



Pakistan Response

SitRep. #2

Reporting period: 1 February – 25 May

Country of reference: Pakistan

2026

CONTENTS

1. KEY FIGURES	3
2. CESVI RESPONSE STRATEGY	3
3. CESVI ASSISTANCE IN NUMBERS	4
4. CESVI RESPONSE CAPACITY	5
5. COORDINATION MECHANISMS	6
6. PARTNERSHIP AND LOCALISATION	7
7. MAIN CHALLENGES AND OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS	8
8. CESVI OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES	8
a) Situation update	8
b) Geographic coverage	9
c) Priorities of intervention detected per sector	10
9. FUNDING UPDATE	12
10. CALLS FOR ACTION	13
NOTES	15

1. KEY FIGURES



249.3M
Total Population



2.8M
People in needⁱ



7.5M
IPC Phase 3 (Crisis)
of which **1.25M** experiencing
IPC Phase 4 (Emergency)ⁱⁱ

2. CESVI RESPONSE STRATEGY

CESVI's strategic response in Pakistan is grounded in an integrated, multisectoral framework aligned with the **humanitarian-development-peace nexus**, addressing persistent humanitarian needs while strengthening the capacity of communities and institutions to manage recurrent shocks. Operating in a context marked by overlapping economic pressures, climate variability, and protracted vulnerability, CESVI adopts a flexible approach that combines targeted humanitarian assistance with recovery and risk-informed programming.

Present in Pakistan since 2008, CESVI has extensive experience responding to major emergencies, including the recent 2025 monsoon floods, during which the organisation rapidly mobilised to deliver life-saving assistance and early recovery support. Building on this experience, CESVI continues to implement interventions across **Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)**, **food security and livelihoods**, **WASH**, **shelter**, and **multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA)**. This includes climate-resilient livelihoods and cash-based interventions to support household recovery and mitigate the impact of ongoing economic constraints.

Programming is primarily concentrated in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. CESVI places strong emphasis on localisation and community engagement, working through national partners and local authorities to ensure relevance, access, and sustainability. Priority is given to populations most affected by repeated shocks, such as smallholder farmers, landless households, and women-headed households.

Anticipatory Action (AA) is also a key component of CESVI's response, contributing to a **shift from reactive response to forward-looking risk management** through early warning systems, pre-defined triggers, and pre-positioned responses, alongside efforts to strengthen local and institutional response capacities. To this end, CESVI works closely with government institutions, WHH, FAO, WFP, ECHO, and local communities, enhancing disaster preparedness and coordination mechanisms, particularly at district level. Additionally, in collaboration with PDMA Sindh, CESVI has developed the **Integrated Decision Support System (IDSS)**, which uses real-time data and early warning information to support timely alerts, early action, and government-led disaster response.

Protection, gender equality, and inclusion are integrated across all sectors to ensure that assistance is safe, equitable, and accessible.

Overall, this approach enables CESVI to respond to evolving needs while addressing underlying vulnerabilities, strengthening both community and institutional capacities to anticipate, withstand, and recover from future shocks.

MAIN SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



AA



DRR



WASH



Food Security



Shelter



Protection

(mainstreamed across interventions)

3. CESVI ASSISTANCE IN NUMBERS



34 Village Committees established/re-activated (18 Male, 16 Female) involving **414 members** to support community mobilisation.

10 irrigation channels rehabilitated, restoring agricultural water flow



17 drinking water supply schemes (DWSS) rehabilitated, including O&M toolkits and committee orientations to ensure safe water access.

50 hygiene promotion campaigns conducted in schools and communities to improve local health and sanitation awareness.

