

1. Summaryⁱ

19	13.2 million	62 MSEK	0 MSEK	0 MSEK	62 MSEK
Humanitarian crisis ranking (Sida's initial allocation analysis) ⁱⁱ	Number of people with humanitarian needs (Sida's initial allocation analysis) ⁱⁱⁱ	Initial allocation for 2026	Additional allocation in 2026	Flexible funding in 2026	Total Sida funding in 2026

Pakistan is a lower middle-income country affected by multidimensional poverty and pockets of humanitarian needs, driven by climate-related disasters, high levels of malnutrition and the complex situation for Afghan nationals living in the country. The impact of the exceptional 2022 floods, which submerged one third of Pakistan, affecting 33 million people and leaving 20.6 million in need of life-saving assistance, continue to shape humanitarian needs in the country.¹

Pakistan hosts an estimated 2.6 million Afghan nationals, mainly in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.² The situation has become increasingly fragile since the Pakistani Government introduced the Illegal Foreigners Repatriation Plan (IFRP) in 2023. Rates of arrest, detention, deportation, and returns have increased since the launch of the plan, and cumulatively almost 1,500,000 Afghan nationals have returned, mostly involuntary, in just over two years, creating major protection concerns on both sides of the border.³

Acute malnutrition affects around 2.14 million children, including approximately 598,800 with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM).⁴ Moreover, around 11 million people in Balochistan, Sindh, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, face high levels of acute food insecurity, with 1.7 million in IPC Phase 4.⁵ Sida's allocation prioritises saving lives and alleviate suffering, focusing on flood recovery, food security, nutrition, and protection for Afghan nationals. Sida provides flexible funding to partners' country programmes to ensure a coherent and high-quality response.

¹ OCHA, [Pakistan: Inter-Agency Monsoon Contingency Plan 2024 | Reliefweb](#), Jun 2024 (accessed 2025-12-08).

² UNHCR, [Regional Refugee Response Plan for Afghanistan Situation: Annual Report 2024 | UNHCR](#), Aug 2025 (accessed 2025-12-08).

³ UNHCR, [Pakistan Flash update #61 Arrest and Detention/Flow Monitoring, 15 September 2023 to 20 September 2025 | UNHCR-IOM](#), Sep 2025 (Accessed 2025-12-08).

⁴ IPC, [Pakistan: Acute Malnutrition Analysis, March 2023 to January 2024 | IPC](#), Oct 2023 (accessed 2025-12-06).

⁵ IPC, [Pakistan: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for November 2024 to March 2025 & Projection for April to July 2025 | IPC](#), (accessed 2025-12-06).

2. Humanitarian needs & affected population

Despite aid and rehabilitation efforts, the destruction caused by the 2022 floods continues to drive humanitarian needs in 2026. Pakistan's monsoon season, which runs from July to September, remains a period of heightened risk. The 2025 monsoon season was the most severe since 2022, affecting more than 6.9 million people and displacing 3.5 million across the country.⁶ Over 1,000 deaths were reported, including 275 children, and more than 12,500 homes were damaged.⁷ The Province of Punjab experienced its worst flooding in decades, with approximately 5.1 million people affected and 1.9 million evacuated.⁸

Pakistan is highly susceptible to climate change, making it one of the world's most disaster-prone countries. Communities hit hardest by the 2022 floods are still struggling to fully recover, and although reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts are underway, millions of people remain increasingly exposed to natural hazards. The cumulative impact of repeated monsoon emergencies continues to erode resilience and deepen humanitarian needs.⁹

The IPC acute food insecurity analysis in Pakistan covered 68 flood-affected and vulnerable rural districts across Balochistan, Sindh, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, representing approximately 50.8 million people, or 20 percent of the country's total population. Of these districts, 64 are classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis). These districts have been severely impacted by a series of compounding crises, including the aftermath of devastating floods and rising food prices driven by poor political and economic conditions. Progress toward improved food security continues to be hampered by significant challenges such as domestic conflicts, harsh winter conditions, unfavourable agricultural output prices, anticipated climatic shocks, and limited livelihood opportunities. The prolonged effects of economic instability and persistently high food inflation have further weakened livelihoods and increased household debt burdens, underscoring the urgent need for comprehensive interventions to address the multifaceted drivers of food insecurity.¹⁰

The humanitarian needs, at the time of writing, are most severe in the Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces.

⁶ OCHA, [Pakistan: Monsoon Floods 2025 Flash Update #11 | Reliefweb](#), 26 Sep 2025 (accessed 2025-12-08).

⁷ UNICEF, [Pakistan: Floods Update No.2, 26 September 2025 | UNICEF](#) (accessed 2025-12-08).

⁸ UNICEF, [Pakistan: Floods 2025 Update, 12 September 2025 | UNICEF](#) (accessed 2025-12-06).

⁹ UNICEF, [Humanitarian Situation Report No.2, Reporting Period 1 January - 30 June 2024 | UNICEF](#), 30 Jul 2024 (accessed 2025-12-06).

¹⁰ IPC, [Pakistan: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for November 2024 to March 2025 & Projection for April to July 2025 | IPC](#), (accessed 2026-01-23).

3. The humanitarian response

Since the 2022 floods, there has not been a Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Pakistan. However, in November 2025 OCHA launched the *Pakistan Support Plan for Relief and Early Recovery (October 2025 – April 2026)*, which consolidates the collective efforts of humanitarian partners in support of the Pakistani Government’s response to the 2025 monsoon floods in Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Gilgit-Baltistan.¹¹

1.9 million	\$150.6 million	15,8%
People targeted in the response plan (Support Plan for Relief and Early Recovery Oct 2025 – Apr 2026)	Required to reach the target (Support Plan for Relief and Early Recovery Oct 2025 – Apr 2026)	Of the funding secured for 2026 (Support Plan for Relief and Early Recovery Oct 2025 – Apr 2026)

The Support Plan targets 1.9 million people out of 2.8 million in need, with a total requirement of USD 150.6 million, including USD 50.6 million for immediate humanitarian response and USD 100 million for early recovery activities.

The Support Plan includes coordination with both local- and national authorities and governments, International Non-Government Organisations (INGOs), and Local- and National Organisations (L/NOs). The Government of Pakistan takes a leading role in conducting and coordinating emergency response to natural disasters. The role of national authorities and other local actors, including in ensuring enhanced disaster preparedness, could potentially be strengthened to allow international actors to play a less operational role over time.

Besides the Support Plan, there has also been a *Regional Refugee Response Plan for Afghanistan Situation 2024-2025*, which geographically covers both Iran as well as Pakistan.¹² For Pakistan, the number of people in need according to the Regional Refugee Response Plan is the same as the number of people targeted, 2.65 million.¹³

End of 2025, the biggest donors of the humanitarian funding were the United States of America at 22.6 per cent, followed by United Kingdom at 19.8 per cent, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) at 9.6 per cent, Qatar at 8.3 per cent, Denmark at 6.8 per cent, Saudi Arabia at 5.0 per cent, Japan at 4.1 per cent, and Sweden at 3.7 per cent.¹⁴

4. Sida’s humanitarian allocation

Sida’s priorities in allocating humanitarian assistance is to save lives and alleviate suffering, and support partners in responding where the needs are most severe. At the time of writing this analysis,

¹¹ OCHA, [Pakistan 2025 Monsoon Floods: Support Plan for Relief and Early Recovery, October 2025 to April 2026 | Reliefweb](#), Nov 2025 (accessed 2025-12-06).

¹² UNHCR, [Afghanistan Situation: Regional Refugee Response Plan 2024-2025 | UNHCR](#), Mar 2024 (accessed 2025-12-06).

¹³ UNHCR, [Afghanistan Situation Regional Refugee Response Plan 2025 | Humanitarian Action](#), Feb 2025 (accessed 2025-12-10).

¹⁴ FTS, [Pakistan 2025 | Financial Tracking Service](#) (accessed 2026-04-09).

Sida's main priorities are: addressing the consequences of past flooding and enhancing preparedness for any future disasters, enhancing food security and nutrition, and reducing protection risks for Afghan nationals in Pakistan. Since food insecurity and nutrition is a big part of the humanitarian needs in Pakistan, the Sida partner portfolio is therefore focusing on partners with this specific knowledge and operations.

Given that Pakistan predominantly is a country with multidimensional poverty with pockets of humanitarian needs, it is relevant to explore what long-term sustainability in humanitarian response, could involve. Moreover, it could possibly make more sense than in other humanitarian crisis, to accept a humanitarian response that also includes for instance, Resilience, Anticipatory Action and Disaster Risk Reduction. Sida's partner portfolio therefore has a balance of humanitarian partners, as well as double-mandated partners working both within the humanitarian field and development cooperation.

Sida prioritises flexibility and is therefore largely providing support that is flexible across sectors and geographical regions, to enable partners to adapt their multi-sectoral country programs and respond swiftly to emergent humanitarian needs, including rapid-onset or climate-driven disasters. Sida aims to balance support between different types of organisations, both UN agencies and INGOs, that offer specific strengths. Sida is committed to the global target that at least 25% of humanitarian funding should reach Local- and National Actors directly or via intermediaries, and aims to report on this. Both of Sida's partners in Pakistan are working in partnership with local NGOs including, but not limited to, transferring of funds.

PARTNER	INITIAL ALLOCATION
Action Against Hunger (ACF)	20,000,000
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	42,000,000
TOTAL	62,000,000

ⁱ The 2026 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.

ⁱⁱ Sida's initial allocation analysis consists of three dimensions that are assessed for each crisis-affected country: 1) magnitude and severity of humanitarian needs 2) capacity of the humanitarian system to respond to needs and 3) capacity of the crisis-affected country to respond to needs. The qualitative and quantitative analysis produces an index scoring for each country, where the highest ranked country is found to have the greatest proportion of unmet severe humanitarian needs globally, based on available data. Sida's initial allocation for 2026 includes a total of 25 countries with the highest scores. For more information please see Initial Allocation Methodology.

ⁱⁱⁱ The number of people with humanitarian needs according to Sida's allocation analysis is based on the most inclusive estimate of humanitarian needs that is available from recent sources and supported by triangulation. For Pakistan, the

selected sources were GHO 2026 complemented with IPC 2025 and UNHCR 2025 for people with humanitarian needs outside of GHO flood areas.