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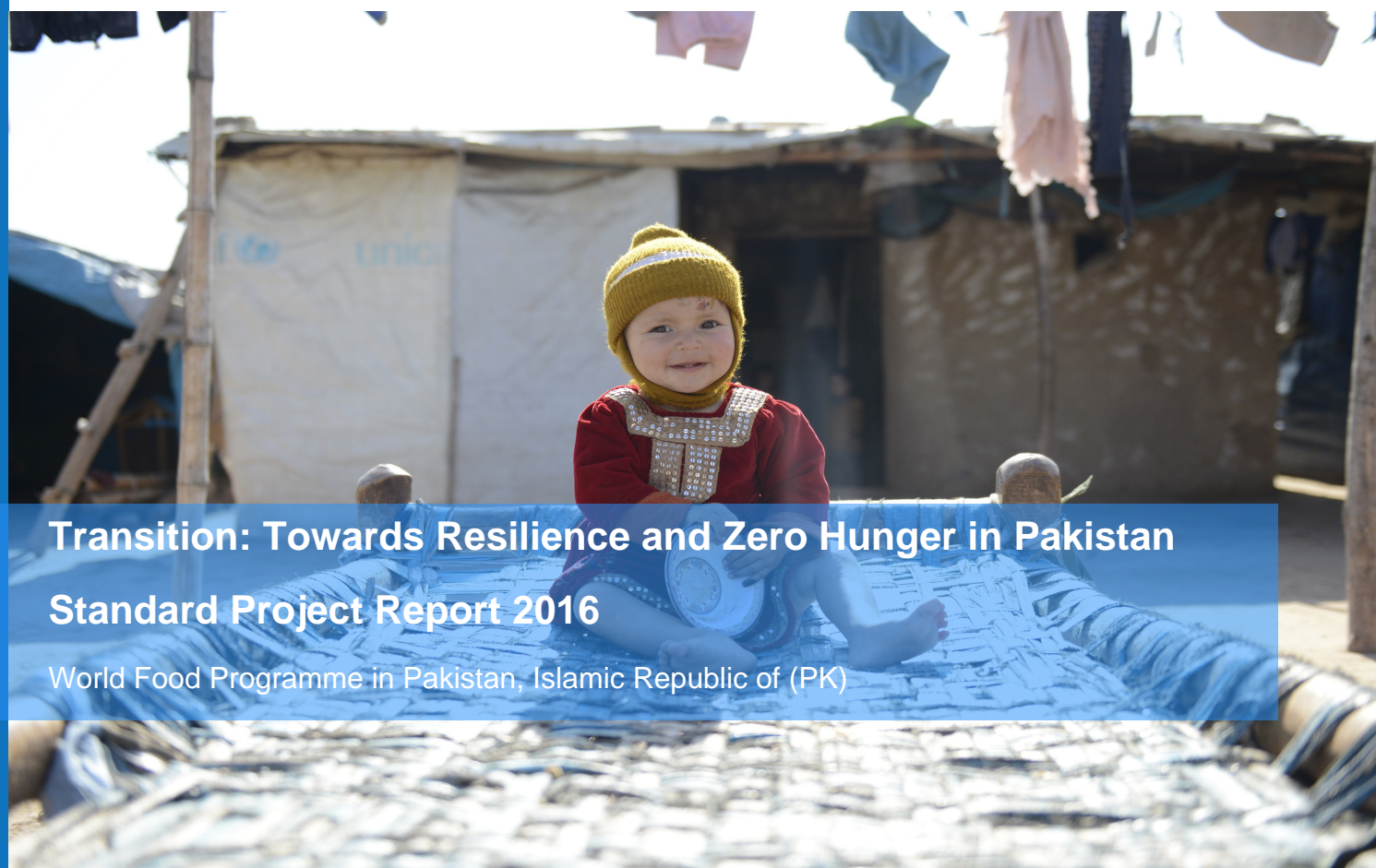
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**Further Information**

<http://www.wfp.org/countries>

**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Transition: Towards Resilience and Zero Hunger in Pakistan**  
**Standard Project Report 2016**

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



**World Food Programme**

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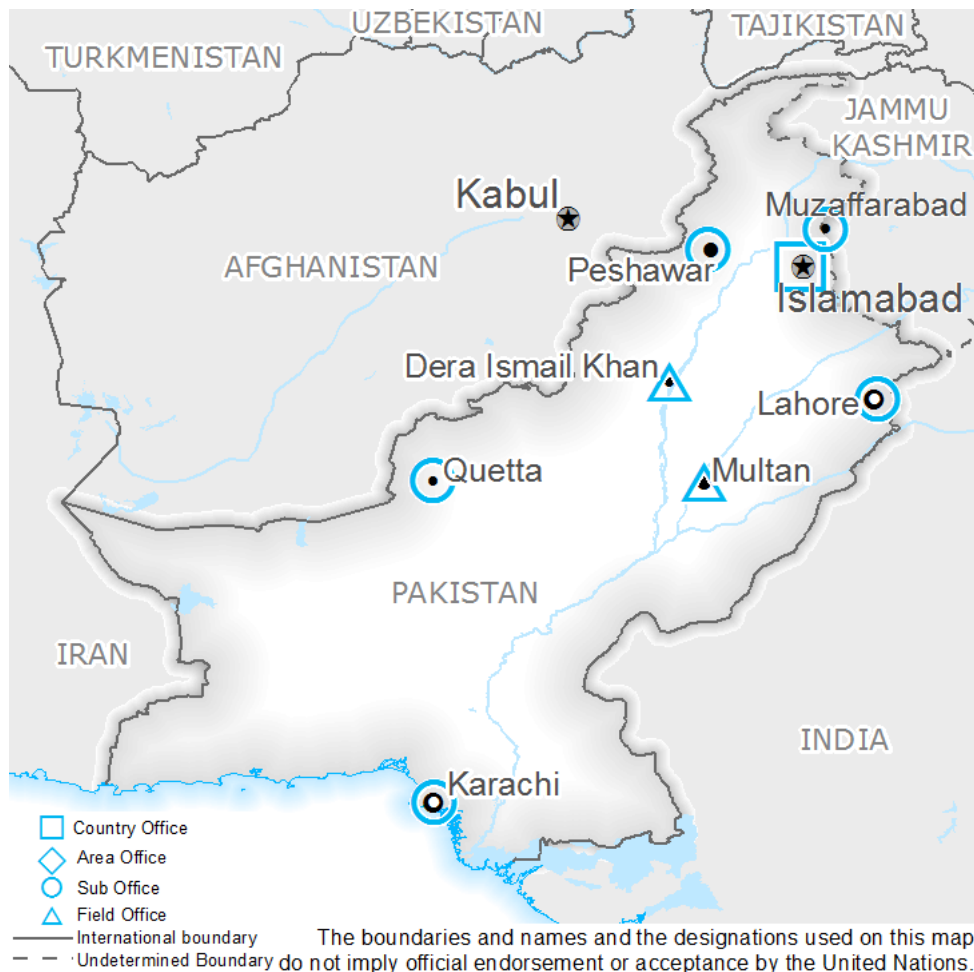
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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## 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.