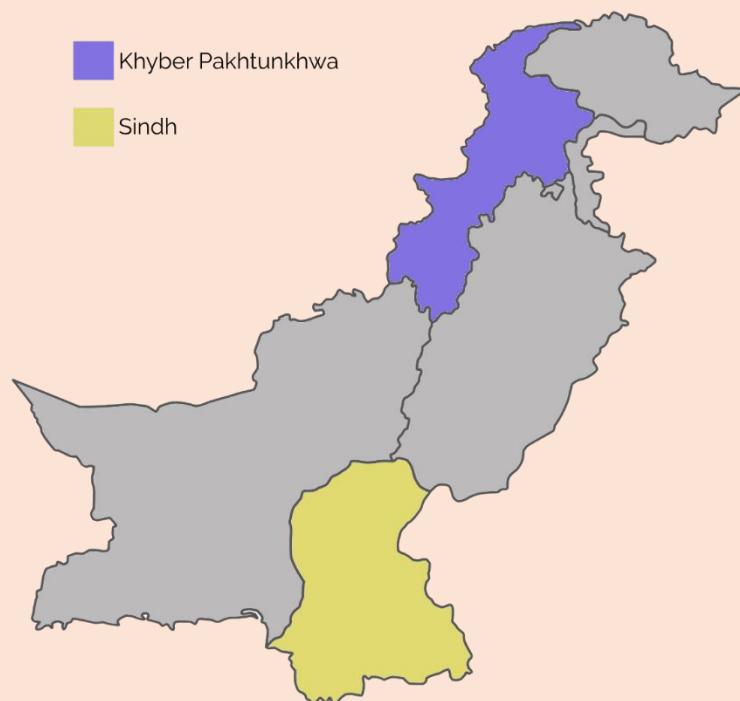


8 flood protection and retaining walls constructed as per approved designs to safeguard community infrastructure.

12 small suspension bridges repaired and finalised, restoring critical access and connectivity for the local community.

4. CESVI RESPONSE CAPACITY

1. **Rapidly respond to recurrent climate-related shocks in high-risk districts**, leveraging established field presence and local coordination mechanisms.
2. **Integrate emergency response with anticipatory action and climate risk management**, supporting early warning systems, community preparedness, and government-led disaster management systems.
3. Adapt programming to a rapidly evolving funding and economic context, **maintaining operational continuity while shifting towards resilience-building and systems-strengthening approaches** in line with national priorities.



IN DETAILS

- **Geographic reach:** CESVI maintains an established presence in **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa** and **Sindh**, with ongoing interventions in districts such as Shangla, Mirpurkhas, and Umerkot, Badin, and the capacity to expand based on emerging needs.
- **Operational readiness and flexibility:** CESVI ensures **continuity of operations** through adaptive planning, flexible staffing, and strong procurement and logistics systems, allowing implementation to continue despite security, weather, and cost-related constraints.
- **Professional staff and technical expertise:** Programmes are delivered through **experienced national teams with strong knowledge of local contexts**, supported by technical specialists with expertise in DRR, climate resilience, WASH, and livelihoods, ensuring quality implementation and alignment with international standards.
- **Anticipatory Action and institutional strengthening:** CESVI brings strong technical capacity in AA, combining risk assessments, early warning systems, and community-based planning with direct support to government structures (e.g. DDMUs), strengthening both preparedness and coordinated disaster response at district level.
- **Community engagement and local partnerships:** Interventions are implemented in **close collaboration with national partners and community structures** such as village committees, strengthening local ownership, improving access, and supporting effective targeting and sustainability.
- **Coordination and institutional engagement:** CESVI engages with authorities, line departments, and coordination platforms to strengthen preparedness and response systems. Operations are conducted under a MoU with Pakistan's Ministry of Interior, valid until 2027 and covering the entire country.

- **Donor engagement and programme diversification:** CESVI maintains engagement with key institutional donors like WFP, AICS, FCDO, and DG ECHO, as well as other partners present in the country such as Global Affairs Canada (GAC), SIDA, and the Danish Embassy. This diversified engagement supports continuity of operations through the current period of funding transition due to the planned closure of FCDO-funded activities.

5. COORDINATION MECHANISMS

Institutional Coordination

CESVI participates in the relevant Working Groups to support information sharing, joint analysis, and alignment of interventions among government, UN agencies, and humanitarian partners.

National Coordination Forum on Anticipatory Action (NCF-AA)

The NCF-AA is a national platform established by NDMA in March 2024 to provide strategic guidance, coordination, and oversight for AA in Pakistan. The Forum brings together federal and provincial disaster management authorities, humanitarian organisations, UN agencies, academia, and development partners to strengthen policy development, technical coordination, and institutionalisation of AA. It supports harmonisation of triggers, early warning systems, financing, and social protection linkages, while promoting evidence generation and scaling up of AA initiatives across the country. The Forum is chaired by NDMA and operates through thematic sub-committees on triggers, anticipatory action, financing, learning, and coordination.

