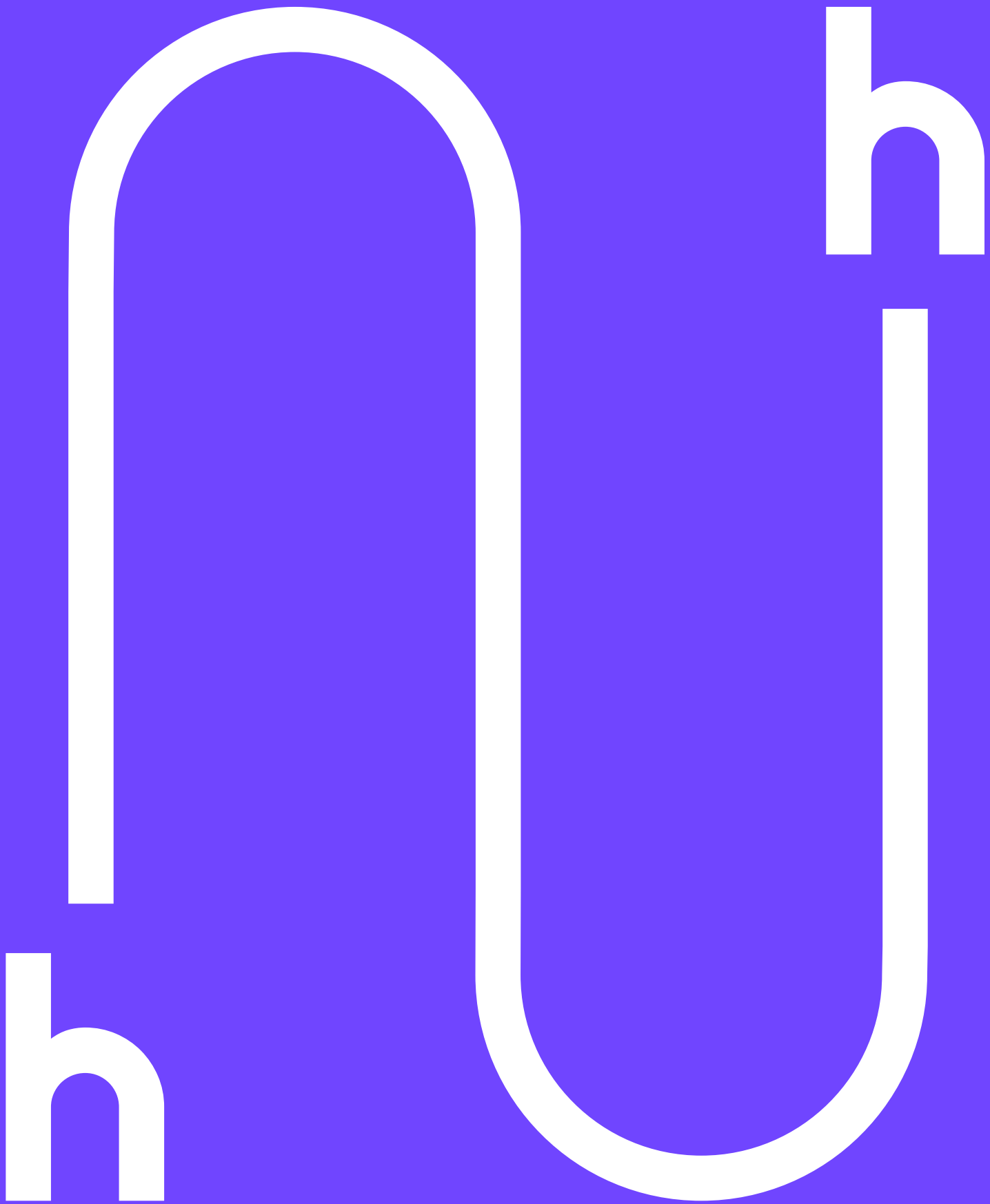
H2H Fund Activation:
Pakistan 2022
Case Study

