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SPR Reading Guidance



Logistics Capacity Development in Support of the National Disaster Management Authority in Pakistan

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Pakistan, Islamic Republic of (PK)



World Food Programme

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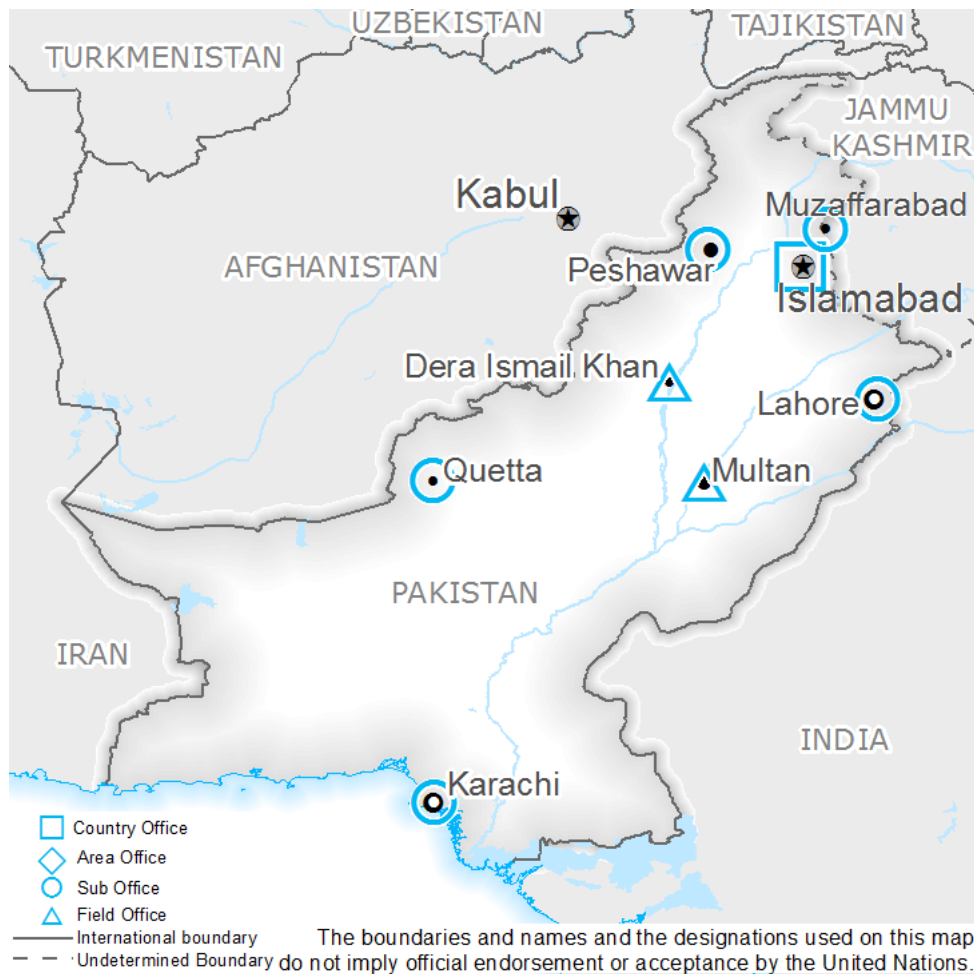
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Pakistan ranks as the sixth most populous country in the world with an estimated population of 184 million people, projected to increase to over 227 million by 2025. The Government's goal to reduce hunger and food insecurity, laid out in the country's long term development plan Vision 2025, is in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, climate change-induced shocks (such as earthquakes, droughts, floods, landslides); population growth, environmental degradation and urbanisation; water stress; energy insufficiency; and the declining share of agricultural investment, among other things, cumulatively make for a very challenging environment in which to achieve and sustain improvements in food security and nutrition. Twenty-two percent of the population of Pakistan (approximately 41 million people) are undernourished according to the State of Food Insecurity 2015.