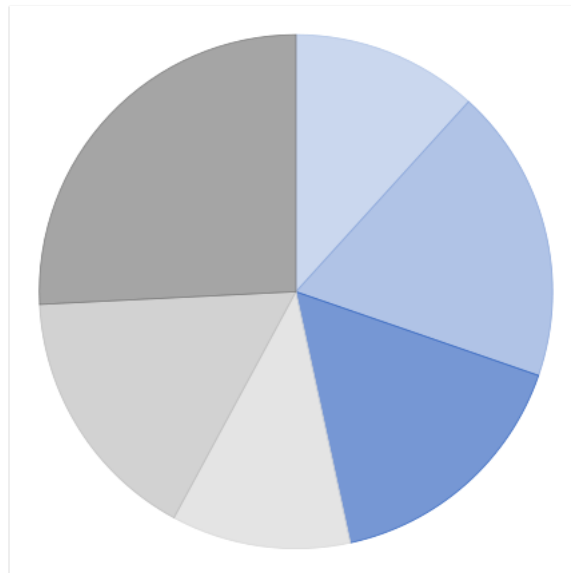


## Annual Country Beneficiaries

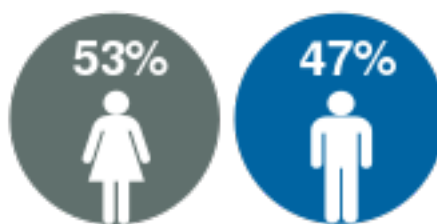
Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	348,443	335,015	683,458
Children (5-18 years)	550,065	484,409	1,034,474
Adults (18 years plus)	483,777	765,102	1,248,879
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b>	<b>1,382,285</b>	<b>1,584,526</b>	<b>2,966,811</b>

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
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>143,094</b>	<b>9,914</b>	<b>13,354</b>	<b>9,324</b>	<b>2,347</b>	<b>178,033</b>



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

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

## 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,821</b>	<b>9,474</b>	<b>28,296</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>66.5%</b>	<b>33.5%</b>	

## 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

Commencing in January 2016, WFP's PRRO 200867 has an overarching focus on aligning its operational objectives with the development priorities of the Government and focusing on the transition from relief to recovery. This operation is aligned with WFP's Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3. Under this operation, WFP's assistance focuses on the improvement of food security and nutrition, disaster risk management, education, and other gaps that exist for the most vulnerable. The emphasis is on maximising complementarity between interventions by enhancing integration amongst different activities. The objectives of this operation are:

- Provision of relief and recovery assistance to the population affected by law enforcement operations in the country's north-west. This population includes families that remain displaced or have recently returned to their areas of origin. The key objectives are to stabilise and forestall a deterioration in the food and nutrition security of the targeted population and to facilitate the rehabilitation of the lives and livelihoods of the families that have returned to the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA).
- Nutrition support interventions seek to reduce the prevalence of malnutrition across the country, and provide technical and policy support to government-led initiatives that guide the Government's policy and programme decisions in the same context. The nutrition interventions include: i) policy and advocacy; ii) the prevention and management of malnutrition for the most vulnerable groups, including the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition, prevention of stunting, home food fortification to address micronutrient deficiencies, local development and scaled-up production of specialised nutritious foods; and iii) universal salt iodisation and wheat flour fortification.
- Livelihoods and disaster risk reduction interventions seek to help communities build resilience to future natural and human-induced shocks through asset creation and capacity development, while simultaneously providing participants with food or cash resources to cater for their basic food needs. Disaster risk management interventions support the strengthening of the Government's capacity at various levels to prepare for, assess and respond to acute food insecurity arising from natural disasters.
- The school feeding programme aims to stabilise enrolment, retention and attendance in primary schools while contributing to the reduction of short-term hunger and the prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies among students in primary and pre-primary classes. The programme intends to reduce gender disparity in the targeted schools and to promote access to secondary education for girls through the provision of cash grants as an incentive conditional upon regular school attendance.
- While the Government's preparedness and response capability has increased, this project includes a contingency, to be activated at the request of the Government, to provide additional resources to respond to any medium to large-scale disaster, allowing flexibility and timeliness for a relief response.
- Technical policy and advocacy support in the areas of food security, nutrition, and government-led school feeding initiatives, which aims to augment the capacity of the Government and other development actors.



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	23,891,000
Direct Support Costs	52,825,734
Food and Related Costs	277,200,301
Indirect Support Costs	29,706,549
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	70,462,233
<b>Total</b>	<b>454,085,817</b>

## Project Activities

**Strategic Objective:** Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1)

**Outcome:** Stabilised or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW)

**Activity:** Nutrition support to women and children aged 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in targeted districts across Pakistan

Under the current PRRO, the geographic scope of the nutrition support interventions was reprioritised and reduced, with greater focus placed on prevention in order to align with the overall transitional approach of the project. A key recommendation from the 2014 programme evaluation was that the success of the community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) intervention was contingent on maximising coverage in the hotspot areas where the programme was operational. Therefore, CMAM activities across the country were scaled down with more focused geographic concentration on priority areas.

In addition, WFP expanded the programme's scope in the areas where it was operational and resources were available, to support all eligible PLW and children aged 6-59 months with MAM. As a result of this expansion, the number of beneficiaries reached under this intervention in 2016 was higher than planned.

During the year, WFP continued to enhance coordination and programmatic alignment with relevant government counterparts. CMAM programme reviews to monitor progress and share lessons learned were conducted in Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK). In order to maximise complementarity with other programmes, WFP implemented the CMAM intervention in all the districts of Balochistan, KP and Sindh provinces where the Government was implementing a nutrition support programme for women and children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and promoting micronutrient supplementation.

**Strategic Objective:** Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1)

**Outcome:** Stabilised or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

**Activity:** Provision of monthly relief food assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnee households in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)

The Government of Pakistan envisioned the return of all families that remained displaced in the country's north-west by the end of 2016 under its FATA Return and Rehabilitation Strategy. However, this did not come to pass, and the trend of slower than projected returns continued. Since all WFP operations were aligned with the Government's plans and strategies, the scope of the relief and recovery assistance operations were redefined twice during the year to accommodate the larger than projected number of people who remained displaced and required continued food assistance. As a result, WFP assisted a greater number of people than were planned under this intervention in 2016. However, as a result of robust and consistent coordination with the relevant authorities, the continuation of in-kind assistance from the Government and positive donor support, WFP was able to sustain the provision of monthly relief rations to all eligible families throughout the year. In 2016, in-kind contributions of dates were also incorporated in the relief rations which were distributed during the month of Ramadan.

**Strategic Objective:** Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)

**Outcome:** Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households

**Activity:** Food assistance for assets (FFA) using both food and cash-based modalities in FATA

During the year, WFP reached more beneficiaries than planned through its FFA interventions, despite the fact that planned beneficiaries in Balochistan could not be supported. The food-based FFA intervention exceeded its planned targets due to the short duration of activities to keep pace with the IDP return process in FATA. The project aimed to maximise coverage in the new return areas to keep pace with IDP returns. Implementation in Balochistan was not started, as this was the first time WFP planned to implement a cash-based FFA intervention in the targeted district, which required extensive preliminary work including sectoral assessments to set up a cash-based transfer (CBT) system to assist in geographic prioritisation.

Interventions in KP and FATA focused on early recovery, for which the work schemes were mostly labour intensive and focused more on the structural needs of the community, therefore resulting in a low participation rate among women. Female participation in WFP's FFA interventions in FATA continued to be a challenge due to the prevalent cultural norms and social customs. Under a joint agreement, WFP through its CBT platform supported the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the launch of its cash-based recovery interventions in FATA. The human resources support provided by UNDP under this agreement contributed to strengthening the capacity of the

WFP database management team.

**Strategic Objective:** Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)

**Outcome:** Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure

**Activity:** School feeding in FATA

In 2016, WFP implemented school feeding in 1,635 schools across six FATA agencies, contributing to increased enrolment and retention in the targeted schools. Students in pre-primary and primary grades (which are reported collectively in the beneficiary table) received daily onsite feeding with 75g of fortified biscuits as a mid-morning snack, while students in primary grades also received take-home rations of 4.5 litres of fortified vegetable oil bimonthly. The programme started late mainly as a result of delays in finalising the implementation arrangements by the Government, and subsequently faced frequent disruptions during the year due to resource constraints. These factors explain why WFP was not able to support the planned number of beneficiaries. However, WFP retained consistency in the food basket when the intervention was in operation, and therefore provided complete assistance for only 106 days out of the total 198 days planned during the year.

During the last quarter of 2016, WFP conducted a school art competition in 100 targeted schools. The competition provided a platform for children to brainstorm and share ideas and thoughts on zero hunger, school feeding, and peace and stability. In addition, in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), training sessions were organised for teachers on the implementation and management of the school feeding programme to improve the handling of food items and reporting.