Provincial Technical Working Group on Anticipatory Action (TWG-AA):

The TWG-AA in Sindh and Punjab is a multi-stakeholder coordination platform co-led by the respective Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs) and humanitarian partners. It supports the development, testing, and institutionalisation of anticipatory action systems at provincial level by strengthening coordination among government departments, UN agencies, INGOs, and technical partners. The platform focuses on trigger development, early warning systems, contingency planning, shock-responsive social protection, and integration of anticipatory action into provincial DRM and financing frameworks.

Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF):

CESVI participates in PHF as a national coordination platform for humanitarian actors, supporting collective advocacy, information exchange, and alignment of operational approaches.

NGO Coordination

START Network – AA Working Groups

CESVI participates in the START Network, which drives locally led anticipatory action through a National Steering Committee and hazard-specific Technical Working Groups (TWGs) focused on flood, drought, and heatwave risk reduction. These groups support coordinated, data-driven early action with pre-arranged financing mechanisms and tools.

Alliance2015

Alliance2015 is a strategic partnership of European NGOs, including ACTED, CESVI, Concern Worldwide, HELVETAS, and Welthungerhilfe (WHH). The Alliance focuses on delivering joint humanitarian aid, promoting development cooperation, and strengthening resilience in crisis-affected contexts. The partnership has enabled efficient resource sharing, avoided duplication of efforts, and enhanced the collective impact of humanitarian interventions.

6. PARTNERSHIP AND LOCALISATION

Partnerships and localisation are central to CESVI's operational approach in Pakistan, ensuring context-sensitive, inclusive, and sustainable interventions through collaboration with **national and local actors**.

In line with CESVI's localisation commitments, the mission prioritises structured and longer-term engagement with national and local actors, with a focus on **joint programme design, capacity strengthening**, and **shared implementation responsibilities**. CESVI is in the process of further strengthening this approach through the planned development of a **Local Partner Roster** in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, aimed at identifying and engaging selected organisations for medium- to long-term collaboration.

At the operational level, CESVI engages with local actors and community structures to support implementation and community outreach, ensuring that interventions are **informed by local priorities** and that **communities are actively involved** in planning and implementation processes. During the reporting period, CESVI worked closely with **NIDA Pakistan** in Shangla, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, whose contribution was critical to community mobilisation activities, including the establishment of 34 Village Committees (VCs) and outreach for 50 hygiene campaigns. NIDA also supported the identification of priority interventions through Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs), community consultations, vulnerability mapping, and coordination with CESVI's technical teams to assess the feasibility of rehabilitation works. In addition, the organisation provided ground-level support for the handover of rehabilitated infrastructure to the Additional Deputy Commissioner (ADC) Shangla.

Accountability to affected populations is ensured through CESVI's **Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) system**, which integrates structured data collection tools and Complaint Feedback Mechanisms (CFM). These mechanisms enable communities to provide feedback, raise concerns, and contribute to programme improvements through defined channels, with information systematically recorded and used to inform decision-making. This approach strengthens transparency, responsiveness, and community trust, while aligning implementation with humanitarian accountability standards.

During the reporting period, CESVI also engaged in discussions with **the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)** to explore a potential strategic partnership for a resource mobilisation proposal focused on **scalable biochar production from agricultural waste**. The collaboration aims to combine GGGI's expertise in policy, regulatory engagement, and climate finance with CESVI's field presence, community outreach, and programme implementation capacity. Discussions are ongoing regarding the formalisation of a consortium agreement, with the partnership expected to contribute to longer-term, climate-resilient programming in Pakistan.