This situation is exacerbated by the continued prevalence of significant socioeconomic inequities across geographic regions and income levels. According to recent estimates, 30 percent of the population lives below the multidimensional poverty line. At the provincial level, 73 and 71 percent of the population in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Balochistan, respectively, live in poverty as compared to 31 percent in Punjab and 43 percent in Sindh.

At the national level, Pakistan is self-sufficient in meeting the needs of its growing population for cereals and essential food items. Furthermore, according to WFP's market price assessments Pakistan experienced generally stable retail prices of staple cereals and non-cereal commodities in 2016. Despite this, according to the Cost of Diet study [1], 68 percent of households in Pakistan are not able to afford a staple-adjusted nutritious diet. Widespread undernutrition is one of the greatest challenges faced by the country, with 43.7 percent of children under 5 years

stunted, 31.5 percent underweight and 15.1 percent wasted [2]. Pakistan is the second highest malnutrition-burdened country in South Asia after India.

Educational achievement correlates strongly and positively with both individual and household economic outcomes, and economic outcomes and food security typically go hand in hand. The Government of Pakistan has introduced necessary reforms to uplift the educational status of the population, including the devolution of education to provinces and legislation providing for free and compulsory secondary education for all. However, according to Pakistan education statistics in 2014-15, six million children age 5-16 years (primary and secondary school age groups) are out of school. In particular, the fragile education system in FATA suffers from instability and most of the population is illiterate, with an adult literacy rate of 24 percent (with a significant disparity between the female literacy rate of 11 percent and the male literacy rate of 37 percent), and a net enrolment rate for primary schools of 42 percent. The gender parity index for primary schools is 0.74 [3]. As cultural norms inhibit access to education for girls, particularly at the secondary school level, the gender parity index in FATA for middle schools and high schools, in relation to the net enrolment rate, is 0.30 and 0.19, respectively.

Law enforcement operations in the country's north-west continue to hinder progress towards stabilising food and nutrition security in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA regions. The Government remains committed to facilitating and expediting the return of families that have been displaced as a result of the military operations in FATA through its return and rehabilitation strategy. Health and education infrastructure in the conflict-affected regions of FATA has also been damaged and is in critical need of recovery assistance.

[1] A joint report report by WFP Pakistan and the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform.

[2] According to National Nutrition Survey (NNS) 2011.

[3] The gender parity index is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education compared to the number of male students at each level.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Pakistan aims to become one of the top 25 economies of the world by 2025 and be in the top 10 by 2047. In order to achieve this, the Government developed its Vision 2025 strategy in 2014. This strategy links the Government's development plan with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and commits the Government to reducing the proportion of the population that is food-insecure from 60 to 30 percent. In order to achieve this, the commitment to food and nutrition security continues to be an important area of focus for the Government. This is exemplified by their continued support to WFP's relief assistance in the country's north-west through their in-kind contribution of 124,000 mt of wheat in 2016. Since 2013, the Government of Pakistan has contributed nearly 700,000 mt of wheat to WFP, worth USD 267 million. In addition, the Government is finalising its national food security policy and has invested significant efforts in integrating food security-related initiatives in all sectoral policies including education, health and social protection.

The Government is making significant efforts to overcome issues related to poverty and food insecurity by expanding social protection programmes, including the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP). Negative growth in the agriculture sector—the largest employment sector in the economy—during 2015-16, and unprecedented changes in rain patterns have increased farmers' level of vulnerability. The Government initiated a special farmers' relief package worth PKR 341 billion to improve productivity and help smallholder farmers to diversify their means of production. Although significant efforts are being made on the part of the Government to tackle the key challenges to stabilising food and nutrition security across the country, the implementation of a holistic multi-sectoral response that simultaneously combats all critical problems continues to be an unfulfilled need.

WFP Pakistan began the implementation of its new three-year programme of work in 2016 under PRRO 200867, which continued to situate all programmes in line with the development priorities of the Government of Pakistan. All activities under this project were endorsed by the federal and provincial governments and were implemented either in collaboration with, or directly through, relevant line departments at the provincial and district levels. Provincial annual work plans were also prepared in consultation with the relevant line departments. WFP also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the National Disaster Management Authority, Provincial level departments of Planning and Development and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) Secretariat.