In 2016, WFP planned to initiate cash-based transfers targeting secondary school girls in order to encourage their enrolment and retention in school, and therefore contribute to a reduction in the gender gap. However, the implementation of this activity was delayed because of the extensive preliminary work required to begin the intervention. Sectoral assessments and consultations with stakeholders were held during 2016, and cash distribution will start in the new academic session during the second quarter of 2017.

One of WFP's main achievements under the education component in 2016 was support to the programme design of the government-led school feeding initiatives in KP and Punjab provinces. The provincial government in both provinces opted to adopt a programme structure similar to WFP's ongoing intervention in FATA. Furthermore, coordination continued on the incorporation of school feeding into the draft national education policy in 2017.

**Strategic Objective:** Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)

**Outcome:** Stabilised or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-age children

**Activity:** Prevention of stunting in Sindh, Balochistan and FATA

WFP planned to implement a prevention of stunting programme in targeted districts and agencies of Balochistan and FATA in 2016. However, resource constraints caused delays in both provinces, and activities could not be started during the year. As a result, the overall achievements under this activity were lower than planned. However, the implementation of this intervention continued in the targeted districts in Sindh for a third consecutive year, providing specialised nutritious food (SNF) to eligible PLW and children aged 6-23 months. In addition, the distribution of micronutrient powder was also conducted to reduce the prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 24-59 months. In order to maximise coordination with all stakeholders, quarterly steering committee meetings were held to monitor progress made under the stunting prevention programme in Sindh, which resulted in increased ownership of the intervention by the Government.

**Strategic Objective:** Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs (SO3)

**Outcome:** Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households

**Activity:** Food assistance for assets using cash-based transfers in Sindh and FATA

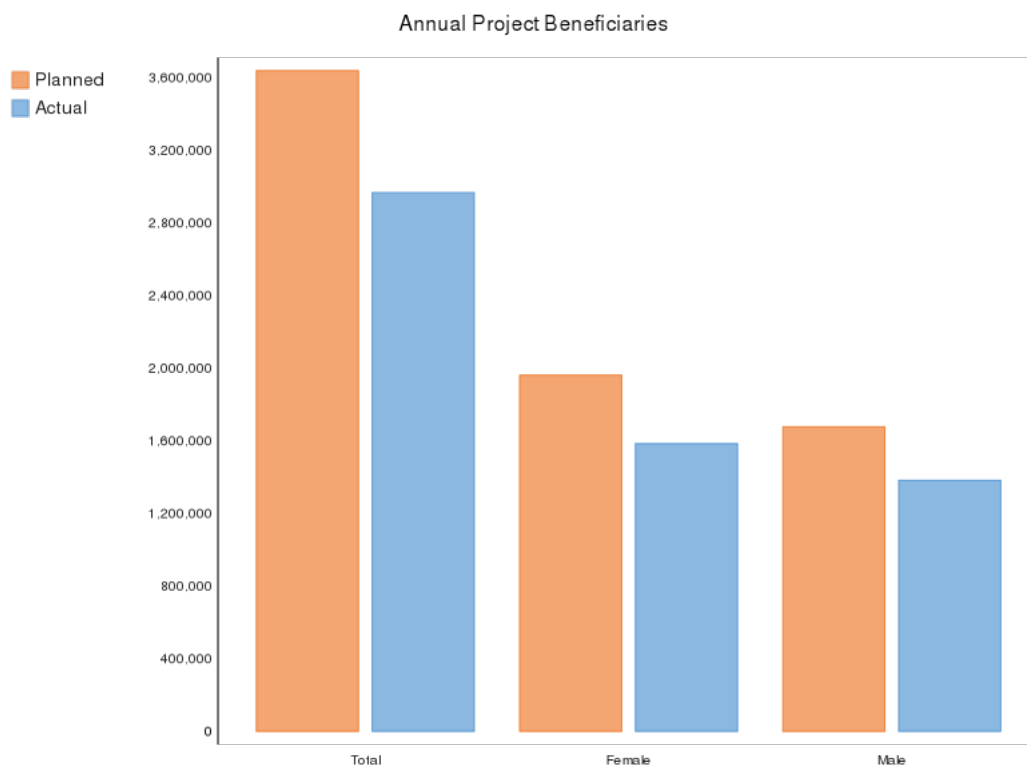
Planned FFA activities in Sindh were implemented in conjunction with the ongoing CMAM intervention in the same region. Through this intervention, WFP made significant efforts to maximise the participation of women, and a majority of the activities focused on women specifically. A major proportion of the activities focused on capacity development and the provision of nutrition-sensitive messaging to women. In FATA, the interventions in Bajaur and Muhmand agencies, in collaboration with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), focused on achieving sustainable disaster risk reduction (DRR) through a community-based model (details of this intervention were elaborated upon in the Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned section).

**Strategic Objective:** Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs (SO3)

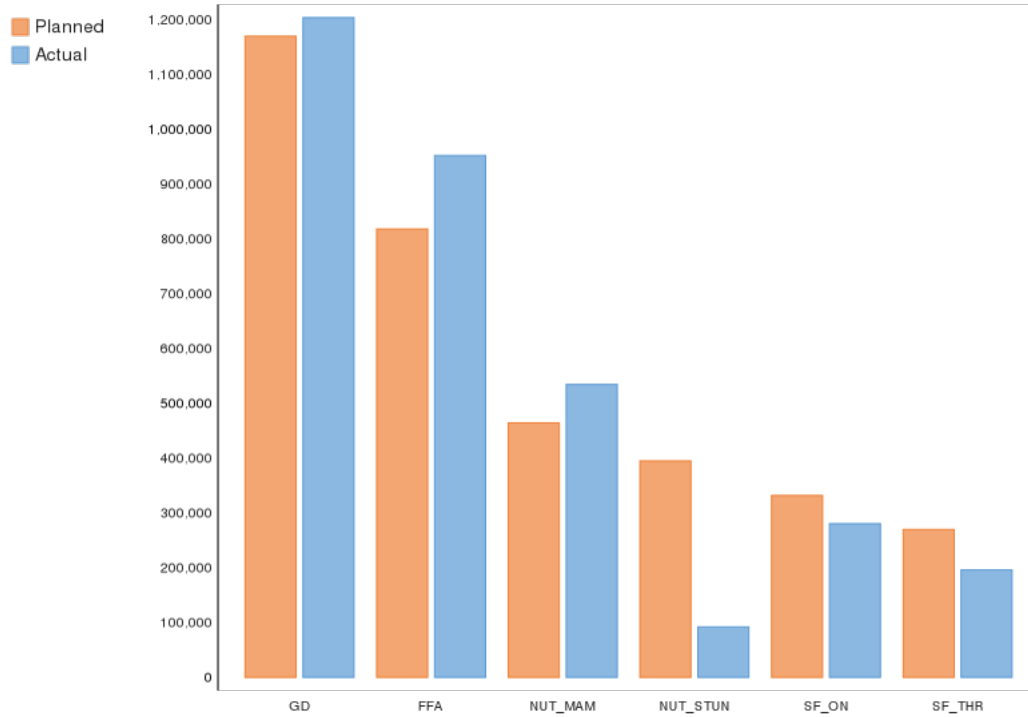
**Outcome:** Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened

**Activity:** Capacity development and augmentation initiatives

In 2016, WFP continued efforts to develop and augment the disaster preparedness and response capacities of the country. Initiatives implemented in this regard included emergency response simulation trainings for relevant government staff who would be the first level responders in an emergency situation. The implementation of the school safety and community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) interventions was delayed in 2016 because of procedural delays in obtaining approvals from authorities to implement the intervention. As a result, these interventions could only be initiated in two out of the ten planned districts for the year, and structural components of these programmes were not initiated. Several studies were undertaken during the year to provide quantitative and qualitative information which would guide government and development actors in critical areas of disaster preparedness and response.

