Cash

People reached: 0

Female > 18: 0	Female < 18: 0
Male > 18: 0	Male < 18: 0

Objective:

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

Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
Number of people reached - Cash Transfer Programming	0	70,000

Progress Toward Objectives:

Disbursement of Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance



PRCS volunteers conducting data collection (Photo: PRCS)

During the reporting period, significant progress was made in preparing for Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) implementation. PRCS, with support from IFRC, has initiated coordination with local authorities and key

stakeholders in flood-affected areas to guide the selection of intervention locations and ensure transparent and inclusive processes for Beneficiary Identification and Registration (BIR). To strengthen quality and accountability, a KOBO-based digital tool was developed to standardize data collection, improve accuracy, and enable real-time monitoring across multiple districts. A total of 43 volunteers, including 12 women and 31 men, have been trained on the BIR methodology, the use of CVA tools, and key considerations related to accountability, inclusion, and data protection.

Registration has already been completed for 2,000 households in Lower Dir, Buner, and Swat districts (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), while data collection is ongoing in Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK), where 125 households have been registered to date. In Gilgit-Baltistan, registration for 500 households will begin on 30 September. The disbursement of Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) is planned to commence in November 2025, following the completion of registration and verification processes. PRCS has agreements with financial services providers, and the multipurpose cash will be disbursed through Telenor Easypasia (FSP) where beneficiaries can collect their cash in any of the outlets across the country.



Health & Care

*(Mental Health and psychosocial support /
Community Health / Medical Services)*

People reached: 3,653

Female > 18: 1,436 Female < 18: 831

Male > 18: 655 Male < 18: 731

Objective:

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

Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
<i>Number of local health facilities supported with staff, equipment, and/or running costs for the provision of medical services in emergencies</i>	0	46
<i>Number of mobile health service units deployed to provide quality primary health care</i>	1	15
<i>Number of consultations through primary health care rooms, outreach services, mobile units, or clinics operated by the National Society</i>	3,653	162,000
<i>Number of staff and volunteers trained in epidemic control and RCCE</i>	0	600
<i>Number of people reached with Mental Health and Psychosocial Services (MHPSS) and Psychological First Aid (PFA) from the National Society in emergencies</i>	234	13,500
<i>Number of social workers, volunteers, and staff who participated in psychological first aid</i>	14	575

training, psycho-social educational activities or support

<i>Number of people receiving Long Lasting Insecticide-treated Nets (LLINs)</i>	0	27,600
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<i>Number of women reached by the National Society's Cash for Health (CfH) assistance</i>	0	920
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<i>Number of staff and volunteers trained in Epidemics Preparedness and Control in Communities (EPiC)</i>	0	600
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<i>Number of people reached by the National Society's community health promotion</i>	0	2,300
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Progress Toward Objectives:



PRCS Punjab, in collaboration with Ali Fatima Hospital Lahore set up a Flood Relief medical camp in Multan. **(Photo: PRCS Punjab branch)**



PRCS medical camp in one of the most flood affected areas of Muzaffargarh. (Photo: PRCS Punjab branch)

PRCS, with the support of IFRC, is delivering the essential health services in flood-affected areas. In Buner district, health interventions are progressing well, with 3,653 consultations conducted during the reporting period, including 2,267 females and 1,386 males receiving outpatient services. Alongside curative care, a total of 234 people attended Psychological First Aid (PFA) sessions, including 115 women and 119 males, and 25 cases requiring higher-level care were referred to the hospital, while strengthening the continuity of services. Preparations are underway for training on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and PFA scheduled for 1–2 October 2025 in district Buner. However, in GB the training has been conducted for 29 staff and Volunteers. In district Buner, 1,200 LLINs and the second month's supply of medicines for the MHU have been dispatched to support continued service delivery and disease prevention.

In GB and AJK, the MHU deployments are planned for 29 September, while staff orientations are already completed and training on MHPSS and PFA conducted in GB. To enable smooth operations, 1,500 LLINs and three months' supply of medicines have been dispatched to GB, while 1,400 LLINs and a similar stock of medicines have been sent to AJK. However, in AJK, the MHU deployment may be delayed due to a planned protest and the prevailing security considerations. These coordinated actions reflect strong progress towards strengthening community health services and ensuring essential care, prevention and referral pathways for flood-affected populations.

Movement partners have further reinforced the response. For instance, the Norwegian Red Cross (NorCross) provided critical support to flood-affected communities in KP and Merged Areas (MA). During the initial stage of the operation, they supported a MHU in district Buner for 14 days under the Crisis Modifier Budget and contributed for safe delivery kits distribution, addressing immediate maternal and child health needs. To address urgent needs, NorCross also supported the distribution of NFIs, including a total of 2,300 safe delivery kits (1,150 in KP and 1,150 in MA), ensuring access to safe childbirth for affected families. Looking ahead, NorCross plans to expand health service coverage through the deployment of three additional MHUs in Bajaur by 1 October 2025, with one unit supported by the Canadian Red Cross (CRC) and two through the ECHO funding. Further NFI distributions, including hygiene, dignity, and safe delivery kits, are also planned to support household health, hygiene and protection needs.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People reached: 19,050

Female > 18: 5,276 Female < 18: 4,059

Male > 18: 5,490 Male < 18: 4,225

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of litres of safe water distributed through RCRC emergency water supply (cumulative)	867,000	10,000,000
	Number of people reached by WASH assistance	19,050	121,100
	Number of water sources constructed or rehabilitated (wells with pumps, spring protection, community ponds with filtration)	2	120
	Number of people supplied by the RCRC with an improved protected source of drinking water (according to WHO and Sphere standards)	714	25,200
	Number of people covered with hygiene promotion activities	3,714	35,000

Progress Toward Objectives:

Distribution of Safe Drinking Water



Distribution of food packets and drinking water in Sindh. (Photo: PRCS NHQ)

PRCS, supported by the IFRC and Movement partners, has provided access to safe drinking water to flood affected communities with the deployment of Water Treatment Plants (WTP) in Buner in KP and in Muzaffargarh in Punjab

province. Additionally, one water supply system in the district Ghizer in GB has been rehabilitated. Collectively, these water supply systems are serving more than 13,000 people daily. Between 19 to 26 September, these facilities produced 319,875 liters of clean water, bringing cumulative production to over 800,000 liters since the start of the response. In Buner, the Bishnoi village WTP is providing safe water to 5,000–6,000 people daily, while in Muzaffargarh the WTP in Basti Gulai is reaching a similar caseload of displaced families. In Ghizer, the rehabilitation of a community water scheme and installation of tap stands is ensuring reliable access to drinking water for over 100 displaced households in Talidas Camp.

Distribution of WASH items

In parallel, efforts are underway to strengthen household-level WASH through the distribution of jerrycans and hygiene kits. During the reporting period, 400 jerrycans were distributed in Muzaffargarh, with additional consignments dispatched to GB (400 hygiene kits and 800 jerrycans), AJK (200 jerrycans), and KP (1,500 hygiene kits and 1,200 jerrycans). An assessment has been completed for the distribution of WASH NFIs in districts Buner and Swat (KP). The procurement process for 2,800 hygiene kits has also been initiated.

A WASH strategy is being developed with a focus on early recovery and minimizing WASH related disease risks. The key interventions will include organizing mass hygiene promotion awareness campaigns and construction/rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities.

Movement partners have further reinforced the response, NorCross has dispatched 3,000 hygiene kits and 3,300 dignity/winterization kits to PRCS branches in KP and Merged Areas, with initial distributions in Buner already reaching 150 households (1,050 people).

Meanwhile, the German Red Cross has allocated EUR 12,400 from its AHDRR project to procure and distribute 500 hygiene kits to flood-affected families in Multan and Muzaffargarh, accompanied by hygiene awareness sessions.

These combined interventions are helping to safeguard health, reduce disease risks, and progress towards the WASH objectives of ensuring equitable access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene for vulnerable flood-affected populations.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 0

Female > 18: 0

Female < 18: 0

Male > 18: 0

Male < 18: 0

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of people reached by protection, gender, and inclusion programming	0	31,878
	Number of people trained on implementing the PGI Minimum Standards	73	300

<i>Number of girls, female adolescents, and women reached by information dissemination sessions on menstrual hygiene management and who receive dignity kits (MHM)</i>	0	5,000
<i>Programme has completed the IFRC Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis</i>	0	Yes

Progress Toward Objectives:

Orientation sessions were organized for field staff and volunteers from districts Swat, Buner, Dir (KP), and Shigar and Ghizer (GB) on mainstreaming of the DAPS principles, with an emphasis on protection, gender, diversity, and inclusion across all sectoral interventions. A total of 73 participants, including 30 women and 43 men, attended the sessions, who were briefed on the PRCS safeguarding policies and the internal reporting mechanisms.

Integration of PGI principles in the MHU services has been central to addressing the diverse needs of flood-affected communities. The MHU teams are gender-balanced, ensuring both male and female staff are present to provide culturally appropriate care. Additionally, separate medical checkup spaces for men and women have been established to respect local customs and the gender sensitivities. This approach has strengthened the patient trust by safeguarding their privacy and promoting a sense of safety during consultations. By aligning health services with the community values, PGI integration has enhanced access and dignity for all individuals. Similarly, PGI principles were ensured during the installation of water treatment plants by actively consulting communities beforehand. Water was distributed through taps at multiple accessible locations, catering to the needs of diverse community groups. In areas without direct access, safe drinking water is being transported and distributed through vehicles and jerry cans. Special attention is given to the placement of water points to ensure safety and ease of access for women, children elderly, and PWDs. All water collection points are well-lit, allowing community members to collect water safely at any time.

PRCS, with the technical support of IFRC, successfully secured membership in the Gender Task Force and the PSEA Group led by UN agencies in Pakistan. At the provincial level, PRCS branches were also facilitated to join these groups for strengthening synergies and representation of PRCS at coordination forums. In addition, PGI focal persons from PRCS NHQ and PHQ KP, and Balochistan were nominated to attend a specialized training on PSEA, further enhancing the organizational capacity to protect communities, especially women, children and marginalized groups.

Two-day workshop on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse was conducted to enhance the understanding of participants on key concept of Gender, GBV, SEA. The sessions included participatory discussions on causes, contributing factors, consequences and questions answers to enhance deeper knowledge of participants. The workshop also covered The Framework of Action Against SEA, focusing on its four pillars: Community Engagement, Preventions, Response and Management and Coordination. Emphasis was placed on response mechanisms, detail discussion on reporting systems, investigation processes, and disciplinary procedures along with identifying SEA risks, incident backgrounds and related challenges. The workshop will strengthen PRCS capacity to prevent, identify, respond to SEA, ensuring accountability, safeguarding affected populations and promoting dignity in all humanitarian operations.



Community Engagement and Accountability

People reached: 272

Female > 18: 141 Female < 18: 0

Male > 18: 131 Male < 18: 0

Objective:

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

Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
Percentage of people surveyed who report they know how to provide feedback about the operation	0	30%
Number of opportunities for communities to participate in planning and managing the programme/operation (e.g. number of community committee meetings, planning workshops, focus group discussions, town hall meetings, etc.).	1	32
Number of staff, volunteers, and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability	73	300

Progress Toward Objectives:

To strengthen accountability and ensure affected communities have a voice in the response, a total of 73 field staff and volunteers (43 men and 30 women) from Swat, Buner, and Dir districts of KP province and Shigar and Ghizer districts of Gilgit-Baltistan were trained on community engagement approaches and feedback collection mechanisms. The training focused on the use of various channels, methods, and tools to promote meaningful participation in decision-making. To operationalize this, a questionnaire has been developed and is being digitized in Kobo Toolbox for face-to-face collection of feedback, suggestions, complaints, and queries from beneficiaries. This mechanism enables timely decision-making and course correction while ensuring that services remain safe, inclusive, and free from harm or exploitation. As a result of the hotline number dissemination within communities, 272 people shared their feedback, leading to greater awareness of available services, increased engagement, and timely feedback from affected populations.

To further promote accessibility and trust, PRCS has widely disseminated its NHQ hotline number (1030) through standees and banners in local languages across the target districts. This provides community members with a confidential channel to share feedback without fear of stigma or judgment. At the coordination level, PRCS and IFRC teams participated in the first online meeting of the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAPs) working group, a platform bringing together UN agencies, INGOs, and local NGOs supporting flood-affected communities in Pakistan. In this forum, PRCS presented its ongoing activities, contributing to stronger coordination, reducing duplication, and promoting a collective, inclusive, and accountable humanitarian response.

At the community level, a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted with women in Buner district, where 10 participants shared their experiences and challenges following the devastating floods. The women highlighted the trauma and stress they continue to face due to the severity of destruction and the persistent fear of further rainfall. In response, MHPSS sessions have been integrated into MHU services, and coordination with provincial and district branches has led to the immediate establishment of women and children's safe spaces. Furthermore, an assessment tool for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) has been developed and will be shared with PRCS provincial branches to strengthen inclusive data collection. During the FGD, participants emphasized the urgent need for safe

spaces, psychosocial support, and assistance for elderly persons and PWDs, underlining the importance of tailoring interventions to the most vulnerable groups.



Migration and Displacement

People reached: 499

Female > 18: 499

Female < 18:

Male > 18:

Male < 18:

Objective:

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

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection

499

22,500

Progress Toward Objectives:

PRCS has ensured that migrants and refugees are fully considered in its flood response interventions by sensitizing staff and volunteers engaged in the Beneficiary Identification and Registration (BIR) process on the importance of equitable inclusion. Building on this, the PRCS Migration Unit is working closely with other departments and partners to adopt an integrated approach that aligns humanitarian assistance with protection, inclusion, and resilience objectives. To further strengthen this work, the Migration and Displacement Lead conducted a field visit to flood-affected areas in Punjab to assess the specific impact of the floods on migrants and displaced populations, and to identify both their immediate and long-term needs.

In parallel, efforts have been made to reconnect with separated families and restore communication among affected migrants and displaced people. As part of this initiative, PRCS has begun distributing mobile cards and information materials, enabling individuals to re-establish family contact and maintain communication with relatives. To date, 499 mobile cards have been distributed, with an additional 560 planned for the coming weeks to further extend this critical support.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation & Recovery

People reached: 85,658

Female > 18: 25,177

Female < 18: 16,804

Male > 18: 26,205

Male < 18: 17,472

Objective:

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

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

<i>Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction</i>	85,658	70,000
<i>Number of community disaster response team (CDRT) training sessions</i>	0	50
<i>Number of communities that developed a risk informed community plan of action with the National Society's support, based on vulnerability and capacity assessments</i>	0	50

Progress Toward Objectives:



PRCS teams supporting evacuation in Sindh (Photo: PRCS)

Early Warning Dissemination & Evacuation support

As heavy monsoon rains triggered rising water levels and increased the risk of flooding, PRCS prioritized early warning and evacuation measures to safeguard lives. Community Disaster Response Team (CDRTs) in 71 flood-affected/ highly exposed communities (36 in Punjab, and 35 in Sindh) supported their communities in early warning dissemination and evacuation.

In Punjab province, PRCS volunteers actively supported early warning dissemination across three tehsils: Liaquatpur in Rahimyar Khan, Jalalpur Pirwala in Multan, and Alipur in Muzaffargarh. Through the use of megaphones and mosque announcements, early warning messages reached 85,658 people in 86 villages, enabling timely preparedness at the community level.

Complementing this effort, PRCS volunteers, in coordination with government authorities, facilitated the safe evacuation of 26,061 people from high-risk areas, significantly reducing the potential loss of lives and ensuring the protection of vulnerable households.

These life-saving actions not only protected communities from harm but also demonstrated the critical role of local volunteers and early action in minimizing disaster consequences, reinforcing PRCS's commitment to preparedness and timely response.

Early Action Protocol

As part of the anticipatory action efforts, the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) activated early actions in two sections of the River Indus to reduce the potential impacts of flooding and protect at-risk communities. Rapid needs assessment completed in five flood affected provinces of the country. Requisition/procurement process for CDRT kits initiated. The requisition/procurement process for the CDRT kits has been initiated. DRR sessions for the volunteers of the three districts of KP were conducted on 12 September.

The German Red Cross supported PRCS in the activation of the Early Action Protocol (EAP) for riverine floods in the Indus River and its major tributaries. The activation was triggered by Sections 4 and 5, as the set thresholds for these areas were met.



Environmental Sustainability

People reached: -

Female > 18: -

Female < 18: -

Male > 18:-

Male < 18: -

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of people reached by public campaigns involving clean-up and greening</i>	0	32,500

Progress Toward Objectives

No progress to report at this stage and will be reported in the upcoming reporting cycle.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors</i>	In progress	Yes

National Society covers health, accident, and death compensation for all of its volunteers

Yes

Yes

National Society has a safeguarding focal person

Yes

Yes

Number of branches that have the capacity to lead the operation at the local level

4

5

Progress Toward Objectives:

Volunteer insurance for PRCS has been maintained through the IFRC Geneva annual subscription, with 500 volunteers currently covered under this mechanism. The coverage remains valid until December 2025 and is scheduled for renewal in December 2026. To date, PRCS has deployed 207 trained volunteers across flood-affected areas to support vulnerable communities. Their efforts include safe evacuations, dissemination of early warning messages in high-risk zones, beneficiary identification and registration (BIR), and feedback collection. In addition, trained Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRTs), Emergency Response Teams (ERTs), and community volunteers are actively engaged in WASH, health, cash, and relief assistance. After receiving orientations, volunteers have contributed to rapid assessments and facilitated the distribution of relief items, cooked meals, and safe drinking water in targeted locations.

Capacity building for staff and volunteers remains an ongoing priority throughout the appeal and is integrated across all interventions. While the current appeal coverage is limited and focused primarily on immediate emergency assistance, increased funding will enable PRCS to strengthen National Society Development (NSD), including branch development and capacity enhancement, as outlined in the operational strategy. Parallel to these efforts, PRCS is also strengthening its safeguarding framework. Its Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy, together with child safeguarding and whistleblower protection policies, is under revision by the legal department to ensure alignment with national laws. To reinforce accountability, PRCS is also developing a reporting mechanism that will provide a dedicated email address and contact number on its website, enabling the public to confidentially report safeguarding concerns or financial misconduct.

PRCS district branches in KP, Punjab, AJK, and GB are actively supporting the flood operation, with oversight provided by the respective provincial branches to ensure smooth implementation of field-level activities. Although the immediate focus remains on reaching the most vulnerable communities through emergency response, further investments in district and branch capacities will be prioritized once additional funding becomes available. Strengthening these structures will not only enhance the effectiveness of the ongoing response but also reinforce PRCS's long-term capacity to address future emergencies.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:

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

Key indicators:

Indicator

National Society has a membership coordination mechanism in place

Actual

Yes

Target

Yes

<i>Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is a part of</i>	6	8
<i>Number of strategic partnerships the National Society is engaged in</i>	0	3

Progress Toward Objectives:

The PRCS, IFRC, and PNSs maintain regular coordination to ensure a harmonized response in the flood-affected areas. These efforts have been reinforced through three Partners' Calls held between August and September 2025 with support from the IFRC regional office. Convened at the regional level, these calls aim to ensure complementarity, strengthen collaboration, and identify opportunities for deeper engagement with partners. Since the onset of the flood operation, PRCS, IFRC, the ICRC, and PNSs both in-country and remote have maintained close consultation and information sharing, supporting effective implementation and avoiding duplication of efforts in the emergency response.

To formalize this collaboration, a Movement Coordination Agreement (MCA) has been signed between PRCS, IFRC, and ICRC, ensuring structured coordination at the strategic, operational, and technical levels. Beyond the Movement, PRCS also engages actively in government-led coordination forums, including the Health Technical Committee, Protection Working Group (WG), National Emergency WG, Food Security and Agriculture WG, Cash WG, and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) WG. Many of these are co-led by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), OCHA, or other UN agencies, ensuring strong linkages between Movement efforts and the wider humanitarian coordination architecture.



Secretariat Services

Objective:

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

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

Progress Toward Objectives:

Movement coordination mechanism is active through the MCA, and regular meetings at the strategic, operational and technical levels are held with relevant staff from NS, IFRC and ICRC. The IFRC, PRCS and ICRC have signed the MCA and is valid till 31 December 2025.

The IFRC Country Delegation provides strategic and operational advice to the PRCS in terms of overall coordination, representation, planning as well as compliance. Additionally, during the reporting period, the IFRC Secretariat continued to extend the following support to PRCS, including:

Communications

IFRC supported promoting visibility for the operation through various media platforms. Key outputs include the collection and sharing of photos and videos, which were uploaded to [shaRED](#) and featured in multiple social media platforms like Facebook, X and Instagram are being used to share activities, pictures and operation updates:

- X update: <https://x.com/IFRCAsiaPacific/status/1964539195587723372>
- Press release: [Pakistan floods: Escalating humanitarian crisis amid climate extremes](#)
- Media Article: [Pakistan floods have killed 884, displaced over 1M: Red Cross](#)
- Media Article: [Hundreds Dead, Millions Displaced as Relentless 2025 Floods Devastate Pakistan's Heartland](#)
- Media Article: <https://www.dailyindependent.com.pk/2025/09/08/prcs-launches-emergency-appeal-to-support-flood-affected-communities-in-pakistan/>
- Share regular operational updates on social media to enhance visibility and engagement, including [AP's X](#), Geneva's [FB](#), [IG](#), [LinkedIn](#)

Logistics

The health and programme teams have raised requisitions reflecting the requirement for relief items including medicines, jerry cans, hygiene kits, long lasting insecticide-treated net (LLINs), etc. The procurement process has been initiated. [Mobilization table](#) for the operation has been launched.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER)

The PMER team facilitated publishing the Operational Strategy and IFRC Federation-wide Situation [Reports \(#1, #2 & #3\)](#), while supporting continuous data quality improvement at the field level.

Rapid Response Personnel

As of 26 September 2025, the following surge profiles are under discussion with PRCS to be deployed initially to support the operation:

No	IFRC Surge Profile	Status	Deployment Duration
1	IM Officer	Under discussion with PRCS	
2	Communication Officer	Alert issued on 17 September, limited applicants, requested to share the additional profiles.	3 months deployment
3	Resource Mobilization	Alert issued on 17 September, following NS confirmation, the deployment is expected from the first week of October.	3 months deployment
4	Procurement Officer	Alert issued on 17 September, after NS confirmation, the deployment is expected from the first week of October.	3 months deployment

D. FUNDING

As of 26 September 2025, the funding coverage of the Federation-Wide contribution to support the operation is CHF 2,644,863 of the Federation-Wide funding requirement) out of which, IFRC Secretariat total (hard and soft pledges, including in kind) for the support of this operation totalled CHF 1,852,034 (12%) coverage of the IFRC Secretariat funding requirement). The total amount includes a DREF allocation of CHF 999,711 which will be reflected as a grant contribution upon the completion of its coverage period.

Funding Coverage	Funding Requirement (CHF)	Amount Raised (CHF)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Coverage (%)
IFRC Secretariat (including DREF grant)	16,000,000	1,852,034	14,147,966	12%
Bilateral (PNS)	1,000,000	792,829	207,171	79%
Total Federation-wide contribution (Secretariat + bilateral) + in kind	17,000,000	2,644,863	14,355,137	16%

A financial report will only be attached for the 6-month update for the operation, due in March 2026.

IFRC extends its heartfelt gratitude to all donors and earnestly appeals for further contributions to bridge the gap remaining. This support is crucial for the National Society and the IFRC to continue delivering vital humanitarian assistance during both the emergency and recovery phases.

Contact information

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

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For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

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For In-Kind Donations and Mobilisation table support:

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

Reference



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Operational Strategy](#)
- [DREF Application](#)