

Upbuild Foundation

Annual Report 2025

January 1 - December 31, 2025

Advancing compassionate service, research, and community-based interventions
for refugees, displaced, and marginalized communities.

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UPBUILD FOUNDATION

ACCOUNT SUMMARY

January 1 - December 31, 2025

Beginning Balance	Revenue	Expenses	Ending Balance
\$19,816.20	\$23,793.99	\$35,167.50	\$8,442.69

Prepared from the Upbuild Foundation Board Meeting 2025 materials.

Executive Summary

In 2025, Upbuild Foundation continued its work at the intersection of humanitarian aid, refugee support, research, and community development. The year included direct relief for displaced families in Gaza and Pakistan, targeted support for Syrian refugees, and a major research grant focused on Rohingya communities in Karachi.

The Foundation began 2025 with a balance of \$19,816.20, received \$23,793.99 in revenue, recorded \$35,167.50 in expenses, and closed the year with a current balance of \$8,442.69. Program activity remained focused on high-need communities, with listed project allocations totaling \$30,300 across food relief, housing/construction, mobility assistance, tuition support, Qurbani, and refugee population research.

A major strategic milestone was the Foundation's expanding research-based approach. The Rohingya refugee research initiative documented settlement-level needs, infrastructure gaps, water and sanitation challenges, health barriers, education limitations, informal livelihoods, and the effects of statelessness and lack of documentation.

Mission and Strategic Direction

Upbuild Foundation works to support vulnerable, displaced, refugee, and marginalized communities through direct assistance, capacity building, applied research, and practical development interventions.

In 2025, the Foundation's direction emphasized three connected priorities: immediate relief, evidence-based community research, and movement toward sustainable interventions in water, sanitation, education, vocational training, housing, and community services.

2025 Financial Overview

Category	Amount
Beginning Balance	\$19,816.20
Revenue	\$23,793.99
Expenses	\$35,167.50
Ending Balance	\$8,442.69

Note: The project-level allocations listed in the meeting materials total \$30,300. The annual expense total is \$35,167.50, indicating that additional operating, administrative, or implementation-related expenses may be included in the full expense figure.

2025 Program Allocations and Impact

Project	2025 Activity / Impact	Cost
Food distribution in Gaza	Direct humanitarian food assistance for displaced Gazans through Care Turkiye.	\$6,000
Pakistan food and housing support	Assistance for displaced Pakistanis affected by flooding and housing insecurity.	\$2,000
Rohingya community research grant	Research funding to document the profile, needs, and development priorities of Rohingya communities in Karachi.	\$12,000
Construction support for Syrians	Support for two house-building/construction-related interventions for Syrian refugees.	\$5,870

Electric wheelchair for Syrians	Mobility support for one Syrian refugee recipient.	\$1,100
Tuition scholarships for Syrians	Education support for Syrian refugee students.	\$3,000
Qurbani support for Syrians	One Qurbani-related food support project.	\$330

Global Relief Highlights

Gaza

Upbuild Foundation supported food distribution for displaced Gazans with \$6,000 in assistance through Care Turkiye. The support responded to urgent food insecurity and displacement-related hardship.

Syrian Refugees

The Foundation supported Syrian refugees through construction assistance, an electric wheelchair, tuition scholarships, and Qurbani support. These efforts addressed housing, mobility, education, and food-related needs.

Pakistan

Upbuild Foundation provides food and housing support for displaced Pakistanis, however in 2025 the foundation was able to allocate \$2000 only to serve meals to families affected by flooding and related instability.

Research and Evidence-Based Planning

Rohingya Refugee Research in Karachi

Upbuild Foundation funded a \$12,000 research grant focused on Rohingya communities in Karachi. The project addressed a key problem: despite their long-standing presence in the city, Rohingya communities remain largely invisible in policy discussions, urban planning, and development initiatives.

The research framed the Rohingya, also known locally as Burmi communities, as a historically displaced and largely stateless population facing barriers related to documentation, citizenship rights, basic services, and political representation.

Field estimates referenced in the project place the Rohingya population in Karachi between 150,000 and 200,000, though exact numbers remain difficult to confirm because of documentation barriers and the invisibility of unregistered families.

Research Design

The household survey included 250 household interviews, with 220 validated responses. The fieldwork involved 10 teams, one local youth and community representative, and one NED-trained intern.