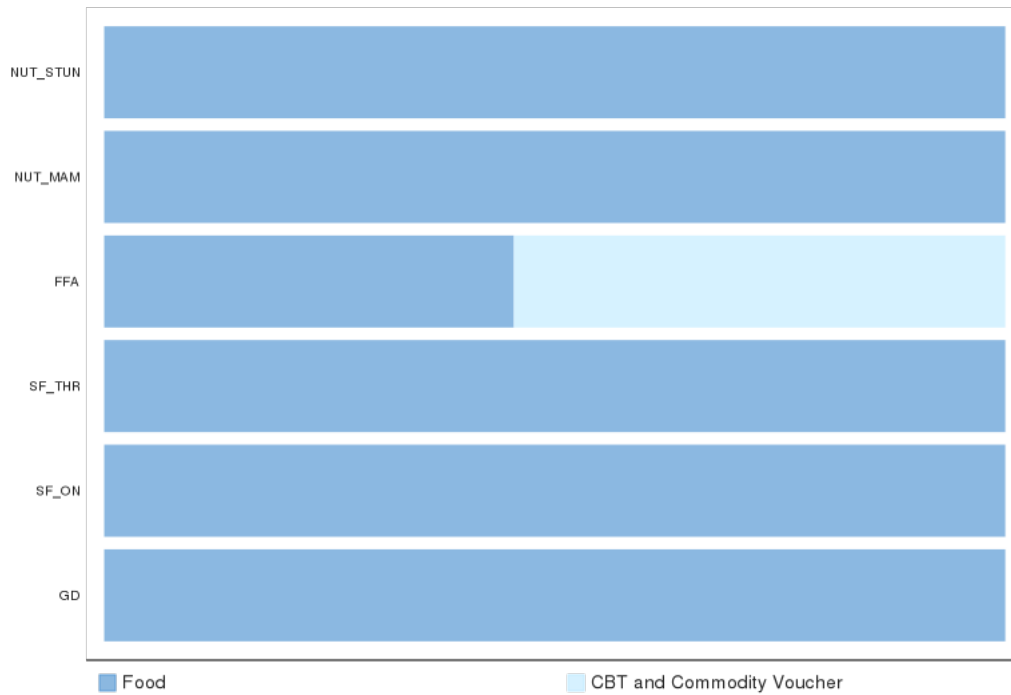


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
 NUT\_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
 NUT\_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting  
 SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)  
 SF\_THR: School Feeding (take-home rations)

Modality of Transfer by Activity





GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)  
 SF\_THR: School Feeding (take-home rations)  
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
 NUT\_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
 NUT\_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting

## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Corn Soya Blend	-	393	-
Dried Fruits	445	554	124.6%
High Energy Biscuits	5,368	2,244	41.8%
Iodised Salt	1,962	1,788	91.1%
Micronutrition Powder	21	5	22.0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	3,116	2,057	66.0%
Split Peas	14,890	13,354	89.7%
Vegetable Oil	15,380	9,914	64.5%
Wheat	158,558	-	-
Wheat Flour	-	143,094	-
Wheat Soya Blend	9,177	4,631	50.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>208,916</b>	<b>178,033</b>	<b>85.2%</b>

## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	19,023,563	8,551,786	45.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,023,563</b>	<b>8,551,786</b>	<b>45.0%</b>

## Operational Partnerships

In 2016, 40 percent of WFP's activities were implemented with the engagement of complementary partners. Five organizations supported the implementation of WFP Pakistan's food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) and nutrition interventions by providing complementary inputs and services. In addition, a total of USD 0.38 million was provided as complementary funds by partner organizations to augment the implementation of WFP's operations, out of which three contributing organizations were local non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

WFP benefited from relationships built over recent years and continued its partnership with international and national NGOs for the implementation of its interventions. In 2016, field level agreements (FLAs) were signed with 33 NGO partners, five of which were international NGOs while the rest were local NGOs. Several new organizations were engaged during the year, that had not previously partnered with WFP. These NGO partners were involved in the implementation of relief food assistance, community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM), FFA, school safety and community-based disaster risk reduction, third party monitoring, supply chain and warehouse

management and conducting the PRRO baseline and inter-agency surveys.

WFP's NGO roster was updated for 2016 and micro-assessments were conducted for more than 100 NGOs by an external audit firm. Through these micro-assessments, the risk ratings for different NGOs were determined and those with low and medium risks were placed on the roster for WFP's future reference. Health checks were carried out for the existing partner NGOs, which were followed by an improvement plan and a follow-up health check to review the implementation of actions agreed in the plan.

The acquisition of a 'no objection certificate' (NOC) from government authorities to operate in the targeted regions was a significant challenge in 2015, and remained a challenge in 2016, particularly in FATA and Balochistan. The relief food assistance intervention was interrupted in September as a result of delays in the NOC process for the selected partner, and interim NOCs were obtained from the district authorities to resume food distribution.

The qualitative impact of WFP assistance was enhanced by the provision of complementary inputs from a range of counterparts and the engagement of qualified NGO cooperating partners. In particular, the joint WFP-Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) project in FATA greatly improved the quality of structural activities implemented under this activity. Non-food items required for the completion of work schemes planned under this intervention were financed by SDC. In addition, the partner supported the engagement of technical engineers in the work schemes, which added significant value to the quality and sustainability of the structural activities.

WFP worked in close collaboration with other United Nations (UN) agencies operating in Pakistan in order to develop synergies and maximise complementarity between programmes. Livelihoods rehabilitation activities were implemented in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), while for the CMAM programme collaboration continued between WFP, UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO).

As co-lead of the provincial food security cluster and national food security working group, WFP continued to coordinate with government authorities, other UN agencies and development actors through regular meetings in order to minimise programmatic overlaps and ensure coordination between all actors working in this sector. WFP also co-leads the cash working group, together with ACTED and FAO. This provided a good platform for information-sharing, capacity development and the coordination of cash-based transfer (CBT) approaches among practitioners. In addition WFP was a co-convenor in Pakistan of Strategic Priority Area (SPA) 6 and SPA 3, which focused on food security and disaster risk reduction, respectively.

## Performance Monitoring

WFP Pakistan's monitoring activities served the dual purpose of identifying lessons from programme implementation as well as accounting for results achieved compared to planned objectives and targets. While process, output and outcome monitoring data were obtained through onsite activity implementation monitoring, distribution monitoring and from household level post-distribution monitoring (PDM), the focus of WFP Pakistan's monitoring system was the conversion of data into valid and reliable information used for learning and accountability purposes. Real-time information management systems constituted the backbone of the monitoring system, and ensured timely corrective actions by providing a comprehensive platform to collect and process field-based information and by tracking issues raised during implementation, against which corrective measures were taken.

All monitoring checklists were streamlined and converted into a modular structure allowing for data to be collected using mobile data collection tools. A monthly monitoring plan was shared with provincial offices, including randomly selected primary sampling locations based on which the provincial monitoring and evaluation (M&E) teams interviewed households for the PDM. As part of the food security outcome monitoring system, outcome data was sampled to be representative at the activity level and continuous data collection allowed for the analysis of trends over time.

The PRRO baseline data collected in early 2016 covered assisted and non-assisted households. As of the fourth quarter 2016, outcome data for non-assisted households had been collected through PDM which will allow for future comparisons of trends between assisted and non-assisted households. Throughout 2016, a total of 11,092 monitoring visits were conducted while an additional 6,375 households were interviewed during the PRRO baseline data collection.

WFP's monitoring interventions included on-the-spot verification of food distributions, beneficiary interviews, community discussions, stakeholder consultations and coordination meetings on implementation issues. All monitoring activities were carried out by WFP M&E staff (37 staff members at the end of 2016) who were present in all provincial and field offices. For the monitoring of nutrition interventions, female monitoring assistants were hired

in areas where interviews conducted by female enumerators of pregnant and lactating women and female caretakers was culturally more acceptable.

