



World Food Programme

SAVING
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WFP Pakistan Country Brief May 2025



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 99th 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). WFP works closely with national and provincial governments to support human capital development through nutrition and education programmes as well as in climate resilience and livelihoods. WFP provides technical support to strengthen government capacity in emergency preparedness and response, social protection and sustainable food systems.



Population (2024): **244 million**

Chronic malnutrition: **40% of children aged 6-59 months.**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

2023-24 Human Development Index: **164 out of 193**

In Numbers

434,400 pregnant and breastfeeding women and children received specialized nutritious foods and health and nutrition services through the Government's Benazir Nashonuma Programme

20,500 primary schoolchildren received cooked meals

30,600 people received cash assistance through their participation in climate resilience and livelihoods support initiatives

28,800 moderately malnourished pregnant and breastfeeding women and children received specialized nutritious food under TSFP programme

Operational Updates

Nutrition

- WFP supports the implementation of the Benazir Nashonuma Programme (BNP) through 542 facilitation centres in 157 districts. In May, 434,400 women and children received 38 million sachets of specialized nutritious food, along with health services and nutrition education. Since the start of the programme in 2020, over 3.2 million pregnant and breastfeeding women and young children have been supported through this programme.
- Under the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition component of the BNP, 270,500 malnourished pregnant and breastfeeding women and young children have been treated in partnership with UNICEF and World Health Organization.
- Leveraging the BNP's network of facilitation centres, the adolescent girls' nutrition programme is piloted in six districts, with WFP providing weekly iron folic acid supplementation and awareness messages. In May, 22,400 girls received assistance, bringing the total number of enrolled adolescent girls to 88,500, with 4,400 who have graduated.
- Over 19,500 women and 9,300 malnourished children were provided with supplementary nutritious food through the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme in Quetta, Balochistan. The programme has also been initiated in Jamshoro, Sindh to support 44,777 malnourished children aged 6-59 months and women.

School-Based Programmes

- Around 20,500 schoolchildren received school meals under a 2-year programme (which started in June 2024) in district Quetta, Balochistan province, implemented by WFP in collaboration with the Government. WFP also continues to support 10,400 adolescent girls with conditional cash stipends in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province.

Photo caption: A moment of nourishment and joy - students enjoying a meal at school in Quetta, Balochistan, under WFP's school meals programme. © WFP

Contact:

Country Director: Coco Ushiyama

Contact info: Lorene Didier, Head, Partnerships & Reporting, lorene.didier@wfp.org

Additional information: www.wfp.org/countries/pakistan

Country Strategic Plan (2023–2027)



Total Requirement (US\$)	Allocated Contributions (US\$)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (US\$)
787.34 million	364.90 million	17.76 million

* US\$ 121.78 million (BISP unreceived funds) have been deducted from the available funds as they pertain to future tranches of the host-governments multiyear contribution

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.

Emergency Preparedness, Resilience and Livelihoods

- WFP participated in the national simulation exercise, led by the National Disaster Management Authority, focusing on monsoon flooding and Glacial Lake Outburst Flood. This exercise aimed to improve inter-agency coordination and emergency preparedness.
- WFP supported the National Disaster Management Authority in organizing the Pakistan Expo on Disaster Risk Reduction. The Expo showcased innovative preparedness tools and solutions, enhanced stakeholder engagement, and strengthened readiness for climate-related emergencies.
- WFP in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Sindh Provincial Disaster Management Authority and the District Disaster Management Authority in Khairpur, Sindh, organized a district-level training on Anticipatory Action, building the capacity of 55 officials to implement and adapt anticipatory action interventions locally.
- WFP accomplished a women-focused skill development initiative in districts Quetta and Nushki, Balochistan, supporting income diversification and enhancing livelihoods skills. Additionally, a multiyear project is also underway in Sindh to help communities recover by rebuilding infrastructure and developing skills that improve livelihoods and increase household incomes.

Food Systems

- WFP is collaborating with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Benazir Income Support Programme, and Nutrition International to implement the Social Protection Programme for Adolescent Nutrition. The programme aims to improve adolescent nutrition by empowering girls to advocate for better nutrition in their communities. WFP will roll out the project in June by launching a digital voucher scheme for 10,500 households with adolescent girls to access subsidized fortified wheat flour, in collaboration with local millers (*chakkis*) to ensure a consistent and reliable supply.

Publications and Analysis

- WFP published a report entitled '[Strengthening the linkages between social registries and climate risk data in Asia and the Pacific](#)', highlighting how climate risk data can enhance social registries and support shock-responsive social protection, with insights from across the region.

Donors

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Czech Republic, European Commission (ECHO), France, GIZ-Germany, Global Climate Fund (GCF), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Norway, Pakistan, Spain, and the United States