The research explored the community profile, survival strategies, causes of marginalization, stakeholder responses, prospects for integration, and the planning, development, and institutional mechanisms needed to support Rohingya communities in Karachi.

Key Cross-Cutting Findings

Infrastructure and environment: Unpaved lanes, open drains, flooding, garbage accumulation, poor sanitation, and coastal pollution were recurring risks.

Housing conditions: Housing ranged from kutchra and semi-pucca structures to modest RCC homes. Overcrowding was severe, often with 8-13 people in 1-3 rooms.

Utilities and sanitation: Water scarcity was universal, private tankers were expensive, electricity was unreliable, and waste management was largely absent.

Demographics and social structure: Large extended families, restricted women’s mobility, and lack of CNICs deepened exclusion from services and rights.

Livelihoods: Most households relied on informal low-income work such as fishing, shrimp sorting, factory labor, daily wages, embroidery, tailoring, and beadwork.

Education and youth: Formal education access was limited, especially where CNICs were lacking. Madrasas often substituted for schools, while child labor and early dropout were common.

Health and public services: Local healthcare facilities were nearly absent, public hospitals were distant or costly, and skin, gastrointestinal, chronic, women’s, elderly, and child health concerns were common.

Safety and governance: Police harassment, extortion, mafia influence, drug addiction, petty crime, and low trust in government institutions were recurring concerns.

Settlement-Specific Highlights

Settlement	Highlight
Ali Akbar Shah Goth	Coastal risks, poor drainage, informal housing market, and police exploitation.
Arkanabad (Burmee Colony)	Extreme infrastructure deprivation, ethnic tensions, and gang presence.
Awami Colony	Severe water costs, unemployment, women as primary earners, and total service absence.
Badar Town	Slightly better housing and roads, but weak services and governance.
Baloch Para	Less flooding but extreme isolation, strict gender segregation, and invisible Rohingya pockets.
Bilal Colony	Better documentation and education, strong resilience, and ongoing sanitation failure.
Jumma Goth	Precarious coastal livelihoods, mafia control, drug abuse, and education collapse.
Mehran Colony	Relative progress with higher CNIC ownership, women’s home-based work, and education focus.
MM Alam Colony	Fisherfolk settlement with severe environmental hazards and high dropout rates.
Noorani Basti	Dense housing near markets, informal women’s labor, poor drainage, and safety concerns.
Pir Colony	Extreme neglect, reliance on tankers, strong social cohesion, and no public spaces.

Overall Research Conclusion

The research revealed chronic urban exclusion across Rohingya and other marginalized communities in Korangi District. It also documented resilience, social cohesion, and aspirations around education. These strengths are undermined by statelessness, lack of CNICs, absent basic urban services, gender inequality, informal governance, and insecurity.

The central implication is that interventions should be targeted and settlement-specific rather than generic. Priority areas include water, sanitation, documentation, education, healthcare, women’s inclusion, livelihood development, and local governance support.

United States Strategy and Capacity Building

In 2025, Upbuild Foundation explored pathways for U.S.-based programming and organizational capacity building. The meeting materials identified Round Lake Beach as a potential area of focus because of low median household income, a majority Hispanic population, and a large population of single-mother households.

Early ideas included a soup kitchen in Round Lake Beach senior housing, a clothes drive, and service models focused on food, housing, employment, furniture donation, medical or dental care, and cultural-hurdle navigation.

The Foundation also applied for and received a SAM number, an important step toward eligibility for federal and institutional grant opportunities.

Potential 2026 Interventions

The 2025 board materials identified several practical directions for future work. These include solid waste interventions, water provision, and support for home-based workers.

Priority Area	Possible 2026 Direction
Solid waste	Small-scale waste segregation and compacting, low-cost portable incinerators, and neighborhood-level waste segregation and compaction.
Water provision	Low-cost pathogen removal, low-cost TDS removal, and neighborhood-level reverse osmosis filtration plants.
Home-based workers	Technical education, vocational training, market access for improved selling prices, and micro-credit for materials.
U.S. programs	Grant applications, refugee student tuition scholarships, research grants for refugee population research, food service, housing service, and volunteer infrastructure.

