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# Pakistan

## Annual Country Report 2025

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Country Strategic Plan  
2023 - 2027

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# Overview

## Key messages

- In 2025, WFP delivered assistance to 3.3 million people in Pakistan, strengthening food security, nutrition, education and climate resilience.
- Alongside the provision of critical relief and nutrition support to vulnerable population groups, WFP's systems enhancement and technical assistance aimed to complement Government efforts in enhancing the food and nutrition security of the people of Pakistan.
- The Government's Benazir Nashonuma Programme for stunting prevention, supported by WFP, demonstrated some of the strongest results ever documented globally for such a large-scale programme - including a 20 percent reduction in stunting among infants at six months of age.

Despite substantial government investments and economic progress, **Pakistan continues to face complex and overlapping humanitarian and development challenges that strain the food and nutrition landscape and constrain human capital development.** Persistently high stunting rates (40 percent) and the high number of out-of-school children (25 million) underscore the vulnerabilities that require continued system-level support.

These vulnerabilities are **compounded by recurring climate shocks** that erode household resilience. In 2025, severe monsoon flooding impacted over 6.9 million people, underscoring the country's acute exposure to climate shocks and the need to strengthen resilience.

As a long-standing partner of the Government, **WFP's main focus is to support sustainable, government-led systems that can deliver food security, nutrition, social protection and resilience outcomes at scale.** WFP works to strengthen national capacities - from policy design to delivery mechanisms - so that programmes are increasingly effective, shock-responsive and able to reach the most vulnerable communities. At the same time, **WFP maintains a strong operational presence:** in 2025, WFP reached more than 3.3 million people through nutrition, school meals, resilience building and emergency assistance - delivered both directly and through national systems. This dual role allows WFP to pilot scalable programmes and generate evidence for the Government, while also working directly with communities to strengthen their resilience and providing emergency assistance during crises.

In 2025, **important progress was made in advancing national systems.** The Government's flagship **Benazir Nashonuma Programme for stunting prevention**, supported technically and operationally by WFP, reached 2.4 million women, adolescent girls and children in 2025. A midline impact evaluation commissioned by the Government demonstrated strong results, including a 20 percent reduction in stunting among infants at six months of age - evidence of how nutrition-sensitive social protection can drive transformational change at scale. Pakistan's leadership in this area was highlighted globally when WFP supported the organization of an international learning event in Islamabad under the Global Task Force on Social Protection for Nutrition, convening governments from six countries to exchange knowledge on integrating nutrition into national social protection systems.

On **school meals**, WFP partnered with federal and provincial governments to advance the development and institutionalisation of nationally owned school meals programmes as a core investment in education and human capital. In 2025, WFP supported a national school meals consultation in Islamabad, which resulted in concrete provincial commitments to expand coverage and contributed to Pakistan submitting a new declaration of commitments to the Global School Meals Coalition. WFP also supported the scale up of school meals programmes in Balochistan, where early results have demonstrated increased enrolment and attendance. These efforts were further strengthened through a South-South Cooperation mission to Brazil, enabling government officials to draw practical lessons from Brazil's experience.

WFP also advanced **nutrition** outcomes by scaling wheat flour fortification and delivering targeted supplementary feeding. In 2025, WFP scaled wheat flour fortification through its chakki model, supporting 165 local mills nationwide and enabling an estimated 800,000 people to access fortified flour. The initiative was strategically linked with national social protection systems, enabling beneficiaries of the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) - including those enrolled in the Benazir Nashonuma Programme and the Social Protection Programme for Adolescent Nutrition (SOPRAN) - to access fortified flour through market-based channels. In parallel, WFP continued to implement

targeted supplementary feeding to treat acute malnutrition in women and children through community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) and referrals from the Nashonuma Programme, reaching more than 230,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under five.

In the face of **escalating climate risks**, WFP continued to support proactive, anticipatory and community-centered disaster risk management and resilience. Nationwide consultations with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) advanced Pakistan's implementation strategy on anticipatory action. Resilience programmes benefited 177,000 people through livelihoods support and climate-resilient community assets. At the same time, WFP responded rapidly to the devastating floods, providing assistance to over 375,000 affected people. In parallel, WFP fostered climate innovation by supporting local startups through the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator.

**Partnerships remained central to WFP's work**, with sustained collaboration with the Government, donors, UN agencies, and local organizations to advance nationally led systems. WFP worked closely with the Government of Pakistan at federal and provincial levels - including BISP, the Ministries of Education, Climate Change, Poverty Alleviation, Health, Planning, and Food Security, as well as disaster management authorities - to drive progress on food security, nutrition, school meals and resilience. Collaboration with UN partners such as FAO, IFAD, UNICEF and WHO strengthened joint action across food systems, livelihoods, health and nutrition, ensuring more integrated and coordinated support for vulnerable communities.

# 3,327,874

## Total beneficiaries in 2025



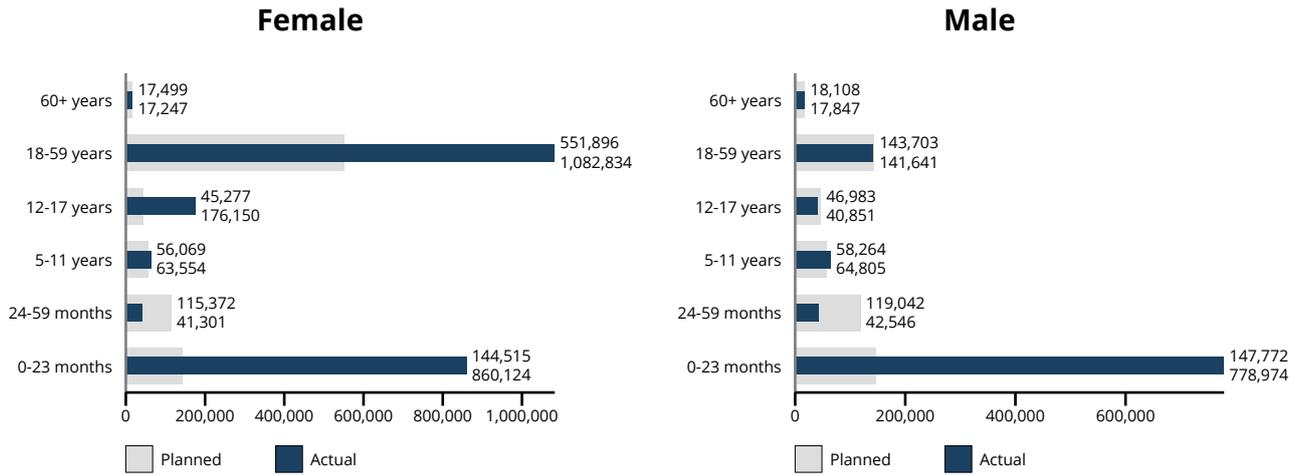
67% female



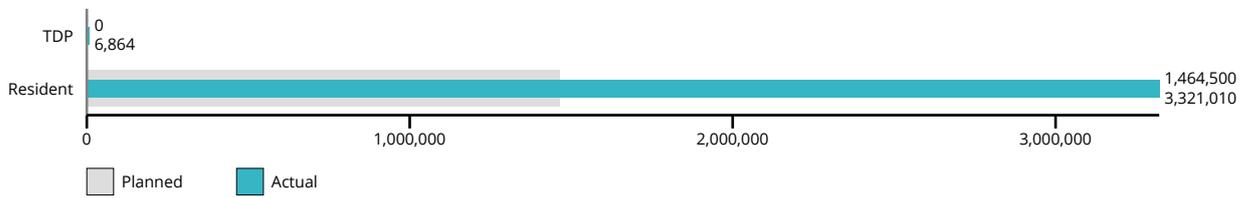
33% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 300,000 (67% Female, 33% Male)

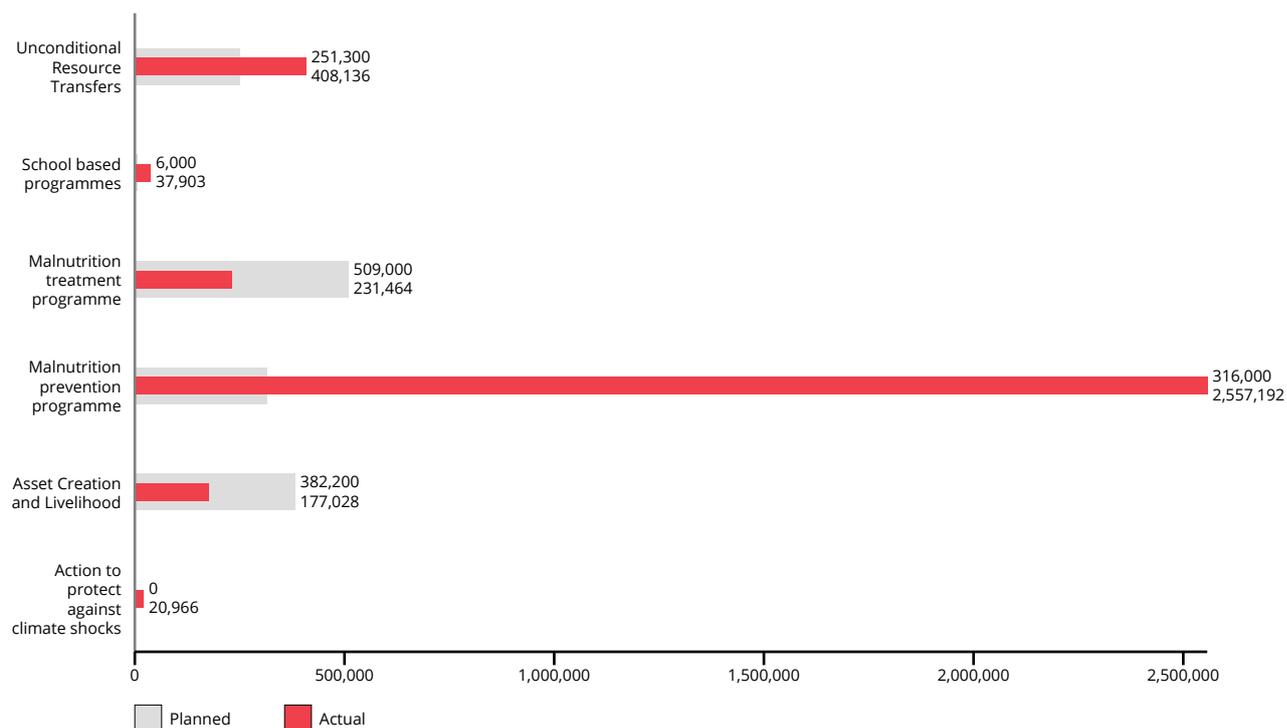
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



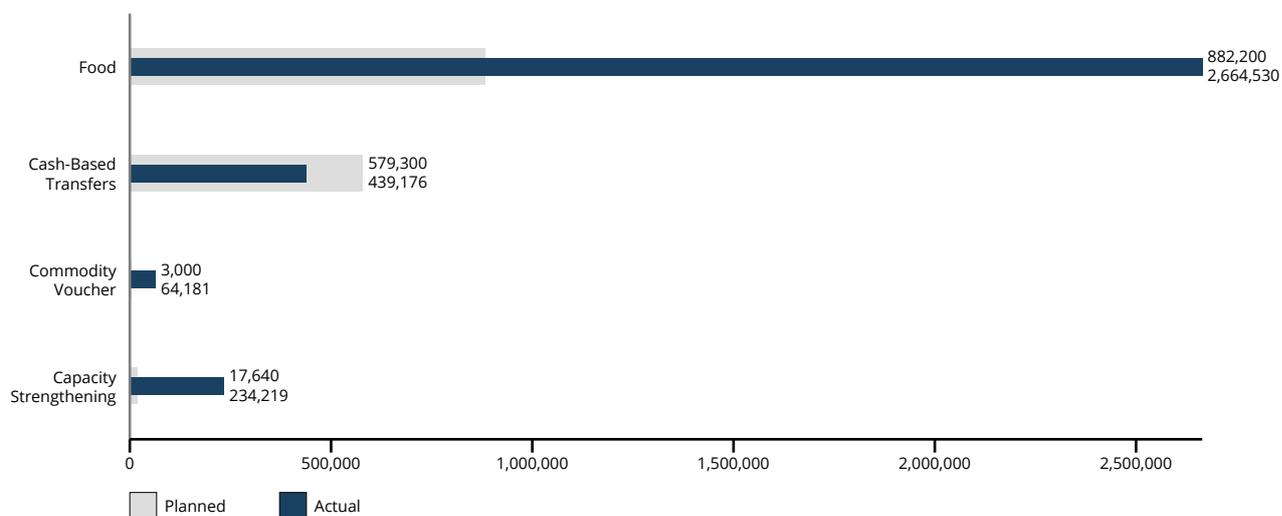
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



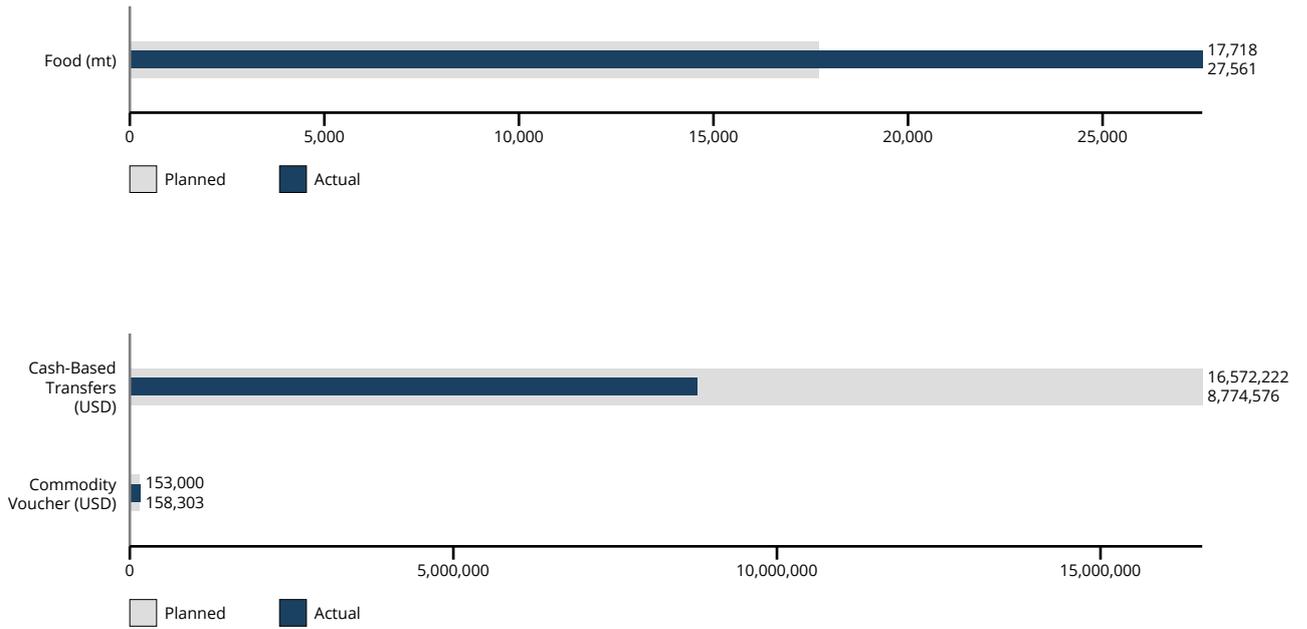
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



