



WFP Pakistan Country Brief January 2026

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



A woman in Khairpur, Sindh, receives a food basket as part of ongoing early recovery and construction of climate-resilience community assets, to support communities affected by the floods. Photo: ©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 human capital development. A key example is the Benazir Nashonuma Programme, which demonstrates impressive impact on stunting prevention and has reached over 4.1 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, nutrition and hunger remain serious challenges, with Pakistan ranking 106th out of 123 countries in the Global Hunger Index, 40 percent of children affected by stunting, and 25 million children out of school.



Population (2024): 255 million

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

Income Level: Lower middle

2025 Human Development Index: 168 out of 193



In Numbers

3.3 million people supported in 2025

562,000 people assisted in January 2026

3,301 mt of food distributed in January 2026

USD 15 million six months net funding requirement

Operational Updates

Monsoon Floods – Emergency and Recovery Assistance

- WFP continues to support the Government's **emergency response to the floods** with food, cash and nutrition assistance, primarily in Punjab province. So far, WFP has assisted over 375,000 people affected by the floods* – distributing 2,762 mt of food and transferring PKR 1,015 million in cash assistance. This includes 100,000 people reached in January.
- WFP is also implementing **recovery** activities in Sindh, focusing on livelihoods restoration and community-based asset creation for 26,000 people over five months. Additional resources are required to scale up these efforts in severely floods-affected districts.

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 **4.1 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, 1 million beneficiaries have successfully graduated after completing the 1,000 days cycle. In January, 366,000 women and children received specialized nutritious food.
- The Nashonuma programme is delivered through **556 facilitation centres** located in health facilities across 157 districts. To improve access further, WFP and the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) recently established 14 new centers and plan to open an additional 23.
- WFP, in coordination with BISP, is developing the **Nashonuma Dashboard**, which will be launched in February 2026. Featuring geospatial mapping and real-time visualization, the dashboard will improve operational efficiency and decision-making.
- Through the **Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme**, 13,800 malnourished pregnant and breastfeeding women and young children in Sindh received treatment.

* A revised total of 375,000 people assisted is reported to avoid double counting of individuals supported more than once.

Country Strategic Plan (2023–2027)

Total Requirement (USD)	Allocated Contributions (USD)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (US)
787.3 million	544.35 million	15 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.

Food Systems

- Under the Leveraging Pakistan's Social Protection Programmes for Adolescent Girls' Nutrition (**SOPRAN**) project, WFP supported 15,000 families of adolescent girls in Islamabad, Faisalabad and Quetta through the distribution of E-vouchers to purchase fortified wheat flour. The fortified flour is produced by WFP-supported local flour mills (*chakkis*).
- Under SOPRAN, WFP supported **90 schools** in Quetta and Kotli through the installation of solar systems and water filtration units, ensuring reliable access to clean drinking water for adolescent girls.

School Meals Programmes

- While regular school meals activities are paused during the school holidays, WFP provided daily cooked meals to **2,000 children** attending winter camps in Quetta – ensuring continued nutritional support during the break. As part of the winter camp supported by the World Bank, a study is being carried out to explore whether artificial intelligence can help improve learning outcomes.

Climate Resilience

- Building on nationwide consultations conducted in 2025, WFP, in collaboration with the National Disaster Management Authority, is advancing the development of **Pakistan's National Implementation Strategy on Anticipatory Action (AA)** which is expected to be launched in April 2026. Under the AA initiative, WFP collaborated with the Provincial and District Disaster Management Authorities in Khairpur (Sindh) and Nushki (Balochistan) to install two Automatic Weather Stations. These stations are integrated into Pakistan Metrological Department's National Flood and Weather Early Warning system, to strengthen local forecasting and early warning.
- Under the GCF project in **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**, WFP has completed the Institutional Capacity and Technical Gap Assessment for the strengthening of Early Warning Systems (EWS) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) systems. The findings will guide the sourcing and installation of equipment, as well as integration with an end-to-end central information data system. In addition, the project has completed the vulnerability assessment for anticipatory actions, hazard assessment, and social mobilization activities.
- In January, WFP organized a **climate innovation bootcamp** in Munich under the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA). Following a global call for solutions to advance climate adaptation in Pakistan, Nepal, and the Philippines, four ventures from Pakistan participated in the bootcamp.

Donors

In alphabetic order: Czech Republic, European Commission (ECHO), Gates Foundation, Germany (GIZ), Green 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).

Country Director: Coco Ushiyama

Contact info: Lorene Didier, Head of Partnerships, Communications and Reports, lorene.didier@wfp.org

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