2026 Targets

- Apply for grants to build U.S. program capacity.
- Develop a tuition scholarship for refugee students.
- Create or expand a research grant model for university-led refugee population research.
- Become a member of relevant coalitions and agencies, including ICIRR and appropriate housing-sector networks.
- Select supported service areas such as employment, housing, food support, furniture donation, volunteer service, and medical or dental care.
- Explore a food pantry or soup kitchen model in Round Lake Beach.
- Move from research findings toward targeted, settlement-specific interventions for Rohingya communities, especially water, sanitation, documentation, education, healthcare, and women's livelihoods.

Closing Reflection

The 2025 year shows Upbuild Foundation's continued evolution from direct charitable assistance toward a more structured model that combines relief, research, local partnerships, and practical development interventions. The Foundation's next phase can build on this foundation by strengthening grant readiness, documenting outcomes, expanding donor communications, and converting research findings into measurable field projects.

With disciplined planning and sustained community partnerships, Upbuild Foundation is positioned to deepen its impact in 2026 while remaining rooted in service, dignity, and evidence-based action.



UPBUILD FOUNDATION

Annual Report Card 2025

With your help, Upbuild Foundation continued to serve displaced and marginalized communities.

WITH YOUR HELP...

we supported urgent relief, research, housing, mobility, education, and community-building efforts in 2025. This visual report summarizes funds, projects, and next steps for long-term dignity and self-reliance.

GAZA

\$6,000

food distribution for displaced

PAKISTAN

\$2,000

food and housing support after displacement

SYRIA

\$6,000

for house construction projects

PAKISTAN ROHINGYA RESEARCH

\$12,000

community research grant in Karachi with household surveys of settlements

MOBILITY + EDUCATION

\$4,100

electric wheelchair plus tuition scholarship support for Syrian refugees

PAKISTAN ROHINGYA RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS

SURVEYS

250

household interviews completed; 220 validated for the Rohingya community study

POPULATION ESTIMATE

150k-200k

field estimate for Rohingya people in Karachi despite documentation barriers

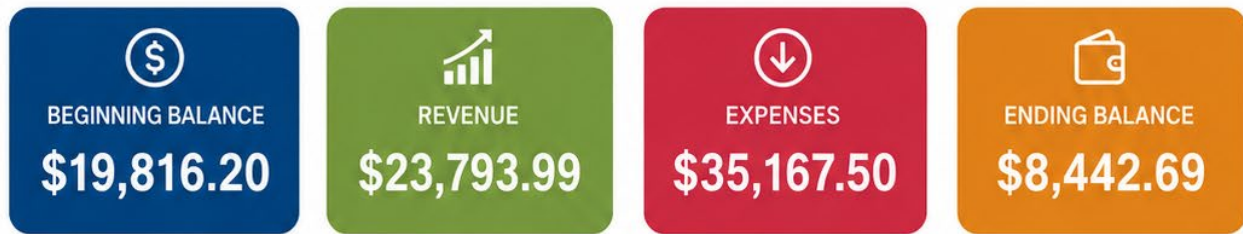
VALIDATED DATA

10

local teams with youth and community representatives supported data gathering

Financial Snapshot

January - December 2025



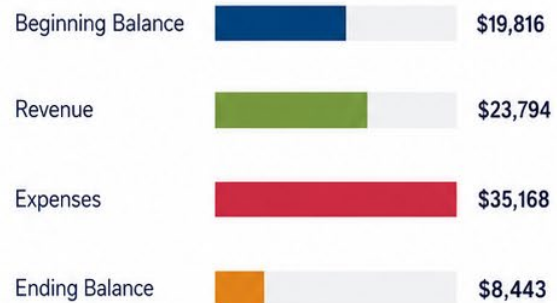
Expense Breakdown



■ Direct projects
■ Other/operations

Direct project costs listed in the 2025 project schedule total \$30,300.00. Other expenses and operations account for \$4,867.50, based on total expenses of \$35,167.50.

How Funds Moved in 2025



How We Get It Done

Upbuild Foundation operates with a lean volunteer-driven structure and works through trusted partners and local representatives. In 2025, the organization continued building capacity through grant readiness, SAM registration, and partnerships for future USA-based service projects.



Capacity Building

2025 planning focused on grant access and organizational infrastructure: ICIRR/IDHS capacity-building pathways, HUD/IHDA housing-related opportunities, SAM number completion, and Round Lake Beach as a potential community service location.