WFP's collaboration with the Government in 2016 was instrumental in achieving the desired programmatic outcomes in the areas of emergency response, recovery support and nutrition assistance. During the year, WFP continued to support the National Zero Hunger initiative, the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement and the National and Provincial Fortification Alliances. WFP was also engaged in the Government's food security and nutrition-related evidence-based assessments and analyses for informed programming and policy decision-making.

WFP actively participated in the planning process of the United Nations Pakistan Partnership Framework (UNPPF) and the next cycle of the Delivering as One initiative under the One UN Programme (OP III). In addition, WFP also engaged in developing the food security section of the Humanitarian Needs Overview 2017 and the Humanitarian Strategic Plan 2017.

In 2016, WFP facilitated the completion of the first round of provincial food and nutrition strategic review consultations with the Government, civil society, development partners and other relevant stakeholders. This exercise was carried out to identify the main challenges faced by Pakistan in achieving food security and improved nutrition, particularly in the context of achieving SDG 2—End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture, and to prioritise areas for action to guide future development initiatives. The outcomes of these workshops will now be taken back to provincial governments for their validation in a second round of consultations, before being subsequently consolidated in a final report. The results of these consultations will serve to guide the programme structure and design of WFP's Country Strategic Plan. Owing to WFP's role in supporting the Government's efforts to improve education levels, particularly in FATA, WFP was officially incorporated as a lead agency for SDG 4 (Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning) in Pakistan, and WFP is working in close coordination with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to roll out and localise SDG 4 in the country.

WFP has supported the Government in the education sector since 1995 through its school feeding programmes, with coverage ranging from 25,000 students to 2.5 million students. Acknowledging the achievements of these interventions, the provincial Governments of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) announced their school feeding initiatives in 2015-2016, and requested technical support from WFP in the design and management of these initiatives. Furthermore, WFP provided technical assistance to the food department of the provincial Government of Punjab for the construction of strategic grain reserves across the province. In 2017, this support will be extended to the provincial Government of KP as well. WFP also extended technical support to the Government of Punjab for the reduction of stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP has been providing relief, recovery and development assistance to vulnerable population groups across Pakistan since 1968. In 2016, WFP Pakistan implemented two operations in the country: relief operation PRRO 200867 and special operation 200707.

Relief Operation: PRRO 200867 (2016-2018), approved budget USD 454 million, targeted 3.4 million people for assistance during the year. Under this programme of work, WFP continued its ongoing relief food assistance operations for the population affected by the law and order operations, including those that remain displaced and new returnees. WFP also implemented a range of conditional assistance programmes aimed at stimulating post-shock recovery, including education support through the school feeding programme; livelihoods recovery through food assistance for assets (FFA) – using both cash- and food-based modalities; and nutrition support programmes for vulnerable women and children. Concurrently, community-based disaster risk reduction interventions in the most hazard-prone and food-insecure locations continued alongside efforts to develop the Government's capabilities in disaster risk management and other areas linked with food security and nutrition. The geographic coverage of these activities spans across 40 districts in Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK), Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provinces as well as the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). In Punjab, policy and capacity development activities were undertaken with the government.

This new programme of work is a transition of operations where WFP's support to recovery needs is achieved through a comprehensive and integrated approach at the provincial and federal levels. The transition from relief to recovery, integration of activities, and implementation of holistic interventions prioritises greater thematic, geographic and beneficiary integration among activities. All programmes under this operation are supplemented by policy work to achieve greater results in improving food security and nutrition, preparedness, disaster mitigation and resilience-building.

During the year, WFP supported the Government to formulate the National Fortification Strategy, the Pakistan Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy and to infuse a school feeding component in the National Education Policy. WFP also continued to be the facilitator of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement in Pakistan at the federal and provincial level. WFP established, and is providing continuous support to the national and provincial fortification alliances to advocate for standardisation of fortification legislation across the country and build capacity of relevant government line departments. In addition, WFP is currently formulating a hunger-smart, nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection strategy to define the scope for technical cooperation with the social protection system in Pakistan.