Janurary 2024



Humanitarian
Action Support

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1. Introduction

1.1. Context

In the summer of 2022, Pakistan experienced an abnormal monsoon rainfall season, resulting in uncontrollable and flash floods and landslides across the country. At the time of the H2H Fund activation in October, 33 million people were affected by floods and flash floods across 84 districts, 20.6 million in need of humanitarian assistance. Of that number, 7.9 million people had been displaced, with over 12,800 injured by the flood events, and at least 1,600 people killed. Widespread standing floodwaters, as well as damaged water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities, were creating risks of water- and vector-borne diseases, while also exacerbating pre-existing disease outbreaks in the country. Over 2 million houses had been affected, with 767,000 destroyed and 1.3 million damaged, the majority of which were in Sindh province. Additionally, 13,000 kilometers of roads, 40% of the country's bridges and at least 25,000 schools were damaged or destroyed.[1]

While flood waters had receded in most of the country, many districts in southern Sindh province remained underwater, and additional rains were forecast countrywide, forcing displaced people to stay at relief camps, creating a range of protection challenges. Securing land access remained a major challenge.[2] Rural communities, which represented the majority of the poorest people in Pakistan and depended on agriculture and livestock keeping for their livelihoods, were among the hardest hit by the disaster.[3]

The humanitarian response to the floods demonstrated several gaps and challenges, particularly regarding needs analysis and coordination of international actors.[4] Local charity groups played a significant early role in the response, prior to the engagement of the Government of Pakistan, and particularly in hard-to-reach areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province.[5] This was partly associated with the reach of civil society actors in Pakistan, as well as the capacity of communal resource mobilization mechanisms, such as Zakat. In contrast, the international system struggled to respond at scale. Prior to the floods occurring, OCHA had been reduced to a Humanitarian Analysis Team (HAT). After the floods occurred, a Flood Response Plan was published, but a Humanitarian Response Plan was not. This contributed to gaps in needs analysis among international responders. Coordination was also limited, and some technical standards were not met, e.g. regarding harmonization of Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) amounts, mainstreaming of protection across WASH, health and shelter programming, or the establishment and use of inter-agency Sexual Exploitation and Abuse reporting mechanisms.[6]

1 OCHA (2022) Revised 2022 Floods Response Plan Pakistan, 4 October 2022.

2 WFP (2022) Pakistan Situation Report, 6 September 2022.

3 FAO (2022) Pakistan Urgent Call for Assistance, 7 September 2022.

4 Case study interview with local media representative.

5 https://www.csis.org/analysis/pakistans-deadly-floods-pose-urgent-questions-preparedness-and-response; Case study interviews local civil society actors.

6 Case study interview with local media and civil society representatives; information shared with H2H by international humanitarian actors during a country visit.

At the time of the H2H Fund activation, information management and analysis needs were assessed as remaining high.[7] An inter-sectoral Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) was conducted as part of the Floods Response Plan development, but its depth, scope and quality remained lower than that found in other crises where a Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment has been conducted for the purposes of a Humanitarian Needs Overview. Displacement monitoring was provided by the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). But, unlike in other countries, the DTM did not provide timely data about continued displacement or unsustainable returns in Pakistan. Such information needs were also hampering coordination efforts. Needs regarding Communication Community Engagement and Accountability (CCEA), protection and inclusion, had also been flagged as requiring H2H Member services to support the broader response. [8]

1.2. Fund activation

In this context, the H2H Fund launched its Pakistan activation on 7 October 2022, with applications submitted by 17 October, and projects eligible to start from 21 October with a projected closure of 31 March 2023. Geographic coverage included all flood-hit areas of Pakistan. In total £177,864 was awarded, across four H2H Members, with services covering two of the four core H2H Service areas:

1. community engagement and accountability;
2. quality & professionalization.

