

Pakistan



FOOD SYSTEMS OVERVIEW

- With 10 agroecological zones, Pakistan practices over 35 types of crop and livestock farming systems.
- Agriculture contributes 20% to GDP, engaging 65% of its labor force.
- Livestock contributes 62.7% to the agricultural GDP, with Pakistan being a major milk producer and having the world's fifth-largest beef herd.
- Post-harvest losses in food grains are 15-18%, and in fruits and vegetables, they range from 20-40%.
- Nearly 37% of households in Pakistan are food insecure.

IDENTIFIED GAPS & CHALLENGES



- Insufficient **implementation of existing policies**.
- Inadequate **cooperation for technology transfer and knowledge sharing**, hindering the adoption of resilient practices.
- Over-reliance on technocratic water management approaches, and **limited awareness of NbS** among policymakers and the private sector.
- Lack of **transboundary approaches for NbS, particularly at the basin level**, exacerbating vulnerabilities.
- Insufficient investment in **research and innovation** to enhance resilience and address climate risks in food systems.

CLIMATE RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEMS PRIORITIES



Technology transfer for water management and climate resilient agriculture



Climate Change Adaptation through NBS in the Indus River Watershed



Integrated risk management system for food security



Promotion of climate-resilient agri-food, livestock, and fisheries value chains, leveraging opportunities for youth and women



Developing an enabling environment for climate resilience in Pakistan