WFP has been collaborating with the Government and other partners in a range of assessments. The Cost of Diet study was conducted with the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform and the Planning Commission to provide a better understanding of the effects of buying power on the availability and affordability of nutritious foods. WFP supported the Nutrition in the Cities study to assess the nutrition status of urban children aged 0-59 months in Pakistan. An endline report on the impact of cash-based transfers (CBT) in the districts of Tharparkar, Umerkot and Sanghar was produced to gauge the impact of the cash-based asset creation and livelihood support through FFA programmes which were implemented in 2015.

In addition to providing technical support to the design of school feeding programmes, WFP also produced the sixth consecutive annual edition of the Pakistan Education Atlas. This was executed in partnership with the Federal Ministry of Education through the National Education Management Information System (NEMIS) at the Academy of Educational Planning and Management (AEPAM). The project has now been handed over to the Government for continuation. This atlas is an effective tool for assisting the Government and development actors to make informed and targeted decisions regarding interventions in the Education sector.

Under its Disaster Risk Management Component, WFP produced/validated 12 reports on Multi-Hazard and Vulnerability Risk Assessments for ten districts in the Sindh and Punjab provinces. In addition, WFP contributed to the Joint UN Needs Assessment in Khyber and South Waziristan Agencies.

Special operation 200707 (2014-2016), approved budget USD 9.67 million, focused on the construction of Humanitarian Response Facilities at strategic locations throughout the country which aimed at strengthening the disaster preparedness and response capabilities, contingency planning through the capacity augmentation of the government and the broader humanitarian community.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

WFP Pakistan received support from a wide array of donors, (representing thirteen countries) towards the 2016-2018 PRRO. The resource partnership with the Government of Pakistan was central in implementation of the operation.

At the end of 2016, planned activities under the PRRO were 87 percent funded against the total programme requirements for the year, which constituted 39 percent of the total funding requirement of the PRRO. However, towards the end of the year, delayed allocation of funds led to shortfalls for the relief and nutrition support interventions requiring internationally-procured food items. Capacity development and augmentation activities also remained inadequately funded. Under the special operation 200707, WFP was unable to construct two out of the three planned humanitarian response facilities as a result of lack of resources. Several other support activities for the Government in other sectors were also affected during the year. WFP made use of strategic resource allocations, through multilateral grants and advance financing mechanisms, to avert potential pipeline breaks periodically throughout the year, particularly for the life-saving relief and nutrition interventions.

The Government of Pakistan continued its sizeable in-kind contributions in 2016, as in previous years, providing wheat and fulfilling the cereal requirements for the year. International donors such as Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America continued to provide funding for twinning with government-provided wheat, as well as for purchasing other essential commodities for the school feeding and relief programmes in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). The school feeding activity faced significant funding constraints which resulted in reduced implementation. These constraints were primarily a result of increased donor focus on more pressing development issues, including recovery support to internally displaced people (IDPs) and malnutrition interventions across the country. With this in mind, WFP has refocused its efforts on securing increased government ownership by providing technical assistance to government-led initiatives in this sector. Contributions secured from Australia and Canada in 2016 will fully fund the cash component of the school feeding programme for 2017 and 2018.

Saudi Arabia and Qatar made in-kind contributions to the relief activities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA. A joint United Nations proposal between WFP, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Food and Agriculture Organization, for the return and rehabilitation of IDPs was supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Government of the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), and the Government of Japan.

Multiyear grants from DFID and USAID for twinning, stunting prevention and disaster preparedness and response provided critical support allowed for more effective planning and resource utilisation. Switzerland and the United Kingdom contributed towards disaster risk reduction (DRR) focused food assistance for assets (FFA) in FATA and Chitral. Additional financing for strengthening disaster preparedness and response capacity from the Government of Norway, and for disaster response capacity of vulnerable, drought stricken communities in Sindh from the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) and USAID, proved to be a sound investment in the country's resilience.