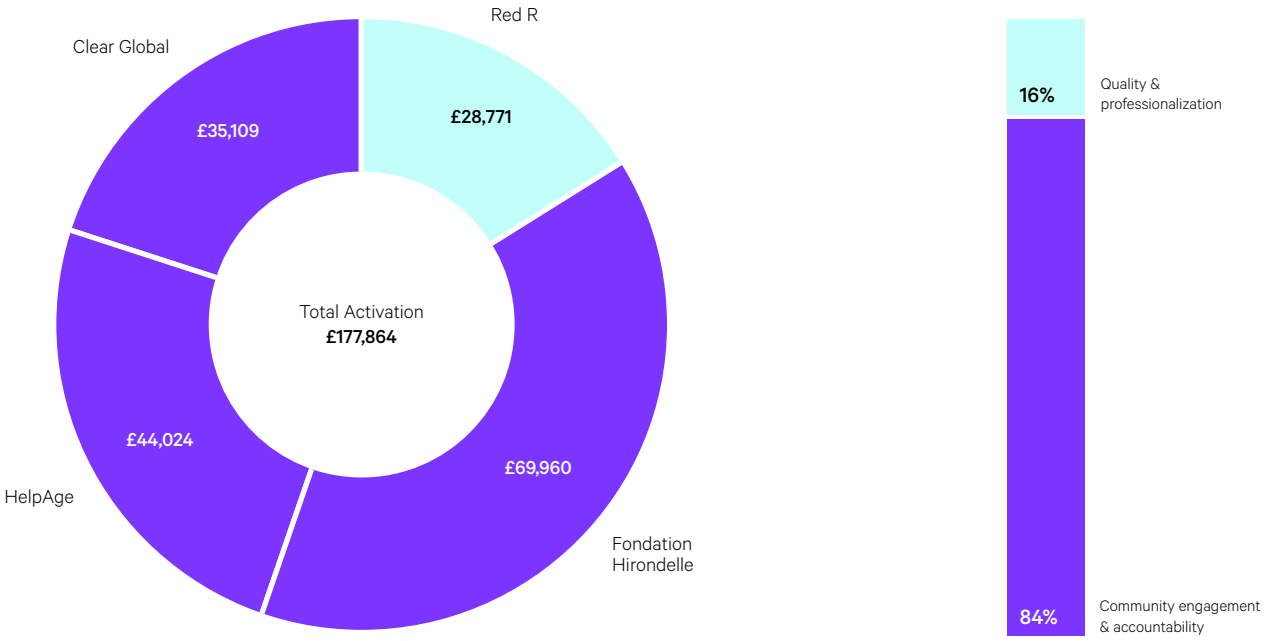
Two categories of H2H Service areas were not covered in the selection of projects awarded: data, information management and analysis; and logistics, security or program support. This is because no member organizations with this type of expertise responded to the call for proposals issued by the H2H Network, despite the challenges in this area of the international response noted in section 1.1. above.

More than four fifths of the funds (84%) were awarded to organizations providing community engagement and accountability services. The remaining 16% of funds were allocated to quality and professionalization services:

7 Case study interview with the Pakistani branch of an INGO involved in the flood relief efforts.

8 Information shared with H2H by donors and coordination bodies during a country visit.

Figure 1: Fund allocation by service area



All projects were implemented between 22 October 2022 and 31 March 2023.

Figure 2: Project timelines



2. Case study purpose and method

2.1. Objectives

As part of its monitoring, evaluation and learning activities, the H2H Network aims to measure and document how the services and resources produced by its member organizations contributed to improving the quality, effectiveness and accountability of the humanitarian response in the contexts where it activates the H2H Fund.

To this end, this Case study aims to provide evidence on the results, effects and achievements the H2H Fund activation during the Pakistan flood crisis in the period 2022-2023. It features examples of changes to the humanitarian response which can be reasonably said to have been influenced by both the individual projects, themselves, and the wider fund activation as a whole. In particular, evidence of improvements to the quality, effectiveness and accountability of the humanitarian response has been identified, in line with the strategic objectives of the H2H Fund.

2.2. Methodology

The Case study was constructed on the basis of the pre-existing MEAL resources developed by the H2H Fund. These include a MEAL framework outlining the key elements of the Case study data collection with associated information sources, a key informant interview guide, a coding table and a Case study template.