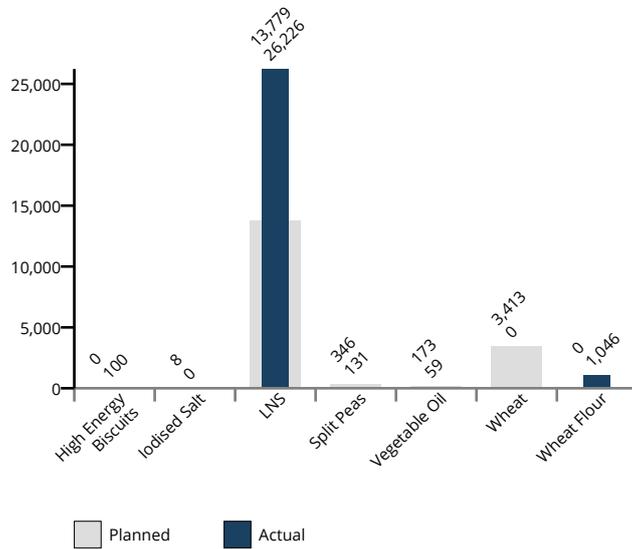
### Beneficiaries by Modality



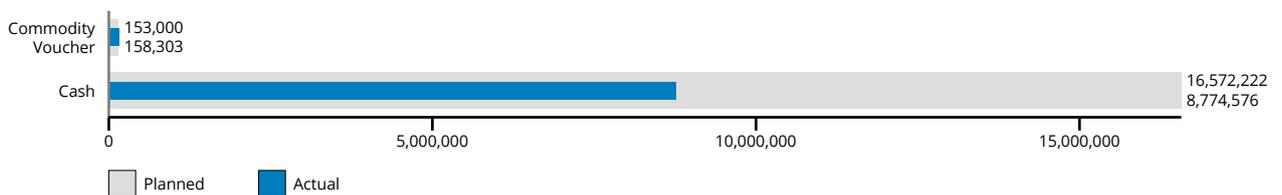
### Total Transfers by Modality



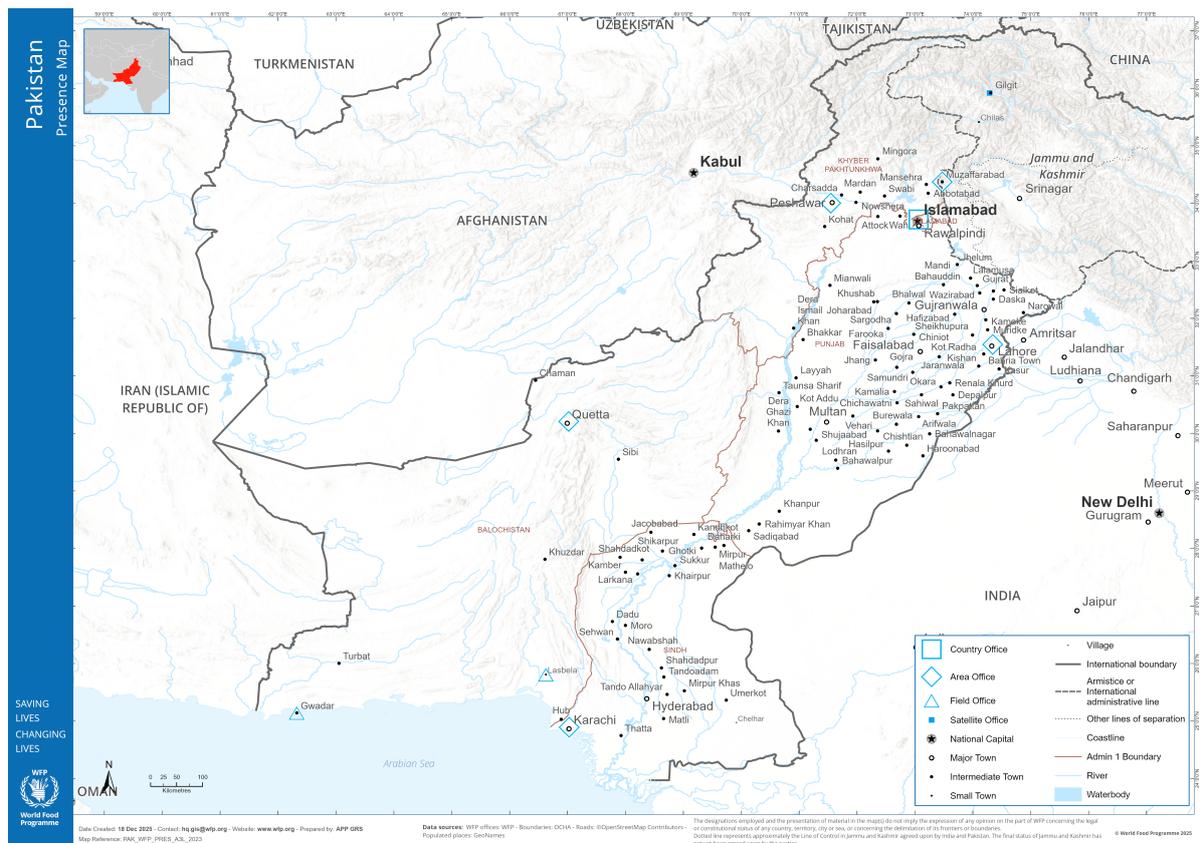
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Operational context



**Pakistan, the world's fifth most populous country, holds significant economic and human capital potential**, with the Government making substantial investments to accelerate progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's). Yet **recurrent climate shocks and persistent development challenges** continue to affect nutrition, education, and disaster resilience, underscoring the importance of sustained investment. Pakistan ranks 168 of 193 on the Human Development Index.

Malnutrition in Pakistan remains a critical challenge, with **40 percent of children under five stunted** [1], requiring sustained multi-sectoral action to ensure access to nutritious diets and essential services for women, children, and adolescents. Food insecurity persists across many districts. According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis conducted across 45 vulnerable districts, 7.5 million people are facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC 3 and above), including 1.3 million people in emergency conditions (IPC 4), while millions of children remain at risk of acute malnutrition.

Education indicators also reflect severe challenges. Pakistan has **around 25 million out-of-school children** [2], the largest number in the world. Expected years of school is low at 7.9 years, compared to 10.8 years in South Asia [3]. For those that do attend school - around 55 percent - many do not have breakfast.

Pakistan remains **one of the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world**, with increasingly frequent and intense floods, droughts and heatwaves. Agriculture - employing nearly 40 percent [4] of the workforce - remains highly exposed to erratic rainfall and rising temperatures, threatening food security and rural livelihoods. Pakistan is losing close to 1 percent of its gross domestic product every year to climate-related damage from floods, heatwaves and infrastructure destruction, despite contributing less than 1 percent to global emissions.

Repeated shocks are reversing development gains and leaving massive recovery needs. In 2025, heavy monsoon rain severely impacted multiple provinces. Heavy downpours began mid-June and continued in multiple spells, triggering countrywide riverine, flash, and urban flooding. By the end of September, over **6.9 million people had been affected by the floods**, including 4.7 million people in Punjab Province [5]. Rains and floods claimed the lives of over 1,000 people. The flood also caused extensive damage to infrastructure, with over 229,000 houses, 790 bridges, and 2,800 kilometers of roads destroyed or damaged [6]. Flooding seriously impacted food security and agriculture, with 2.2 million hectares of cropland flooded [7].

In 2025, Pakistan experienced a rise in **security-related incidents** and heightened regional tensions, particularly with neighboring India and Afghanistan. In October, intense fighting erupted along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, leading to borders closures. Tensions with India also escalated in April.

**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, the Government's nutrition-sensitive social protection initiative, which has reached over 4 million women and children since 2020 and demonstrated measurable results in stunting prevention. During the year, further progress was also made on school meals, with the national Government reaffirming its commitment to the Global School Meals Coalition and several provincial governments advancing plans to expand school meal programmes.

**WFP works closely with national and provincial governments to enhance the food and nutrition security of the people of Pakistan** through food, nutrition, education, climate resilience, and livelihoods programmes, alongside policy and technical support. [Strategic Outcome 1](#) focuses on emergency preparedness and resilience to shocks; [Strategic Outcome 2](#) aims to improve access to affordable, nutritious diets and basic social services (education, health, and nutrition); [Strategic Outcome 3](#) focuses on strengthening food systems. Furthermore, [Strategic Outcome 4](#) is activated in response to large-scale disasters to provide emergency assistance; and [Strategic Outcome 5](#) provides on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners and the Government of Pakistan.

## Risk management

The operating environment in Pakistan remains highly complex, shaped by recurrent climate shocks, access constraints, operational challenges, and declining global humanitarian funding. In 2025, intensifying security incidents and severe monsoon flooding compounded these pressures, intensifying strategic, fiduciary, and operational risks and underscoring the importance of strong partnerships for sustained programme delivery.

Partnerships are central to WFP's success, enabling scale-up, adaptability, and community engagement. Localization fosters socio-economic benefits through employment and income generation, strengthening resilience. However, partnerships also carry risks if capacities are insufficient. These include security threats for first responders, reputational risks linked to staff affiliations, and heightened exposure to fraud and corruption due to close community ties. To mitigate these risks, WFP prioritized capacity-building for cooperating partners in risk management, anti-fraud, and anti-corruption practices. Beyond compliance, these efforts aim to embed robust risk frameworks within partner organizations. In November 2025, WFP conducted refresher training on Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption (AFAC), with surveys showing improved understanding of prohibited practices. Remedial measures from Cooperating Partners audits were implemented, resulting in reduced vulnerabilities and reinforced control environments. Additionally, WFP engaged third-party spot checks to review risk management processes, focusing on prevention rather than audits.

A significant milestone was the establishment of the Risk and Accountability Support Network (RASN) in 2025. Comprising experts from partner organizations, RASN meets quarterly to coordinate risk identification, strengthen systems, and enhance accountability across the partnership ecosystem. This collaborative approach ensures that improvements extend beyond WFP, reinforcing resilience and integrity throughout the humanitarian and development landscape. Additionally all the audit recommendations from the 2024 Internal Audit have been fully implemented and verified.

## Lessons learned

Evaluations and programme reviews in 2025 continued to highlight the strong results achieved through investments in nutrition and education programmes.

Notably, the results of the midline impact evaluation of the Benazir Nashonuma Programme were published. The independent evaluation is conducted by Aga Khan University (AKU) and was commissioned by the Government. Operating under the Government of Pakistan's Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) - the country's largest social protection programme - the Benazir Nashonuma Programme has become the national cornerstone in the fight against malnutrition in Pakistan. Nashonuma has reached more than 4 million women and children since 2020. Its evaluation shows some of the strongest results ever documented globally for such a large-scale nutrition programme, with a high impact on stunting reduction, child survival and reduced zero-dose immunisations - this includes a 20 percent reduction in stunting at 6 months of age, and 7 percent fewer babies born too small or too early. The Nashonuma

programme is implemented with support from WFP, UNICEF and WHO.

The school meals programme in Balochistan demonstrated the effectiveness of school feeding as a strong tool for boosting access and regular participation. Supported schools saw a 53 percent rise in enrolment and 77 percent attendance.

# Country office story

## How Pakistan Is Investing in Its Future Through Nutrition



© WFP/Anam Abbas

Meesum with his mother at the Benazir Nashonuma Facilitation Centre of Kotri, Sindh.

As Safia watches the worker wrap a coloured tape around her son's tiny arm, she holds her breath. The measurement reads 12.6 centimetres, colored green. The MUAC (mid-upper arm circumference) tape is a simple tool for screening malnutrition: red signals severe malnutrition, yellow indicates risk, and green means healthy. At 7.6 kilograms, little Meesum has finally reached a healthy weight. Safia exhales in relief.

Just a year earlier, the same tape had shown red. *"When Meesum was born, he was so small that I feared I would lose him"* she recalls. *"I didn't know what to feed him or how to help him grow."*

When the Lady Health Worker told her about the Benazir Nashonuma Programme, Safia hesitated. *"I was worried"* she admits. *"I thought they would just weigh my child and send me home."* But at the facilitation centre in Babber Stop village in Kotri, Sindh, she found more than she expected.

Each visit brought specialised nutritious food, along with sessions on breastfeeding, complementary feeding, and hygiene. *"I used to believe goat's milk was best for newborns"* she says. *"Now I know the first milk, colostrum, protects a baby for life."*

It all comes back to the first 1,000 days, the critical window from conception to a child's second birthday that determines a lifetime of growth, learning, and health.

Safia's story reflects a wider national struggle and growing progress in addressing malnutrition. Across Pakistan, nearly 40 percent of children under five are stunted, too short for their age because of chronic undernutrition. Stunting limits not only physical growth but also learning and productivity. The cost of malnutrition is immense: about US\$17 billion annually, or 6.4 percent of Pakistan's Gross National Income.

Launched in 2020 under the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) and supported by the World Food Programme (WFP), the Benazir Nashonuma Programme is transforming the lives of women and children across Pakistan. By combining cash assistance, nutritious food, maternal health services, and behaviour-change communication focused on the first 1,000 days of life, the programme has already reached 4 million women and children across 157 districts out of 169 in Pakistan.

By using Pakistan's existing primary healthcare network, the programme reaches pregnant and breastfeeding women enrolled in BISP, which is one of South Asia's largest social safety nets. This model ensures that mothers and children under two are systematically identified and supported, creating sustainable pathways to reduce stunting.

At 542 facilitation centres across Pakistan, mothers receive a fortified chickpea-based paste (Maamta) while children under two receive nutrient-rich supplements (Wawamum) that fill dietary gaps. Cash transfers are linked to key health visits, and mothers receive stipends for attending antenatal check-ups and child growth monitoring sessions.

Alongside, awareness sessions equip mothers with practical knowledge on breastfeeding, complementary feeding, health and hygiene.

*"Every month, we see mothers becoming more confident" says Rida Zainab, a facilitation centre worker. "They start asking questions, making better food choices, and encouraging others to join."*

The success of this model is inspiring others. More than seven countries across Asia and Africa have visited Pakistan to learn from its approach. In December, the Global Task Force on Social Protection for Nutrition, in collaboration with the Government of Pakistan, convened the Cross-Country Learning and Knowledge Exchange on Nutrition-Sensitive Social Protection to bring together governments to share best practices and learn from Pakistan's experience in scaling up the Benazir Nashonuma Programme.

An independent midline evaluation by the Aga Khan University's Institute for Global Health and Development, supported by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, has revealed promising results:

6.4 percentage points lower prevalence of stunting among children under 2 who participated in Nashonuma.

The prevalence of low birth weight had declined by 5.6 percentage points compared to non-intervention districts.

7 percent fewer small vulnerable newborn births to these mothers, an unprecedented early gain, also very important for child survival.

Most remarkably, the prevalence of stunting at 6 months of age was 20 percent lower among children whose mother had joined the program early in pregnancy (1st or 2nd trimester).

These are among the strongest results ever recorded globally for a large-scale nutrition programme, proving that sustained investment in the first 1,000 days transforms lives.

*"The Nashonuma Programme has shown that when political will, financing, and partnerships align, progress is not only possible, but also rapid, measurable, and transformative. The message is clear: Pakistan can, and has, led the way,"* Rubina Khalid, Chairperson, BISP.

Today, Safia visits the facilitation centre with confidence, not fear. *"The first time I came, I was scared"* she says with a smile. *"Now, I come to learn."*

Safia's journey from worry to hope mirrors that of a nation determined to give every child a strong start in life. Because when mothers are supported, children thrive. And when children thrive, the nation prospers.

# Programme performance

## Strategic outcome 01: 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.



177,000 people benefited from resilience-building activities



881,000 people received early warning messages ahead of the floods

Despite progress in Pakistan's economic development, the journey continues to be interrupted by periods of economic instability, climate shocks, and slow human capital development. Under [Activity 1](#), WFP works with national, provincial, and district-level disaster management authorities as well as community leaders to strengthen their capacities in early warning, emergency preparedness, and early action. A central focus has been the integration of Anticipatory Action (AA) into disaster management systems to reduce the impacts of future shocks. Through [Activity 2](#), WFP engages vulnerable communities to enhance their resilience to climate-related shocks through the construction of community assets to reduce vulnerability, enhance adaptive capacity and to support them in expanding their livelihood opportunities, especially for women.

### Outputs results

Multiple targets were met under [Activity 1](#) in the year, with strong progress on AA. An AA approach was embedded within government training structures through the localization and institutionalization of an AA training manual into the National Institute of Disaster Management's regular curriculum. In Sindh and Balochistan, 1,206 government officials were trained and engaged on AA and disaster risk reduction (DRR) - significantly exceeding planned targets. Community-level early warning capacity was also reinforced through the training of 60 Community Early Warning Committees which supported 1,963 people of flood and drought prone targeted areas - 30 were dedicated to flood preparedness in the most vulnerable villages of Khairpur (Sindh), and 30 focused on drought early warning dissemination in Nushki (Balochistan). These committees were also linked with District Emergency Operation Centers (DEOCs) for latest weather/early warning information. Lastly, WFP, NDMA, and partners convened national and provincial consultations to develop a National Implementation Strategy on AA.

