

Sida's global humanitarian allocation analysis is used as a basis for the distribution of funding to humanitarian crises at the start of the year, when the majority of Sida's humanitarian budget is disbursed. This yearly allocation process consists of two overall steps:

- Firstly, the **global allocation analysis** is conducted to inform which crises will receive funding and how the overall initial allocation budget will be distributed between those crises.
- Secondly, a **humanitarian crisis analysis** is carried out for each crisis that receives funding to understand humanitarian needs within the crisis and identify the partner organisations that are best placed to respond.

This document outlines the methodology behind the first step in this process, the global allocation analysis, which informs the initial allocation for 2026.

The analysis is anchored in three overarching principles:

- 1) The analysis must operationalize **humanitarian principles**, in line with Sida's Humanitarian Strategy¹, with particular attention to the principle of impartiality and people with the most severe needs, wherever they are.
- 2) To achieve this, the analysis must be of a **"good enough" quality**, meaning data and indicators must demonstrate a minimum level of *transparency, relevance, comparability* and *trustworthiness*.
- 3) It must also be a **"live analysis"** that can be updated with the latest data as ongoing crises evolve or new crises appear.

The analysis is first used to inform the **selection of crises** that will receive funding, and then **how much of the available funding** will be distributed to each of the crises.

Crisis selection

The analysis consists of two overall components that are used to identify which crisis will receive funding through the initial allocation. A **Sida HUM Index** is used to produce a relative score for all crises that are analysed and a set of **"Safety-net"** indicators are used to capture crises that may not score high on the Index due to issues such as data gaps, but that indicates a severe situation which warrants inclusion in the initial allocation in line with the impartiality principle.

The **Sida HUM Index** is based on 9² overall Questions that are answered for each crisis. Each question generates an Indicator that identifies proportional differences for each question across crises. Each indicator measures "in the same direction", meaning a higher percentage indicates a more severe situation.

¹ [Strategy for Sweden's humanitarian assistance 2025-2029 \[pdf 166 kB\]](#)

² A ninth indicator was added to the index for the initial allocation 2026, which captures the number of times people have been forcibly displaced within the crisis-affected country during the year. This strengthens the index capacity to capture high levels of crisis intensity, volatility and severe needs of protection and assistance.

TABLE : SIDA HUM INDEX - INITIAL ALLOCATION 2026

DIMENSION	QUESTION	INDICATOR
HUMANITARIAN NEEDS	1. How many people have humanitarian needs - in crisis X?	% of All people with humanitarian needs – that live in crisis X
	2. How many people have severe humanitarian needs – in crisis X?	% of All people with severe humanitarian needs – that live in crisis X
	3. How many people with humanitarian needs, have a severe need – in crisis X?	% of people with humanitarian needs in crisis X, whose needs are severe
	4. How many times were people forcibly displaced this year – in crisis X?	% of All forced displacements – that occurred in crisis X
HUMANITARIAN SYSTEM CAPACITY	5. How many people with humanitarian needs risk being left without assistance due to lack of funding – in crisis X?	% of All people with humanitarian needs (PIN) who risk being left without assistance due to lack of funding – that live in crisis X
	6. How many people with severe humanitarian needs risk being left without assistance due to lack of funding – in crisis X?	% of All people with severe humanitarian needs who risk being left without assistance due to lack of funding – that live in crisis X
CRISIS-AFFECTED COUNTRY CAPACITY	7. How many people out of the total crisis-affected country population have a humanitarian need – in crisis X?	% of a crisis-affected country’s total population that have a humanitarian need ⁴
	8. What is the level of capacity of the crisis-affected country to respond to needs – in crisis X?	% of INFORM Risk Lack of capacity scores across all crisis-affected countries, that are found in a given country ⁵
	9. What is the difference in development funding per capita in crisis X, compared to the crisis-affected country with the highest funding?	% of difference (in MSEK) in development funding per capita across all crisis-affected countries, that are found in a given country

Data from the humanitarian system is consolidated, reviewed and analysed to identify the answer to each question and the percentage for each corresponding indicator.⁶ To create a simple composite “Sida HUM index”, the overall average percentage is then obtained giving all indicators equal weight, where the total of all index scores across all crises is 100%. That means, for example, that if a country has a comparatively high share of people in need (question 1) but a low share of people in need who are at risk of being left without assistance (question 4), question 1 would raise or “pull up” the final percentage, while question 4 would lower or “pull down” the percentage.