Where access was restricted for United Nations (UN) staff, third-party monitoring agencies were hired to perform monitoring tasks in line with WFP guidelines. These service providers were hired through a comprehensive competitive procurement process. To avoid conflicts of interest, such organizations were not involved in the direct implementation of WFP-supported interventions. Monitoring samples were generated by the WFP M&E team, based on which the service providers developed their monitoring plan. WFP staff at the provincial level also coordinated with relevant departments to further verify and triangulate data received from third-party monitoring partners. In areas where WFP operated in partnership with other UN agencies, periodic joint monitoring visits were conducted.

Throughout 2016, the WFP M&E team, in collaboration with colleagues at the regional and corporate level, developed a results logic for all capacity development activities implemented by WFP Pakistan. As a result, a comprehensive country capacity strengthening matrix was finalised, and will serve as the basis for the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) capacity assessments. Baseline values will be established in 2017 through the relevant corporate reporting tools for each intervention.

## Results/Outcomes

**Strategic Objective:** Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1)

**Outcome:** Stabilised or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women

**Activity:** Provision of nutrition support to pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in targeted districts across Pakistan

The recovery, default, mortality and non-response rates of the community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) intervention were all well within the prescribed SPHERE standards, and in 2016 either registered an improvement or stabilised. CMAM coverage estimates were based on a desk review comparing the actual numbers of children enrolled against the projected number of moderately malnourished children in the targeted areas. Coverage gaps were caused by the limited availability of resources, which required a geographic prioritisation and reduction for CMAM interventions.

In 2016, WFP standardised the three key messages on nutrition disseminated under both the stunting prevention programme and CMAM intervention, and modified its monitoring tools accordingly. Subsequent monitoring results indicated that one-fourth of the targeted caregivers (who were mostly women) under CMAM and less than one-fifth of caregivers under the stunting prevention programme confirmed receipt of all three key messages. The percentage of people receiving three key messages was significantly lower than the target because the beneficiaries that were exposed to messaging sometimes could not recall which messages they had received, and the person delivering the messages in some cases might not have delivered all three key messages. Only beneficiaries that confirmed receipt of all three messages in their entirety were recorded. However, a significant proportion of the targeted caregivers and PLW reported having been exposed to other nutrition messaging. In addition, WFP, in conjunction with the Government and other stakeholders, organised a health and nutrition festival in the drought-stricken district Tharparkar to help mainstream nutrition-sensitive messaging for the general public.

**Strategic Objective:** Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1)

**Outcome:** Stabilised or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

**Activity:** Provision of monthly relief food assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnee households in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)

In 2016, WFP stabilised and forestalled a further deterioration in the food security of displaced and returnee families in the country's north-west through the provision of monthly relief food rations. The percentage of families that were recorded as having poor food consumption in December 2016 decreased slightly from the baseline assessment conducted in March 2016. This reflected the fact that families were already receiving assistance at the time of the baseline data collection. Moreover, the same families were assisted under the previous PRRO 200250, as no additional displacement happened in 2016. Likewise, the dietary diversity of families receiving assistance also recorded a nominal increase. The blanket supplementary assistance planned as a contingency in 2016 was not provided during the year as there was no sudden onset emergency need that warranted WFP's intervention, consequently no results are reported for this activity.

**Strategic Objective:** Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)

**Outcome:** Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households

**Activity:** Implementation of food assistance for assets (FFA) using both food and cash-based modalities in FATA

The livelihood support interventions in FATA, through food and cash support, were successful in reducing the percentage of people in the targeted communities that reported poor and borderline food security. The dietary diversity of the targeted communities also improved. All communities where WFP implemented structural support activities for community restoration and rehabilitation reported an increase in the number of critical functioning assets.

Securing adequate female participation in these activities remained a challenge as in previous years, and only one-third of the participants in the training component were women. This was predominantly due to lower female participation in sessions pertaining to disaster risk reduction (DRR) sensitisation. The reason for this lower participation was that topics covered in these training sessions related to areas traditionally handled by men in FATA.

**Strategic Objective:** Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)

**Outcome:** Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure

**Activity:** School feeding in FATA

School feeding indicator values reflect the baseline information collected from the FATA Education Management Information System (EMIS). The 2015-16 EMIS information was shared by the FATA education secretariat in October 2016. However, considering that enrolment and retention rates can only be reported on an annual basis, the follow-up values for schools supported under the school feeding intervention will be reported in 2017.

**Strategic Objective:** Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)

**Outcome:** Stabilised or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-age children

**Activity:** Prevention of stunting in Sindh, Balochistan and FATA

The stunting prevention programme in Sindh supported children aged 6-23 months and PLW with specialised nutritious foods (SNF) and provided children aged 24-59 months with micronutrient supplementation. The results of the stunting prevention programme showed an improvement from the baseline in terms of the percentage of children aged 6-23 months consuming a minimum acceptable diet (MAD), with the 2016 MAD value nearly double the value two years ago when the stunting prevention programme began in these districts. However, the proportion of children consuming MAD is still well below the target as a result of high food insecurity coupled with cultural dietary practices in the intervention areas.

The stunting prevention programme coverage was assessed based on a desk review, which showed that in targeted areas most children aged 6-23 months and 24-59 months were enrolled as planned. Moreover, the enrolled beneficiaries, including children aged 6-23 months, 24-59 months and PLW, to a large extent participated in at least two-thirds of all distributions, as reflected in the participation indicator. The preliminary results of operational research indicate a marked reduction in the prevalence of stunting and wasting amongst children aged 6-23 months of age and similar positive trends have been observed in children aged 24-59 months. The results of stunting prevention messaging were discussed with the results of the CMAM intervention.

**Strategic Objective:** Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs (SO3)

**Outcome:** Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households

**Activity:** Food assistance for assets (FFA) using cash-based transfers in Sindh

Implementation of community-based disaster risk reduction activities contributed to beneficiaries' increased resilience to future disasters and shocks, while the cash incentives facilitated the restoration of their livelihoods. The results of the FFA intervention in Sindh showed a greater improvement in terms of the reduction in the percentage of households with poor and borderline food security compared to FFA interventions in FATA under Strategic Objective 2, where households were previously receiving relief assistance.

The dietary diversity score also recorded a marked improvement in the targeted districts of Sindh. However, it is important to note that the baseline was conducted for the whole PRRO and thus the sampling was done accordingly

for all indicators. The follow-up values reported here have been taken from the results of post-distribution monitoring which was possible only in geographic areas where interventions had started. As this FFA intervention had only just started at the time of the follow-up assessment, sampling for this activity was very limited.

In addition, there was a 75 percent decrease in the percentage of households adopting negative coping mechanisms to cater for their immediate food needs compared to the baseline value. It is important to note that in 2016 only the training component of this intervention was implemented. The structural activities planned in the targeted districts of Sindh under this intervention are expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2017.

**Strategic Objective:** Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs (SO3)

**Outcome:** Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened

**Activity:** Capacity development and augmentation initiatives

As part of its initiative to augment the Government's disaster preparedness and response capacity, WFP conducted a Multi-Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessment (MHVRA) study in five hazard-prone districts of Punjab province, and compiled the district and provincial atlases for the same areas. In addition, the six MHVRA atlases of the five selected districts and one provincial level atlas in Sindh were jointly reviewed and revised by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), WFP and the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre. In addition to these studies, WFP conducted and is currently finalising study reports on the State of Food Insecurity in Pakistan, based on an analysis of food security and climate risk.

During the year, eight emergency response simulation trainings and exercises (Government Officers Emergency Response Simulation Exercise) were conducted across Pakistan, resulting in the establishment of improved standard operating procedures, contingency plans and enhanced capacities of the disaster management authorities in preparedness and response. Cumulatively, in 2016 WFP engaged 343 people in these trainings, out of which 178 were government officials. As there were very few women employed in the relevant government and development organizations, especially at the field level, the proportion of women engaged in these trainings remained low. However, all possible efforts were made to encourage women's participation in these initiatives, and all relevant female staff were nominated to participate in the simulation trainings.