WFP activated its AA pilot during the 2025 monsoon season, three days ahead of forecasted flooding in Khairpur, Sindh, demonstrating the implementation of a crisis modifier in partnership with the District Disaster Management Committee. As part of this activation, early warning messages were disseminated through robo calls, public announcements, social media, WhatsApp groups, and telephone to 881,000 people in hazard-prone areas, enabling timely risk awareness which triggered households to move themselves and their assets to higher grounds. Complementing this, and reported under [Activity 4](#) (social protection), district authorities conducted rapid beneficiary registration and delivered anticipatory cash assistance to 2,200 targeted households (16,000 individuals), illustrating the application of risk-informed triggers to translate early warning into early action.

WFP also drafted provincial guidelines for Multi-Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Assessments (MHVRA), initiated a model MHVRA study for District Nushki, and developed an online risk information portal hosted by the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) in Balochistan. Basic MHVRA training was conducted for provincial stakeholders, and in collaboration with respective PDMAs and government line departments, emergency response simulation exercises were completed in Sindh and Balochistan. An After Action Plan was developed following the emergency response simulations and shared with respective PDMAs, highlighting key strengths and priority areas for improvement to strengthen preparedness and response capacities. Two automatic weather station sites were assessed for installation, and procurement is in progress.

Under [Activity 2](#), WFP supported 177,000 people in 2025 through resilience-building activities, including skills development, livelihood diversification, and climate-resilience interventions. These activities were designed and prioritized through community-based participatory planning, ensuring they reflected local needs and promoted community ownership.

In Sindh, two multiyear resilience building projects continued to support flood-affected communities with tailored skills training - while facilitating product sales through local and online markets. In Balochistan, WFP continued the successful WE-LED [Women Empowerment through Livelihoods and Entrepreneurship Development] project which started in 2022 to improve income generation for food insecure women vulnerable to climate shocks in remote rural area. Through the expansion, WFP reached 2,400 women and 400 men through vocational skills training on marketable trades (including stitching, jewelry making, beautician services, embroidery and cap-making work) and diversified livelihoods (including poultry and livestock management) via community-based Production/Training Centres (PTCs). Training followed contextualized modules across three domains: Reflect and Question (confidence and critical-thinking sessions), Learn and Earn (practical skills aligned with market demand), and Do and Discover (group micro-business planning, production, and market exposure culminating in community business exhibitions). The PTCs are managed and run through "Champions of Change" who are trained in business plans, market engagement, and team management - to ensure sustainability and support business growth. Common Interest Groups (CIGs) were formed with a group leader for each trade or skill to ensure inclusive decision-making and growth of economic activities. Instead of providing individual business toolkits, WFP equipped PTCs with solar-powered energy sources to maintain uninterrupted operations. As a result, rural women now work collectively within PTCs, receive business orders directly or through Champions of Change, and earn an average of PKR 52,000 per month, with sustained economic activity anchored in the PTC model providing communities with a reliable and self-sustaining source of income and learning.

Under resilience interventions, WFP supported the construction or rehabilitation of 96 communal water cisterns, built or repaired 123 km of feeder roads and trails, 28 km of drainage canals along with 32 culverts to improve drainage of rain water, established 4 community centres which also serve as temporary evacuation during floods, established 20 tree nurseries, planted 3,000 tree seedlings, rehabilitated a fishpond, and facilitated the construction of 285 fuel-efficient stoves as a model for communities to replicate. The benefits of communal assets rehabilitated or constructed under Activity 2 reached 278,000 tier-2 beneficiaries.

In addition, WFP completed preparatory work for its Green Climate Fund (GCF) project 'Integrated Climate Risk Management for Strengthened Resilience to Climate Change in Buner and Shangla districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa', including hiring new staff, baseline and gender assessments, establishing coordination structures, conducting stakeholder consultations, and hosting a lessons-learned workshop with all actors involved in GCF past investments to inform the implementation of the project.

In 2025, Pakistan also initiated a climate innovation programme with support from the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFClA). By providing small grants to ventures, the programme will enable them to pilot innovative local sustainable solutions that have the potential to tackle climate challenges. Following an open call for applications, four Pakistani startups were selected to participate in the innovation bootcamp which will take place in 2026.

## **Outcomes results**

Under [Activity 1](#), risk exposure during monsoon floods was reduced by an estimated 40 percent in targeted districts, as a result of capacity strengthening work. Work continued to focus on strengthening the capacity of the NDMA and selected provincial and district authorities to enhance institutional capacity for emergency preparedness, response planning, and anticipatory actions. The pilot cash response under AA strengthened targeted households' abilities to relocate family members and assets out of the flood zone, thus reducing loss of lives and livelihoods.

Under [Activity 2](#), the outcome results indicate a sustained food security and climate resilience capacity despite households being affected by multiple climate and economic related shocks in 2025. Food security outcomes were broadly consistent with last year, with one-third of households maintaining acceptable food consumption levels and two-thirds remaining at borderline levels. A marginal improvement was observed in the share of households that did not resort to immediate, consumption-based coping strategies to meet their food needs. However, there was a slight increase in households adopting longer-term livelihood coping strategies in response to the challenges faced during 2025. The climate resilience capacity score (CRCS) shows that most households demonstrated a medium capacity to cope with climate-related impacts. Although households continue to struggle with the effects of recurrent climate shocks, their adaptive capacity improved due to the rehabilitation of basic infrastructure and the development of local livelihood sources. These findings are particularly significant given that 80 percent of households reported reduced crop production as a result of damaged water sources, continuous heatwaves, and limited income opportunities.

Evidence to manage climate shocks and risks as a measure of country capacity was at a medium level, which is the same as the previous year. Satellite monitoring with WFP's Asset Impact Monitoring System (AIMS) confirmed that 100 percent of the 96 assets analysed are still visible and maintained. An in depth analysis found that 33 out of 49 assets were found to have significant improvements in vegetation condition and, 15 were maintained.

## **Partnerships**

Under [Activity 1](#), WFP collaborated with NDMA, PDMA Sindh and Balochistan, Pakistan Meteorological Department, FAO, the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) and local cooperating partners including Azat Foundation and ACT International. Technical engagement with the National Coordination Forum on Anticipatory Action (NCF-AA) and the interagency Cash Working Group supported integration of cash-based anticipatory actions. These partnerships have ensured ownership, technical rigor, and sustainability of interventions.

Under [Activity 2](#), the entry point for all projects is through consultations with provincial and district governments, building upon local knowledge and regional priorities. For implementation, WFP partnered with five NGOs and continued to encourage cofinancing to maximize the impact of its interventions. The cooperating partners have contributed approximately 25 percent of total budgets. In Sindh, WFP partnered with FAO to complete a joint project on resilience building. WFP's collaboration with Government technical departments - including Agriculture, Soil and Water Conservation, Livestock, Fisheries, Forestry, and Civil Defense - created useful synergies while also empowering local departments with participatory methodologies to drive meaningful engagement, ownership, and impact at the grassroots level.

### **Resource analysis**

For [Activity 1](#), a multi-year grant served as the main funding source. [Activity 2](#) was also largely financed through multi-year grants received at different points during the year. Overall funding was below the needs-based plan but broadly aligned with the implementation plan. Expenditure remained lower than planned as several contributions were received late in 2025 and will be utilized in 2026.

While severe floods in 2025 once again attracted humanitarian funding, it overshadowed investments in resilience-building from traditional donors. This trend highlights a persistent challenge: while emergency response remains critical, limited funding for resilience programming leaves communities vulnerable to recurring disasters, ultimately increasing long-term humanitarian costs. Moving forward, Activity 2 will require substantial funding in the aftermath of the devastating 2025 floods, as affected communities need significant support to recover.

### **Lessons Learned and Next Steps**

The integration of AA into government disaster risk management systems demonstrated strong potential but requires further institutionalization and flexible funding to scale. Community engagement proved critical for effective early warning dissemination. The institutionalization will continue with integrating AA into shock responsive social protection and embed disaster risk layers into social protection programme design and delivery, enabling anticipatory targeting and adaptive resource allocation for at-risk populations. Next steps include expanding AA protocols to additional hazards, strengthening simulation exercises, and leveraging innovative financing instrument for resilience.

### **Transition or handover strategy**

Pakistan has made great strides in assuming leadership of the national responses to crisis across the country and is being recognized as a country with a more advanced system for shock responsive and adaptive social protection through BISP. As such Pakistan has hosted several country missions through south-south cooperation (SSC) where WFP supported through a facilitating role. Country capacity strengthening around emergency preparedness and early warning is of itself a sign of the transition from implementer to supporter. With the decentralized nature of the Government, working at provincial and even district levels is most important and also more effective.

WFP's transition strategy under activity 2 emphasizes sustainability and local ownership. All interventions were designed through participatory planning with communities and local authorities, ensuring alignment with government priorities. Capacity-building of community organizations and training of local trainers enable continuity beyond WFP's direct involvement. For livelihoods, women's groups were linked to markets and digital platforms to sustain income generation. Coordination structures established during implementation, along with lessons-learned workshops informed future programming and facilitated handover to government and partners.

### **Gender and Age Marker**

Gender and age considerations were effectively incorporated into both activities, as reflected by their GAM-M ratings.

Under Activity 1, women represented 18 percent of officials trained, and anticipatory cash assistance reached 48 percent female beneficiaries, including female-headed households, with inclusive targeting of persons with disabilities and marginalized groups.

Under activity 2, participatory community engagement facilitated balanced consultations with women and men, ensuring that gender perspectives informed programme design and key decisions. Although men largely carried out asset creation works, women were actively engaged in livelihoods capacity building activities, with emphasis on context appropriate income generating options.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide capacity support to government's emergency preparedness and response infrastructure, systems and services to enable communities vulnerable to disasters to meet their food, nutrition and basic needs	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide skills development, access to assets and linkages to agriculture and micro-finance institutions to strengthen the livelihoods of vulnerable communities.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

## Strategic outcome 02: 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.



**2.4 million women and children** supported under the **Nashonuma Programme**



**37,900 children** supported through **school-based programmes**

With a population of more than 250 million, Pakistan faces many challenges in ensuring access to social services for all, including the most vulnerable. The country faces high levels of child malnutrition and has the highest numbers of out-of-school children. WFP is working alongside government institutions such as the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) as well as social protection, education and health departments to support the Government's efforts to ensure greater access to affordable, nutritious diets and basic social services.

The largest and most extensive focus of WFP's work is under [Activity 3](#) through the implementation of the Government's Benazir Nashonuma Programme for stunting prevention. Activity 3 also includes targeted programmes to implement community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) and technical support to small-scale wheat millers to produce locally fortified wheat flour. Under [Activity 4](#), WFP aims to strengthen national social protection systems' design and delivery, primarily working at provincial levels since social protection is a devolved subject. Under [Activity 5](#), WFP focuses on supporting the provincial and federal governments to implement school meals safety nets programmes and foster enabling policy.

### Outputs Results

Under [Activity 3](#), WFP continued implementation of the national stunting prevention programme - the Benazir Nashonuma Programme - on behalf of the Government. Nashonuma provides a comprehensive package of health and nutrition services for pregnant and breastfeeding women and for children aged 6-24 months from the poorest households enrolled in BISP, the Government's flagship social protection programme. Launched in 2020 and scaled up nationwide in 2023, the Nashonuma programme is delivered through more than 540 facilitation centres located in government health facilities across 157 districts. In 2025, the programme reached 2.4 million pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under two - surpassing annual targets. During the year, 800,000 new beneficiaries were enrolled, bringing the cumulative total from 2020 to more than 4 million. This strong performance reflects timely enrolment during pregnancy and sustained participation until the child's second birthday. WFP has also been piloting an initiative for 108,000 adolescent girls aged 15-19 from the poorest households - providing cash stipends, health education, and iron and folic acid supplements. WFP also continued to implement targeted supplementary feeding programmes to treat acute malnutrition in women and children, through CMAM programmes, and through the referral system of the Nashonuma Programme, reaching more than 230,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under five.

In December, WFP facilitated the organization of a Cross-country Learning and Knowledge Exchange on Nutrition-Sensitive Social Protection in Pakistan, under the Global Task Force on Social Protection for Nutrition. The event was attended by 120 senior government delegates from seven countries who discussed strategies to integrate nutrition into social protection systems.

Under [Activity 4](#), WFP had extensive engagement with social protection departments in Punjab and Sindh to advance more inclusive and shock-responsive systems. Particularly, in Sindh, WFP worked with the Sindh Social Protection Department to develop a partnership on digital literacy for women beneficiaries of the Mamta programme. In addition, WFP provided cash transfers to households with children enrolled in the CMAM programme to address malnutrition through a cash-for-nutrition social protection pilot. The cash assistance was meant to ensure that households can buy nutritious foods to prevent relapse. Activity 4 also included the anticipatory cash payments made to 16,000 people (see Activity 1) as part of the AA pilot in Khairpur, Sindh.

Under [Activity 5](#), WFP continued to support the federal and provincial Governments to advance the development and institutionalisation of nationally owned school meals programmes as a core investment in education and human capital. In Balochistan, WFP continued to partner with the provincial government to implement a school meals programme delivering hot meals through a central kitchen model - more than 20,800 students in 40 schools were

reached, exceeding targets. Students also received cash transfers conditional on minimum attendance, further incentivising regular school participation. In the merged districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), WFP implemented a conditional cash transfer programme for 17,000 secondary school girls on behalf of the government of KP, in order to increase enrolment and attendance for girls in the remote and conservative districts along the Afghanistan border.

WFP also provided technical and policy support to federal and provincial governments. Key milestones included convening a national school meals consultation in June and a strategic dialogue in August. In partnership with IFAD, WFP also facilitated a South-South Cooperation mission for officials from the Government of Balochistan to Brazil. The mission led to the signing of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the Government of Balochistan, WFP's Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil, IFAD Pakistan and WFP Pakistan to strengthen and expand sustainable school meals systems, enhance institutional capacities and promote knowledge sharing, and support the integration of school meals with smallholder agriculture and social protection initiatives.

## Outcomes Results

The Benazir Nashonuma Programme's midline evaluation, commissioned by the Government and conducted by Aga Khan University (AKU), showed some of the strongest results ever documented globally for such a large-scale nutrition programme. The evaluation found a 20 percent reduction in stunting at 6 months of age and 7 percent fewer babies born too small or too early. It also reported improvements in antenatal care visits, early initiation of breastfeeding, and overall immunisation coverage, including a 10 percent reduction in zero-dose immunisations - children aged 12-23 months who had not received any vaccines.

For the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, the recovery rate was more than 95 percent which was far above the target of 75 percent. In terms of other outcomes, only 37 percent of children had a minimum acceptable diet or minimum meal frequency, showing traditional consumption patterns for the country and reinforcing the need for supplement nutritious foods and national fortification programmes.

The school meals programme implemented in Quetta district of Balochistan showed strong results in 2025. Enrolment in supported schools increased by 53 percent, while average attendance reached 77 percent, demonstrating the programme's effectiveness in improving access and regular participation. A satisfaction study in Quetta found an overall satisfaction rate of about 94 percent across teachers, students, and parents, highlighting positive perceptions of school meals and their impact on student motivation and learning. School meals serve not only as a critical safety net, but also as a strategic tool to foster contribution to peace and social cohesion, a place where trust grows, and communities become more connected.

At the institutional level, Pakistan reaffirmed its national leadership on school feeding by submitting a new declaration of commitments to the Global School Meals Coalition, "*Declaration: Advancing National Commitments in Pakistan ahead of the Global School Meals Summit*", endorsed by the Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training. This declaration reiterated Pakistan's vision to expand school meal programmes, develop a National School Meal Roadmap, institutionalize school meals in national policies and plans, and mobilize financing to ensure every child receives a nutritious meal at school by 2030.

## Partnerships

In 2025, WFP worked closely with national and provincial counterparts to advance nutrition and social protection programming under the Benazir Nashonuma Programme. At the federal level, WFP maintained strong collaboration with the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), the Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety, the Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives, the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination, and the Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MNFSR). At the provincial level, key partners included provincial Social Protection Authorities and the Departments of Health, Food, and Planning. Engagements also extended to the Integrated Reproductive Maternal Nutrition and Child Health Programme, the Lady Health Workers Programme, and local implementing partners and NGOs.

WFP continued joint efforts with UNICEF and WHO on both Nashonuma and CMAM, and with the German Government through Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and Nutrition International on SOPRAN (Social Protection Programme for Adolescent Nutrition).