Achievements at Country Level

In 2016, WFP Pakistan supported 2.9 million people with 178,000 mt of food and approximately USD 8.6 million in cash-based transfers. The provision of relief food assistance to displaced and newly returned families affected by law and order operations in the country's north-west continued in eight districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and five Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) agencies. This assistance was provided through 30 distribution hubs, 19 of which were situated in KP and 11 in FATA. As the return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) was slower than anticipated, WFP was able to implement the programme without interruptions and to support a larger number of people in the latter half of the year than was planned.

Food assistance for assets (FFA) was implemented in four FATA agencies, and provided in-kind assistance to participants. WFP was the first United Nations (UN) agency to implement conditional cash-based FFA interventions in FATA. These FFA interventions were implemented in collaboration with other UN agencies and development actors, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). In three drought-stricken districts of Sindh, cash-based FFA was implemented in conjunction with the community-based management of acute malnutrition

(CMAM) intervention. WFP also implemented a disaster risk reduction (DRR) livelihood support intervention in the disaster-affected district Chitral in KP province, which was another example of collaborative programme implementation with other UN agencies, specifically FAO, UNICEF and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

The school feeding intervention was operational in six FATA agencies targeting 1,635 primary schools. CMAM activities were implemented across 29 targeted districts in five provinces and regions across Pakistan, while the stunting prevention programme operated in two targeted districts in Sindh. The implementation of activities to augment the disaster risk management capacities of the Government continued in 2016, including the completion and validation of district and provincial level Multi Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessments, emergency response simulation trainings and the Government Officers Emergency Response Simulation Exercise (GOERE), as well as school safety and community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) interventions. In 2016, WFP completed the construction of a Humanitarian Response Facility in Sukkur, Sindh and handed over the facility to the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Sindh.

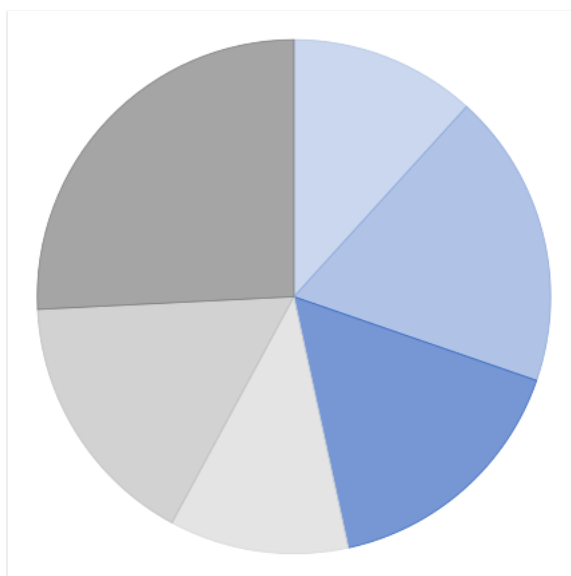


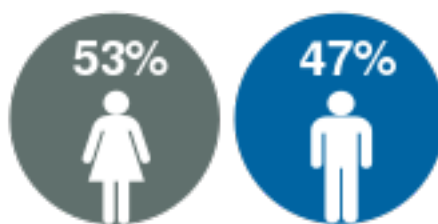
Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	348,443	335,015	683,458
Children (5-18 years)	550,065	484,409	1,034,474
Adults (18 years plus)	483,777	765,102	1,248,879
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	1,382,285	1,584,526	2,966,811

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	143,094	9,914	13,354	9,324	2,347	178,033
Total Food Distributed in 2016	143,094	9,914	13,354	9,324	2,347	178,033



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	8,551,786	-	-
Total Distributed in 2016	8,551,786	-	-

Supply Chain

In 2016, local purchases accounted for 64 percent of WFP's total food procurement, which resulted in reduced delivery lead times and costs. WFP, in collaboration with local producers, developed specialised nutritious foods (SNF) for the treatment and prevention of malnutrition which included Acha Mum, Wawa Mum, and the new lipid-based nutrient supplement (LNS) Maamta. WFP worked with local producers to develop their capacity to produce SNF, contributing significantly to the long-term sustainability of nutrition support interventions in the country.

