



World Food Programme

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LIVES

# WFP Pakistan Country Brief November 2025



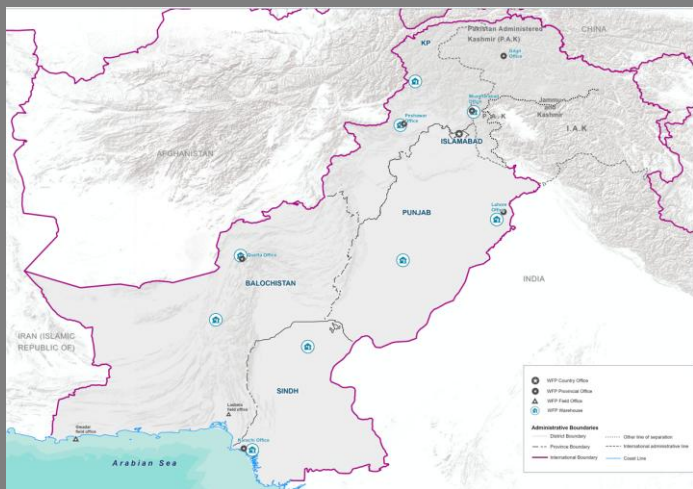
Through cash assistance, families such as Asiya's are able to address their immediate needs while preserving dignity and exercising choice in the midst of crisis. WFP/Dinar Ahmed

## 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 human capital development. A key example is the Benazir Nashonuma Programme, which demonstrates impressive impact on stunting prevention and has reached over 3.9 million women and children.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (2023-2027) aligns with Pakistan's development objectives and the 2030 Agenda. 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.

Despite progress, the nutrition and hunger situation remain serious, with a ranking of 106th out of 123 countries in the Global Hunger Index and 40 percent of children affected by stunting. Additionally, 25 million children are out of school.



**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

**3.5 million** people supported so far in 2025

**776,000** people assisted in November 2025

**2,313 mt** of food distributed in November 2025

**USD 30.5 million** six months net funding requirement

63%



37%



## Operational Updates

### Monsoon Floods – Emergency Assistance

- WFP is supporting the Government's emergency response to the floods with food, cash and nutrition assistance, primarily in Punjab province. So far, WFP has [assisted](#) 400,833 people affected by the floods – distributing 839 mt of food and transferring PKR 929 million in cash assistance (USD 3.32 million). This includes 179,000 people reached with food and nutrition assistance in November. WFP is also planning to start early recovery activities in selected areas from December.
- 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, and the Logistics Working Group with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

### Social Protection

- WFP continues to support the Government with the implementation of the [Benazir Nashonuma Programme](#) to fight against chronic malnutrition, particularly stunting. A total of 3.9 million pregnant and breastfeeding women and young children have been enrolled since the programme's inception in 2020, benefitting from social protection and health services – including specialized nutritious food. So far, 973,000 beneficiaries have successfully graduated after completing 1,000 days in the programme. The Nashonuma programme is implemented through 542 facilitation centres in 157 districts. WFP and the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) are planning to open an additional 37 new facilitation centers in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Sindh provinces.
- Through the **Community Management of Acute Malnutrition programme**, 13,000 malnourished pregnant and breastfeeding women and young children in Sindh have received treatment. In Punjab, WFP has also launched Blanket and Targeted Supplementary Feeding programmes to support communities affected by the floods.
- With WFP support, the Governments of Pakistan and Timor-Leste hosted a Cross-Country Learning and Knowledge Exchange event under the **Global Task Force on Social Protection for Nutrition**. The event was held on 2–4 December in Islamabad, bringing together 120 participants, including delegates from Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Nepal, Niger, and Timor-Leste, along with senior Pakistani officials.

## Country Strategic Plan (2023–2027)

Total Requirement (USD)	Allocated Contributions (USD)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (US)
787.3 million	535.5 million	30.5 million

**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.

## School Meals Programmes

- In November, **20,100 school children received cooked meals**, six days a week, under the school meals programme in Quetta district of Balochistan – for a total of 442,300 meals served in the month. Moreover, over 6,700 parents of students received conditional cash transfers amounting to USD 179,000 aiming to address financial barriers to school attendance.

## Climate Resilience

- WFP supported **25,331 people in Sindh through resilience-building efforts**, including asset development, livelihood assistance, and monthly cash support.
- WFP, in collaboration with the KP Planning and Development Department, organized a **lessons learnt workshop entitled "Adapting Together"** on 27-28 November. The workshop aimed to draw lessons from the September flash floods and strengthen integrated, risk-informed climate-resilience approaches in KP. The discussions brought together government, partners and civil society.
- WFP and NDMA advanced the National **Anticipatory Action** Strategy through consultations in Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, and Muzaffarabad, ensuring alignment with Disaster Risk Management (DRM) priorities and reinforcing government ownership.
- To strengthen **provincial disaster preparedness** and climate resilience, WFP worked with Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Balochistan and NDMA to conduct a three-day emergency simulation in Quetta; and with the KP Planning & Development Department to convene a lessons-learned workshop on the September flash floods.

## Food Systems

- Under the Leveraging Pakistan's Social Protection Programmes for Adolescent Girls' Nutrition (SOPRAN) project, WFP distributed **E-vouchers to 15,000 families** of adolescent girls in Islamabad, Faisalabad and Quetta. The E-vouchers provide a USD 10 discount on the purchase of a 20 kg bag of **fortified wheat flour** produced by WFP-supported local flour mills (chakkis).

## Evidence and Analysis

- The **[Benazir Nashonuma Programme's Midline evaluation](#)** was published by the Government of Pakistan, Aga Khan University (AKU), WFP, WHO and UNICEF. The evaluation, conducted by AKU, shows some of the strongest nutrition outcomes ever documented globally for a large-scale programme. Notably, the evaluation found stunting prevalence at 6 months of age to be 20 percent lower among Nashonuma beneficiaries compared to non-beneficiaries, alongside significant improvements in child survival and reductions in zero-dose immunisations.

## Donors

In alphabetic order: CERF, Czech Republic, European Commission (ECHO), France, Gates Foundation, Germany (GIZ), Global Climate Fund (GCF), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), JAWFP, Norway, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Spain, the United Kingdom (FCDO), and the United States of America (PRM and USDA).

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