7. MAIN CHALLENGES AND OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

- **Economic pressures and rising operational costs:** High inflation and a sharp increase in fuel prices (particularly diesel, which has risen by over 70%) are significantly impacting both affected populations and humanitarian operations. These trends are increasing transportation, procurement, and overall programme delivery costs, placing pressure on budgets and operational planning. To mitigate this, CESVI is adapting its operational model through **cost-efficiency measures**, including reduced travel, remote coordination, and administrative adjustments such as rotational office attendance and shared transport solutions. At the same time, financial planning and forecasting are being strengthened to better manage cost fluctuations and ensure continuity of activities.
- **Funding constraints:** A tightening humanitarian funding environment, combined with shifts in donor priorities towards systems-strengthening approaches, is influencing programme planning and limiting the pace at which interventions can be expanded in response to sustained needs. This includes ongoing transitions within major programmes, such as the FCDO-funded BRAVE initiative, requiring careful alignment to ensure continuity and maximise impact. In response, **CESVI is proactively diversifying its funding portfolio**, strengthening engagement with institutional and non-traditional donors, and positioning new programmes aligned with current priorities in climate resilience, anticipatory action, and shock-responsive assistance. This approach enables CESVI to consolidate achievements, maintain operational continuity, and scale up interventions where additional resources become available.
- **Access constraints and logistical challenges:** Difficult terrain, weather variability, and infrastructure limitations in operational areas continue to pose access constraints, affecting field mobility and implementation efficiency. Additionally, procurement delays, market fluctuations, and limited supplier availability during peak demand periods can disrupt supply chains. To address these challenges, CESVI relies on **adaptive planning**, pre-qualified supplier lists, and strengthened **coordination** between logistics, programme, and finance teams. Partnerships with local actors and authorities further facilitate access and ensure continuity of operations in hard-to-reach areas.

8. CESVI OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES

a) Situation update

As of May 2026, Pakistan continues to face a complex and evolving humanitarian context driven by the **convergence of economic pressures, climate-related shocks, and structural vulnerabilities**, with humanitarian needs expected to remain elevated throughout the year. While security conditions in CESVI's operational areas remain relatively stable, the broader

operating environment is shaped by economic volatility, recurrent weather events, and shifting funding dynamics, contributing to increased uncertainty and operational constraints.

Economic pressures have intensified significantly in recent months, with **inflation** driven in large part by **substantial increases in fuel prices** exceeding 60–70%. This is affecting both households' purchasing power and access to basic goods and services, particularly for low-income and daily wage families who are facing rising transportation, food, and agricultural input costs. In rural areas, higher fuel and commodity prices are also increasing pressure on farming livelihoods and reducing communities' coping capacity and the cost of humanitarian operations. Rising fuel and transport costs are directly impacting programme delivery, logistics, and procurement, requiring continuous adaptation of operational modalities. Persistently high fuel costs also continue to raise transport and distribution expenses, posing **risks of renewed upward pressure on food prices** and underscoring the importance of sustained market monitoring.ⁱⁱⁱ

At the same time, climate-related risks continue to compound vulnerabilities, particularly in **flood- and drought-prone areas** of Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The impacts of the 2025 floods persist, with recent UN-supported assessments indicating that approximately 3.3 million jobs may have been affected, the majority in rural areas and in the agriculture sector,^{iv} highlighting the scale of livelihood disruption and the continued fragility of affected communities. These impacts are particularly pronounced among smallholder farmers, daily wage earners, and vulnerable households, reinforcing the need for sustained recovery and income restoration support.

Weather variability remains high, with recent rainfall, storms, and localised incidents in March 2026 causing casualties and infrastructure damage in several districts,^v highlighting the continued exposure of vulnerable populations to sudden-onset disasters and environmental stress. More broadly, **Pakistan remains among the countries most vulnerable to extreme weather and climate change**,^{vi} with recurrent shocks continuing to erode coping capacities and undermine recovery efforts.

In parallel, the broader funding landscape is evolving, with significantly tightening global ODA budgets affecting the scale, scope, and continuity of humanitarian programming. This transition is influencing programme design and implementation across the humanitarian sector, requiring greater prioritisation, efficiency, and alignment with longer-term resilience and institutional strengthening objectives.

Overall, while the situation remains relatively stable in CESVI's areas of intervention, the combination of economic pressure, climate risks, and funding shortfalls continues to shape the humanitarian context. In this environment, CESVI's approach is focused on sustaining core activities, supporting government-led systems, and strengthening preparedness and resilience capacities among vulnerable populations.

b) Geographic coverage

CESVI's operational presence in Pakistan is primarily focused in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, with selective engagement in Punjab. Geographic prioritisation is guided by risk analysis and vulnerability mapping, with a particular focus on flood- and drought-prone districts and areas exposed to recurrent climate shocks.

c) Priorities of intervention detected per sector

The table below presents an overview of CESVI's planned multi-sectoral response, outlining sectoral priorities, key activities, and estimated resource requirements.