WFP milled wheat in-country and locally fortified it with a vitamin and mineral premix to enrich the staple food to address micronutrient deficiencies. WFP produced fortified wheat flour in 11 flour mills in Peshawar and Multan, and a 99 percent extraction rate was applied when transforming wheat to wheat flour.

In 2016, WFP managed four warehouses in Sindh, Baluchistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Pakistan Administered Kashmir. These facilities were used for the storage of food and non-food items for WFP interventions. WFP provided warehousing services to other humanitarian partners including United Nations agencies, international non-governmental organizations, and government departments. To strengthen the capacity of partners in logistics, WFP organised 33 training sessions across the country in which a total of 725 participants were trained on different logistics components. These sessions were conducted for government counterparts including the National Disaster Management Authority, Provincial Disaster Management Authorities, food departments from local government, and non-governmental organizations to augment the capacity of partners in humanitarian and emergency logistics.

WFP Pakistan also played a pivotal role in providing logistics support to WFP Afghanistan. All food and several shipments of non-food items (including food production units, pallets, mobile storage units) were directly delivered from Karachi to Kabul, Jalalabad and Spinboldak, with close coordination between the Pakistan and Afghanistan offices. Direct deliveries resulted in a reduction in transit times and associated costs.

Since fuel prices were stable in 2016, WFP was able to establish longer-term contracts with local customs clearance and transport service providers, resulting in cost reductions. In 2016, the total post-delivery losses in Pakistan were 8 mt, which was 0.01 percent of the total food items handled. These losses were post-delivery losses during transportation to different destinations and storage in warehouses. WFP continuously provided guidance on best practices while handling commodities and applied performance appraisals for transporters as a monitoring tool to further reduce losses.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
High Energy Biscuits	3,072	-	3,072
Iodised Salt	1,257	-	1,257
Lns	1,031	-	1,031
Micronutrition Powder	-	2	2
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,970	-	1,970
Split Peas	10,452	768	11,220
Vegetable Oil	-	6,927	6,927
Wheat	1,041	-	1,041
Wheat Soya Blend	-	1,777	1,777
Total	18,821	9,474	28,296
Percentage	66.5%	33.5%	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

WFP implemented the majority of recommendations of the 2014 operation evaluation of the previous PRRO 200250, which informed the design of the current project. There were two outstanding recommendations remaining to be implemented, one for nutrition and one for the school meals programme. The nutrition recommendation related to the development of a locally produced specialised nutritious food (SNF), the full implementation of which is pending global guidance on product development. Actions have been undertaken to incorporate the recommendation on school feeding, leading to the expansion of the programme to all Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) agencies and the introduction of cash-based transfers for secondary school girls.

Additional important lessons learned in 2016 relate to the development of specialised nutritious food (SNF), the food assistance for assets (FFA) programme, field level agreements (FLAs) with partners as well as the beneficiary feedback desk. Following the successful completion of clinical trials, an acceptability study and field tests, WFP completed the first local production of Maamta, a lipid-based nutrient supplement (LNS), a type of SNF for malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW), in the latter half of 2016. From January 2017, this SNF is planned to be formally distributed under the community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) programme for the treatment of malnutrition. Maamta will also be distributed to PLW participating in the ongoing stunting prevention programme, replacing Super Cereal and vegetable oil. Maamta is intended as a special dietary supplement to enrich the often inadequate food intake of PLW. The product can be eaten directly from the package and requires no dilution, mixing or cooking. Contrary to Super Cereal, Maamta will increase the nutrient intake for

mothers while greatly reducing customary intra-household food sharing. Initial feedback from field tests indicated that the product was very well received by beneficiaries.