In 2025, WFP also strengthened engagement with the Ministry of Climate Change on social protection through the Global Shield against Climate Risks initiative, working closely with GIZ, UNDP, and the Global Shield Coordination Hub to link anticipatory action and climate-informed social protection with provincial programming.

Under school meals, WFP worked closely with the federal Government through the Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training and with provincial authorities to design and implement school-based programmes, particularly in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. WFP also collaborated with IFAD and the Government of Brazil to organize a South-South exchange visit, enabling federal and provincial counterparts to learn from international school meals systems and apply relevant best practices in Pakistan.

## Resource analysis

Resource availability for this outcome remained strong, driven largely by funding from federal and provincial governments, underscoring national ownership and enhancing long-term sustainability. The Nashonuma second-phase agreement with the Government of Pakistan ensured continued support for the programme, while limited external contributions were used to maintain CMAM and small-scale social protection activities.

Provincial governments, particularly Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, invested in scaling up school-based programmes, with development partners complementing these investments. While provincial government funding commitments have increased, additional matching contributions from development partners remain essential to sustain and expand programme coverage at scale. Additionally, a new multi-year contribution secured at the end of the year will enable WFP to further expand school meals in Sindh beginning next year. The project will be implemented in peri-urban areas of Karachi, Sindh, ultimately reaching 100,000 students in 614 government primary schools, while also supporting development of policies and governance documents for the Sindh Education and Literacy Department.

## Lessons Learned and Next Steps

WFP’s experience in school meals highlights the importance of building strong systems and generating robust evidence to inform government investment decisions. Facilitating cross-learning within the country has proven highly valuable. For example, WFP supported a learning mission from KP to Quetta to observe the programme in Balochistan. This exchange directly contributed to the KP government’s decision to prioritize a pilot school meals initiative in the province.

Building on the operational progress of the Benazir Nashonuma Programme, WFP will increasingly focus on strengthening national systems and capacities to support a structured and sustainable transition over the longer term. Sustainability will rely on working through existing government platforms, expanding knowledge transfer, and promoting models that can be maintained and scaled without long-term external operational support. WFP will therefore balance continued implementation with a gradual approach toward handover - guided fully by government priorities and readiness.

## Gender and Age Marker

All activities under SO2 achieved a GAM score of 4, reflecting the full integration of gender and age considerations across programme design, implementation, and monitoring. Nutrition interventions demonstrated strong responsiveness by prioritizing pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under 2, and adolescent girls, ensuring that services and specialised nutritious foods addressed their distinct nutritional vulnerabilities. Similarly, the school meals programme maintained a strong gender lens, with one intervention specifically targeting girls to help reduce gender disparities in school participation and nutrition outcomes.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments to provide effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide capacity strengthening to provincial and federal governments to improve safety net design and delivery, including through hybrid modalities, inclusive targeting, enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring and data analysis.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments to foster enabling policy and programme environments for implementation of school meals safety net programmes.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

## Strategic outcome 03: Pakistan's food systems are resilient to shocks and support access to healthy and nutritious food by all of Pakistan's communities by 2027.



**14,600 families** received e-vouchers to purchase **fortified wheat flour**



Around **800,000 individuals** accessed **fortified flour** through supported chakkis

According to the latest multistakeholder Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, 7.5 million people (21 percent of the analysed population) face acute food insecurity (IPC 3+), including 1.3 million who are experiencing critical levels of acute food insecurity, IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). Recent data (HIES 2025) show a significant rise in income inequality across Pakistan - the highest in 27 years - driven by inflation, economic shocks, and stagnant real incomes. Moreover poor households spend nearly half of their income on food, making them extremely sensitive to food price shocks. The consumption by the poor and vulnerable is characterized mostly by consumption of unfortified wheat (naan, roti, paratha) or rice. There is no national fortification programme and thus micronutrient deficiencies remain a major public health challenge in Pakistan, with 49 percent of children and 34 percent of women affected by iron deficiency, and over half of adolescent girls experiencing anaemia. To address these underlying causes and mitigate their negative impact, strategic outcome 3 aims to engage with the government and private sector to strengthen Pakistan's food systems to support access to healthy and nutritious food for all communities.

### Outputs results

In 2025, WFP advanced efforts to strengthen the capacities of private-sector partners to increase the availability of fortified products, particularly small-scale wheat millers (chakkis) and retailers of fortified wheat flour. WFP worked under the Government's Social Protection Programme for Adolescent Girls' Nutrition (SOPRAN). One objective of SOPRAN is to ensure the accessibility of fortified wheat flour for the households of adolescent girls through the distribution of an e-Voucher for the subsidized purchase of fortified wheat flour from chakkis supported by WFP - creating demand driven linkages between households and the fortified flour producers to enhance the sustainability of local supply chains. Efforts focused on enhancing social and behaviour change communication and advancing market development. WFP supported small scale wheat millers with both material and technical resources. A total of 5.2 mt of micronutrient premix was provided to 165 chakkis, along with technical training and guidance to produce 26,000 mt of fortified wheat flour for local consumption.

WFP also provided e-vouchers to purchase fortified wheat flour for 14,600 households of adolescent girls - the e-vouchers are valued at USD 30 per family. These results are presented under Outcome 2, activity 4. WFP delivered the vouchers through its SCOPE digital platform, ensuring secure beneficiary registration, entitlement management, and reconciliation. SCOPE's deduplication features and role-based access controls helped prevent duplication and fraud. All entitlements were digitally transferred and reconciled through SCOPE. In addition, social and behaviour change products were developed and used in awareness-raising and capacity-building activities in approximately 150 girls' secondary schools in Islamabad, Faisalabad (Punjab), Quetta (Balochistan), reaching 50,000 adolescent girls.

WFP also continued working on the joint UN initiative on the Integrated Roadmap for Sustainable Food Systems through the UN Resident Coordinator's Office. WFP continued to partner with FAO, IFAD, UNICEF and WHO for the successful implementation of the project which centres on two main outputs: (1) formulating policy recommendations for food systems transformation based on a food supply gap analysis, and (2) advocating for policy shifts and increased investments to sustain this transformation. In 2025, work was advanced in finalising the terms of reference for the study and in securing the services of a technical team in FAO Headquarters to lead the study.

### Outcomes results

Access to fortified wheat flour improved significantly, with an estimated 800,000 individuals procuring fortified flour produced by WFP-supported chakkis, with subsidized access for adolescent girls. Initial findings from formative research indicate positive shifts in awareness and behavioral intentions, with households and adolescent girls in targeted areas showing increased understanding of and willingness to consume fortified flour. At the community level, strengthened chakki capacities and enhanced household access contributed to improved resilience within local food systems, supporting the sustained availability of nutritious staple foods.

## Partnerships

WFP collaborated with community-level chakki owners, schools, and local education authorities to implement fortified flour production, e-voucher distribution, and awareness campaigns. Engagement with FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, and WHO through the UN-led Integrated Roadmap for Sustainable Food Systems advanced joint analytical and policy efforts to support food systems transformation.

## Resources Overview

WFP has primarily relied on internal funding to implement activities under this outcome, including support to small-scale millers (chakkis) to increase the local production and availability of fortified wheat flour. Last year, WFP initiated a partnership with the German Government and Nutrition International through the SOPRAN programme, further expanding efforts to strengthen access to nutritious food for vulnerable groups.

## Lessons Learned and Next Steps

WFP conducted a formative study to gather evidence on awareness levels, behavioural drivers, and barriers to the adoption of fortified flour. This research also included focus group discussions, key informant interviews, and community interviews with household heads, youth, and chakki owners, providing actionable insights. The study underscored the central role of community engagement and sustained awareness-raising efforts in increasing acceptance and use of fortified products. Findings also reaffirmed that consistent technical support to chakkis is essential to ensure the quality and reliability of fortified flour. Looking ahead, WFP will integrate these insights into nationwide programme design to maximize impact and plan to expand school-based awareness initiatives.

## Gender and Age Marker

Activities specifically targeted adolescent girls (10-19 years), ensuring improved access to fortified flour and nutrition awareness for vulnerable female populations, ultimately benefiting everybody in their household and/or extended family.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance to the Government and private sector for a strengthened food supply chain and market system.	N/A

## Strategic outcome 04: 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.



**375,000 individuals** supported following the devastating **floods**



**1,542 mt of food** and US\$ **3.3 million in cash transfers** distributed to affected people

In Pakistan, WFP remains ready to support federal and provincial governments in humanitarian response and coordination upon request - to ensure that communities have access to adequate food and nutrition before, during and after such events. For all events, the Government leads the response. To achieve this goal, the key activity implemented is the provision of humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities affected by shocks. This includes providing both unconditional cash transfers and food assistance, depending on the specific needs of the communities.

### Outputs results

In 2025, Pakistan faced devastating floods triggered by intense monsoon rains, displacing millions and destroying critical infrastructure. Three main locations were affected with three different type of flood events: flash flood due to glacial melt in the far north, flash floods due to glacial melt and high rainfall in several districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and slow onset floods due to excessive rainfall which resulted in large portions of Punjab province being under water for more than a month.

WFP responded rapidly to support communities affected by the floods, primarily in southern Punjab, activating its emergency operations in coordination with the Government and humanitarian partners. Within days, WFP reached 20,000 vulnerable families - approximately 130,000 people - with fortified biscuits, prioritizing pregnant and breastfeeding women and children to prevent malnutrition during the emergency phase. Between October to December, WFP transitioned to a combination of in-kind food assistance and cash-based transfers, to empower families to meet their immediate food needs while supporting local markets and ensuring dignity and choice. Overall, WFP supported over 375,000 individuals, with 1,336 mt of food and US\$ 3.3 million in cash transfers - exceeding planned targets as needs escalated following the devastating floods.

Earlier in the year, WFP also delivered a one-off multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) intervention to support 13,650 people (2,200 households) displaced from Kurram District, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, near the Afghan border. The assistance aimed to help displaced families meet immediate food and essential basic needs while maintaining dignity and flexibility in spending choices. Cash transfers were provided through secure payment mechanisms and coordinated with humanitarian partners to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication. This targeted, time-bound support helped stabilize household consumption and mitigate the immediate adverse impacts of displacement during a period of heightened vulnerability.

### Outcomes results

After two rounds of assistance, household dietary diversity and food frequency improved markedly. The proportion of households with poor food consumption fell from 43 percent to 12 percent. As expected, no notable changes were observed among households that already had acceptable consumption levels prior to assistance. Despite these improvements, more than 80 percent of beneficiary households still fell within the borderline food consumption category after the two assistance rounds.

The use of consumption-based coping strategies showed substantial improvement across the Punjab floods response. The mean coping score decreased significantly - from over 14 in the first Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) to around 4 after two rounds of assistance. Livelihood-based coping also declined sharply: nearly two-thirds of households resorted to emergency coping mechanisms after the first round, but this proportion dropped to 24 percent after the second round, with an additional 29 percent of households no longer using any coping strategies at all.

### Partnerships

WFP maintains continuous collaboration with national and provincial disaster management authorities, supporting joint preparedness and response efforts year-round. As part of the Government-led response, WFP co-led the Food Security and Agriculture Working Group and the Cash Working Group with FAO, and jointly led the Logistics Working Group with the NDMA - ensuring strong complementarity with the wider humanitarian community. This sustained collaboration, combined with the timely delivery of relief assistance through three experienced NGO partners, helped lay the foundation for an effective and well-coordinated response.

The Logistics Working Group was particularly critical for flood response coordination and information management, sharing logistics operational updates and customs related information. The information exchange platform powered by the Logistics Cluster, LogIE, was launched to share information on road accessibility, mobile storage unit availability, and operational status of ports and airports. Trusted information sharing spaces proved critical for humanitarian actors, where reliable access to information is limited.

### Resource analysis

WFP’s relief assistance to flood affected people in Pakistan began under significant funding uncertainty, with very limited visibility of resources. The immediate flood response was initiated through internal resource transfers and a small donor grant, reaching the most vulnerable households through fortified biscuits. As donor commitments started to arrive in phases rather than upfront, a flexible and phased approach was adopted - starting with a smaller number of beneficiaries and scaling up rapidly as additional funding was secured. This experience showcased WFP’s agility and ability to scale operations seamlessly, bridging critical gaps during a volatile funding environment and expanding operations as the resources became available.

### Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Traditionally, in large-scale emergencies, in-kind food assistance is considered the most appropriate initial response due to immediate food security needs and potential market disruptions. However, the 2025 flood emergency in Pakistan demonstrated that cash-based transfers can be equally relevant when local markets recover quickly. Markets became functional almost instantly, enabling households to access diverse food and essential items. Cash assistance provided beneficiaries with flexibility to prioritize their needs - whether food, medicine, or other essentials. This experience underscores the importance of context-specific response analysis and reinforces the value of maintaining both food and cash modalities for rapid, adaptive interventions. The success and speed of the response relied upon deploying senior national staff experienced in cash assistance operations to the field alongside the Cooperating Partners (CPs) that were deployed from the CP preparedness coverage tool. Following the initial emergency phase, WFP will start implementing recovery activities in 2026, focusing on livelihoods restoration and community-based asset creation.

WFP conducted a lessons learned workshop in December, which generated valuable insights for strengthening future emergency responses. Key learning highlighted the need to further align resource-mobilization efforts with partners to secure predictable and upfront donor commitments ahead of seasonal shocks. The exercise also underscored the importance of actions that enable faster scale-up and broader coverage during emergencies.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of vulnerable communities affected by natural hazards and shocks.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

## Strategic outcome 05: Humanitarian and development partners and the Government of Pakistan have access to reliable common services on demand.



**9 partners** benefited from **supply chain services**



**100,000 square meters** storage available to meet partner needs

Under strategic outcome 5, WFP provides logistics support services to humanitarian and development partners, government agencies, and international non-governmental organizations (INGOs). These bilateral logistics services focus on various areas such as warehousing, transportation, procurement, and cargo handling - enabling partners to deliver assistance efficiently and at scale.

### Outputs results

In 2025, WFP provided on-demand services to 9 partners, including the Government of Balochistan and other UN agencies (UNICEF, IOM, UNDP and UNAMA). Storage support remained the primary service requested, with 1,128 mt of relief items stored on behalf of IOM, UNDP and UNICEF. WFP maintained a total on-demand storage capacity of 100,000 square meters to meet partner needs. Warehouse infrastructure improvements were made in Quetta and Peshawar to better support partners' storage needs. In 2025, WFP also focused on strengthening internal capabilities, particularly in temperature-sensitive logistics services (TSL).

In 2025, 5 UN agencies (UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP, IOM, UNESCO) used UN Mobility to streamline transport and carpooling services, while 2 agencies (UNICEF, UNHCR) used UN Accommodation to manage guesthouse services. In addition to efficiency gains through these Global Shared Services (valued at USD 81,452 for UN Mobility and USD 97,325 for UN Accommodation), the service delivery is enhanced by reducing duplication with optimal utilization of resources and enhancing service delivery.

### Outcomes results

Service users expressed satisfaction with the quality of WFP's logistics services, with 100 percent indicating positive feedback. WFP maintained regular communication with partners to monitor needs and ensure timely service provision. WFP also maintained a roster of surge staff members, enabling WFP to quickly scale up warehouse operations, especially during monsoon season preparations.

### Partnerships

Effective partnership remained central to this outcome. Collaboration with private-sector transportation and storage companies, along with continued engagement with the Government of Pakistan remains key, and ensured the availability of essential services and contractual arrangements required for uninterrupted logistics support.

### Resource analysis

This outcome operates under a self-funded service delivery model, in which partners reimburse WFP for the costs associated with services provided.

### Lessons Learned and Next Steps

WFP remains committed to leveraging its supply chain expertise to support the delivery of humanitarian and development assistance. As part of the UN Common Back Office (CBO), WFP submitted a bid to provide logistics services and is expecting to transition some of the on-demand services to CBO in 2026 as part of UN-wide effort for service efficiency and quality enhancement.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners	N/A

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

### Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

**Pakistan ranked last among 148 countries in the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2025**, with a gender parity score of 56.7 percent. This score highlights persistent disparities across economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment. The country's overall ranking declined compared to 2024, with critical gaps in female labor force participation, a reduction in political representation, and educational parity remaining below 75 percent.

UNDP's 2025 gender budget review revealed that projects explicitly focused on women account for only 0.2 percent of the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) for FY 2025-26, based on the PKR 1 trillion federal development budget - a decline from previous years. Even when broader programmes such as girls' education and maternal health are included, total spending on gender-tagged components reaches just 0.57 percent. There is no formal dataset disaggregating wage equality by sector or region, limiting the ability to measure women's invisible labor and accurately analyze wage gaps.