Under PRRO 200867, the school safety and community-based disaster risk management programme interventions were planned to be implemented in 10 hazard-prone districts across Pakistan targeting school children, teachers and community members. These interventions were launched in two districts of Sindh Province in December 2016, and will be continued in the other selected districts in 2017. Support was also provided to federal and provincial authorities for the implementation of other capacity development and augmentation activities, valued at USD 1.5 million.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

In 2016, WFP continued to conduct assessments of its programmes as well as co-lead assessments under inter-cluster arrangements. Nine assessments were completed during the reporting period, which analysed sex- and age-disaggregated data to identify the specific needs of women, men, girls and boys. The beneficiary selection criteria developed based on these assessments were thus as inclusive as possible. Assessments included problem analysis with gender and cultural dimensions, so that the programme design could adequately meet the needs of beneficiaries.

In programme design and implementation, women heads of households were specifically supported at distribution points, which not only addressed gender considerations but also respected cultural norms. Separate waiting areas, queues for data processing and collection points for men and women were organised. In addition, WFP organised women's food distribution committees in settled districts which helped provide assistance. Their role was to disseminate information regarding distribution dates, ration scales and other related information among households headed by women. The number of these committees was progressively reduced due to higher numbers of internally displaced persons (IDP) returns.

The community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) and stunting prevention programmes specifically catered for pregnant and lactating women and children; although they did not directly address a gender gap, these activities contribute towards achieving gender equality such as through awareness raising messages for both men and women on project activities and maternal and child nutrition.

Women and school girls were encouraged to participate in livelihood and disaster risk management activities. The selection criteria that were developed for community-based disaster risk management projects emphasised that 50 percent of school children selected should be girls and 50 percent of village level committee members should be

women.

The school feeding programme implemented in FATA aimed to achieve enrolment and learning objectives at the primary school level. At the primary level, both girls and boys were targeted; however, this activity was a strategic tool to indirectly address gender discrimination against girls' education. The activity is also expected to lead to women's empowerment in the long run by encouraging access to primary and secondary education for girls in FATA.

Livelihood programmes focused on women's empowerment by providing food-for-training and cash-for-training, ensuring that women would be able to have improved livelihoods. In addition, these interventions improved economic access for women, thereby enabling them to take a more active role in decision-making at the household and community levels. Conservative social norms, particularly in FATA where there is a very strong practice of 'purdah' and women rarely leave their homes, continued to be the major inhibiting factor to securing adequate female participation in these interventions. In addition, food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities in these areas focused on structural work which were the prioritised needs of the communities returning to their areas after several years of displacement. Socio-cultural norms did not allow women to take part in physical work outside their homes at the community level. Women's participation was ensured through capacity development initiatives identified through specific needs assessment sessions with women's groups.

The proportion of households where females and males made decisions together over the use of food or cash was 52.1 percent in the last quarter compared to the target of 50 percent which was set to be achieved by December 2018. The percentage of women in leadership positions of project management committees was higher than the target of 20 percent; however, this varied tremendously between geographic areas. It is important to note that in the areas where these activities were implemented, gender gaps were significant as a result of challenging social and cultural circumstances.

In order to facilitate women's access to WFP services, all partners had female staff for community outreach as well as at the distributions points.

The percentage of female staff across the country office increased from 18 percent to 22 percent during the ongoing staffing realignment for the new PRRO (2016-18).

In 2016, WFP Pakistan underwent the gender transformation programme self-assessment which will enable the identification of gaps in progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment and an action plan in 2017.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Information dissemination on beneficiary selection criteria and entitlements was an important part of programme design. The information was displayed at the distribution points and shared with the community during programme visits. Pictorial information was also developed, in order to ensure that every beneficiary, whether literate or illiterate, had access to this information.

Distribution points were selected in consultation with the community and keeping in view the principles of safety, dignity and integrity. WFP monitoring results indicated that almost 100 percent of beneficiaries were able to receive assistance without any safety problems while travelling to and from WFP distribution sites or while at the sites.

WFP activities were designed to be as inclusive as possible, targeting the most vulnerable among the food insecure populations. For example, the targeting process for the cash-based transfer (CBT) intervention was conducted at three levels—*tehsil* (sub-district), village and household—to ensure the most vulnerable and food-insecure areas and populations were selected for the intervention. At each level, the targeting was conducted based on a list of proxy indicators that pointed to vulnerability and food insecurity. Two major considerations were used to prioritise an area or a beneficiary; the first was the food security situation and impact of drought (to establish vulnerability) while the second was the accessibility of the area and required infrastructure (such as markets and banks).

The targeting of beneficiaries was designed to be both participatory—allowing community members to play a role in the targeting of households—and supported through household surveys to ensure that only the most vulnerable households were targeted.

With respect to the information provided to beneficiaries, most households were aware of targeting criteria and their entitlements, although households were often not able to recall where they could lodge complaints. As a result, less than half of all households reported being fully informed about the programme, which required that could recall the targeting criteria, their entitlements and where people could complain. WFP streamlined the calculation of this indicator in 2016, only counting those who were able to recall and respond correctly to all three criteria of "being informed". The most likely reasons for the low awareness of the complaint mechanism among beneficiaries and caretakers were people's focus on eligibility and entitlement information, and the cultural norm of accepting the

activity as designed. Efforts are underway to increase familiarity with the beneficiary feedback mechanism by focusing on the areas and programmes with the weakest responses in 2016.

The assessment and design stages of the programme cycle focused on positive and potentially negative effects or harm that may result from any WFP intervention. Women, children, elderly and persons with special needs were prioritised during food distributions for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and Afghan refugees.

In the case of IDPs, WFP worked with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to address the protection concerns of the beneficiaries related to non-food issues, such as beneficiaries' computerised national identity cards or other documentation, and ensured UNHCR partner presence at the hubs. In addition to this coordinated effort, food management committees, parent-teacher committees, and other community-based mechanisms were also used to address grievances related to WFP assistance.

WFP continued inter-agency coordination on protection and gender and remained part of the protection cluster at the provincial level.

WFP staff were trained in the prevention of harassment, sexual harassment and abuse of authority in the workplace, and most were trained on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

WFP welcomed observations and complaints through the beneficiary feedback mechanism which operated as a dedicated hotline with female responders and through e-mail and postal addresses. In 2016, a total of 3,117 contacts, mostly phone calls, were logged of which 368 cases (12 percent of contacts) were registered for verification.

Eighty-five percent of contacts originated in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Federally Administered Tribal Areas, where most of the programme was located. Sixteen percent of cases were of a serious nature and 83 percent ranked medium on the severity scale. Compared to 2015, the number of serious cases reduced from 23 percent to 18 percent, but the number of medium-severity cases increased from 59 percent to 83 percent. The majority of complaints (66 percent) related to the frequency of service delivery issues and irregularities, an increase compared to 50 percent in 2015. Complaints and queries which were not addressed immediately were registered in the online database for further assessment and validation. All registered calls and contacts were responded to, thereby closing the feedback loop. A ten-day resolution standard for uncomplicated cases prevailed, while more complex complaints required visits to the complainant's residence, which required additional time. Delicate cases were reported to the WFP head of unit and senior management, particularly when government or WFP staff were implicated.

## Focus on Fortification

In an effort to improve the nutrition situation of Pakistan's population in 2016, WFP supported government initiatives to reduce different forms of undernutrition with a special focus on the most vulnerable groups—pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under 5, prioritising the first 1,000 days of a child's life, from conception to two years of age. WFP worked in partnership with other United Nations agencies, nutrition development partners, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society, academia and the private sector through different nutrition initiatives to prevent and treat undernutrition.

Food fortification is considered one of the most cost-effective public health interventions. Micronutrient supplementation and fortification represent two of the top three investments for addressing undernutrition. The prevention of micronutrient deficiencies through large-scale food fortification was a key component of WFP's nutrition programme.