Several customised implementation modalities and collaborative platforms were employed for the implementation of food and cash-based interventions. In the drought-affected districts of Sindh, WFP integrated its cash-based intervention with the ongoing CMAM intervention in the same region. Programmatic convergence was considered to be the priority eligibility criterion for participation in the FFA intervention. This approach captured the core programme objectives of both interventions and the joint modality led to complementarity between the projects and improved results. In FATA, the cash-based FFA intervention was implemented in four agencies, namely Khyber, Bajaur, Muhmand and South Waziristan. WFP was the first United Nations agency to initiate recovery interventions in the South and North Waziristan agencies. The intervention in Bajaur and Muhmand agencies was implemented in collaboration with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), replicating the implementation model employed in Chail Valley, Swat District, under the previous PRRO. Activities implemented under this project had a holistic focus on community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR), and aimed to build the long-term resilience of the targeted communities to future disasters and shocks. WFP implemented its response in Khyber agency as part of a consortium led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), where member agencies maximised the programmatic and geographic alignment of their respective responses. WFP was the first United Nations agency to implement a livelihood support intervention in South Waziristan agency to assist the recovery of the newly returned internally displaced persons (IDPs).

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, WFP implemented the FFA intervention to support communities affected by the 2015 floods and earthquake in Chitral District. In the latter half of the year, WFP prepared for the implementation of a second phase of this intervention, in collaboration with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and other members of the Government of the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) operating in the region. These diverse partnership structures and implementation modalities embodied the successful adoption of the objective of the PRRO to enhance programmatic integration and maximise alignment with the Government and other development actors.

In 2016, WFP signed longer-term FLAs with several cooperating partners for a number of interventions. These included one-year FLAs for CBDRM, school safety, third party monitoring and FATA warehouse management with selected local non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The duration of the agreements with transportation vendors and for the clearance and transportation of shipments from the port was also increased this year. This increase in contract duration was primarily attributable to the relatively stable operational environment in Pakistan during the year. The longer-term contract facilitated streamlined programme implementation in 2016 with fewer delays due to the time required for contract renewals, making them more efficient.

WFP supported the Planning Commission of Pakistan and the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination through capacity development in terms of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programmes in the country. In addition, WFP provided technical assistance for the development of Pakistan's multi-sectoral nutrition strategy and national fortification strategy. National fortification standards were also revised with technical support from WFP.

In 2016, consultations on the beneficiary feedback desk innovation were held with all relevant stakeholders in WFP at the national and provincial level. The objective of these sessions was to gather inputs from future users for the development of a holistic tool comprising the beneficiary feedback dashboard, an online complaint registration form for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, and a mapping element to indicate updated locations from which feedback has been received. Based on the recommendations from these discussions, the tool is due to be developed and rolled out in 2017.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

The objective of this Special Operation was to enhance the timeliness, efficiency and predictability of the emergency response capacity of the Government and the humanitarian community in Pakistan. The project contributes to the Government's National Disaster Management Plan by constructing Humanitarian Response Facilities (HRFs) at the provincial level, as well as providing warehouse and facilities management training to the government staff who manage them. This Special Operation is aligned with Objectives 1, 2 and 3 of the WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017), and supports the ongoing assistance under the Pakistan Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200867.

This Special Operation built on the achievements of previous Special Operations in Pakistan, under which WFP completed construction of five HRFs at strategically identified locations and handed them over to the respective provincial disaster management authorities. The need to develop a strategic network of HRFs in the country was conceived in the aftermath of the 2010 floods that inundated almost one fifth of Pakistan's land area. Despite generous donor support, humanitarian efforts were seriously challenged by the severe damage to and flooding of roads, and disruption of the supply chain and market infrastructure. Building on the lessons learnt from this response, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was developed between WFP, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs) to build eight HRFs in the most vulnerable parts of the country in order to enhance the emergency and disaster preparedness and response capacity of the Government and the wider humanitarian community. The planned development of eight HRFs was included in WFP's previous operation, Special Operation 200181, under which, five HRFs were constructed in Muzaffargarh, Quetta, Lahore, Peshawar and Hyderabad between 2011 and the project's closure in 2015. Special Operation 200707 was developed to carry forward the objectives of Special Operation 200181 and construct the three remaining HRFs in Sukkur, Muzaffarabad and Gilgit.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	8,396,772
Direct Support Costs	637,518
Indirect Support Costs	632,400
Total	9,666,690