The following information sources were used for this Case Study:

Table 1: Information sources

Project documents		**39**
Funding documents (5):	Call for proposals	1
	Project proposals	4
Project deliverables (22):	Thematic reports, learning needs assessments and case studies	5
	Training reports and resources	17
Fund management documents (9):	Kick-off meeting minutes	1
	Project workplans	4
	Project narrative reports	4
	Fund activation reports	2
MEAL documents (1):	Learning workshop meeting minutes	1
Key informant interviews		**11**
	H2H Member organization staff	5
	End-users and coordination actors	6

All key informants were identified by the consultant in consultation with the H2H Network and its members. H2H Member organization staff were selected on the basis of their involvement in the design and implementation of the H2H Fund activities. End-users were selected on the basis of their use of the products and services developed with the support of the H2H Fund. Coordination actors were selected on the basis of their engagement with H2H Members regarding the gap analyses and dissemination activities associated with the products and services in question

All information from the above information sources was compiled using a coding table structured against the H2H MEAL framework and Case study reporting structure. The resulting information is presented in the following section, indexed against the H2H Service areas deployed in this activation.

Where clear evidence of effects on the wider response was available, the Case study goes further to assess the strength of evidence available to support the claim that H2H Member activities contributed to the changes observed. This has most notably been possible for the work of Fondation Hirondelle, whose support to the Tribal News Network led to specific and clearly observable changes in the humanitarian response and activities of local media in reporting on associated issues. In this case, section 3 of this Case study outlines the evidence of contributory activities that we have good reason to believe contributed to the observed change, with a brief and qualitative assessment of why. The approach used here has been drawn and adapted from contribution analysis and process tracing techniques developed for use in assessing contributions in contexts where control and comparison groups are not viable, and where causal chains are complex.[1]

2.3. Limitations

The Case study sought to identify three to five end-users and coordination actors as key informants for each project funded under this activation. The final number, six, of such stakeholders eventually interviewed for this Case study is significantly lower than this target. This carries with it limitations on the ability of the Case study to evidence the impacts of the H2H Fund projects on the ways in which the humanitarian system responded to the floods in Pakistan. In particular, and as noted in section 3 below, data could not be gathered regarding changes in knowledge, attitude and practice resulting from training provided by RedR. Likewise, primary data was not available regarding the planning and implementation of communication activities resulting from the language services provided by CLEAR Global. To mitigate this challenge, this Case study used publicly available secondary sources to independently verify references made to CLEAR Global's work in three specific cases: firstly, in the AAP Action Plan, secondly, in comments made to the UN General Assembly Committee by Pakistan's Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York, and lastly, in reports of events held at the Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships meetings.

1 Mayne, J. (2011). Addressing Cause and Effect in Simple and Complex Settings through Contribution Analysis. In Evaluating the Complex, R. Schwartz, K. Forss, and M. Marra (Eds.), Transaction Publishers; Beach and Pedersen (2013) Process-Tracing Methods: Foundations and Guidelines. University of Michigan Press.

3. H2H Services

3.1. Community engagement & accountability

3.1.1. Services and resources produced

The H2H Network funded a combination of support to both international and national humanitarian responders and journalists, to improve inclusion, community engagement and accountability in the response to the flood. This included:

- **Supporting a network of Pakistani journalists** to improve local and national coverage of the issues arising from the humanitarian response; and
- **Developing a suite of online resources** for humanitarian responders to better understand linguistic diversity and exclusion, flood risk during the response and how to improve preparedness for future floods
- **Providing a combination of training, research and coordination** activities to improve the inclusion of persons with disabilities and elderly people in response planning and action.

Fondation Hirondelle partnered with a Pakistani network of journalists, Tribal News Network (TNN), to design and deliver training and support for Pakistani journalists to report on humanitarian issues in local and national media.

The training covered the role of the media during humanitarian crises, responsible and inclusive approaches to journalism and the legal and policy framework for disaster risk reduction. Seventy local journalists were trained, 30% of whom were women. Journalists came from the Kyber Pakhtunkhwa, Baluchistan, Punjab and Sindh provinces. They came from a mix of print, TV, radio and digital media organizations.

In addition to training, TNN provided mentoring by senior journalists with experience of reporting previous humanitarian crises. Mentors provided feedback on content and editorial quality. A psychologist was made available to provide psycho-social support to journalists following their efforts to report the challenging human stories emerging from the flood and the subsequent community displacements.

Following the training, participating journalists published numerous pieces relating to the flood, across 15 different radio stations, 23 digital platforms, 7 TV channels and 12 newspapers and magazines. Content was published in Urdu, Pashtu, Sindhi and English. The content included:

- 40 news bulletins, of 10 minutes each, broadcast on 12 radio stations in Kyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, over a period of two months. The bulletins provided timely and accurate information to the public about the flood situation, as well as the government and humanitarian response.
- 2 one-hour discussions on key issues faced by flood-affected communities and potential solutions to the challenges observed. The discussions were broadcast weekly on 12 radio stations in Kyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan.
- 80 text and visual stories published and broadcast on local and national media channels. The stories sought to raise awareness among the wider population of the need for long-term support and solutions for flood-affected communities.

TNN provided editorial support and mentoring to journalists as this content was in production, including through WhatsApp groups established for this purpose and guidance provided by senior national journalists on how to ensure humanitarian concerns were accurately covered, inclusive of local population perspectives, and directed towards holding local administrative authorities accountable for the necessary responses. Further details on the results achieved here are included in the next section of this Case study.

The design of the support provided was done in partnership with local actors, who emphasized the need for support and training for Pakistani journalists based in remote communities. TNN journalists received training from Fondation Hirondelle themselves, including on journalistic standards and the inclusion of the Sendai Framework and Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS). TNN journalists, in turn, highlighted the need for participation of journalists based in more remote areas of Pakistan. This was a response to a background context where cuts to media budgets and changes in government policies towards the media had resulted in media outlets losing a significant number of trained reporters outside of the provincial capitals. As a result, TNN proposed working with locally based reporters who were in a position to report on the humanitarian impact of the flood in their own communities, rather than from afar. This was taken into account in the participant inclusion criteria and outreach approach.

CLEAR Global combined data from a 2017 National Census and Round 6 of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) from 2019-2020 to provide an interactive online map of linguistic diversity across flood-affected communities in each of Pakistan's provinces and districts. They partnered with the Pakistani NGO, Pattan Development Organization, to conduct a qualitative study highlighting barriers to inclusion and access to humanitarian assistance and services for specific minority language groups. The study highlighted challenges to communication with at-risk communities arising from a combination of linguistic diversity and gaps in telecommunications infrastructure. Lastly, they provided an integrated analysis of language use, flood risk and cell tower infrastructure per district, to inform the design of communication strategies capable of reaching those most at-need in the future, thereby improving disaster preparedness ahead of future floods.

CLEAR-Global curated data from the two pre-existing data sources to provide the open-access map of language preferences across Pakistan. The Pakistan census of 2017 and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of 2019-2020 both provided data about linguistic preferences on a national scale. CLEAR Global reviewed the data to select the most representative and useful variables for use in the mapping. They also conducted, internally and with their local partner, a review of potential protection risks to minority population groups associated with the publication of an open-access mapping of language preferences. Once completed, they published the first version of the interactive map in January 2023. The map provides users with a quick tool for seeing the most common first language in each district of Pakistan, as well as the full breakdown of language users across each language spoken in any given district.

In addition, they worked with Pattan Development Organization to test the comprehension of key information, education and communication materials produced by the Pakistani government and humanitarian organizations, both national and international, to inform the public on what to do during and after floods and where to access assistance and services. The Pattan Development Organization conducted in-person focus groups in four separate locations in Sindh and South Punjab with a total of 80 participants. The findings and recommendations were co-designed by Pattan Development Organization and CLEAR Global, with the aim of helping humanitarian actors support the uptake of language related inclusion in this and future flood responses.

Lastly, CLEAR Global provided an open-access map combining language-use, flood risk and cell tower coverage across Pakistan, to inform preparedness for future flood crises. The map combines data to provide humanitarian organizations with an interactive map that highlights gaps and barriers to effective communication with at-risk populations. All the maps are available on the CLEAR Global website and the underlying language data has been published on the HDX platform.

HelpAge International deployed a combination of training, research and coordination activities to improve inclusion of persons with disabilities and older people in both the response to the floods and to future natural disasters occurring in Pakistan. This included:

- **Coordination** of the Age Disability and Diversity Task Force (ADDTF) within the UNHCR-led Protection Working Group.
- **Research** on the barriers and risks faced by older people and persons with disabilities in accessing humanitarian assistance during the flood response, and how the impact of climate change is impeding their safe and dignified access to services.
- **Training** for humanitarian actors on the Humanitarian inclusion standards for older people and people with disabilities – an internationally developed set of standards, built off the CHS standards, for strengthening accountability of humanitarian actors to older people and people with disabilities, and supporting their participation in humanitarian action.

HelpAge provided training on inclusion in humanitarian action for 58 separate Organizations of Persons with Disabilities, identified through a mapping carried out by the ADDTF. In total, 124 people received training across Islamabad, Sukkur, Hyderabad and Karachi. Of the participants, 36% were female and 69% were living with disability. Participants were trained on international norms and standards for inclusion in humanitarian action, and also provided with training to act as an ongoing pool of trainers for other actors at the local level, after the project closed.

HelpAge's activities were based on a gap analysis conducted in cooperation with the Age Disability and Diversity Task Force, in which the project lead sits. The gap analysis highlighted a lack of awareness of the Humanitarian inclusion standards for older people and people with disabilities, and their potential applicability to the flood response in Pakistan. The training was tailored to the local context through dialogue between HelpAge, and the Protection Working Group (PWG), national NGO networks Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF) and the National Humanitarian Forum (NHN)), the Intersectoral Coordination Group (ISCG) and other ADDTF member agencies based in Pakistan.

In total, 188 individuals, including 79 women and 109 men, attended the multi-day training sessions on humanitarian inclusion standards for older people and persons with disabilities. This included staff members from international and national NGOs, UN agencies, Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) as well as representatives from Pakistan's Provincial Disaster Management Agencies (PDMAs). Of those trained, 42% were female, 12% were persons with disabilities.

3.1.2. Effect on the response

H2H Network support helped to improve the quality, relevance and inclusivity of local media reporting on the Pakistani regions, with anecdotal evidence of this translating into improvements in the quality and coverage of the humanitarian response. It also helped to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities and older people within locally and nationally designed humanitarian action in response to the floods.

There is good evidence that Fondation Hirondelle's work was a key causal factor in the production and quality assurance of media content covering the humanitarian needs and issues arising from the flood response. As noted above, journalists trained by Fondation Hirondelle's local partner, TNN, produced a significant amount of media content covering the humanitarian impacts and needs arising from the floods and associated displacements. This included 40 news bulletins, 80 human stories and 12 one hour radio discussions. The contribution of H2H Fund to this content production has been documented, as TNN took an active part not just in training the journalists involved, but also in mentoring them as they undertook journalistic investigations in their local communities, and editing the content produced. For these reasons, it is reasonable to conclude that TNN's work contributed to the production and quality of the content, itself.

Anecdotal examples of the media coverage generated with TNN's support led to increased accountability of local administrations towards flood-affected communities and of humanitarian agencies providing relief in response to specific media coverage. In Balochistan, for example, TNN's trainers worked with local reporters to build a stakeholder checklist for inclusion in a story of housing built on dry riverbeds which was vulnerable to encroachment at the time of construction and which was destroyed during the floods. TNN ensured that the story included the voices of relevant local authorities who were responsible for rebuilding the homes, in this case, the Quetta Development Authority, and local and international NGOs providing support to the displaced persons. This helped to round-out the media story and provide space for accountable authorities to respond to concerns about house building and implications for future housing strategies, as well as highlighting linkages to humanitarian actors in the reporting. Another example came from Chaman, a remote region on the border with Afghanistan, where flooding had caused contamination of drinking water and subsequent health problems including diarrhea for local children. In this case, while local people and doctors were already aware of the problem, the governing authorities and humanitarian community were not. Journalists trained by TNN covered this story, with support from TNN's mentors, in order to highlight the problem and bring it to the attention of the local government. The story was reported directly to the relevant cluster bodies and taken into account during WASH cluster meetings. Lastly, one reporter recorded a story following TNN's training on inclusion of women, children, the elderly and disabled in reporting approaches. The journalist used the training provided to better cover a story of women being unable to reach medical facilities due to the flooding and associated displacement. In one case, this included a woman in labor who died on the way to the hospital. This story was used to engage with UN agencies planning health services in the region, which helped to improve planning and targeting of health services in the region.