WFP has an extensive experience in the fortification of wheat flour in Pakistan as it routinely fortifies and distributes wheat flour used in its emergency and relief programmes in the country. WFP has provided technical support for wheat flour fortification since 2005, engaging as many as 71 local flour mills for WFP operations, as was the case in 2009. WFP has established comprehensive quality assurance mechanisms covering all steps of the fortification process, including parameters for mills shortlisting, rigorous process monitoring, and stringent quality checks of the final product.

In addition to the fortification of wheat flour utilised in relief programmes in the country, WFP supported the fortification of commercial wheat flour in Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), in partnership with the Micronutrient Initiative (MI), Pakistan Flour Mills Association KP, and AJK Food Department. Over the past year, WFP Pakistan reinvigorated efforts to support wheat flour fortification in the country through the provision of technical assistance and advocacy at the federal and provincial levels. In coordination with federal, regional and provincial level governments, the wheat flour fortification initiative in the AJK region was implemented with technical support from WFP and MI, benefiting 2.6 million people (65 percent of the total population). The

programme was implemented in 10 districts with the involvement of 11 mills.

However, there remained a huge gap to be filled considering industrial mills supply about 50 percent of the demand for wheat flour in Pakistan. Demand for industrially milled flour is growing, although flour produced by small-scale *chakki* mills will continue to supply a large proportion (the remaining 50 percent) of domestic demand. There are an estimated 30,000-50,000 *chakki* mills in operation throughout the country, in both rural and urban areas, with a typical individual milling capacity of 500-1,500 kg of flour per day. Largely unorganised and informal, the *chakki* mill sector is not associated with the Pakistan Flour Mills Association and is unlikely to be targeted by industrially focused wheat flour fortification.

Appropriate technology for village-level wheat flour fortification does exist (such as small-scale, semi-automatic premix micro-feeders for use with grind stone techniques). WFP believes that the efforts to disseminate and encourage the uptake of these technologies could improve wheat flour fortification coverage significantly.

WFP plans to target small *chakki* mills in the rural areas of Islamabad to show evidence of the effectiveness of this fortification model. The results of this project will enable the Government to roll out the programme at the national level, benefiting a large, highly vulnerable section of the population.



# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/Mahira Afzal. A child smiles after eating a meal provided by WFP.

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	1,677,339	1,961,061	3,638,400	1,382,285	1,584,526	2,966,811	82.4%	80.8%	81.5%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	459,821	427,876	887,697	348,443	335,015	683,458	75.8%	78.3%	77.0%
Children (5-18 years)	648,399	599,099	1,247,498	550,065	484,409	1,034,474	84.8%	80.9%	82.9%
Adults (18 years plus)	569,119	934,086	1,503,205	483,777	765,102	1,248,879	85.0%	81.9%	83.1%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Temporarily dislocated persons (TDPs)	220,162	257,402	477,564	218,057	209,505	427,562	99.0%	81.4%	89.5%
Returnees	319,220	373,216	692,436	395,991	380,462	776,453	124.0%	101.9%	112.1%
Residents	1,137,957	1,330,443	2,468,400	768,237	994,559	1,762,796	67.5%	74.8%	71.4%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	1,170,000	-	1,170,000	1,204,014	-	1,204,014	102.9%	-	102.9%
School Feeding (on-site)	332,000	-	332,000	280,530	-	280,530	84.5%	-	84.5%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	245,900	24,000	269,900	196,040	-	196,040	79.7%	-	72.6%

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	234,600	583,700	818,300	441,726	529,890	952,458	188.3%	90.8%	116.4%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	464,500	-	464,500	534,578	-	534,578	115.1%	-	115.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	395,100	-	395,100	92,197	-	92,197	23.3%	-	23.3%

## Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	195,000	-	195,000	200,669	-	200,669	102.9%	-	102.9%
School Feeding (on-site)	332,000	-	332,000	280,530	-	280,530	84.5%	-	84.5%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	245,900	24,000	269,900	196,040	-	196,040	79.7%	-	72.6%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	39,100	97,283	136,383	73,621	88,315	158,743	188.3%	90.8%	116.4%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	464,500	-	464,500	534,578	-	534,578	115.1%	-	115.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	395,100	-	395,100	92,197	-	92,197	23.3%	-	23.3%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

**Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	165,750	29,250	195,000	172,291	28,378	200,669	103.9%	97.0%	102.9%
Total participants	165,750	29,250	195,000	172,291	28,378	200,669	103.9%	97.0%	102.9%
Total beneficiaries	596,700	573,300	1,170,000	614,047	589,967	1,204,014	102.9%	102.9%	102.9%
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	200,701	131,299	332,000	173,905	106,625	280,530	86.6%	81.2%	84.5%
Total participants	200,701	131,299	332,000	173,905	106,625	280,530	86.6%	81.2%	84.5%
Total beneficiaries	200,701	131,299	332,000	173,905	106,625	280,530	86.6%	81.2%	84.5%
<b>School Feeding (take-home rations)</b>									

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	149,800	96,100	245,900	122,906	73,134	196,040	82.0%	76.1%	79.7%
Children receiving take-home rations in secondary schools	-	24,000	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	149,800	120,100	269,900	122,906	73,134	196,040	82.0%	60.9%	72.6%
Total beneficiaries	149,800	120,100	269,900	122,906	73,134	196,040	82.0%	60.9%	72.6%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	95,468	40,915	136,383	123,526	35,217	158,743	129.4%	86.1%	116.4%
Total participants	95,468	40,915	136,383	123,526	35,217	158,743	129.4%	86.1%	116.4%
Total beneficiaries	417,332	400,968	818,300	485,753	466,705	952,458	116.4%	116.4%	116.4%

## Nutrition Beneficiaries

### Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	36,293	34,744	71,037	39,152	43,059	82,211	107.9%	123.9%	115.7%
Children (24-59 months)	76,570	73,693	150,263	82,910	91,185	174,095	108.3%	123.7%	115.9%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	243,200	243,200	-	278,272	278,272	-	114.4%	114.4%
Total beneficiaries	112,863	351,637	464,500	122,062	412,516	534,578	108.2%	117.3%	115.1%
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	36,665	35,232	71,897	15,683	14,807	30,490	42.8%	42.0%	42.4%
Children (24-59 months)	91,498	87,905	179,403	20,287	19,625	39,912	22.2%	22.3%	22.2%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	143,800	143,800	-	21,795	21,795	-	15.2%	15.2%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total beneficiaries	128,163	266,937	395,100	35,970	56,227	92,197	28.1%	21.1%	23.3%

