

1. Crisis overviewⁱ

4 / 5	13.23 million	-	-	-
Inform severity index	People in need of humanitarian aid (Inform 2025)	People targeted in the response plan (No HRP)	Required to reach the target (No HRP)	Of the required funding secured (No HRP)
66 MSEK	-	3,6 MSEK	69,6 MSEK	
Initial allocation	Additional allocation	Flexible Funding	Total Sida funding 2025	

Pakistan is still affected by the aftermath of the unprecedented floods in 2022, which continued well into 2023. The floods submerged one third of the country, affecting 33 million people. Half of those affected were children. It left 20.6 million in need of life-saving assistance. Over 767,000 houses were destroyed and nearly 1.3 million houses damaged. 89 per cent of this was in Sindh Province. In total, 7.9 million people were displaced, while at least 664,000 individuals were placed into relief camps and informal sites. There were more than 1,100 fatalities. The impact on farmland and agriculture has been immense, with more than 1.1 million livestock reportedly killed. The floods aggravate the already vulnerable communities, resulting in high levels food insecurity and malnutrition.

In addition to the effects of the floods, Pakistan is currently hosting approximately 2.6 million Afghan nationals, who are mostly concentrated in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces. These provinces also experience high levels of multidimensional poverty. In September 2023, the Pakistani Government issued the Illegal Foreigners Repatriation Plan (IFRP), leading to different degrees of voluntary returns of Afghan nationals. Cumulatively, from 15th of September 2023 to 20th of September 2025, 1,492,707 Afghan nationals have returned. During the period of 1st of April 2025 to 20th of September 2025, 56 per cent of the returnees were children.

2. Humanitarian needs & affected population

Despite aid and rehabilitation efforts during 2022 and 2023, the devastation from the floods still create humanitarian needs in 2025. Monsoon season runs from July to September in Pakistan. Although the monsoon season of 2024 was not as devastating as the enormous floods of 2022, 368 deaths were reported during the period of 1st of July to 23rd of September 2024. However, the monsoon season of 2025 is more severe and is already causing more damage than the 2024 floods. Over 6.9 million people have been affected since late June by heavy monsoon rains, with 3.5 million people becoming displaced nationwide. 1,006 deaths have been reported, including 275 children, and over 12,500 houses have been damaged. The Province of Punjab has seen its worst flooding in decades, with 5.1 million people affected, and 1.9 million evacuated.

Pakistan is highly susceptible to climate change, making it one of the world's most disaster-prone countries. Areas hit hardest by the 2022 floods are still struggling to fully recover, and while reconstruction and rehabilitation are proceeding, millions of people remain increasingly vulnerable to natural hazards.

The food security situation has been affected by the lingering impacts of the 2022-23 floods. The acute malnutrition analysis (from 9th of October 2023) by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) found that 2.14 million children in Pakistan are suffering acute malnutrition, including 598,800 with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) requiring preventive nutrition services. Approximately 11 million people (22 percent of the analysed population) in parts of Balochistan, Sindh, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in Pakistan are facing high levels of acute food insecurity between November 2024 and March 2025 with 1.7 million people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency).

Despite some positive developments such as a decline in food inflation and increased household wheat stocks, significant challenges continue to impede progress in food security. These challenges include domestic conflicts, harsh winters, unfavourable agricultural output prices, anticipated climatic shocks, and limited livelihood opportunities. The Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate in the country is twice that of the South Asian region and four times higher than the global average. Pakistan also has one of the highest burdens of low birthweight babies globally with a national average of 22.7 per cent and up to 50 per cent in some provinces. Women and girls thereby often bear the brunt of malnutrition-related burdens, including the responsibility for caregiving and household management.

A specific vulnerable group in Pakistan are the Afghan nationals of varying legal status. The rate of arrest, detention, deportation, and returns had an initial and significant peak in October and November 2023, just after the issuance of the IFRP. However, since the implementation of the second and third phase of the IFRP, the rates of arrest, detention, deportation, and returns for 2025 are now even higher. The number one reason for leaving Pakistan is fear of arrest. In January, the Pakistani Government announced that Afghan nationals should relocate from Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) and Rawalpindi, or else face deportation.

In April, further announcements indicated the implementation of the second phase of the IFRP, targeting Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) holders, in addition to undocumented Afghans. In July, they issued a Statutory Regulation Order (SRO) directing the repatriation/deportation of Proof of Registration (PoR) card holders following the expiry of PoR card validity on 30th of June. They later indicated a deadline of 1st of September for PoR holders to leave Pakistan, before the start of the repatriation/deportation process.

3. The humanitarian response

There will be no joint humanitarian response plan launched for 2025 as there is no longer an on-going floods situation in the country. However, humanitarian needs are still high in Pakistan, as described under section 2 above. The main donors in Pakistan during 2024 were The Government of Pakistan, USA, European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO), Qatar, The Netherlands as well as Sweden as the sixth biggest humanitarian donor.

The most funded sectors in financial terms during 2024 were Food Security, Health, Education, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Child Protection.

The global freeze and scale-back of US humanitarian funding announced in January 2025 is having major consequences on aid operations, and the Humanitarian Country Team is adapting the response in light of the new funding landscape. In 2025, OCHA Pakistan will focus more on building capacity of the Government partners including local government organizations to respond to the most vulnerable and help them prepare for extreme events, like climate-driven disasters; humanitarian access and promote the protection of people in all humanitarian action. For development cooperation with Pakistan, there is a United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for the period 2023-2027. However, Sida has no staff in country or any long term development cooperation with Pakistan. Sida's understanding of the implementation of UNSDCF, and our analysis of its relation to the humanitarian needs, nexus or peace and conflict, is limited.

4. Sida's humanitarian allocation

Sida's priorities regarding humanitarian assistance is to save lives and alleviate suffering, and assist where the needs are most severe. At the time of writing of this Humanitarian Crisis Analysis for Pakistan, Sida's priorities consists mainly of: addressing the consequences of past flooding and preparedness for any future disasters, enhance food security and nutrition, and the protection situation for Afghan nationals in Pakistan. The geographical focus is where the needs are most severe, which at the time of writing of this Humanitarian Crisis Analysis are the Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces.

Sida prioritizes flexibility and is therefore largely providing flexible support to enable partners to adapt their multi-sectoral country programs and respond swiftly to emergent humanitarian needs, including any future climate-driven disaster.

INITIAL ALLOCATION (SEK)		
PARTNER	SECTOR	INITIAL ALLOCATION
Action Against Hunger	Shelter, NFI, FSL, Health, Nutrition, WASH, Protection, GBV, Multipurpose Cash	9,000,000
Islamic Relief Sweden	FSL, WASH, Protection	30,000,000
UNICEF	Multi-sector, Education, Nutrition, WASH, Child Protection	27,000,000
TOTAL		66,000,000

FLEXIBLE FUNDING & ADDITIONAL ALLOCATIONS (SEK)		
PARTNER	FLEXIBLE FUNDING ¹	ADDITIONAL ALLOCATION
Islamic Relief Sweden: RRM for flood affected communities	3,000,000	-
UNOCHA	600,000	
TOTAL	3,600,000	-

¹ The 2025 initial allocation of humanitarian funding is based on Sida's humanitarian allocation analysis methodology. The analysis reflects the current humanitarian situation across crises and is being updated continuously with the latest available data. The information in the HCA is based on reports, data, and information from partner organisations and other entities, as well as observations from field visits and dialogue with partners.

¹ Flexible funding includes a mix of allocations such as Rapid Response Mechanism and other flexible funding mechanisms.