World Food Programme

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SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES

# WFP Pakistan Country Brief January 2025

exchange for community participation in restoring and building community assets. WFP/Saiyna Bashir

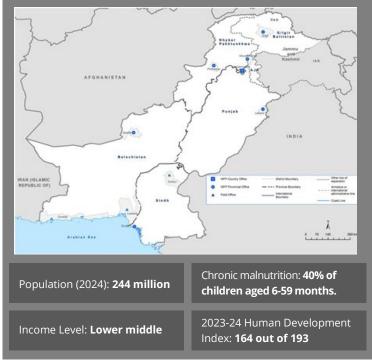
WFP builds resilience by providing cash and food assistance in

## **Operational Context**

Pakistan continues to face a complex landscape of risks, hindering progress towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Vision 2025. Economic fragility and recurrent natural disasters deepen vulnerabilities and increase poverty levels, undermining resilience.

The 2023/2024 Human Development Report places Pakistan in the 'low' human development category with a Human Development Index (HDI) value of 0.540 and global ranking of 164 out of 193 countries. Pakistan is also ranked 99<sup>th</sup> out of 129 countries in the Global Hunger Index.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (2023-2027) aligns with Pakistan's development objectives and the 2030 Agenda, with a targeted focus on Zero Hunger (SDG 2). By providing essential relief and nutrition support, WFP plays a critical role in aiding vulnerable populations. Additionally, WFP supports the Government of Pakistan in enhancing food and nutrition security through policy guidance, technical expertise, and the development of sustainable food systems. The plan also aims to bolster resilience against climate-related challenges.



**28,800** people benefited through resilience building, and livelihood support programmes

**326,500** pregnant and breastfeeding women and children received health and nutrition services and supplementary nutritious foods through the Benazir Nashonuma Programme (BNP)

**2,600** moderately malnourished pregnant and breastfeeding women and young children received treatment through various CMAM activities.



# **Operational Updates**

### **Emergency preparedness, Resilience and Livelihoods**

- WFP partnered with the National Coordination Forum (NCF) on Anticipatory Actions to develop the National Implementation Strategy for Anticipatory Actions.
- Through multi-year livelihoods and climate resilience activities, WFP focuses on skills building and construction of community water management assets. In January, WFP featured products made by communities who completed livelihoods training courses, mostly by women, during the three-day Livestock Expo-2025 in Karachi (Sindh Province).
- Under WFP's contribution to the UN system's Living Indus Initiative, WFP continues to facilitate community-led construction of concrete water reservoirs to enhance water resource management in KP and Punjab. In January, the Soil and Water Conservation Department submitted a report on Living Indus Oasis project which covers the baseline and hydrological study conducted in the targeted areas.

## Nutrition, Education and Social Protection

- WFP, in collaboration with the Government of Pakistan through the Benazir Nashonuma Programme (BNP), supports pregnant and breastfeeding women from the poorest households. To date, the programme has enrolled 2.83 million pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) and children less than 2 years of age. In January, 326,500 women and children received 29.5 million sachets of nutritious foods, along with health services and nutrition awareness through 566 facilitation centres across 158 districts of the country.
- WFP initiated implementation of a treatment programme for moderately malnourished women and children in Jamshoro, Sindh. In January, WFP enrolled nearly 1,700 malnourished PBW and children. Village-based mapping has been completed for the complementary cash component.

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# Country Strategic Plan (2023–2027)

Total Requirement	Allocated	Six-Month Net Funding
(US\$)	Contributions (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)
787.34 m	481.1 m	20.76 m

**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

**Activity 1:** Enhance the Government's emergency preparedness. **Activity 2:** 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

**Activity 3:** Strengthen Institutional capacity to implement effective nutrition interventions and implementation of the Government's safety net programme.

Activity 4: Strengthen national social protection systems. Activity 5: Strengthen school meals safety net programmes.

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

**Activity 6:** 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

Activity 7: Strengthen vulnerable communities' resilience and preparedness

**Strategic Result 5:** Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective

**Strategic Outcome 5:** Humanitarian and development partners and Government of Pakistan have access to reliable common services on demand.

Focus area: Crisis response

**Activity 8:** Ensure more efficient, effective, and coordinated interventions.

- WFP continued support to *chakkis* (local small scale wheat millers) to produce fortified wheat flour. Under this project, WFP has installed microfeeders and supplied pre-mix to 150 local millers across the country, which enabled fortification of 42,000 mt of wheat flour. In January 2025, 2,230 mt of fortified wheat flour was produced by these local mills, benefiting 72,500 local consumers.
- Under the *chakki* support project, WFP conducted training sessions on *chakki* wheat flour fortification and quality assurance/quality controls procedures for the staff of the Punjab Food Authority.
- Due to winter school breaks, no school-based programmes were implemented in January. However, the Balochistan office team continued to plan for reopening of schools in March and the scale-up to 20,000 children in the Quetta pilot programme.
- Inspired by the pilot in Quetta, the Department of Education in Sindh Province met with WFP programme staff to request a similar pilot in a rural part of Karachi. Discussions began for a potential partnership, with co-funding by the provincial government.

### **Food Systems**

- WFP participated in a Federal Roundtable on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) 3.0 "Addressing Food Systems and Climate Nexus for Resilient Nourished Future" and advocated for inclusion of actions under the new commitment to strengthening local supply chains and local procurement of nutritious foods.
- WFP participated in a workshop on the "Deregulation of Wheat Sector" in which federal and provincial ministries discussed pathways and solutions to removing state involvement in the minimal support price and procurement of wheat, while maintaining strategic reserves at the provincial level.
- WFP is finalising a proposal with Benazir Income Support Programme and GIZ to pilot a project linking adolescent girls supported under the BISP adolescent nutrition project to the fortified wheat flour produced by the WFP *chakki* support project which should commence in the coming months.

## **Monitoring and Assessments**

• The IPC analysis for the current period (Nov 2024 -Mar 2025) showed that 11 million people in 68 rural districts from three provinces are facing high levels of acute food insecurity.

### Donors

Governments of Pakistan, Canada, France, Norway, United Kingdom, and United States; the European Commission (ECHO), the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) and The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.