Project Activities

In 2016, this Special Operation supported the construction of a Humanitarian Response Facility (HRF) in Sukkur district in Sindh Province. This HRF is the sixth out of eight planned HRFs in the country to be constructed as per the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between WFP and the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in 2012. The Sukkur HRF was the the first of three HRFs planned under this Special Operation. The construction of the other two HRFs planned under this project, in Muzaffarabad and Gilgit, could not be started because of funding constraints.

The Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Sindh provided the land to build the HRF, while WFP designed, built, and supervised the construction of the facility. The location of this HRF was selected in consultation with all stakeholders and relied on statistical analyses of historical disaster frequency and population density. The HRF structure was designed to take into account environmental considerations and hazards such as earthquakes, climatic conditions, extreme temperatures, and wind conditions.

The HRF is a comprehensive facility designed to cater for a wide range of possible storage and logistics support needs during an emergency. The facility constructed has covered warehouses (including temperature controlled facilities), offices and an open space for the movement of trucks and establishment of Mobile Storage Units (MSUs). The HRF was designed for NDMA and PDMA to store preparedness stocks in preparation for future disasters.

In addition to constructing the HRF, WFP planned warehouse and facilities management trainings for government staff to be deployed at the HRF to manage the facility. This training focused on augmenting staff capacity and enabling effective and efficient logistics operations and upkeep of the facility. As the Sukkur HRF was only transferred to the Government one month before the closure of this Special Operation, the PDMA staff deployed at the facility were trained after the conclusion of the project.

Operational Partnerships

The construction of the HRF in Sukkur is the result of collaboration between WFP, the NDMA and the PDMA Sindh. NDMA facilitated the overall coordination of this project while PDMA Sindh provided the required land for the development of the HRF and undertook its management after the handover from WFP. Meanwhile, WFP designed and constructed the HRF and provided the required logistics equipment.

The formal handover ceremony of the facility in Sukkur was held on 18 May 2016. Key stakeholders participated in the ceremony, including the Chief Minister of Sindh, the Director General of the PDMA Sindh and representatives of the donors who contributed to the completion of the HRF.

Results/Outcomes

The HRF completed under this project augments the national warehouse network being established to better respond to sudden onset emergencies. The Sukkur HRF serves as a platform for the logistics operations of the NDMA and the PDMA in the event of a humanitarian disaster in Northern Sindh. This complements another HRF located in the district of Hyderabad, constructed under WFP's previous Special Operation 200181, which caters for the Southern districts of Sindh province. It has a storage capacity of 10,000 cubic meters, including cold storage facilities for temperature-sensitive commodities. The Sukkur HRF will enable the pre-positioning of emergency relief stocks, thus improving the response time of the authorities and humanitarian actors following sudden onset emergencies. The availability and use of the HRF will support the timely delivery of life-saving relief items to vulnerable disaster-affected populations.

In addition, the HRF facilitates the efficient management of the supply chain of the NDMA and PDMA alongside other humanitarian actors, in terms of both response and emergency preparedness. To ensure the effective maintenance and utility of the facility, WFP conducted training sessions for the warehouse and facility management staff subsequent to the conclusion of this project.

The disaster preparedness and response capacity enhancement provided by the Sukkur HRF and other facilities constructed under previous WFP Special Operations has generated substantial interest from government line departments and donors. The fact that the land for the construction of all HRF facilities has been provided by the Government of Pakistan is evidence of their interest and commitment.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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Front view of the Humanitarian Response Facility in Sukkur, Sindh.

Project Indicators

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Special Operation (Logistics)				
Number of logistics hubs established	hub	1	1	100.0%