

9 September 2026

1. Summaryⁱ

18	13.5 million	62 MSEK	24 MSEK	1.3 MSEK	87.3 MSEK
Humanitarian crisis ranking (Sida's mid-year allocation analysis) ⁱⁱ	Number of people with humanitarian needs (Sida's mid-year allocation analysis) ⁱⁱⁱ	Initial allocation for 2026	Additional allocation in 2026	Flexible funding in 2026	Total Sida funding in 2026

Pakistan faces a complex humanitarian landscape driven by recurrent climate shocks, economic pressures, food insecurity, the repression of Afghan nationals, and regional instability. The impact of the exceptional 2022 floods, which submerged one third of Pakistan, affected 33 million people and left 20.6 million in need of life-saving assistance, continue to shape the humanitarian needs.¹

Pakistan hosts an estimated 1.73 million Afghan nationals, mainly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan.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. In total, almost 2.69 million Afghan nationals have returned to Afghanistan, predominantly involuntary, over a period of just over three years. This has created major protection concerns on both sides of the border.³

Acute malnutrition affects around 2.71 million children in Pakistan, including approximately 706,000 with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM).⁴ Approximately 10.6 million people in Balochistan, Sindh, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa face high levels of acute food insecurity, with 1.4 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](#), June 2024 (accessed 2025-12-08).

² UNHCR, [Pakistan Overview of Refugees and Afghans of other status in Pakistan of June 30, 2026 | UNHCR](#), July 2026 (accessed 2026-09-02).

³ UNHCR-IOM, [Pakistan Flash update #108 on Arrest and Detention/Flow Monitoring, 15 September 2023 to 22 August 2026 | UNHCR-IOM](#), August 2026 (accessed 2026-09-02).

⁴ IPC, [Pakistan: IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Malnutrition Snapshot | October 2025–November 2026](#), April 2026 (accessed 2026-09-02).

⁵ IPC, [Pakistan: IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Malnutrition Snapshot | October 2025–November 2026](#), April 2026 (accessed 2026-09-02).

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 The 2026 monsoon season is ongoing, with 180 deaths reported to date, including 82 children, and 1,700 homes damaged.⁹

Pakistan is highly susceptible to climate change, making it one of the world's most disaster-prone countries. Communities hardest hit by the 2022 floods are still struggling to fully recover. Although reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts are underway, millions of people remain increasingly exposed to natural hazards. The cumulative impact of recurrent monsoon emergencies continues to erode resilience and deepen humanitarian needs.¹⁰

The IPC acute food insecurity analysis in Pakistan covers 45 vulnerable rural districts in Balochistan, Sindh, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, representing approximately 35.6 million people, about 14 per cent of the country's total population.¹¹ Out of these districts, 28 are classified in IPC Phase 4.¹² These districts have been severely impacted by a series of compounding crises, including the residual effects of the 2025 monsoon floods reducing crop output, damaging livestock, and reducing income. Limited livelihood opportunities, domestic conflict, harsh winter conditions, and unfavourable agricultural output prices continue to strain households as high living costs and reduced employment further erode incomes. The prolonged effects of economic instability and persistently high food inflation have weakened livelihoods and increased household debt burdens, underscoring the urgent need for comprehensive interventions to address the multifaceted drivers of food insecurity.¹³ In addition, the conflict in the Middle East is pushing fuel prices higher, raising transport and production costs and driving food prices upward. The humanitarian needs 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 National Disaster Management Authority, [NDMA Pakistan - Monsoon 2026 Daily Situation Report No. 70 | ReliefWeb](#), 3 September 2026 (accessed 2026-09-04).

¹⁰ UNICEF, [Humanitarian Situation Report No.2, Reporting Period 1 January - 30 June 2024 | UNICEF](#), 30 Jul 2024 (accessed 2025-12-06).

¹¹ IPC, [Pakistan: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for December 2025-March 2026 and Projection for April-September 2026 | IPC](#), (accessed 2026-09-04).

¹² IPC, [Pakistan: IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Malnutrition Snapshot, October 2025–November 2026 | IPC](#), April 2026 (accessed 2026-09-02).

