Pakistan is currently facing multidimensional risks which are impeding its progress towards achieving the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and of the Governments national development programme, Vision 2025. A precarious economic situation is combining with frequent natural hazards, an unpredictable security environment, political polarisation and exclusion. These forces are together pushing more people into poverty and higher levels of vulnerability.

WFP’s Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2027 is designed to support Pakistan achieve its national development priorities and the SDGs, particularly SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). Alongside the provision of critically needed relief and nutrition support to vulnerable groups, WFP programmes complement Government efforts to strengthen food and nutrition security for the people of Pakistan. WFP provides technical support to the Government contributing to the development of sustainable and effective national and provisional policies and strategies that strengthen food systems. WFP’s support to Pakistan also includes interventions aimed at strengthening national ownership, community resilience, and disaster risk management and preparedness. WFP has established office presence in all Provinces and regions across the country.

In Numbers

- 2,599 mt of food assistance distributed in June
- US$4.5 million Cash-based Transfers (CBT) completed in June
- US$45.2 million six months (July-December 2023) net funding requirements
- 998,556 people assisted in June 2023

Operational Updates

- In response to the rapidly escalating need for nutrition support, WFP has scaled-up its Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) in Sindh and Balochistan provinces, along with a Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) in Sindh. As of June 2023, a total of 109,475 beneficiaries – including 39,066 Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women (PBW) and 70,409 children under 5 – received treatment for Moderately Acute Malnutrition (HAM), under the TSFP. Through WFP’s BSFP nutrition support, a total of 32,737 beneficiaries – including 22,954 PBW and 9,783 children – received specialized nutritious food.

- Since August 2022, WFP has supported over 3.8 million flood-affected people with 80,000 mt of food and nutrition assistance and US$30 million in Cash-based Transfers (CBT). WFP has thus far reached 1.01 million people (86 percent of the target) since April, out of a targeted 1.1 million flood-affected people in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Punjab and Sindh provinces through early recovery interventions.

- In June 2023, as part of WFP’s resilience-building interventions, over 800,000 people out of 1.1 million people targeted in all four provinces were engaged in the resilience-building activities, related to flood management infrastructure, soil and water conservation, and activities focused on strengthening livelihoods through community capacity building initiatives.

- An IPC Acute Food Insecurity analysis was conducted by FAO in collaboration with WFP and other humanitarian partners across 43 districts. The analysis revealed that approximately 10.5 million people (29 percent of the analyzed population) are classified as IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and Phase 4 (Emergency) for the period between April and October 2023. Out of this population, approximately 8.45 million people are in IPC 3 and 2.07 million people are in IPC 4. The findings underscore the need for targeted interventions to address regional disparities and promote sustainable recovery and development. The number of people in both phases is expected to increase to 11.81 million (IPC 3: 9.6 million and IPC 4: 2.21 million) between November 2023 and January 2024.

- The preliminary analysis from the IPC Acute Malnutrition training and analysis workshop identified 17 districts in Phase 4 (critical) and two districts in Phase 5 (extremely critical) out of the 36 flood-affected districts in Balochistan,
WFP Country Strategy

Country Strategic Plan (2023 - 2027)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Requirement (US$)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (US$)</th>
<th>Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>780.7 million</td>
<td>254.8 million</td>
<td>45.2 million</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Strategic Result 1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs**

**Strategic Outcome 1:** Communities in Pakistan at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks are more resilient and have enhanced capacity to improve their livelihoods by 2027.

**Focus area:** Resilience building

**Activities:**
- Enhance the Government’s emergency preparedness
- Strengthen the resilience and self-reliance of communities at higher risk of vulnerability

**Strategic Result 2: People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes**

**Strategic Outcome 2:** Pakistan’s people at higher risk of vulnerability, especially women and children, have greater access to affordable, nutritious diets and basic social services (education, health and nutrition) by 2027.

**Focus area:** Root Causes

**Activities:**
- Strengthen Institutional capacity to implement effective nutrition interventions and implementation of the Government’s safety net programme
- Strengthen national social protection systems

**Strategic Result 3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods**

**Strategic Outcome 3:** Pakistan’s food systems are resilient to shocks and support access to healthy and nutritious food by all of Pakistan’s communities by 2027

**Focus area:** Root Causes

**Activities:**
- Enhance government and private sector capacity to strengthen the food supply chain system’s resilience to shocks, and supply chain and market system for fortified and other nutritious food

**Strategic Result 1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs**

**Strategic Outcome 4:** Communities in Pakistan at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks have access to adequate food and nutrition before, during and in the aftermath of shocks.

**Focus area:** Crisis response

**Activities:**
- Strengthen vulnerable communities’ resilience and preparedness
- Conduct emergency preparedness activities
- Provide relief assistance during and following disasters

**Challenges**

- Following the extension of the Pakistan Flood Response Plan to 31 December 2023, WFP urgently requires US$ 46 million for CBT response and US$ 20 million for nutrition support interventions. If funding shortfalls persist, WFP will need to review and reprioritize its operations (e.g., geographic scope and/or ration size/cash transfer amount).

**Monitoring**

- According to WFP’s market monitoring report, headline inflation based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) reached its highest level in 66 years (since 1957), representing an increase of 38 percent. In May 2023, CPI food inflation increased by 48 percent compared to May 2022. This upward trend is influenced by factors such as fuel price hikes, higher energy/utility costs, rupee devaluation, and increased prices of imported food and non-food items.
- National rainfall for June 2023 was above average (+160%) resulting in the country’s second wettest June in 63 years. Recent torrential rains in Pakistan resulted in the loss of 50 lives and caused widespread property damage, highlighting the urgent need for disaster management and relief efforts.

**Donors**

Australia, Bulgaria, Republic of Korea, France, Italy, Germany, the People’s Republic of China, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, European Community Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), Emergency Preparedness and Response Trust Fund, Japan, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines and Saudi Arabia. Switzerland, UN Centralized Emergency Response Fund (CERF) Fund and the USA.