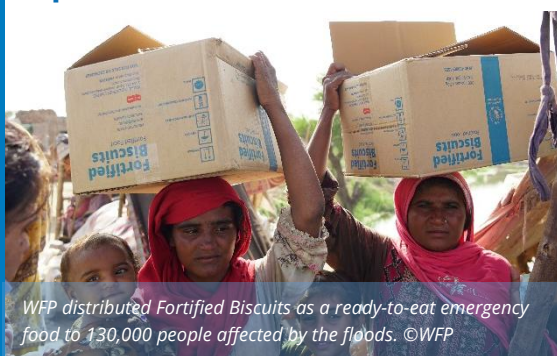




World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Pakistan Country Brief September 2025



WFP distributed Fortified Biscuits as a ready-to-eat emergency food to 130,000 people affected by the floods. ©WFP

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 3.6 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 (25 million), and vulnerability to climate shocks. Today, 40 percent of children are affected by stunting.

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

WFP In Numbers

2.6 million people supported so far in 2025

647,000 people assisted in September 2025

2,308 mt. of food distributed in September 2025

USD 31.5 million six months (Oct 2025-March 2026) net funding requirement

73%



27%



Operational Updates

Monsoon Floods – Emergency Assistance

- Pakistan has endured one of its most **devastating monsoon seasons** in recent years, with over 6.9 million people affected and 1,037 lives lost.
- WFP is supporting the Government's response** with food and nutrition assistance, alongside coordination and logistics services. In September, WFP assisted 150,000 people affected by the floods, distributing 100 mt. of fortified biscuits and transferring PKR 109 million in cash assistance. WFP aims to reach 500,000 flood-affected people, including through food and nutrition assistance and early recovery support, subject to sufficient funding.
- In early September, WFP activated **Anticipatory Action interventions** in Sindh to support communities at risk of floods, in partnership with the Provincial and District Disaster Management Authorities and FAO. Through these interventions, WFP supported 16,000 people in high-risk areas of Khairpur District 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 with NDMA (National Disaster Management Authority).

Country Strategic Plan (2023–2027)



Total Requirement (USD)	Allocated Contributions (USD)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (USD)
787.34 million	492.4 million	31.5 million

Nutrition

- WFP continues to support the Government with the implementation of the **Benazir Nashonuma Programme** to fight against chronic malnutrition, particularly stunting. A total of 3.6 million pregnant and breastfeeding women and young children have been enrolled since the programme's inception in 2020, out of which 1.8 million are currently benefitting from social protection and health services – including specialized nutritious food. The Nashonuma programme is implemented through 542 facilitation centres in 157 districts, in partnership with WHO and UNICEF.
- The mid-term impact evaluation of the Nashonuma programme, shared in September, shows some of the **strongest results ever documented globally for a nutrition programme**, with measurable impact on stunting reduction and child survival – including 20 percent reduction in stunting at 6 months of age. The independent evaluation is being conducted by Aga Khan University (AKU).
- Through the **Community Management of Acute Malnutrition** programme, 12,200 malnourished pregnant and breastfeeding women and young children in Sindh have received treatment.

School Meals Programmes

- In September, **20,800 school children** received cooked meals, six days a week, in the school meals programme in Quetta district of Balochistan – for a total of nearly 400,000 meals served in the month.
- The **2nd Global Summit of the School Meals Coalition** was held in Brazil in September. Through the Ministry of Education, Pakistan shared its **"National Declaration"**, which highlights plans to institutionalize school meals within policies and to develop a national roadmap.

Climate Resilience

- WFP supported **25,000 people** in Sindh through resilience-building efforts, including asset development, livelihood assistance, and monthly cash support. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, WFP is also rolling out the Integrated Climate Risk Management for Strengthened Resilience project in Buner and Shangla districts.

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** for discounted purchases of fortified wheat flour. In the first round, eVouchers were issued to 1,000 households.

Donors

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

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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