³ “Severe” refers to levels 4 and 5 on humanitarian severity scales used in analysis frameworks such as the Joint and Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) which generally range from 1-5 where 5 is most severe (e.g. “famine” being the most extreme level 5 situation in food security terms).

⁴ These % values were normalised to enable aggregation with the other 5 indicators, meaning the % values were converted to a 1-100% scale.

⁵ Higher scores on the INFORM Risk Lack of capacity component signifies a more severe lack of capacity in terms of infrastructure and/or institutions.

⁶ Sources that directly informed the allocation analysis for 2026 included: INFORM (Severity – Conditions of People affected component; Risk – Lack of Capacity component), IPC (Acute food insecurity scale, Acute Malnutrition), FEWSNET (Food Assistance Outlook Briefs), OCHA (GHO/HNO, HRP, Flash appeals, Sit-reps), IFRC (appeals), ICRC (appeals), REACH (MSNA), Rule of Law in Armed Conflicts (RULAC), UNHCR and IOM (RRP/RMRPs), IDMC (Internal Displacement Updates), World Bank (Population figures), Sida Humanitarian Crisis focal points. In addition to these, a wide range of sources were used for triangulation purposes.

The Sida HUM index is then used to rank a longlist of countries where humanitarian crises are occurring, according to the overall percentage score. The 25 countries with the highest scores were selected for the 2026 initial allocation, with one exception. North Korea was amongst the 25 countries with the highest scores but was excluded from the initial allocation due to nationwide operational constraints that are currently preventing humanitarian actors from assisting people with humanitarian needs within the country. Sida remains open to supporting partners able to operate in the country, with proposals reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

Safety-net indicators were then checked to identify countries with severe situations which did not score amongst the 25 highest on the Sida HUM index due to data gaps. These indicators were introduced ahead of the initial allocation 2025 because each was found to individually reflect a particularly severe situation, both in terms of what they measure and given that they were found to correlate strongly with high scores on the Sida HUM Index⁷. These indicators included:

- High number of children with severe malnutrition (SAM)
- Active conflict and an ongoing common humanitarian appeal
- High share of people identified in Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) severity levels 4 and 4+

Niger, which was amongst the 26 highest scoring countries on the Sida HUM index, was found to both have a high share of people identified in MSNA severity levels 4+, and an ongoing active conflict along with a common humanitarian appeal. The country was therefore included in the initial allocation for 2026. The final list of countries is listed in the table below, along with the main selection criteria that led to their inclusion:

	Country	Main selection criteria
1	Afghanistan	Top 25 HUM Index
2	Bangladesh	Top 25 HUM Index
3	Burkina Faso	Top 25 HUM Index
4	Cameroon	Top 25 HUM Index
5	Central African Republic	Top 25 HUM Index
6	Chad	Top 25 HUM Index
7	Colombia	Top 25 HUM Index
8	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Top 25 HUM Index
9	Ethiopia	Top 25 HUM Index
10	Haiti	Top 25 HUM Index
11	Lebanon	Top 25 HUM Index
12	Mali	Top 25 HUM Index
13	Mozambique	Top 25 HUM Index
14	Myanmar	Top 25 HUM Index
15	Niger	MSNA / Armed conflict and HRP
16	Nigeria	Top 25 HUM Index
17	Pakistan	Top 25 HUM Index
18	Palestine	Top 25 HUM Index
19	Somalia	Top 25 HUM Index
20	South Sudan	Top 25 HUM Index
21	Sudan	Top 25 HUM Index
22	Syrian Arab Republic	Top 25 HUM Index
23	Ukraine	Top 25 HUM Index
24	Venezuela	Top 25 HUM Index
25	Yemen	Top 25 HUM Index

⁷ Crises with high HUM Index scores tended to also score on several, sometimes all of the safety indicators.

Preliminary initial allocation budget per crisis

The **Sida HUM Index** was then applied to the preliminary initial allocation budget for 2026, to obtain preliminary allocation estimates for each of the 25 crisis-affected countries. It is important to note that the foreseen initial allocation budget is significantly smaller for 2026 compared to previous years, due to the operationalisation of the new humanitarian strategy (2025-2029) and new partnership portfolio. A subsequent, larger allocation is foreseen during 2026, once additional new partnerships are in place.

All initial allocation figures will remain preliminary until Sida receives "letter of appropriation (Swedish: regleringsbrev)" from the government, which is expected towards the end of December and will confirm the total humanitarian budget amount for 2026.

-ENDS-