



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Pakistan Country Brief August 2025



Punjab Province is facing its worst riverine flooding in decades.
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Operational Context

Pakistan, the world's fifth most populous country, holds immense economic and human potential. The Government is making significant investments to accelerate progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly in social protection and human capital development. A key example is the Benazir Nashonuma Programme (BNP), which aims to reduce stunting and has reached over 3.5 million women and children. This momentum presents a critical opportunity to address persistent challenges – such as malnutrition, inequality, the high number of out-of-school children, and vulnerability to climate shocks. Today, 40 percent of children are stunted and 25 million remain out of school.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (2023-2027) aligns with Pakistan's development objectives and the 2030 Agenda, particularly Zero Hunger (SDG 2). WFP works closely with national and provincial governments to enhance the food and nutrition security of the people of Pakistan through nutrition, education, climate resilience, and livelihoods programmes. It also provides technical assistance to the Government in emergency response, social protection, and sustainable food systems.



Population (2024): **255 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

2.2 million people supported so far in 2025

466,000 people assisted in August 2025

2,129 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 31.49 million six months (Oct 2025-March 2026) net funding requirement

71%



29%



Operational Updates

Monsoon Floods – Response & Preparedness

- Pakistan is facing one of its most **devastating monsoon seasons** in recent years, with millions already affected. As rains persist and rivers continue to swell, the number of people impacted continues to rise.
- The Government of **Pakistan is leading humanitarian efforts** in flood-affected regions. Requests for assistance from provincial authorities, along with the crossing of thresholds for UN engagement, have prompted the Humanitarian Country Team to activate the **Inter-Agency Monsoon Contingency Plan**. Under this plan, and in close collaboration with National and Provincial Disaster Management Authority (NDMA and PDMA), and district commissioners, WFP has started its response and aims to reach 500,000 flood-affected people, including through early recovery support.
- As global lead for the logistics sector, WFP is providing **logistics services** to the Government to enable swift relief delivery – including through the installation or donation of Mobile Storage Units. Humanitarian Response Facilities established by WFP are also being utilized by the Government to preposition and dispatch relief items.
- As of 31 August, WFP was on stand-by to activate **Anticipatory Action** interventions in Sindh. This activation took place in September, enabling WFP to support 14,000 people in high-risk areas through cash assistance – allowing families to meet immediate food needs, evacuate early, purchase supplies, and safeguard livestock. Early warning messages were disseminated to 800,000 people.
- WFP is coordinating with the Government's social protection programme (BISP) to strengthen the **shock-responsiveness** of existing health and nutrition programmes, including through the provision of specialised nutritious foods and/or cash assistance.
- In support of the Government-led response, WFP is co-leading the Food Security and Agriculture Working Group and the Cash Working Group with FAO, as well as the Logistics Working Group.

Total Requirement (USD)	Allocated Contributions (USD)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (US)
787.34 million	487.66 million	31.49 million

* USD 99.9 million (BISP unreceived funds) have been deducted from the 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.

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Nutrition

- WFP continues to support the implementation of the **Benazir Nashonuma Programme** to fight against chronic malnutrition, particularly stunting. Currently 2.1 million women and children are enrolled in Nashonuma, of whom 435,000 received social protection and health services in August – including specialized nutritious food. Since the start of the programme in 2020, over 3.5 million pregnant and breastfeeding women, and young children have been supported. The Nashonuma programme is implemented through 542 facilitation centres in 157 districts, in partnerships with WHO and UNICEF.
- In Sindh, 7,900 malnourished pregnant and breastfeeding women, and young children have received **treatment** through the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition programme, implemented with UNICEF and WHO.

School Meals Programmes

- The Ministry of Federal Education organized a Strategic Dialogue on School Meals in August in partnership with WFP. The Commitments identified will be shared during the upcoming School Meals Coalition [Global Summit](#) in Brazil.
- Under the school meals programme in Balochistan, WFP distributed 368,200 daily cooked meals to **23,200 primary grade students** across 49 government schools.

Climate Resilience

- In August, WFP supported **26,000 people** in three Sindh districts through resilience-building efforts, including asset development, livelihood assistance, and monthly cash support.

Food Systems

- As part of the Social Protection Programme for Adolescent Nutrition (SOPRAN), all 13 flour mills (Chakkis) in Islamabad have now been onboarded to accept **eVouchers** from beneficiaries for discounted purchases of fortified wheat flour. In the first round, eVouchers were issued to nearly 1,000 households.

Publications and Analysis

- WFP is supporting **flood impact analysis** through satellite monitoring and field assessments. WFP supported the OCHA-led [Rapid Needs Assessment](#) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa which revealed that 1.57 million people were impacted by flash floods, with over 600,000 requiring urgent aid. Recent [satellite analysis](#) shows that around 2 million hectares of land are inundated, including 1.3 million hectares of cropland.

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