¹³ 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.¹⁴

1.9 mn	\$64.9 mn	39,6%
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 revised funding requirement of USD 64.9 million. Between 1 January and 30 April 2026, 226,700 people were reached, representing 11.9 per cent of the target.¹⁵

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 Pakistan Floods Support Plan 2026, there has also been a *Regional Refugee Response Plan for Afghanistan Situation 2024-2025*, which geographically covers both Iran and Pakistan.¹⁶ For Pakistan, the number of people in need according to the Regional Refugee Response Plan is the same as the number of people targeted, namely 2.65 million.¹⁷

As of mid-2026, the largest donors to the humanitarian funding were the European Commission at 31.8 per cent, followed by Sweden at 14.9 per cent, Qatar at 11.4 per cent, Netherlands at 10.9 per cent, Denmark at 10.3 per cent, UNICEF 4.4 per cent, Canada at 3.9 per cent, Pakistan at 2.9 per cent, Norway at 2.1 per cent, and Switzerland at 1.5 per cent.¹⁸

¹⁴ OCHA, [Pakistan 2025 Monsoon Floods: Support Plan for Relief and Early Recovery, October 2025 to April 2026 | Reliefweb](#), Nov 2025 (accessed 2025-12-06).

¹⁵ OCHA, [Pakistan Floods Support Plan 2026 | Humanitarian Action](#), n.d. (accessed 2026-09-04).

¹⁶ UNHCR, [Afghanistan Situation: Regional Refugee Response Plan 2024-2025 | UNHCR](#), Mar 2024 (accessed 2025-12-06).

¹⁷ UNHCR, [Afghanistan Situation Regional Refugee Response Plan 2025 | Humanitarian Action](#), Feb 2025 (accessed 2025-12-10).

¹⁸ FTS, [Pakistan 2026 | Financial Tracking Service](#), n.d. (accessed 2026-09-02).

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. Sida's current priorities include addressing the consequences of past flooding and strengthening preparedness for any future disasters, enhancing food security and nutrition, and reducing protection risks for Afghan nationals in Pakistan. Given the significant food security and nutrition needs in Pakistan, Sida's partner portfolio focuses on organisations with relevant expertise and operational capacity in these areas.

Pakistan is predominantly a country with multidimensional poverty with pockets of humanitarian needs, and it is therefore relevant to explore what long-term sustainability in humanitarian response could involve. Moreover, in the context of Pakistan, it may be particularly relevant to consider a humanitarian response that also incorporates elements of resilience, anticipatory action, and disaster risk reduction. Sida's partner portfolio therefore comprises a balance of humanitarian partners and double-mandated partners working across both humanitarian response 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 programmes 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 per cent 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 work in partnership with local NGOs including, but not limited to, transferring of funds.

In light of evolving needs, Sida is allocating an additional SEK 24 million to Pakistan through the Mid-Year Allocation (MYA) process in September 2026. The allocation is a top-up of the initial allocation with additional funds to UNICEF. The allocation will focus on addressing needs related to nutrition, health, child protection and WASH.

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

FLEXIBLE FUNDING & ADDITIONAL ALLOCATIONS (SEK)		
PARTNER	FLEXIBLE FUNDING ¹⁹	ADDITIONAL ALLOCATION
Action Against Hunger (ACF)	-	-
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	-	24,000,000
OCHA Field Coordination ²⁰	1,300,000	-
TOTAL	1,300,000	24,000,000

ⁱ The 2026 mid-year 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 mid-year allocation analysis consists of three dimensions that are assessed for each of the 25 crisis-affected countries that were included in the initial allocation for 2026: 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, based on available data. For more information please see Mid-year Allocation Methodology.

ⁱⁱⁱ Sida uses the most inclusive estimate of humanitarian needs which is available from recent sources and supported by triangulation. For Pakistan, the selected source is FEWSNET.

¹⁹ Flexible funding includes a mix of allocations such as Rapid Response Mechanism and other flexible funding mechanisms.

²⁰ Sida provides flexible funding to OCHA's field coordination, and this preliminary allocation is therefore subject to change.