Within the operating context, WFP's gender review of ongoing interventions reflects varied progress toward gender equality across strategic goals and programmes. **Climate resilience programming** was designed and reviewed through a gender lens, recognizing critical barriers that limit women's access to natural resource management, disaster preparedness, and early warning systems due to discriminatory social norms affecting women and girls. WFP and cooperating partners ensured women's inclusion during projects' design, resulting in community-based activities that addressed gender-specific needs such as infrastructure development and vocational training. Assessments of these activities during the year indicate that women have acquired skills and knowledge enabling them to start small-scale businesses in tailoring, handcrafted embroidery, poultry farming, and vegetable sales at local markets. Training in mud-stove construction created additional income-generating opportunities through local service provision, and some women beneficiaries have leveraged social media platforms to market their products.

WFP also contributed to challenging existing power dynamics rooted in economic dependence by providing women with new opportunities for economic empowerment and by engaging women in non-traditional roles and activities: 36 percent of climate resilient (asset creation) beneficiaries were women and received transfers directly into their accounts, while 99 percent of participants in skill development training were women.

WFP enhanced women decision-making power in the frame of its programmes by establishing Village Development Committees (VDCs) that aim to promote local decision-making and support implementation of resilience programmes. VDCs showed positive result: 34 percent of reporting households indicated having acquired spouses' joint decision-making, and 41 percent collective decisions on use of cash as a result of the programme. Women's participation was strengthened, with 20 percent of VDCs led by women and most including female members, creating space for engagement in conservative areas. Women attended village meetings, influencing decisions beyond household level and improving access to resources such as water and hygiene facilities. These platforms also fostered women-to-women linkages, a key driver of empowerment and social transformation. Looking at cross-cutting indicators on gender, WFP exceeded targets on women reporting meaningful participation with 95 percent achieved compared to a target of over 55 percent. However, results were below expectations on economic empowerment: 77 percent of women reported empowerment against a target of 93 percent, while 90 percent of men reported empowerment compared to a 95 percent target.

The **Women's Economic Leadership Development (WE-LED)** initiative in Balochistan continued to serve as a transformative model for promoting gender equality and empowering women as agents of change within their families and communities. Through an integrated approach combining structured training, targeted financial support, and mentoring-led enterprise development, the program has strengthened women's economic and social empowerment while fostering personal transformation. A gender review highlights the establishment of women-led Production Training Centres (PTCs), which provide safe spaces for women and girls to enhance skills, mobilize peers, and access entrepreneurial opportunities. These centres, supported by male allies and champions of change, have become

platforms for advancing gender equality and building inclusive community networks.

The Government's **Benazir Nashonuma Programme**, which is implemented with WFP's support, made significant strides in preventing and treating malnutrition and promoting gender-responsive health interventions. Over 2.4 million pregnant and breastfeeding women and children less than 2 years of age were supported in 2025. Additionally, 108,000 adolescent girls were reached through an embedded pilot initiative aimed at improving nutrition outcomes among these girls before marriage and motherhood. Nashonuma's independent midline evaluation findings confirmed the program's contribution to national and global stunting reduction goals by breaking the cycle of undernourished mothers and children through improving use of ante- and post-natal health services, targeted supplementary food support and behavior change. Applying a gender lens, the initiative also promotes women's emotional well-being during pregnancy by leveraging Lady Health Workers (LHWs) for household-level engagement, social behavior change communication, and messaging on the "three delays" in maternal mortality - accessibility, affordability, and availability of timely medical services. Beyond improving antenatal, postnatal, neonatal care usage and vaccination coverage, these efforts foster social acceptance of girl child births, challenge entrenched gender norms, and advance equality in nutrition outcomes.

Furthermore, WFP's **response to the floods** in Punjab incorporated gender and inclusion perspectives by initiating a gender, protection, and inclusion assessment of response activities. The assessment found that while inclusive practices like door-to-door outreach and mobile wallet accessibility worked well, gaps in disability and gender data continued to leave vulnerable groups at risk. WFP will build on this assessment to strengthen future programming.

WFP strengthened **institutional capacity** on gender and protection through targeted training and engagement. A modular course on gender, self-awareness, and leadership trained 101 staff (57 women, 44 men) from WFP and cooperating partners, enhancing gender sensitivity and integration of PSEA standards. To sustain momentum, 10 gender and PSEA focal points developed Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials showcased in a digital exhibition during the 16 Days of Activism campaign. Regular support included four quarterly community of practice sessions and eight induction trainings for cooperating partners staff, reinforcing accountability and gender-responsive programming.

# Protection and accountability to affected people

**Affected people are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected people are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

## Protection context

Pakistan's protection context continues to be shaped by recurring natural disasters and persistent security challenges. The 2025 monsoon floods were particularly complex, driven by multiple factors including glacier lake outbursts in the north, riverine flooding from the east, and above-normal rainfall in several regions. These events displaced millions of people - primarily in Punjab - forcing them to seek refuge in evacuation centers, relief camps, and host communities. Beyond the destruction of homes, roads, and livelihoods, the floods resulted in the loss of personal belongings and critical documents, creating barriers for affected households to access assistance and recovery support.

Security-related protection risks also persisted throughout the year, with a notable increase in incidents across the country. While these did not always impact WFP operations directly, the physical safety of people traveling to and from the Benazir Nashomuna Programme's facilitation centres (Activity 3) remained a serious concern. The programme operates through 540 facilitation centres located within government health facilities across 157 districts nationwide, making safe access critical. Operational challenges were compounded by frequent mobile internet suspensions in high-security areas, which disrupted data-driven systems and limited community access to WFP's feedback mechanisms. Additionally, security-related road closures and diversions caused delays in the Benazir Nashomuna Programme pipeline. These dynamics underscore the need for adaptive strategies to safeguard beneficiaries and maintain operational continuity in volatile contexts.

## WFP's efforts to mitigate protection risks and promote AAP

In line with WFP's Protection and Accountability Policy, programmes in Pakistan are designed and implemented with a strong commitment to mainstreaming protection. This approach ensures that assistance does not inadvertently increase protection risks but instead promotes safety, dignity, and well-being for affected populations. Protection considerations are integrated throughout the implementation cycle - from feasibility and risk assessments to community consultations for activity selection, and continuous feedback collection for corrective actions and informed decision-making. Accountability to Affected People (AAP) remains a core principle, providing a people-centered and rights-based framework for operations. This approach ensures that individuals and communities engaged in WFP programmes are not only informed through accessible and timely information but also actively involved in decisions that affect them.

In 2025, WFP focused on mitigating protection risks related to inclusion and exclusion errors in targeting, addressing challenges with blacklisted SIMs for cash transfers, and ensuring access to digital services and digital banking for those who needed it the most, while promoting AAP. WFP Pakistan also facilitated 16 sessions covering mainstreaming protection and AAP for 339 cooperating partners staff.

**Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM):** WFP maintained a formalized CFM that enabled individuals to contact WFP and receive responses through multiple confidential and responsive channels, including phone, email, P.O. Box, and, where feasible, in-person engagement. A dedicated team oversees the system to ensure all concerns are addressed in line with established protocols for data protection. Feedback is documented in a centralized system, with individual grievances resolved promptly and aggregated data analyzed to inform operational decision-making. In 2025, increased outreach and operator capacity-building led to a significant rise in feedback submissions. To strengthen intake capacity and enhance language diversity, WFP initiated recruitment of an additional operator, ensuring that feedback can be received and responded to in beneficiaries' preferred local languages.

In 2025, WFP's CFM recorded a substantial increase in engagement across all programme activities. By the end of the year, 15,802 feedback cases were received compared to 5,727 in 2024, marking a 176 percent increase. This surge reflects growing awareness efforts to inform beneficiaries about the CFM. Importantly, feedback directly informed programme adjustments. For example, during the Punjab flood response, complaints about exclusion errors led to the inclusion of 3,000 additional families. Similarly, in the Nashomuna cash assistance programme, pending payment complaints prompted the creation of a new category - "Update Pending Payment (WFP)" - streamlining escalation and resolution. Additionally, the CFM received over 55 cases reporting the selling of specialized nutritious foods which

triggered enhanced market monitoring by WFP, reinforcing programme integrity and accountability.

Beyond operational improvements, 2025 was also a year of strategic development for the CFM. The protection and AAP unit collaborated with Headquarters to strengthen feedback resolution processes and prepare for the rollout of SugarCRM 3.0 in 2026, which will introduce advanced case management and analytics capabilities. These developments underscore WFP's commitment to leveraging community feedback as a cornerstone for accountability, transparency, and adaptive programming.

**Inclusion and Exclusion Risks:** In rural Pakistan, outdated computerized national identity cards (CNIC) often prevent long-term residents - sometimes families who have lived in the same location for generations - from accessing humanitarian assistance. Conversely, seasonal migrants may update their CNICs with temporary addresses, making them appear eligible in areas where they do not permanently reside. These challenges are particularly significant when assistance is based on location-specific targeting criteria. To address this, WFP worked through Village Development Committees (VDCs), enabling members to confirm household eligibility through consensus. Additionally, trusted community members - such as teachers and local leaders (excluding political figures) - were engaged as key informants to verify eligibility and facilitate complaint resolution. These measures helped uphold WFP's principles of dignity, safety, do-no-harm, and accountability while ensuring fair and inclusive targeting.

**Blacklisted SIMs:** For assistance delivered through digital platforms - such as mobile money for flood response or e-vouchers under activity 4 - WFP encountered challenges when beneficiaries had unpaid loans with cellular service providers. In such cases, SIM cards were blocked, preventing individuals from accessing their entitlements and, in some instances, from obtaining new SIM cards. To mitigate this, WFP allowed beneficiaries to nominate an alternate recipient, preferably a family member or relative. Where no family member had an active mobile wallet or valid CNIC, a trusted community representative was designated. This approach safeguarded beneficiaries' meaningful access to assistance while maintaining accountability and flexibility in delivery mechanisms.

**Access to Digital Services:** Digital solutions such as mobile wallets can significantly improve access to transfers, withdrawals, and payments for individuals living in remote areas or balancing work and domestic responsibilities. However, several constraints - particularly for women - limit access to digital and financial services. These include low literacy and education levels - including digital literacy, distance to service providers, lack of access to technology (mobile phones, internet), and restrictive social norms around financial authority and decision-making. To ensure meaningful access and empower vulnerable individuals to exercise choice and control over their assistance, WFP mobilized agents to villages to help beneficiaries to open mobile wallets locally. In areas with poor connectivity, agents were deployed to the nearest accessible location, ensuring continuity of service and inclusion for those most at risk of being left behind.

**Proactive Outreach During Flood Response:** A dedicated project team was deployed during the 2025 flood relief operations to proactively contact beneficiaries to identify and address barriers hindering access to life-saving assistance. The team provided guidance on account activation, CNIC updates, and coordinated in-person support where necessary, particularly in cases of payment failures reported by financial service providers. This initiative was launched in response to a surge in complaints and queries, significantly improving response time, reducing backlogs, and ensuring timely delivery of assistance. By addressing concerns promptly, WFP ensured programme effectiveness.

**Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):** WFP maintains a zero-tolerance policy for all forms of SEA. In 2025, WFP developed a PSEA Action Plan and strengthened capacities through targeted sessions for focal points while formalizing an online Community of Practice. PSEA assurance processes continued, with 10 out of 13 cooperating partners completing assessments and developing capacity-strengthening implementation plans. WFP conducted sessions for cooperating partners, including on PSEA, and disseminated key messages through booklets and posters. WFP also contributed to reinforcing inter-agency PSEA networks in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan through training and participation in campaign activities. During the 16 Days of Activism campaign, provincial poster competitions on "Unwelcoming Acts" were held, with submissions curated into a digital gallery, an approach that further promoted SEA awareness among staff and partners.

### **Indicators on Protection/AAP analysis**

Protection cross-cutting indicators showed differences across activities. For activity 2, no beneficiaries reported any safety concerns as a result in engagement in WFP programmes. Similarly, no issues were raised regarding barriers to accessing assistance or treatment from WFP staff and partners. For Activity 3 (Nashonuma), challenges were noted when beneficiaries' CNIC cards had expired, as this is a government requirement. Similar difficulties arose from blocked SIMs and limited digital literacy.

Access to information about WFP programmes, including PSEA, varied across activities. It was highest for school meals and relatively strong for livelihoods, climate resilience, and stunting prevention activities. In contrast, access was lower under treatment of moderate acute malnutrition activities - highlighting the need to strengthen outreach and communication under this activity going forward.

# Environmental sustainability

**WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel**

## Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

**Pakistan is one of the most affected country by extreme weather events globally.** Climate change is expected to further increase the frequency and severity of these events, notably floods and droughts. Temperatures are projected to rise by up to 5.3C within this century, surpassing the global projection of 3.7C.

Pakistan faces a dual challenge - water scarcity coupled with the threat of catastrophic floods. More than 80 percent of the country's arable land is irrigated by the Indus River, yet its surface and groundwater sources are increasingly stressed and severe drought conditions persist in parts of the country. At the same time, the Indus and the vast Himalayan glaciers that feed it present an increasingly threat of floods - particularly accelerating glacier melt creates lakes that, when overflowed, cause deadly floods. In 2025, Pakistan was once again hit by devastating floods, with 6.9 million people affected.

**Climate vulnerability** is mainly driven by demographic shifts, environmental degradation, economic challenges, and heavy reliance on agriculture. Limited capacity to prepare for and respond to shocks further heightens risks. This vulnerability has led to water scarcity, reduced crop yields and quality, soil degradation, and more frequent pest and disease outbreaks.

In 2025, WFP Pakistan continued **strengthening the environmental and social sustainability of its programmes** and support operations in line with corporate Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) commitments by applying screening tools, conducting field assessments, and ensuring safe, climate-responsible implementation. All activities including resilience building, nutrition support, supply chain operations, facilities management, and administrative services were implemented with a focus on minimizing negative environmental and social impact and promoting responsible resource use. Of the 12 Field Level Agreements screened, all were categorized as 'low risk'.

**Under resilience programming**, community asset creation, flood protection structures, and water conservation initiatives were designed to enhance climate adaptation and reduce environmental risks. Community assets for climate resilience were designed using locally available materials, ensuring environmental and social benefits and allowing maintenance without costly imports.<sup>1</sup>

In 2025, WFP supported **climate innovation** in Pakistan through the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA). By providing small grants to ventures, AFCIA promotes local sustainable solutions for climate adaptation. Following an open call for applications, four Pakistani startups were selected to participate in the innovation bootcamp which will take place in 2026.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP has made steady progress in operationalizing its Environmental Management System (EMS), which was launched in WFP Pakistan in the second quarter of 2023.

Under the Government's **Benazir Nashonuma Programme** for stunting prevention, through which Specialized Nutritious Food (SNF) sachets are provided to beneficiaries, WFP piloted a **recycling initiative** to transform SNF sachet waste into sustainable construction materials. Leveraging the large volume of SNF sachets generated at Nashonuma Facilitation Centres, WFP led the effort to collect and upcycle this waste into eco-pavers and eco-blocks - demonstrating a practical model for reducing environmental footprints within the programme. Through this initiative, 34,000 kg of used SNF sachets were converted into 26,000 kg of *Ecogrete*, a durable aggregate used to produce 6,000 solid concrete

blocks and 82,000 tuff pavers. These will be deployed across WFP facilities and Nashonuma Centres for warehouse flooring, pathways and non-load-bearing walls. By diverting plastic from incineration, the project has avoided 84,048 kg of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions, showcasing WFP's role in advancing sustainable, scalable solutions to plastic waste.

In March 2025, WFP installed a 32 kVA **solar power** system at the Achini Bala warehouse in Peshawar, with further solarization planned for WFP offices in Peshawar and Islamabad, as well as warehousing facilities in Karachi, Sukkur, and Quetta. Existing solar systems - including the 10 kVA installation in Quetta and backup solar setups operating across several Benazir Nashonuma Facilitation Centres in Balochistan - not only supply the necessary power for stunting prevention services at health centres but also help reduce reliance on non-renewable energy sources.