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women</b>				
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>PAKISTAN, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP cooperating partners reports, Base value: 2016.03, Secondary data, WFP cooperating partners reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, WFP cooperating partners reports</i>	>75.00	96.05	-	96.55
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>PAKISTAN, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP cooperating partners reports, Base value: 2016.03, Secondary data, WFP cooperating partners reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, WFP cooperating partners reports</i>	<3.00	0.07	-	0.02
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>PAKISTAN, Project End Target: 2016.12, WFP Cooperating Partners Reports, Base value: 2016.03, Secondary data, WFP cooperating partners reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, WFP cooperating partners reports</i>	<15.00	1.86	-	1.99
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>PAKISTAN, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP cooperating partners reports, Base value: 2016.03, Secondary data, WFP cooperating partners reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, WFP cooperating partners reports</i>	<15.00	2.02	-	1.44
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>PAKISTAN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>66.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>PAKISTAN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Coverage Survey Report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Desk review</i>	>50.00	-	-	64.00
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>INTERNALLY DISPLACED POPULATION FROM FATA., Project End Target: 2017.03, PDM, FSOM, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, PRRO baseline report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM. FSOM</i>	<1.10	5.70	-	4.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>INTERNALLY DISPLACED POPULATION FROM FATA., Project End Target: 2017.03, PDM, FSOM, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, PRRO baseline report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM</i>	>5.90	5.90	-	6.00
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (FATA), Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, FSOM, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PRRO baseline report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM</i>	<0.60	3.10	-	2.10
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (FATA), Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, FSOM, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PRRO baseline report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM</i>	<12.70	63.40	-	21.30
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (FATA), Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, FSOM, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, PRRO baseline report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM</i>	>5.90	5.90	-	6.10
<b>Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</b>				
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
<i>FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (FATA), Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, PDM, FSOM</i>	>80.00	-	-	100.00
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (FATA), Project End Target: 2018.12, Education Information System, Schools Record, Surveys, Base value: 2016.04, Secondary data, EMIS data</i>	=70.00	83.34	-	-
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted secondary schools</b>				
<i>FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (FATA), Project End Target: 2018.12, Education Information System, Schools Record, Surveys</i>	=70.00	-	-	-
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (FATA), Project End Target: 2018.12, Education Information System, Schools Record, Surveys, Base value: 2016.04, Secondary data, EMIS data</i>	=6.00	5.40	-	-
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted secondary schools</b>				
<i>FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (FATA), Project End Target: 2018.12, Education Information System, Schools Record, Surveys</i>	=6.00	-	-	-
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b>				
<i>PREVENTION OF STUNTING, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM</i>	>70.00	24.30	-	25.40
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>PREVENTION OF STUNTING AND ADDRESSING MICRONUTRIENT DEFICIENCIES., Project End Target: 2018.12, Survey Report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM</i>	>66.00	-	-	65.10
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>PREVENTION OF STUNTING AND ADDRESSING MICRONUTRIENT DEFICIENCIES., Project End Target: 2018.12, Coverage Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Desk review</i>	>70.00	-	-	82.00
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households</b>				
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
<i>PAKISTAN, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, FSOM</i>	>80.00	-	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>PAKISTAN, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, FSOM, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM</i>	<5.10	25.40	-	7.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>PAKISTAN, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, FSOM, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM</i>	<12.70	63.70	-	17.80
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>PAKISTAN, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, FSOM, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, PRRO baseline report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM</i>	>4.90	4.90	-	5.50
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>PAKISTAN, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, FSOM, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, PRRO baseline report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM</i>	<4.70	4.70	-	1.20
<b>Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened</b>				
<b>Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP</b>				
<i>PAKISTAN, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM</i>	>80.00	-	-	-
<b>Number of WFP-supported national food security and other policies, plans, and mechanisms that improve disaster risk management and climate change adaptation</b>				
<i>PAKISTAN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.03, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, counterpart reports</i>	=3.00	0.00	-	3.00

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO1: General Distribution (GD)</b>				
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	40	40	100.0%
Number of timely food distributions as per schedule	instance	12	12	100.0%
<b>SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	1,641	1,831	111.6%
Number of people exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	464,500	447,844	96.4%
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	455	442	97.1%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	321,300	88,319	27.5%
<b>SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Volume (m3) of debris/mud from flooded/disaster stricken settlements (roads, channels, schools, etc)	m3	12	12	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	5,300	5,300	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	50	50	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of staple food planted	Ha	5	5	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	3,000	2,982	99.4%
Kilometres (km) of mountain trails rehabilitated	Km	1,600	1,595	99.7%
Number of culverts and drainage controls repaired	item	30	28	93.3%
Number of family gardens established	garden	20	20	100.0%
Number of ponds improved	Pond	75	72	96.0%
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	6	6	100.0%
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	210	210	100.0%
Number of tanks constructed	unit	16	16	100.0%
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	20,000	20,000	100.0%
Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	item	33	33	100.0%
Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	25,000	25,000	100.0%
Volume (m3) of soil excavated from rehabilitated waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3	12,000	12,000	100.0%
<b>SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>				
Number of people trained (Skills: Environmental protection)	individual	23,000	22,914	99.6%
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	28,000	27,767	99.2%
<b>SO2: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	1,131	534	47.2%
Number of people exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	112,800	82,424	73.1%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	44	42	95.5%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	41,000	3,967	9.7%
<b>SO2: School Feeding (on-site) and School Feeding (take-home rations)</b>				
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	2,021	1,635	80.9%
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	340	336	98.8%
<b>SO2: School Feeding (take-home rations)</b>				
Number of secondary schools assisted by WFP	school	162	-	-
<b>SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of food security monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	20	19	95.0%
Number of government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	180	178	98.9%
Number of government staff members trained in emergency preparedness and reponse	individual	360	343	95.3%
Number of government staff members trained in warehouse management	individual	155	155	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	2	2	100.0%
<b>SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Number of people trained in hygiene promotion	individual	11,761	11,667	99.2%
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	200	200	100.0%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>PAKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	51.30	-	52.10
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>PAKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=20.00	25.40	-	24.20
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>PAKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=30.00	23.30	-	23.70
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>PAKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>20.00	0.00	-	29.00



Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>PAKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	0.00	-	24.00

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>PAKISTAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	41.00	-	39.40
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>PAKISTAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	98.90	-	99.70

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>PAKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>1,932,000.00	401,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>PAKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>3.00	5.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>PAKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>10.00	40.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Australia	AUL-C-00248-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	1,117
European Commission	EEC-C-00610-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	200
Germany	GER-C-00560-01	Iodised Salt	-	90
Germany	GER-C-00560-01	Split Peas	-	815

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Japan	JPN-C-00440-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	1,145
Japan	JPN-C-00440-01	Vegetable Oil	-	710
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	High Energy Biscuits	-	810
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	-	165
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	LNS	-	511
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	581
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	1,375
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	612
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Soya Blend	-	1,210
Pakistan	PAK-C-00065-01	Wheat	13,890	-
Pakistan	PAK-C-00066-01	Wheat	13,099	-
Pakistan	PAK-C-00067-01	Wheat	11,721	-
Pakistan	PAK-C-00068-01	Wheat	3,414	-
Pakistan	PAK-C-00069-01	Wheat	4,078	-
Pakistan	PAK-C-00070-01	Wheat	4,534	-
Pakistan	PAK-C-00071-01	Wheat	9,468	-
Pakistan	PAK-C-00072-01	Wheat	17,985	-
Pakistan	PAK-C-00073-01	Wheat	8,126	-
Pakistan	PAK-C-00074-01	Wheat	8,475	-
Pakistan	PAK-C-00075-01	Wheat	746	-
Pakistan	PAK-C-00076-01	Wheat	8,721	-
Pakistan	PAK-C-00077-01	Wheat	23,369	-
Pakistan	PAK-C-00078-01	Wheat	5,900	-
Pakistan	PAK-C-00079-01	Wheat	4,364	-
Pakistan	PAK-C-00080-01	Wheat	1,759	-
Pakistan	PAK-C-00081-01	Wheat	5,126	-
Qatar	QAT-C-00015-01	Dried Fruits	158	-
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00103-02	Dried Fruits	396	-
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00106-03	Dried Fruits	878	-
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01412-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	40
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01412-01	Vegetable Oil	-	30
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01412-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	95

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01430-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	23
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01430-01	Vegetable Oil	-	27
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01430-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	95
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01466-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	23
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01466-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	76
USA	USA-C-01043-04	Iodised Salt	-	250
USA	USA-C-01043-04	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	669
USA	USA-C-01043-04	Split Peas	-	1,610
USA	USA-C-01043-04	Vegetable Oil	-	1,174
USA	USA-C-01043-04	Wheat	-	1,041
USA	USA-C-01183-01	LNS	-	520
USA	USA-C-01183-01	Micronutrition Powder	-	2
USA	USA-C-01183-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	329
USA	USA-C-01183-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	302
USA	USA-C-01190-01	Vegetable Oil	-	455
USA	USA-C-01213-01	Iodised Salt	-	587
USA	USA-C-01213-01	Split Peas	-	6,029
USA	USA-C-01213-01	Vegetable Oil	-	2,184
USA	USA-C-01213-02	Iodised Salt	-	165
USA	USA-C-01213-02	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	105
USA	USA-C-01213-02	Split Peas	-	347
USA	USA-C-01213-02	Vegetable Oil	-	686
USA	USA-C-01213-03	Split Peas	-	1,045
USA	USA-C-01213-03	Vegetable Oil	-	582
		<b>Total</b>	<b>146,207</b>	<b>27,827</b>