Sector	Objective	Activities	Needed Resources
 Disaster Risk Management (AA and DRR)	To reduce disaster risks and vulnerabilities through risk-informed preparedness, anticipatory action, mitigation measures, and strengthened community and institutional capacities to better anticipate, withstand, and respond to recurrent hazards and climate-related shocks.	CESVI will prioritise activities from sectoral Early Action Protocol (EAP) of the national AA strategy. The following measures are activated in anticipation of forecasted shocks and deployed immediately once pre-agreed triggers and established risk thresholds are reached, enabling early action to reduce disaster impacts. • Agriculture: Distribution of drought-resistant seeds and adjustment of sowing dates before extreme weather impacts. • Livestock: Pre-positioning of fodder and relocation of vulnerable herds to safer/elevated areas. • WASH: Protection of municipal water points and preventative distribution of water purification tablets and hygiene kits. • Social Protection: Anticipatory cash transfers through vertical expansion mechanisms before the disaster impact occurs. In parallel, CESVI will keep implementing broader DRR and preparedness interventions. These include: • Health: Pre-positioning of medicines (including ORS) and deployment of mobile health units for heat- and disease-related prevention. • Institutional Strengthening: Support to DDMUs/PDMAs, government trainings on DRM and gender mainstreaming, and strengthening coordination mechanisms for disaster preparedness and response.	€2,900,000

 WASH	To ensure safe and equitable access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services, reducing public health risks and improving living conditions for affected populations.	• Rehabilitation of drinking water supply schemes (DWSS). • Installation/rehabilitation of hand pumps and solar water systems. • Rehabilitation of community water storage tanks and pipelines. • Water quality testing and monitoring. • Distribution of water purification tablets and household water filters. • Emergency water trucking during disasters and droughts. • Rehabilitation of gender-sensitive latrines and sanitation facilities. • School WASH facilities improvement. • Hygiene promotion campaigns and community awareness sessions. • Distribution of hygiene kits and dignity kits.	€1,000,000
 Food Security	To improve access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food for vulnerable populations, while supporting sustainable livelihoods and strengthening resilience to shocks.	• Climate-smart agriculture interventions • Farmer Field Schools (FFS) • Kitchen gardening and homestead gardening support • Distribution of quality seeds and agricultural inputs • Livestock support (fodder, vaccination, deworming, shelter support) • Small-scale irrigation rehabilitation and water management support • Post-harvest management and storage support • Training on climate-resilient farming practices • Support for drought-resistant and flood-tolerant crops • Vocational skills and green livelihoods training • Market value chain assessments and enterprise development • Women-led livelihood and income generation activities • Solar-powered agriculture and irrigation solutions • Early warning dissemination for farmers and livestock keepers	€1,000,000

 Shelter	To provide safe, dignified, and adequate shelter solutions for affected populations, supporting protection, recovery, and improved living conditions in both emergency and early recovery phases.	• Emergency shelter assistance for disaster-affected households • Distribution of shelter kits and tarpaulins • Transitional shelter support • Rehabilitation of damaged houses • Winterisation support (blankets, insulation, heating support) • Distribution of non-food items (NFIs) such as bedding, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, and solar lights	€1,000,000
Total			€5,900,000

9. FUNDING UPDATE^{vii}

As of May 2026, the humanitarian response in Pakistan remains severely underfunded, with just 29.2% of the total required funding for the Pakistan Floods Support Plan secured. Funding disparities across sectors are particularly concerning, with essential sectors such as WASH and Shelter & NFI receiving minimal to no funding, and Food Security being critically underfunded, limiting the ability to address basic needs.