In 2025, WFP further strengthened its **energy management systems** by introducing digital energy meters across key offices and warehouses to track real-time electricity consumption. These meters enable WFP to monitor usage patterns, identify inefficiencies, and optimize operational energy demand, ensuring more responsible use of resources. The data collected through the meters is now used to guide decisions on solarization priorities, load management, and behavioral awareness campaigns for staff. This initiative supports WFP's transition toward cleaner and more efficient energy systems while reducing operational costs and contributing to the organization's broader environmental sustainability goals.

**Water conservation** efforts included the installation two low-flow fixtures, routine leak inspections, and improvements in drainage systems across WFP premises.

WFP continued to encourage **sustainable procurement** by prioritizing eco-friendly materials and resource-efficient equipment in renovation, construction, and facility improvement projects. The renovation of the WFP Offices in Islamabad, Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta incorporated energy-efficient lighting, improved ventilation, and accessibility measures aligned with international standards.

**Staff awareness** and capacity-building remained integral, with WFP organizing regular information sessions to promote sustainable practices, ESS compliance, and responsible resource usage within day-to-day operations.

# Nutrition integration

**Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

Addressing malnutrition remains a **core pillar of WFP's work in Pakistan**, underpinning both dedicated nutrition programmes and broader social protection, resilience and school meals programmes, where nutrition is integrated as a cross-cutting priority to ensure that all interventions support better nutritional outcomes.

WFP continued to support the implementation of the Government's **Benazir Nashonuma Programme** designed with the primary objective of preventing stunting. The Programme is delivered across 542 facilitation centres throughout the country and has reached more than 4 million pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under 2 years of age since its launch in 2020 - including 2.4 million individuals in 2025. The Nashonuma Programme provides access to essential ante- and post-natal services to women and young children from the poorest households, along with locally procured supplemental nutritious foods, and conditional cash transfers. The results of the independent midline evaluation of the programme showed that participants had significantly lower prevalence of stunting than non-participants, proving that early targeted interventions during the first 1,000 days of life have a measurable impact on children malnutrition.

To support **access to fortified foods** at scale, WFP expanded its technical support to small scale wheat millers (chakkis), reaching more than 150 across strategically selected areas of the country. Given that chakkis supply over 70 percent of wheat flour consumed nationally, supporting these millers offers unparalleled reach to underserved populations. WFP's support to enable chakkis to produce quality and adequately fortified wheat flour has a measurable impact on diet and nutrition. Fortified wheat flour adds essential micronutrients to diets that are otherwise often not diverse nor adequate, benefiting households in both normal and crisis periods. WFP also began linking other programme activities to the chakkis. In Balochistan, fortified flour produced by WFP-supported chakkis now supplies the school meals programme, which provides daily cooked meals to around 20,000 primary-school children.

As part of its broader effort to integrate nutrition into national social protection systems, WFP started a new partnership to support the Government in implementing the Social Protection for Adolescent Nutrition (SOPRAN) initiative. Through this programme, WFP provided **e-vouchers for subsidized fortified** wheat flour to adolescent girls in targeted schools, redeemable at WFP-supported chakkis. The programme is complemented by social and behaviour change communication (SBCC), equipping adolescent girls with the knowledge to promote healthier food choices within their communities - positioning them as effective agents of change in improving nutrition at the community level.

In 2025, WFP invested in **expanding SBCC** as a core enabler of nutrition integration. With the onboarding of a dedicated SBCC expert, WFP began embedding behaviour-change approaches across programmes, ensuring that households receiving assistance also gain the information and skills needed to make informed nutritious choices. This included introducing SBCC into the joint Government-WFP conditional cash stipend programme for secondary-school girls in the merged districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, with 15 sessions conducted and 488 teachers trained.

In **crisis response, climate resilience, and livelihoods activities** - where assistance is delivered mainly through cash-based transfers - post distribution monitoring consistently shows that beneficiaries use cash to buy food, but primarily in the form of staple items (wheat, rice) to stretch household supplies. This remains a challenge for promoting dietary diversity, even in contexts where food is available in markets. To address this challenge, WFP implemented SBCC activities within several resilience programmes in 2025, helping households adopt healthier food practices within their economic and seasonal constraints. WFP also combined cash transfers with nutrition-specific interventions when funding was available, such as the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) for the management of wasting. This approach ensured that the most nutritionally at-risk families received comprehensive assistance, addressing both food security and malnutrition.

# Partnerships

In 2025, WFP further strengthened its partnerships with the **Government of Pakistan, development partners, and donors** to improve food security, nutrition and resilience outcomes for the most vulnerable communities. Through a combination of government-led investments, bilateral donor contributions, multilateral financing, and private sector support, WFP continued to deliver assistance to the most vulnerable population while advancing longer-term systems strengthening.

Government partnerships remained central to WFP's engagement. The **Benazir Nashonuma Programme**, valued at USD 193 million and implemented from 2024 through 2026, continued as WFP's flagship partnership with the Government of Pakistan under the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP). The programme represents one of the largest nutrition investments in the country and is a cornerstone of Pakistan's efforts to reduce stunting and improve maternal and child nutrition outcomes.

WFP supported national and provincial dialogue on **school meals** by co-organizing the 2025 National Consultation on School Meals with the Ministry of Education. The event brought together federal and provincial authorities, along with international and local partners, to advance a shared vision for expanding school meals in Pakistan. Discussions reflected strong government commitment to institutionalizing school feeding and allocating dedicated budgets. Building on these efforts, Pakistan submitted a new declaration of commitments to the Global School Meals Coalition, reaffirming its plans to expand school meal programmes, develop a National School Meal Roadmap, and mobilize financing to ensure every child receives a nutritious meal at school by 2030.

At the provincial level, WFP continued to support government-led initiatives across education and social protection through co-funded models. The Government of Balochistan allocated USD 2.8 million for a two-year school meals pilot in Quetta district, while the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa contributed USD 1 million to implement a secondary school girls' cash stipend programme. School meals initiatives were further supported through co-financing from the Government of France and WFP.

Building on these partnerships, a new major contribution of USD 40 million from the United States Department of Agriculture's McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program will support the launch of a five-year school meals programme in Sindh, representing one of the largest international investments in school feeding in Pakistan. This programme will complement government-led pilots and learning to inform future scale-up of school meals nationally.

WFP also strengthened partnerships on **climate resilience, disaster preparedness and anticipatory action**. In 2025, the USD 9.8 million Integrated Climate Risk Management project, funded by the Green Climate Fund, was launched in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The project supports vulnerable communities through early warning systems, institutional capacity strengthening, and climate-resilient livelihoods, contributing to national priorities on climate adaptation and resilience building. Complementing this, additional contributions from the Government of Norway, the German Government, the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), and the Grain from Ukraine initiative were received to strengthen resilience, preparedness and anticipatory action.

Humanitarian partnerships remained critical in response to the **2025 floods**. WFP mobilized approximately USD 10 million to deliver emergency food assistance, while implementing anticipatory action interventions and preparedness measures. These efforts reached over 375,000 flood-affected people. In addition to contributions received from the United States, the United Kingdom, ECHO, and the Grain from Ukraine initiative, WFP mobilized internal flexible resources to enable rapid response, complemented by individual contributions from the Japan Association for WFP (JAWFP).

WFP focused on upstream work through **south-south learning** to inform scalable and high-impact national programming. BISP and WFP co-organized a Cross-Country Learning and Knowledge Exchange under the Global Task Force on Social Protection for Nutrition, which brought six visiting country delegations to share experience and inform the design and expansion of nationally led nutrition and social protection programmes. Additionally, Government officials from Pakistan participated in a two-week South-South Cooperation mission to Brazil, organized by the Government of Brazil, IFAD and WFP under the IFAD-funded Gwadar-Lasbela Livelihood Support Project. The visit promoted knowledge exchange on rural development and home-grown school feeding, drawing on Brazil's experience. The mission led to the signing of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the Government of Balochistan, WFP's Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil, IFAD Pakistan and WFP Pakistan to strengthen and expand sustainable school meals systems, enhance institutional capacities and promote knowledge sharing.

WFP also continued to work with **local and international Cooperating Partners**, in ensuring effective implementation of emergency response, nutrition, school meals and livelihoods programmes. In 2025, WFP partnered with 23

Cooperating Partners, out of which 10 were local and national non-profit organizations, 7 provincial government partners, 1 public-sector university and 5 international non-profit organizations. In 2025, WFP engaged a third party audit firm for Risk-informed Spot Check exercise of 10 partners. WFP plans to implement the findings and recommendations from these spot checks with the concerned Cooperating Partners through action plans, capacity strengthening activities, using a systems-based approach towards improving delivery, increasing transparency and enabling better accountability at all levels.

## Focus on localization

WFP engaged with local actors, including government departments, Cooperating Partners, Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and Organizations for Persons with Disabilities (OPDs), for systems strengthening and people-centred programming. In 2025, **78 percent of WFP's Cooperating Partners were local partners.**

**Communities' participation** was reinforced through village-level committees that enabled affected communities to contribute to decision-making, enhancing programme relevance, sustainability, and community ownership. Under the Benazir Nashonuma Programme, community resource persons supported social mobilization and outreach to mothers and children in some of Pakistan's most remote districts.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2025, WFP further strengthened UN inter-agency collaboration under the **United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework**, advancing integrated approaches across humanitarian response, nutrition, livelihoods and food systems.

Under the Government-led Benazir Nashonuma Programme for stunting prevention, WFP worked closely with **WHO** and **UNICEF**. The UN agencies jointly contributed to programme implementation under BISP, with WFP supporting the management of the 542 Facilitation Centers and the procurement and distributions of specialized nutritious food; UNICEF supporting Social Behaviour Change Communication and the provision of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition; while WHO supported the operation of stabilization centres for severe cases with medical complications and infants under 6 months.

Emergency preparedness and flood response were coordinated under **OCHA**-led inter-agency mechanisms, with WFP contributing to collective planning and response efforts alongside UN partners. WFP and **FAO** co-led the Food Security and Agriculture Working Group and the Cash Working Group, strengthening coordinated UN engagement across sectors and ensuring a unified humanitarian approach.

WFP collaborated with **FAO** through two major joint initiatives implemented during the year. In Sindh, WFP worked with FAO on a multi-year resilience project to restore livelihoods and improve food security and nutrition among flood-affected communities. In parallel, WFP and FAO jointly supported the Government of Pakistan in Balochistan and Sindh through an integrated disaster-preparedness and anticipatory-action programme.

WFP also partnered with **IFAD** through the Gwadar-Lasbela Livelihoods Support Project Phase II (GLLSP-II) which aims to enhance sustainable livelihoods and increase household incomes in coastal Balochistan. WFP led the project's nutrition component, strengthening community knowledge and practices to ensure a strong nutrition lens across all interventions. As part of this partnership, WFP also collaborated with IFAD to organize a two-week South-South Cooperation mission to Brazil.

# Financial Overview

During the first three years of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP mobilized USD 544 million - equivalent to 69 percent of the total USD 787 million required for the five-year period. A significant share of these resources was earmarked to implement the Benazir Nashonuma Programme, a multi-year, government-funded Nutrition programme, which alone represented nearly 75 percent of total expenditures in 2025.

Of the confirmed resources, 95 percent came from direct multilateral funding, 3 percent from multilateral channels, and 2 percent from various complementary sources, underscoring the importance of a diversified funding base. WFP also drew on internal funding mechanisms, including the Immediate Response Account (IRA), which enabled rapid mobilization for flood response, as well as the Emerging Donor Matching Fund (EDMF) to complement local funds. Strong programme results were achieved despite funding gaps through system-based implementation and multi-year grants.

In 2025, WFP received USD 10 million for the flood emergency response, against total estimated requirements of 19.5 million. As the response was implemented during the last quarter under Activity 7 of the CSP, a budget revision was not undertaken, as available resources and expenditures remained within the cumulative CSP budget.

Performance against the 2025 implementation plan stood at 48 percent for SO1, 113 percent for SO2, and 11 percent for SO3. Implementation under SO4 was substantially above the planned level, reflecting the exceptional scale of expenditures incurred due to the flood-response operations in the last quarter of 2025, which significantly elevated spending under this SO.

There were notable variations in funding levels across activities. The Emergency Preparedness and Social Protection activities remained the most underfunded (Activities 1 and 4), receiving only 33 percent and 23 percent of their needs-based requirements respectively. As one of the world's most climate-vulnerable countries, increased investment in emergency preparedness is essential to protect lives, strengthen national systems, and reduce the need for humanitarian assistance. In contrast, the Resilience and School Meals activities reached 69 percent and 70 percent of their annual funding requirements respectively (Activities 2 and 5). For School Meals, a newly secured five-year contribution from the U. S. Department of Agriculture McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program for Sindh will further enhance school-based nutrition interventions and complement existing government funding. Nutrition activity remained well funded with the host government contribution for stunting prevention (Activity 3).

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	26,023,505	12,543,405	20,771,936	12,527,425
SO01: 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.	21,128,912	12,427,710	10,860,695	5,999,226
Activity 01: Provide capacity support for the government's emergency preparedness and response infrastructure, systems and services to enable communities at higher risk of vulnerability to disasters to meet their food, nutrition and basic needs.	10,281,075	4,788,066	3,423,218	508,736
Activity 02: Provide long-term adaptation, skills development, access to assets, links to agriculture, financial inclusion and risk financing to strengthen the livelihoods of communities at higher risk of vulnerability.	10,847,837	7,639,643	7,437,477	5,490,490
SO04: 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.	4,894,594	115,695	9,911,242	6,528,199
Activity 07: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability to natural hazards and shocks.	4,894,594	115,695	9,911,242	6,528,199
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	99,030,167	79,225,735	179,351,534	89,159,494
SO02: 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.	99,030,167	79,225,735	179,351,534	89,159,494

Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.	84,737,324	74,548,268	106,320,239	84,496,317
Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening to provincial and federal governments to enable them to improve safety net design and delivery, including through hybrid modalities, inclusive targeting, enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring and data analysis.	12,732,894	935,291	2,986,731	1,550,796
Activity 05: Provide technical and operational assistance to provincial and federal governments to foster enabling policy and programme environments for the implementation of school meals safety net programmes.	1,559,949	3,742,176	11,680,550	3,112,381
Non-activity specific	0	0	58,364,014	0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	1,559,629	1,564,523	2,095,581	164,908
SO03: Pakistan's food systems are resilient to shocks and support access to healthy and nutritious food by all of Pakistan's communities by 2027.	1,559,629	1,564,523	2,095,581	164,908
Activity 06: Provide technical assistance to the Government and the private sector for a strengthened supply chain and market system for fortified and other nutritious food.	1,559,629	1,564,523	2,095,581	164,908
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	3,028,806	1,252,112	763,943	415,933

SO05: Humanitarian and development partners and the Government of Pakistan have access to reliable common services on demand.	3,028,806	1,252,112	763,943	415,933
Activity 08: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.	3,028,806	1,252,112	763,943	415,933
Non-SDG Target	0	0	37,008,665	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	129,642,107	94,585,776	239,991,659	102,267,760
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	13,402,845	8,044,292	11,581,070	7,141,117
Total Direct Costs	143,044,952	102,630,068	251,572,729	109,408,877
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	9,080,696	6,582,645	3,492,669	3,492,669
Grand Total	152,125,648	109,212,713	255,065,398	112,901,546

# Data Notes

## Operational context

- [1] National Nutrition Survey (NNS), Government of Pakistan, 2018.
- [2] Pakistan Education Statistics, Pakistan Institute of Education (PIE) , 2025.
- [3] Human development report data, UNDP, 2024.
- [4] Pakistan Economic Survey 2023-24, Government of Pakistan.
- [5] Pakistan 2025 Monsoon Floods: Support Plan for Relief and Early Recovery, OCHA, November 2025.
- [6] Monsoon Sitrep, NDMA, October 2025.
- [7] ADAM (Advanced Disaster Analysis & Mapping) - Flood Impact Analysis, WFP, September 2025.

## Strategic outcome 02

Under Activity 3, the evaluation of the Benazir Nashonuma Programme measured a comprehensive set of maternal and early child health outcomes, which are not fully captured by WFP's Output and Outcome Results Tables, which focus largely on diet diversity.

Under Activity 4, planned figures for cash assistance reflect the CSP's initial Needs-Based Plan, which limits the accuracy of planned-to-actual comparisons. Discrepancies between planned and actual figures result from the planned values being based on the initial Needs-Based Plan developed during CSP formulation.