Bottom Line

Upbuild Foundation closed 2025 with an ending balance of \$8,442.69 after deploying funds toward global relief, refugee support, research, and community development. The next phase is to translate research findings into targeted water, sanitation, waste, and vocational-training interventions.

2025 Program Impact

Global and local projects

GAZA FOOD DISTRIBUTION



distribution for displaced Gazans through partner channels.

PAKISTAN FOOD + HOUSING



housing assistance for displaced families in Pakistan.

SYRIAN HOUSING



Two construction projects helped Syrian refugee families move toward safer shelter.

WHEELCHAIR SUPPORT



restore mobility and dignity for a Syrian refugee recipient.

ROUND LAKE BEACH



local service team conducted soup kitchen outreach and community support activities.

CLOTHES DRIVE



Lake Beach clothes drive and service pathway development.

A people-centered approach

In 2025, Upbuild Foundation combined emergency relief with longer-term supports: food distribution, housing, tuition support, mobility assistance, and research that can guide future development. This continues the approach shown in the prior annual report card: direct service, carefully selected partners, and dignity-centered work.

Rohingya Community Research

Karachi settlement profiling

Why this research matters

Rohingya communities in Karachi remain largely invisible in policy discussions, urban planning, and development initiatives. Lack of recognition and documentation has limited access to citizenship rights, basic services, and political representation.

250

household interviews

220

validated surveys

10

field teams

150k-200k

estimated population

Infrastructure & sanitation

Unpaved lanes, open drains, flooding, garbage accumulation, and no functional waste management in most settlements.

Housing & tenure

Overcrowded kutchra, semi-pucca, and modest RCC structures. Informal tenure and no legal land ownership are common.

Utilities & water

Universal water scarcity, costly private tankers, unreliable electricity, irregular gas supply, and unsafe alternatives.

Education & youth

Limited formal schooling, madrasa substitution, child labor, early dropout, and pockets of youth-led resilience.

Health access

Near-total absence of local healthcare facilities and distance/cost barriers to public hospitals, especially

Safety & governance

Police harassment, extortion, mafia influence, drug addiction, petty crime, and low trust in formal

Research conclusion

The study argues for targeted, settlement-specific interventions focused on water, sanitation, documentation, education, healthcare, safety, and women's inclusion.

Priority directions for 2026

Moving From Research to Intervention

Settlement-specific highlights

- **Ali Akbar Shah Goth:** coastal risks, poor drainage, police exploitation.
- **Arkanabad/Burmee Colony:** extreme infrastructure deprivation, ethnic tensions, gang presence.
- **Awami Colony:** severe water costs, unemployment, women as primary earners.
- **Bilal Colony:** stronger documentation and education, but sanitation failure persists.
- **Mehran Colony:** relative progress in CNIC ownership, women's home-based work, education focus.
- **Jumma Goth and MM Alam Colony:** precarious fisherfolk livelihoods and environmental hazards.

SOLID WASTE



Waste segregation, compactors, and low-cost local waste management models.

RO WATER



New systems upgrades for filtration and pathogen/TDS removal options.

VOCATIONAL SKILLS



Skills education and home-based worker support.

MICROCREDIT



Materials, market access, and small-scale income generation.

Suggested next steps



What We Do and What Comes Next

Dignity, self-reliance, sustainability



What We Do

Every soul on earth has a right to live with dignity.

Upbuild Foundation helps displaced populations get back on their feet and live in a dignified manner. Many need adequate housing, clean drinking water, sanitation, access to healthcare, and tools to become self-sufficient.

• **Short-term immediate relief**

- Long-term self-reliance
- Long-term sustainability

What's Next?

In 2026, Upbuild Foundation can build from 2025 research and service work by piloting practical projects in water, waste, health access, education, and livelihood support. USA-based projects can also move forward through grant readiness, housing-service partnerships, food pantry planning, and refugee student scholarship development.



Thank You

Because of donor support, Upbuild Foundation was able to fund relief, research, housing, education, and mobility projects in 2025. We are a small organization, but together we can build healthier, safer, and more dignified communities for displaced and marginalized families.

Website: upbuildfoundation.com

Facebook: facebook.com/upbuild | Instagram: [@upbuild_foundation](https://instagram.com/upbuild_foundation)

What we cannot do alone, we can do together.