There is good evidence that TNN's training helped to improve interactions between media organizations and NGOs during the flood response, but some stakeholders highlighted the need for continued support in this area in the future. Reporters trained by TNN demonstrated increased knowledge of critical humanitarian issues related to the flood response, including disaster risk reduction and preparedness, health and WASH response issues of concern, key normative frameworks like the Sendai Framework and the CHS standards, and the importance of inclusion in reporting humanitarian issues. Humanitarian actors gave presentations to TNN trainees, and they began to build connections between remotely-based journalists and both national and international NGOs involved in the humanitarian response. In some cases this was

associated with clearer inclusion of humanitarian agency voices in reporting content, as well as clearer lines of engagement in response to humanitarian concerns raised by media outlets. However, some stakeholders noted that the link between media and NGOs in Pakistan is traditionally affected by a degree of mistrust. While the H2H Fund project demonstrated the value of overcoming this barrier in an emergency context, it was noted that these gains would not sustain without further continued support to diverse platforms, fora, or coordination events between the media and humanitarian response agencies.

There is good evidence that CLEAR Global coordinated their activities with the OCHA-led Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) Working Group in Pakistan. CLEAR Global integrated priorities identified by the AAP Working Group members in the recommendations and resources it provided on language inclusion. CLEAR Global then presented findings and recommendations from its qualitative study to the Work Group members.

There is evidence that the work of CLEAR Global influenced the programming and advocacy efforts of the AAP Working Group, OCHA Pakistan, and the Pakistani government. Following the publication of the report and presentation to the AAP Working Group, the Working Group went on to include language-related activities in its draft AAP Action Plan for the humanitarian response in 2023. OCHA Pakistan responded to the report's findings and recommendations with a request to CLEAR Global for language support to help translate its AAP materials into local languages and to develop and field-test pictorial representations of key messages for less literate audiences. Pakistan's Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York referred to CLEAR Global's report in comments made to the UN General Assembly Committee on Information on 25 April 2023.

There is also evidence that CLEAR Global's work influenced a discussion about language and literacy-related challenges at the global level. After CLEAR Global's presentation of findings at the Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Week, representatives from the Global Emergency Telecommunications Cluster, the UN International Telecommunication Union and GSMA (a worldwide industry organization that represents the interests of mobile network operators) discussed the potential solutions to language and literacy challenges in telecommunications for early warning, directly linked to the issues highlighted in CLEAR Global's interactive mapping of language, flood risk and telecoms infrastructure in Pakistan.

HelpAge's training for OPDs helped to foster engagement and linkage between provincial OPDs and the wider national and international humanitarian response system. Two separate pathways were identified as important in building this engagement. Firstly, the role of the ADDTF advocating on behalf of OPDs towards decision makers involved in national and provincial disaster management agencies. This was anticipated to increase the degree to which the disaster response system integrates OPDs in future crisis response. Secondly, by increasing the awareness and understanding of international standards among OPD staff, the training was cited as providing confidence to OPDs regarding future approaches towards the humanitarian system.

The training of NGOs and PDMAs on inclusion standards was also cited as having a beneficial effect on protection mainstreaming. This was primarily through commitments made by participants to revise data collection tools, assistance delivery procedures and MEAL processes, to better include various marginalized group in their respective programs across multiple sectors. The Sindh PDMA developed revised Standard Operating Procedures as a result of HelpAge's training whilst NGO members revised their program tools and resources.

Regarding sustainability, the ADDTF structure led by HelpAge continues to function in Pakistan today, with HelpAge managing its Secretariat on a permanent basis. Local organizations for people with disabilities have been brought as co-lead for the task force, to increase sustainability and local engagement. After the H2H Fund project finished, HelpAge received an additional 12 month funding from the UK Disasters Emergency Committee, to support the functioning of the ADDTF structure in Pakistan until March 2024.

3.2. Quality & professionalization

3.2.1. Services and resources produced

Members of the H2H Network developed a package of training resources to build local and international capacity for flood emergency response.

RedR, delivered training packages covering the program cycle, resilience, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and adaptation to climate change. RedR conducted a Learning Needs Assessment (LNA) to assess capacity gaps prior to course selection and design. Following this assessment, RedR delivered four modules on program cycle management, covering: needs assessment, project identification and design, project planning and implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. Training on resilience, DRR and climate adaptation covered topics included specific trainings on floods and flood risk management, climate risk assessment, locally-led climate change adaptation, forecast-based financing, adaptation funding and proposal writing and ecosystem-based adaptation.

RedR trained 131 humanitarian actors on program management and 107 on resilience, DRR and climate adaptation. Participants were from a mix of local and international organizations, although priority was given to actors from local and resource-constrained organizations in the first instance. Half of the participants for the program cycle management course were from national organizations, and half identified as women or non-binary. Three quarters of those participating in the resilience, DRR and climate adaptation courses were from local or community-based organizations, while 29% identified as women or non-binary.

3.2.2. Effect on the response

No clear evidence was found in this Case study of RedR's contributions to the capacity of humanitarian actors to respond to flood emergencies. Course participants gave consistently high ratings for the quality of the courses they undertook, with each course receiving at least 90% of the course evaluation respondents claiming the improvement in their knowledge and skills was 'excellent' or 'good'. But beyond course satisfaction, there is no direct evidence recorded of changes in knowledge, attitudes or practice (KAP) among course participants. To properly determine whether such results were in fact achieved, it would be necessary to conduct follow-up KAP surveys with participants, compare to baseline levels, and document examples of changes made to humanitarian practice following the training. It should also be borne in mind, however, that the delivery of short, one hour-long modules does present a limit to the depth of knowledge transfer and subsequent capacity building attainable. Likewise, the use of an open model, whereby individuals are able to register themselves without commitment or backing from their organizations, does theoretically limit the potential for organization-wide changes to occur.

4. Conclusion

The scope of services offered by the H2H Fund in the Pakistan flood response was limited to community engagement and accountability, and quality and professionalization. As such, no specific activities were funded to support data, information and analysis or security, logistics and program support. This represents a gap given the weaknesses in the global needs analysis conducted by the international system, as discussed in section 1.1. above. Given the demand-led nature of the H2H Fund model, this finding does raise questions about whether or not future activations would benefit from pro-active communication with relevant members on the basis of gap analyses conducted at the launch of the appeal, to ensure that relevant members are well-placed to respond to needs arising in the response should they choose.

The relevance of those services that were offered was, nevertheless, high, and most H2H Members engaged with relevant coordination bodies throughout design, implementation and dissemination phases. This is particularly notable for the work of Fondation Hirondelle, CLEAR Global and HelpAge, each of which designed their activities through discussion with relevant sector working groups. Each of these programs responded clearly to gaps identified in the flood response, and indeed built upon the needs and constraints of the Pakistani governing bodies, response agencies, and wider media and civil society. The degree to which RedR's training was designed or implemented with relevant bodies is comparatively less clear.

The speed and timeliness of H2H Fund's support was widely understood to be appropriate, both by H2H Member organizations and end-users of the programs supported. H2H Members noted that the fund activation was fast and easy-to-access, with limited burden placed upon members prior to submitting applications. Some end-users also noted the timeliness of the products and services produced, including participants to the journalist training sessions run by TNN in partnership with Fondation Hirondelle, and also the users of CLEAR Global's mapping of linguistic diversity in the initial phases of the activation.

The sustainability of results achieved by the H2H Network in Pakistan is more limited. One project, implemented by HelpAge, shows good signs of sustainability, with the ongoing support for the Age Disability and Diversity Task Force in place by HelpAge, and with follow-up funding secured from the Disasters Emergency Committee until March 2024. Likewise, the information provided by CLEAR Global on linguistic diversity and exclusion, as well as the analysis of flood risk and telecoms infrastructure at district-level, both present potentially useful sources of information for future flood responses, although the census data upon which it is based will need to be updated in time. Beyond these examples, it is unclear whether the work of the H2H Fund has led to sustainable improvements in the capacity of local responders and journalists in Pakistan, or whether these needs will arise again in any future crisis of this type.

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To learn more about the H2H Network and its fund, please visit our website:

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