Under Activity 5, the planned number of 3,000 students receiving voucher take home rations through school-based programmes was intended for primary school students at the time of CSP formulation. However, during implementation WFP provided assistance in form of cash transfers to secondary school girls instead. Due to this, the planned and actual figures of beneficiaries receiving take-home rations are appearing separately and no actuals are reported for voucher transfers.

## Strategic outcome 03

No outcome result was expected to be measured in 2025 as the activities were implemented based on the specific requests and results are achieved/reported at output level.

## Strategic outcome 04

WFP relief assistance programmes are targeting different populations based on needs every year. Due to this, no direct comparison with the 2024 follow-up values is possible. For 2025 flood-affected population, two rounds of outcomes assessments were conducted following the provision of assistance to the same population and their outcome results comparison is provided in the narrative section.

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities and outputs, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

## Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

## «No data» function in outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

- A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.
- B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	533,872	1,086,664	204%
	female	930,628	2,241,210	241%
	total	1,464,500	3,327,874	227%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	147,772	778,974	527%
	female	144,515	860,124	595%
	total	292,287	1,639,098	561%
24-59 months	male	119,042	42,546	36%
	female	115,372	41,301	36%
	total	234,414	83,847	36%
5-11 years	male	58,264	64,805	111%
	female	56,069	63,554	113%
	total	114,333	128,359	112%
12-17 years	male	46,983	40,851	87%
	female	45,277	176,150	389%
	total	92,260	217,001	235%
18-59 years	male	143,703	141,641	99%
	female	551,896	1,082,834	196%
	total	695,599	1,224,475	176%
60+ years	male	18,108	17,847	99%
	female	17,499	17,247	99%
	total	35,607	35,094	99%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,464,500	3,321,010	227%
TDP	0	6,864	-

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	0	20,966	-
Asset Creation and Livelihood	382,200	177,028	46%
Malnutrition prevention programme	316,000	2,557,192	809%
Malnutrition treatment programme	509,000	231,464	45%
School based programmes	6,000	37,903	631%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	251,300	408,136	162%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Iodised Salt	3	0	0%
Split Peas	130	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	65	0	0%
Wheat	1,280	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 04			
High Energy Biscuits	0	100	-
Iodised Salt	5	0	0%
LNS	0	0	0%
Split Peas	216	131	61%
Vegetable Oil	108	59	54%
Wheat	2,133	0	0%
Wheat Flour	0	1,046	-
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
LNS	13,779	26,226	190%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	6,750,000	4,321,775	64%
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	1,500,000	3,285,036	219%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	8,322,222	1,167,764	14%
Commodity Voucher	153,000	158,303	103%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: 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.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide long-term adaptation, skills development, access to assets, links to agriculture, financial inclusion and risk financing to strengthen the livelihoods of communities at higher risk of vulnerability.					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 02: (2.1) Communities at higher risk of vulnerability to disaster and food and nutrition insecurity benefit from income-generating activities and access to services, including those related to information, skills and risk financing, that enhance their resilience and livelihoods (Tier 1).					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female	56,218	49,045
			Male	58,442	50,984
			<b>Total</b>	<b>114,660</b>	<b>100,029</b>
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	131,175	45,546
			Male	136,365	47,346
			<b>Total</b>	<b>267,540</b>	<b>92,892</b>
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Climate and weather risk information services	Female		1,000
			Male		3,894
			<b>Total</b>		<b>4,894</b>
A.2.5 Quantity of food provided to people and communities through livelihood skills training activities			MT	443	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	1,034	
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	2,025,000	2,077,527
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	4,725,000	2,244,248

Other Output					
Activity 01: Provide capacity support for the government's emergency preparedness and response infrastructure, systems and services to enable communities at higher risk of vulnerability to disasters to meet their food, nutrition and basic needs.					
Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: (1.1) Communities at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks benefit from improved government capacity to implement climate change policies and strategies; anticipate and prepare for shocks in order to mitigate risks; and provide timely support to crisis-affected people before and after shocks (Tier 3).					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	25	25
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1,206	1,206
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	15	15
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	6	6
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	100	83.33
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	882,000	881,843

**Activity 02: Provide long-term adaptation, skills development, access to assets, links to agriculture, financial inclusion and risk financing to strengthen the livelihoods of communities at higher risk of vulnerability.**

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 02: (2.1) Communities at higher risk of vulnerability to disaster and food and nutrition insecurity benefit from income-generating activities and access to services, including those related to information, skills and risk financing, that enhance their resilience and livelihoods (Tier 1).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	5,000	4,894

CSP Output 02: (2.1) Communities at higher risk of vulnerability to disaster and food and nutrition insecurity benefit from income-generating activities and access to services, including those related to information, skills and risk financing, that enhance their resilience and livelihoods (Tier 2).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	96	96
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	10	10

D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repaired	Food assistance for asset	Km	123	123
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.5: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Km	28	28
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	4	4
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.9: Number of culverts and drainage	Food assistance for asset	Number	32	32
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.14: Number of tree nurseries established/supported.	Food assistance for asset	Number	20	20
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.15: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Food assistance for asset	Number	1,200	1,200
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.8: Number of fishponds constructed/rehabilitated/maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	1	1
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.9: Number of fuel efficient stoves produced/distributed	Food assistance for asset	Number	285	285
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for training	Number	12,000	12,165

### Outcome Results

#### Activity 01: Provide capacity support for the government's emergency preparedness and response infrastructure, systems and services to enable communities at higher risk of vulnerability to disasters to meet their food, nutrition and basic needs.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Pakistan - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
1.1.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥8	≥3	3	1	WFP programme monitoring

#### Activity 02: Provide long-term adaptation, skills development, access to assets, links to agriculture, financial inclusion and risk financing to strengthen the livelihoods of communities at higher risk of vulnerability.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Pakistan - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	3.8	>3.8	>3.8	10.9	25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.4	>17.4	>17.4	34.8	25.9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	17.9	>17.9	>17.9	26.9	25.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	91.2	<91.2	≤91.2	85.5	70.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	81.2	<81.2	≤81.2	64.9	68.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	79	<79	≤79	71.7	69	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5	<5	<5	3.6	4.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.4	<1.4	<1.4	0.4	6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	3.1	<3.1	<3.1	1.4	5.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥70	≥65	67	69	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥60	62.7	56	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	<b>Overall</b>	24	≤24	≤24	45	24	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	<b>Overall</b>	12	≥12	≥12	12	12	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	<b>Overall</b>	64	≥64	≥64	43	64	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	<b>Overall</b>	20.4	≤20.4	≤20.4	0	1.2	WFP survey
1.1.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	<b>Overall</b>	68.8	≥68.8	≥68.8	90	32.2	WFP survey
1.1.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	<b>Overall</b>	10.8	≥10.8	≥10.8	10	66.6	WFP survey

1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	2.4	≤2.4	≤2.4	0.5	2.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.9	≤4.9	≤4.9	1.1	4.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	4.2	≤4.2	≤4.2	0.9	3.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	1.3	<1.3	<1.3	0	0.47	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.5	<15.5	<15.5	2.2	0.22	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	9.7	<9.7	<9.7	1.4	0.38	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	22.4	<22.4	<22.4	10.1	1.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.8	<17.8	<17.8	9.4	0.66	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	17.3	<17.3	<17.3	9.7	1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	21.3	<21.3	<21.3	5.8	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.4	<9.4	<9.4	8.3	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	13.1	<13.1	<13.1	7.5	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	55	>55	>55	84.1	98.35	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57.3	>57.3	>57.3	80.1	99.12	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	59.9	>59.9	>59.9	81.4	98.62	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	<b>Overall</b>	20.4	≤20.4	≤20.4	0	1.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	<b>Overall</b>	68.8	≥68.8	≥68.8	90	32.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	<b>Overall</b>	10.9	≥10.9	≥10.9	10	66.6	WFP programme monitoring

**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Pakistan - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for training

1.1.83: Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Female	0	≥80	≥65	80	83	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥65	50	61	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥65	74	74	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Pakistan - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
1.1.60: Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks	<b>Overall</b>	8 - Medium CCS	12 - High CCS	8 - Medium CCS	8 - Medium CCS	8 - Medium CCS	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Pakistan - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
1.1.27: Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥90	≥90	67	61	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: 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.					Root Causes
Output Results					
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.					
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 03: (3.1) Government institutions benefit from technical assistance in the provision of nutrition services and a nutrition-sensitive safety net to populations at higher risk of vulnerability and from a private sector capacitated to increase the availability of specialized nutritious food (Tier 1).					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female Total		108,511 108,511
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	80,028 81,972 <b>162,000</b>	831,991 754,597 <b>1,586,588</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	134,862 138,138 <b>273,000</b>	70,394 50,483 <b>120,877</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total		93,093 93,093
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	154,000 154,000	769,000 769,000
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	236,000 236,000	110,587 110,587

A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	13,779	26,225.74
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	13,779	26,225.74

**Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening to provincial and federal governments to enable them to improve safety net design and delivery, including through hybrid modalities, inclusive targeting, enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring and data analysis.**

Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 04: (4.1) Government institutions benefit from technical assistance for the design and implementation of evidence-based, inclusive, and shock-responsive social protection systems that better address the food security and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability (Tier 1).

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution; Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female	103,474	53,242
			Male	82,826	46,921
			<b>Total</b>	<b>186,300</b>	<b>100,163</b>
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female		7,879
			Male		8,193
			<b>Total</b>		<b>16,072</b>
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	7,988,889	568,743
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		158,302

**Activity 05: Provide technical and operational assistance to provincial and federal governments to foster enabling policy and programme environments for the implementation of school meals safety net programmes.**

Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 05: (5.1) Government receives support for the development and implementation of national school feeding policy frameworks that ensure children receive nutritionally adequate daily meals in targeted communities (Tier 1).

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	1,500	12,002
			Male	1,500	8,859
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>20,861</b>
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	1,500	
			Male	1,500	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3,000</b>	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female		17,042
			Total		17,042
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	333,333	599,020
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	153,000	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	270,000	557,640

A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance	School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	900,000	812,400
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### Other Output

#### Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 03: (3.1) Government institutions benefit from technical assistance in the provision of nutrition services and a nutrition-sensitive safety net to populations at higher risk of vulnerability and from a private sector capacitated to increase the availability of specialized nutritious food (Tier 1).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Prevention of stunting	centre/site	542	542
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	65	65

CSP Output 03: (3.1) Government institutions benefit from technical assistance in the provision of nutrition services and a nutrition-sensitive safety net to populations at higher risk of vulnerability and from a private sector capacitated to increase the availability of specialized nutritious food (Tier 2).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	85,000	85,564

CSP Output 03: (3.1) Government institutions benefit from technical assistance in the provision of nutrition services and a nutrition-sensitive safety net to populations at higher risk of vulnerability and from a private sector capacitated to increase the availability of specialized nutritious food (Tier 3).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	8	8
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	165	165
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3,028	3,028

C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	129	129
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	5	5

**Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening to provincial and federal governments to enable them to improve safety net design and delivery, including through hybrid modalities, inclusive targeting, enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring and data analysis.**

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 04: (4.1) Government institutions benefit from technical assistance for the design and implementation of evidence-based, inclusive, and shock-responsive social protection systems that better address the food security and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability (Tier 1).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	16,072	16,072

CSP Output 04: (4.1) Government institutions benefit from technical assistance for the design and implementation of evidence-based, inclusive, and shock-responsive social protection systems that better address the food security and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability (Tier 3).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	75	75
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	3	3

**Activity 05: Provide technical and operational assistance to provincial and federal governments to foster enabling policy and programme environments for the implementation of school meals safety net programmes.**

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 05: (5.1) Government receives support for the development and implementation of national school feeding policy frameworks that ensure children receive nutritionally adequate daily meals in targeted communities (Tier 1).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	49	49
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (take-home rations)	school	400	400

CSP Output 05: (5.1) Government receives support for the development and implementation of national school feeding policy frameworks that ensure children receive nutritionally adequate daily meals in targeted communities (Tier 3).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	98	98
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	4	4
CSP Output 05: (5.1)Government receives support for the development and implementation of national school feeding policy frameworks that ensure children receive nutritionally adequate daily meals in targeted communities (Tier 1).					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	87

### Outcome Results

**Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Pakistan - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
2.2.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥10	≥2	2	6	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Pakistan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
2.2.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female		>90	>84	93	76	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>90	>84	93	76	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	84	>90	>84	93	76	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Pakistan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							

2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	33.5	≥80	≥60.4	37.7	36.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35	≥80	≥60.4	36.5	32.8	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	34	≥80	≥60.4	37.1	35	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	51.5	≥80	≥61.1	36.9	54.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57.4	≥80	≥61.1	37.4	57	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	52.3	≥80	≥61.1	36.8	56	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	21	≥70	≥41.9	17.1	23.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.8	≥70	≥41.9	16.3	21	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	21	≥70	≥41.9	16.7	23	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	94	≥94	≥94	85	94	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94	≥94	≥94	85	94	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	94	≥94	≥94	85	94	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Pakistan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
2.2.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	98.54	>75	>75	95.7	93.42	Secondary data
	Male	98.54	>75	>75	95.9	93.42	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	98.54	>75	>75	95.6	93.42	Secondary data
2.2.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.06	<3	<3	0.01	0.06	Secondary data
	Male	0.03	<3	<3	0	0.03	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0.03	<3	<3	0	0.04	Secondary data

2.2.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	1.02	<15	<15	3.8	1.39	Secondary data
	Male	1.01	<15	<15	3.5	0.06	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	1.02	<15	<15	3.6	1.52	Secondary data
2.2.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0.1	<15	<15	0.6	4.88	Secondary data
	Male	0.1	<15	<15	0.6	5.16	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0.1	<15	<15	0.6	5.01	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> MAM children - <b>Location:</b> Pakistan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
2.2.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female		>50	>50	44	43.1	WFP survey
	Male		>50	>50	44	43.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>50	>50	44	43.1	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PBW - <b>Location:</b> Pakistan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	12.7	≥50	≥40	48	49.6	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 05: Provide technical and operational assistance to provincial and federal governments to foster enabling policy and programme environments for the implementation of school meals safety net programmes.</b>							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Balochistan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
2.2.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	0	≥35	≥20	53		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥35	≥20	53		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥35	≥20	53		WFP programme monitoring
2.2.22: Attendance rate	Female	68	≥80	≥80	77		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	68	≥80	≥80	77		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	68	≥80	≥80	77		WFP programme monitoring

<b>Strategic Outcome 03: Pakistan's food systems are resilient to shocks and support access to healthy and nutritious food by all of Pakistan's communities by 2027.</b>					<b>Root Causes</b>
<b>Other Output</b>					
<b>Activity 06: Provide technical assistance to the Government and the private sector for a strengthened supply chain and market system for fortified and other nutritious food.</b>					
Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools					
CSP Output 06: (6.1) Government institutions and the private sector have strengthened capacity to ensure that food systems are shock-resilient, equitable, gender-responsive and nutrition-sensitive (Tier 3).					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	2	2

<b>Strategic Outcome 04: 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.</b>					<b>Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>						
<b>Activity 07: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability to natural hazards and shocks.</b>						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 07: (7.1) Communities at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks benefit from timely support before and during shocks that allows them to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements (Tier 1).						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	31,871	158,879	
			Male	33,129	165,166	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>324,045</b>	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	2,462	1,335.63	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,500,000	3,285,037	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	11,700,000	14,169,720	

<b>Other Output</b>						
<b>Activity 07: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability to natural hazards and shocks.</b>						
Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 07: (7.1) Communities at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks benefit from timely support before and during shocks that allows them to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements (Tier 3).						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	3	4	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	465	465	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	8	8	

<b>Outcome Results</b>							
<b>Activity 07: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability to natural hazards and shocks.</b>							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	15	≥15	≥15		27.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24	≥24	≥24		39.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	23	≥23	≥23	12.2	35.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	46	≤46	≤46		72.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	62	≤62	≤62		60.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	57	≤57	≤57	81.7	64.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	39	≤39	≤39		0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14	≤14	≤14		0.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	19	≤19	≤19	6.1	0.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.8	≤1.9	≤1.9		1.26	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.7	≤2.9	≤2.9		1.63	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	7.7	≤2.8	≤2.8	4.6	1.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	<b>Overall</b>	9	≤9	≤9	24.3	0.7	Secondary data
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	<b>Overall</b>	44	≤44	≤44	37	3.6	Secondary data
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	<b>Overall</b>	23	≤23	≤23	9.3	2	Secondary data
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	<b>Overall</b>	24	≥24	≥24	29.4	93.8	Secondary data