Pakistan Floods Support Plan 2026 ^{viii}			
	<u>Requirements</u>	<u>Funded</u>	<u>%</u>
Pakistan (total)	\$64.9M	\$18.9M	29.2%
Education	\$10.7M	\$2.3M	21.2%
Food Security & Livelihoods	\$10M	\$0.7M	6.9%
MPCA	\$1.2M	\$0.6M	48.1%
WASH	\$10.8M	\$0	0%
Shelter & NFI	\$11.1M	\$0.1M	0.8%
Health	\$3.0M	\$2.8M	90.3%

10. CALLS FOR ACTION

Pakistan continues to face a structurally deteriorating humanitarian context shaped by **recurrent climate shocks, growing economic pressure, and severe funding shortfalls**. Repeated floods, droughts, inflation, and rising fuel prices are deepening vulnerabilities while simultaneously **increasing the operational costs of humanitarian response**, affecting transportation, procurement, and access to affected communities. At the same time, tightening global humanitarian funding is reducing the scale and continuity of assistance despite persistent and evolving needs.

Climate-related shocks in Pakistan can no longer be treated as isolated emergencies, but rather as recurring and predictable stressors requiring **sustained investment in preparedness, anticipatory action, and resilience-building**. Without urgent and coordinated action, vulnerable communities will remain exposed to repeated displacement, livelihood loss, worsening food insecurity, and prolonged recovery gaps.

CESVI therefore calls on all stakeholders to take immediate and coordinated action to sustain humanitarian assistance, strengthen preparedness systems, and support long-term resilience in climate-vulnerable areas.

Relevant national authorities should:

- Strengthen disaster preparedness and anticipatory action mechanisms at national, provincial, and district level, including investment in early warning systems, contingency planning, and pre-agreed response protocols.
- Prioritise climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and resilient livelihood strategies in high-risk and climate-vulnerable districts.
- Support inclusive, community-based approaches to preparedness and response, ensuring the participation of vulnerable and marginalised groups in planning and decision-making processes.

The international community should:

- Increase support for locally led anticipatory action and climate resilience initiatives aimed at reducing the humanitarian impact of predictable climate-related shocks.
- Ensure stronger complementarity between humanitarian, development, and climate financing mechanisms to prevent gaps between emergency response, recovery, and longer-term resilience efforts.
- Support operational continuity for frontline humanitarian actors working in high-risk areas affected by rising transportation, logistics, and operational costs.
- Promote equitable partnerships with local organisations and community-based structures to strengthen sustainable response capacities and locally driven solutions

Donors should:

- Provide flexible, predictable, and multi-year funding that enables humanitarian actors to adapt to inflation, rising fuel and transportation costs, and rapidly evolving operational conditions while maintaining continuity of assistance.
- Increase funding for severely underfunded sectors, particularly WASH, Shelter & NFI, Food Security, and MPCA, where current resource gaps continue to limit humanitarian coverage and recovery efforts.

- Expand investment in anticipatory action and disaster preparedness approaches that enable early intervention ahead of predictable climate shocks and reduce long-term humanitarian costs.
- Support integrated programming that combines emergency response with recovery, climate adaptation, and resilience-building to address both immediate humanitarian needs and underlying vulnerabilities.

NOTES

ⁱ <https://humanitarianaction.info/plan/1532>

ⁱⁱ https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Pakistan_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Dec2025_Sept2026_Report.pdf

ⁱⁱⁱ https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/wfp-pakistan-weekly-market-report-23-april-2026?_gl=1*1g2i00x*_ga*Mz11ODY5NDk2LjE3NzA4MjA4MDk*_ga_E60ZNX2F68*czE3Nzc4OTA2MTc6bzIwJGcwJHQxNzc3ODkwNjE3JGo2MCRsMCRoMA..

^{iv} <https://pakistan.un.org/en/314708-media-update-united-nations-pakistan-21-april-2026>

^v <https://www.reuters.com/sustainability/climate-energy/heavy-rain-floods-kill-22-people-afghanistan-2026-03-30/>

^{vi} https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2023/06/4_pakistan_country_report_2023_b5_final_compressed.pdf

^{vii} <https://humanitarianaction.info/plan/1532?bs=eyJibG9jay0yNzFkMzZlOS1mZTgzLTQ3M2YtYjIzMC1kZTlkMTE1NTMzZTYiOncic2gydCI6eyJjb2x1bW4iOiEslmRpciI6ImRlc2MifX19>

^{viii} <https://fts.unocha.org/plans/1532/flows?f%5B0%5D=destinationClusterIdName%3A8755%3ACoordination%20and%20common%20services>



SitRep#1
Pakistan Emergency
Response
February 2025



CESVI Foundation ETS

Via Broseta 68/A, Bergamo, Italy