<b>Strategic Outcome 05: Humanitarian and development partners and the Government of Pakistan have access to reliable common services on demand.</b>					<b>Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Other Output</b>						
<b>Activity 08: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.</b>						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 08: (8.1) Humanitarian and development partners and the Government of Pakistan benefit from reliable on-demand services to deliver more efficient and effective responses (Tier 3).						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.20: Number of partners using Admin Platform to deliver services to beneficiaries	H.20.1: Total number of partners using the using the UN Booking Hub	Administration Services	Number	5	5	
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.2: Time Efficiencies in USD value	Administration Services	Number	178,900	178,777	
H.3: Number of engineering works prioritized by national actors completed	H.3.2: Number of completed engineering works related to warehouses and large storage facilities constructions/rehabilitation for government and partners	Service Delivery	Number	1	1	

<b>Outcome Results</b>							
<b>Activity 08: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.</b>							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Pakistan - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Service Delivery							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide long-term adaptation, skills development, access to assets, links to agriculture, financial inclusion and risk financing to strengthen the livelihoods of communities at higher risk of vulnerability.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Pakistan - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female		≥55	≥55	95.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥55	≥55	92.4		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	55	≥55	≥55	93	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	93	≥93	≥93	77		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95	≥95	≥95	90		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	94	≥94	≥94	86	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	Not applicable		≥83,225	202,200	86,715	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable		≥83,225	97,800	36,285	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	Not applicable	Not applicable	≥164,450	300,000	123,000	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Missing	Exceeding	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	<b>Overall</b>	Meets standard	Meets standard	Meets standard	Meets standard	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide long-term adaptation, skills development, access to assets, links to agriculture, financial inclusion and risk financing to strengthen the livelihoods of communities at higher risk of vulnerability.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	99	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	99	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting</b>							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	97.04	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	95.65	96.91	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	97.02	98.47	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	89	=100	=100	78.26	89.89	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89	=100	=100	83.77	88	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	89	=100	=100	83.69	89.47	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	89	=100	=100	98.09	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89	=100	=100	97.83	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	89	=100	=100	98.09	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	98.73	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100		100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100	99.12	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	88	97.86	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	88	97.63	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98	=100	=100	100	97.86	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	98	=100	=100	100	97.93	WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 05: Provide technical and operational assistance to provincial and federal governments to foster enabling policy and programme environments for the implementation of school meals safety net programmes.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Pakistan - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** School feeding (take-home rations)

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 07: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability to natural hazards and shocks.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Pakistan - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	96	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	96	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	92	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Missing	Exceeding	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.5: Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	63,560	=2,740,640	≥400,000	282,200	118,386	WFP survey
	Male	105,401	=1,391,760	≥400,000	397,800	83,780	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	161,961	=4,132,400	≥800,000	780,000	202,166	WFP survey

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide long-term adaptation, skills development, access to assets, links to agriculture, financial inclusion and risk financing to strengthen the livelihoods of communities at higher risk of vulnerability.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Pakistan - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	90	≥95	≥95	89.23	82.55	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91	≥95	≥95	86.98	85.16	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	90	≥95	≥95	87.84	84.02	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Pakistan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	100	=100	=100	88.59	87.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	=100	=100	90.82	92.86	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	99	=100	=100	88.81	88.89	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	98	=100	=100	65.22	71.24	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	98	=100	=100	65.22	73.37	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 05: Provide technical and operational assistance to provincial and federal governments to foster enabling policy and programme environments for the implementation of school meals safety net programmes.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)</b>							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 07: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability to natural hazards and shocks.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	80	≥90	≥90	80.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85	≥90	≥90	84.86		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	84	≥90	≥90	83.67		WFP programme monitoring

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
<b>Activity 01: Provide capacity support for the government's emergency preparedness and response infrastructure, systems and services to enable communities at higher risk of vulnerability to disasters to meet their food, nutrition and basic needs.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)</b>							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	≥50	50		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 02: Provide long-term adaptation, skills development, access to assets, links to agriculture, financial inclusion and risk financing to strengthen the livelihoods of communities at higher risk of vulnerability.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	≥50	50	33.33	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting</b>							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	≥50	57.14		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening to provincial and federal governments to enable them to improve safety net design and delivery, including through hybrid modalities, inclusive targeting, enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring and data analysis.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	≥50	50		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 07: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability to natural hazards and shocks.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							

CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	≥25	25		WFP programme monitoring
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## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	52	≥80	≥75	97.86	73.27	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28	≥80	≥60	93.83	78.43	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	41	≥80	≥70	96.51	74.82	WFP programme monitoring
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	<b>Overall</b>	9	≥11	≥9	9	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting</b>							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	36	≥50	≥50	80.67	80.35	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15	≥50	≥50	66.93	66.38	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	27	≥50	≥50	76.08	76.16	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	5	≥30	≥25	5.96	9.85	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	≥20	≥15	4.41	11.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	5	≥25	≥20	5.44	10.35	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening to provincial and federal governments to enable them to improve safety net design and delivery, including through hybrid modalities, inclusive targeting, enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring and data analysis.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	1	≥10	≥5	2.4	3.69	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	≥10	≥5	4.2	8.94	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	1	≥10	≥5	3	5.27	WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 07: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability to natural hazards and shocks.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Pakistan - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	10	≥10	≥10	8.83		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≥10	≥10	18.3		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	10	≥10	≥10	11.99	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Anam Abbas

Little Meesum enjoys the specialised nutritious food provided by the Benazir Nashonuma programme, ensuring better health and growth.

**World Food Programme**

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/pakistan>

# Financial Section

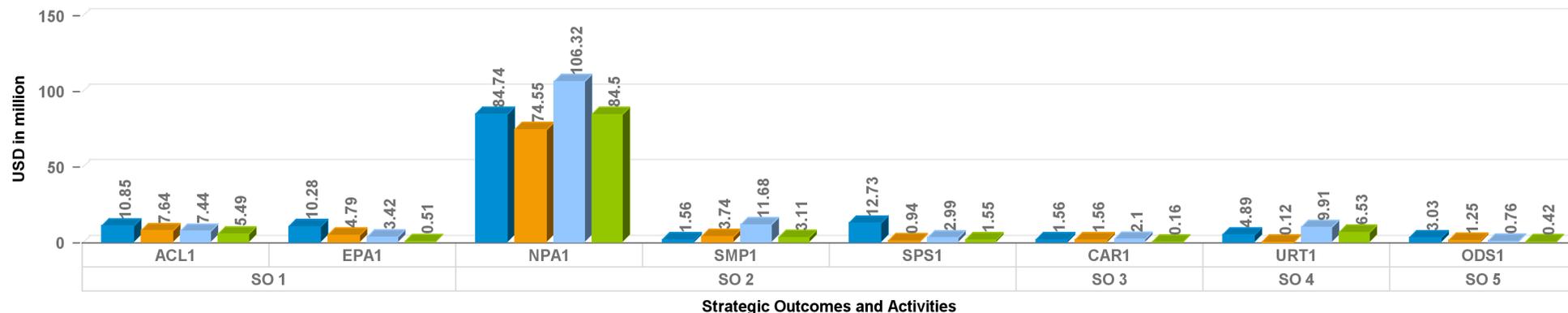
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs 
 ■ Implementation Plan 
 ■ Available Resources 
 ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 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.
SO 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.
SO 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.
SO 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.
SO 5		Humanitarian and development partners and the Government of Pakistan have access to reliable common services on demand.
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	ACL1	Provide long-term adaptation, skills development, access to assets, links to agriculture, financial inclusion and risk financing to strengthen the livelihoods of communities at higher risk of vulnerability.
SO 1	EPA1	Provide capacity support for the government's emergency preparedness and response infrastructure, systems and services to enable communities at higher risk of vulnerability to disasters to meet their food, nutrition and basic needs.
SO 2	NPA1	Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide technical and operational assistance to provincial and federal governments to foster enabling policy and programme environments for the implementation of school meals safety net programmes.
SO 2	SPS1	Provide capacity strengthening to provincial and federal governments to enable them to improve safety net design and delivery, including through hybrid modalities, inclusive targeting, enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring and data analysis.
SO 3	CAR1	Provide technical assistance to the Government and the private sector for a strengthened supply chain and market system for fortified and other nutritious food.
SO 4	URT1	Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability to natural hazards and shocks.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.

# Annual Country Report

## Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	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.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	58,364,014	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>99,030,167</b>	<b>79,225,735</b>	<b>58,364,014</b>	<b>89,159,494</b>
2.1	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.	Provide long-term adaptation, skills development, access to assets, links to agriculture, financial inclusion and risk financing to strengthen the livelihoods of communities at higher risk of vulnerability.	10,847,837	7,639,643	7,437,477	5,490,490
		Provide capacity support for the government's emergency preparedness and response infrastructure, systems and services to enable communities at higher risk of vulnerability to disasters to meet their food, nutrition and basic needs.	10,281,075	4,788,066	3,423,218	508,736
	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.	Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability to natural hazards and shocks.	4,894,594	115,695	9,911,242	6,528,199
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>26,023,505</b>	<b>12,543,405</b>	<b>20,771,936</b>	<b>12,527,425</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	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.	Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.	84,737,324	74,548,268	106,320,239	84,496,317
		Provide technical and operational assistance to provincial and federal governments to foster enabling policy and programme environments for the implementation of school meals safety net programmes.	1,559,949	3,742,176	11,680,550	3,112,381
		Provide capacity strengthening to provincial and federal governments to enable them to improve safety net design and delivery, including through hybrid modalities, inclusive targeting, enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring and data analysis.	12,732,894	935,291	2,986,731	1,550,796
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>99,030,167</b>	<b>79,225,735</b>	<b>120,987,520</b>	<b>89,159,494</b>
2.4	Pakistan's food systems are resilient to shocks and support access to healthy and nutritious food by all of Pakistan's communities by 2027.	Provide technical assistance to the Government and the private sector for a strengthened supply chain and market system for fortified and other nutritious food.	1,559,629	1,564,523	2,095,581	164,908
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>1,559,629</b>	<b>1,564,523</b>	<b>2,095,581</b>	<b>164,908</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners and the Government of Pakistan have access to reliable common services on demand.	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.	3,028,806	1,252,112	763,943	415,933
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>3,028,806</b>	<b>1,252,112</b>	<b>763,943</b>	<b>415,933</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	37,008,665	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37,008,665</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>129,642,107</b>	<b>94,585,776</b>	<b>239,991,659</b>	<b>102,267,760</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>13,402,845</b>	<b>8,044,292</b>	<b>11,581,070</b>	<b>7,141,117</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>143,044,952</b>	<b>102,630,068</b>	<b>251,572,729</b>	<b>109,408,877</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>9,080,696</b>	<b>6,582,645</b>	<b>3,492,669</b>	<b>3,492,669</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>152,125,648</b>	<b>109,212,713</b>	<b>255,065,398</b>	<b>112,901,546</b>

  
 Michael Henning<sup>CHIEF, CFORC</sup>  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Country Portfolio Needs

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, available resources, and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

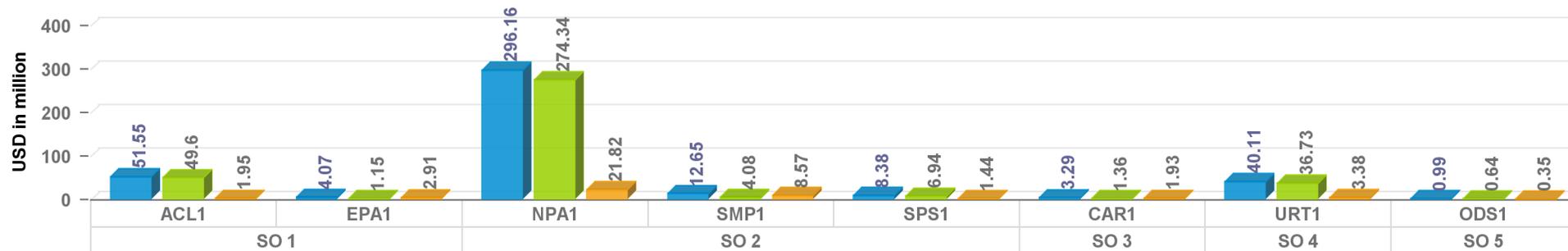
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 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.
SO 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.
SO 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.
SO 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.
SO 5	Humanitarian and development partners and the Government of Pakistan have access to reliable common services on demand.

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	ACL1	Provide long-term adaptation, skills development, access to assets, links to agriculture, financial inclusion and risk financing to strengthen the livelihoods of communities at higher risk of vulnerability.
SO 1	EPA1	Provide capacity support for the government's emergency preparedness and response infrastructure, systems and services to enable communities at higher risk of vulnerability to disasters to meet their food, nutrition and basic needs.
SO 2	NPA1	Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide technical and operational assistance to provincial and federal governments to foster enabling policy and programme environments for the implementation of school meals safety net programmes.
SO 2	SPS1	Provide capacity strengthening to provincial and federal governments to enable them to improve safety net design and delivery, including through hybrid modalities, inclusive targeting, enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring and data analysis.
SO 3	CAR1	Provide technical assistance to the Government and the private sector for a strengthened supply chain and market system for fortified and other nutritious food.
SO 4	URT1	Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability to natural hazards and shocks.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.

# Annual Country Report

## Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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.	Provide capacity support for the government's emergency preparedness and response infrastructure, systems and services to enable communities at higher risk of vulnerability to disasters to meet their food, nutrition and basic needs.	27,410,115	4,067,149	0	4,067,149	1,152,667	2,914,482
		Provide long-term adaptation, skills development, access to assets, links to agriculture, financial inclusion and risk financing to strengthen the livelihoods of communities at higher risk of vulnerability.	72,410,760	51,545,125	0	51,545,125	49,598,137	1,946,988
	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.	Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability to natural hazards and shocks.	51,617,950	38,104,382	2,009,695	40,114,077	36,731,034	3,383,042
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>151,438,825</b>	<b>93,716,655</b>	<b>2,009,695</b>	<b>95,726,350</b>	<b>87,481,838</b>	<b>8,244,512</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	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.	Provide capacity strengthening to provincial and federal governments to enable them to improve safety net design and delivery, including through hybrid modalities, inclusive targeting, enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring and data analysis.	34,322,946	8,376,407	0	8,376,407	6,940,471	1,435,936
		Provide technical and operational assistance to provincial and federal governments to foster enabling policy and programme environments for the implementation of school meals safety net programmes.	6,457,796	12,650,655	0	12,650,655	4,082,486	8,568,169
		Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.	267,128,553	296,161,393	0	296,161,393	274,337,472	21,823,921

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# Annual Country Report

## Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	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.	Non Activity Specific	0	58,364,014	0	58,364,014	0	58,364,014
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>307,909,295</b>	<b>375,552,469</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>375,552,469</b>	<b>285,360,429</b>	<b>90,192,040</b>
2.4	Pakistan's food systems are resilient to shocks and support access to healthy and nutritious food by all of Pakistan's communities by 2027.	Provide technical assistance to the Government and the private sector for a strengthened supply chain and market system for fortified and other nutritious food.	5,171,236	3,286,181	0	3,286,181	1,355,508	1,930,673
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>5,171,236</b>	<b>3,286,181</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,286,181</b>	<b>1,355,508</b>	<b>1,930,673</b>
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners and the Government of Pakistan have access to reliable common services on demand.	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.	8,584,826	989,640	0	989,640	641,631	348,009
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>8,584,826</b>	<b>989,640</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>989,640</b>	<b>641,631</b>	<b>348,009</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	37,008,665	0	37,008,665	0	37,008,665
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>37,008,665</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37,008,665</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37,008,665</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

# Annual Country Report

## Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			473,104,182	510,553,610	2,009,695	512,563,305	374,839,406	137,723,899
			38,218,367	28,516,245	170,824	28,687,069	24,247,115	4,439,953
			511,322,548	539,069,855	2,180,519	541,250,374	399,086,521	142,163,853
			32,630,599	24,293,781		24,293,781	24,293,781	0
			543,953,148	563,363,636	2,180,519	565,544,155	423,380,303	142,163,853

This donor financial report is interim

  
CHIEF, CFORC  
 Michael Hemling  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Country Portfolio Needs

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures