

Project Number: 200867 | Project Category: **Single Country PRRO**

Project Approval Date: November 11, 2015 | Planned Start Date: January 01, 2016

Actual Start Date: January 01, 2016 | Project End Date: December 31, 2017

Financial Closure Date: N/A

Contact Info

Finbarr Curran

finbarr.curran@wfp.org

Country Director

Finbarr Curran

Further Information

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

SPR Reading Guidance



Transition: Towards Resilience and Zero Hunger in Pakistan

Standard Project Report 2017

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



World Food Programme

Table Of Contents

Country Context and WFP Objectives

- Achievements at Country Level
- Country Context and Response of the Government
- WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

Country Resources and Results

- Resources for Results
- Supply Chain
- Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Story Worth Telling

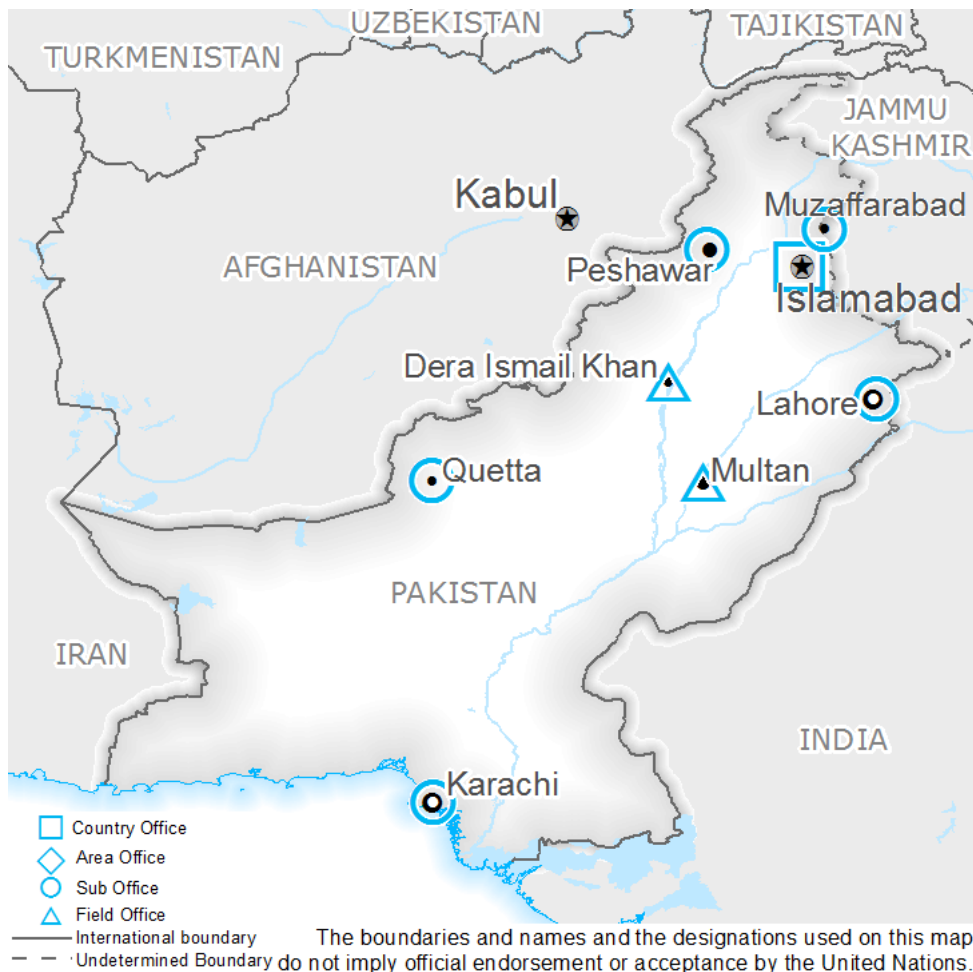
Project Results

- Activities and Operational Partnerships
- Results
- Performance Monitoring
- Progress Towards Gender Equality
- Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Figures and Indicators

- Data Notes
- Overview of Project Beneficiary Information
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)
- Nutrition Beneficiaries
- Project Indicators
- Resource Inputs from Donors

Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

In 2017, WFP reached over 2.4 million people with 70,662 mt of food and USD 7.2 million in cash. Overall, slightly more women than men were assisted through the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200867) at 54 percent and 46 percent, respectively. The food assistance for assets (FFA) programme reached the largest proportion of WFP's beneficiaries with the expansion of cash as the transfer modality. About 25 percent of beneficiaries of the PRRO were served under the relief component, the primary vehicle through which WFP supported displaced and returnee populations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). As such, WFP remained a key humanitarian partner supporting displaced populations living in hosting areas and those returning to their areas of origin, and was afforded regular operational access to most operational areas of Pakistan except FATA, where access remained limited for all United Nations agencies.

While maintaining operational agility, WFP remained at the forefront of informing the Government's policies along with innovating delivery mechanisms. Testament to this were the successful handover of the community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) programme to the relevant government authorities, and the first global test of WFP's blockchain innovation in Sindh. Following rigorous research and investment in the country's private sector, WFP introduced a locally developed lipid-based nutrient supplement, Maamta, for pregnant and lactating women. WFP supported evidence building on nutrition through the publication of nutrition reports including "Filling the Nutrient Gap", "Economic Consequences of Malnutrition", "Nutrition in the Cities" and the 2017 "Global Nutrition Report". Results of the operational research on stunting prevention also provided sound evidence for scaling up short-term food-based approaches to reduce malnutrition. WFP initiated cash-based transfers for school girls in FATA to incentivise enrolment and reduce dropout rates. Since the transfers were contingent upon attendance,

WFP improved oversight through the introduction of biometric attendance registration in certain schools.

Enhanced accountability to affected populations was maintained by a robust complaints management system, including a toll-free hotline complemented by direct community engagement sessions enabling two-way communication between WFP and its beneficiaries.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Over the years, the Government of Pakistan has advanced a wide range of policies and programmes that have bolstered the country's growth, including achievements in prioritising and addressing food insecurity and malnutrition. The security situation has improved significantly and approximately 95 percent of the 2 million people displaced in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) have returned; recovery and rehabilitation efforts are ongoing.

The country has made significant progress in regaining macroeconomic stability but remains one of the lowest performers in South Asia on gender equality and human development indicators, especially education and malnutrition. Vulnerability to shocks, both human-induced and natural, is high with Pakistan—the seventh most affected country by long term climate risks worldwide (Global Climate Risk Index, 2017). Gender disparities exist in the education sector and while they vary geographically, FATA has the lowest female literacy rate of 8 percent.

As Pakistan continues to grow economically, complex, interconnected challenges face the country, creating needs among the most vulnerable parts of the population and impacting the Government's ability to achieve its development agenda. These include vulnerability to frequently occurring, large-scale natural disasters; ongoing security operations in the northwest; temporary population displacement; and acute and chronic malnutrition in parts of the country.

While multi-dimensional poverty has decreased, inadequate purchasing power and market dynamics are significant and are driving undernourishment, which is experienced differently by women, men, girls and boys. Other factors driving malnutrition include the inability of two thirds of the population to afford a nutritious diet, poor knowledge about practices that affect nutrition, insufficient health care and inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.

Set against this, WFP will continue to respond to the Government's request for collaboration as it shapes its response to these complex challenges, while assisting the most vulnerable people in the country. Pakistan aims to become one of the largest 25 economies in the world by 2025. To achieve this, the Government produced Vision 2025, the road map for developing Pakistan's human and social capital. Pakistan has also embraced the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with which Vision 2025 is aligned. However, national spending on health, nutrition, and education, now totalling 3 percent of GDP, is still significantly lower than most countries. National spending on social protection is also low and overall coverage, although increasing, remains limited at 10 percent of the country's population. The Benazir Income Support Program (BISP), Pakistan's flagship national safety net programme, provides income support to almost 5 million of the country's poorest families, but there remains a need for progressive social safety nets to promote beneficiary self-reliance, adapting existing safety nets to address the specific needs of women, men, girls and boys to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty and malnutrition.

Over the years, greater decision-making authority has been assigned to provincial governments. The Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment has devolved several key functions to the provinces. In addition, a greater share of revenues has been passed to the provinces. However, the implementation capacities of the provincial and district level authorities, along with limited coordination between the federal and provincial governments (mainly due to the complex political context), have impeded national economic growth.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP supports the Government to ensure the success of government-led efforts to improve food security and nutrition among communities affected by security operations and the effects of recurring climatic events; to build resilience among communities in the most hazard-prone parts of the country; and to address malnutrition while remaining a primary partner in the implementation of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy.

WFP Pakistan continued implementation of programmes under its protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200867) while facilitating the completion of the national food security and nutrition strategic review, under the leadership of the Government. The government-led review was conducted by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and Aga Khan University, in consultation with civil society, development partners and other relevant stakeholders. The review took into consideration a constitutional change that led to the devolution of

significant autonomy to the provinces. This permitted extensive provincial consultations to be carried out for the review, making this so far the only strategic review document in the country focusing on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 that is tailored to the context of each province.

WFP supported the Government in 2017, both delivering assistance directly and providing technical assistance to government programmes. Working in coordination with multiple government actors at different levels, WFP implemented school feeding in FATA and provided technical assistance to the Punjab government to support the design and management of the government-led school meals pilot. WFP also provided technical assistance to the Punjab food department for the construction of strategic grain reserves across the province. WFP extended technical support to the Government of Pakistan for the reduction of stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies. Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition through the community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) programme was carried out while WFP simultaneously handed over the programme's implementation in certain areas to the respective government departments. As an accredited agency for the Green Climate Fund (GCF), WFP supported the Government to access GCF funding by preparing a concept note for integrated climate risk management.

WFP's partnership with the Government played a pivotal role in accomplishing the desired programmatic outcomes in the areas of emergency response, recovery support, nutrition assistance and disaster risk reduction. WFP continued to support the National Zero Hunger Initiative, the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement and the National and Provincial Fortification Alliances. Through its assessments, WFP continued its support to the Government's food security and nutrition-related evidence-base to inform policy and programmatic decision-making.

WFP actively contributed to development of the United Nations Pakistan Partnership Framework (UNPPF) and the next cycle of the Delivering as One initiative under the One United Nations Programme (OP III). As per the commitments of the World Humanitarian Summit and the Grand Bargain, WFP contributed to the "new way of working" and the humanitarian-development nexus in FATA by ensuring its input to the development of the three year FATA Transition Plan. WFP also acted as co-convenor along with the World Bank to the resilient recovery collective outcome area. Through the Food Security Cluster, WFP and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), along with other partners, provided technical and advisory support for the roll-out of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) acute malnutrition exercises.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

WFP required significantly high levels of resources in 2017, amounting to USD 135 million, to respond to the high levels of acute malnutrition and food insecurity in Pakistan, as well as to maintain and scale up ongoing social safety net and capacity strengthening programmes. While the government-led return process of the displaced population made considerable gains, delays were experienced due to which WFP was requested to provide support for longer than anticipated. This had budgetary implications and the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) underwent a budget revision to cater for the increased needs. As of December 2017, the PRRO remained 69 percent funded against the programme requirements for the year. WFP was able to stabilise the food security situation among assisted populations and increase school enrolment rates while simultaneously working with partners towards improving the country's nutrition indicators.

WFP's partnership with the Government of Pakistan was demonstrated by the significant in-kind contribution to WFP's operations. A total 70,000 mt of wheat, valued at USD 28 million, was provided by the Government which covered the cereal requirements of the relief and recovery operations. Out of this, 51,332 mt was utilised during 2017. This contribution was complemented by USD 9 million in twinning funds from international partners, notably the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The Government of Saudi Arabia also provided in-kind dates for WFP's relief operations.

Diversifying the donor base and negotiating flexible, un-earmarked funds remained a key priority. Resourcing challenges increased during the year due to diversion of donor attention to multiple global emergencies and changes in donor country priorities that resulted adjustments in donor portfolios. However, the Government's commitment to tackle food and nutrition insecurity in the country encouraged increased support from traditional donors, and brought forward contributions from new donors such as China. WFP made headway by becoming the first United Nations entity in Pakistan to receive bilateral funds from the Chinese Government. A multi-year agreement was also signed with the Australian Government to support education, while Canada provided funds for the completion of the network of humanitarian response facilities. The Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) expanded their support to WFP to include funding for the expansion of the community management of acute malnutrition programme, which entailed capacity augmentation of government health systems, thereby shifting away from traditional food and cash-based transfers to overall resilience building. Building upon their previous investments, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) continued supporting community resilience building through integrated livelihood activities, which were expanded to new geographical areas in 2017. For the first time, the Government of Japan supported WFP's nutrition intervention specifically directed to Afghan refugees and host communities.

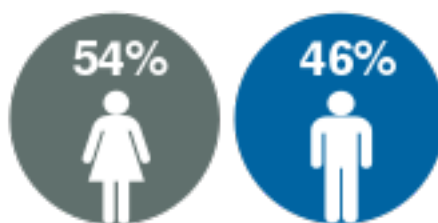
Considering the devolution of power to the provinces, promoting investment by provincial governments into programmes that will initially be co-supported by WFP and eventually run solely by the Government, has been an important focus of WFP's resourcing activities. So far, there has been significant interest from several provincial governments to provide multiyear domestic investment.

WFP continued to share regular situation reports, resourcing alerts, pipeline information, and results and learning with donors during the year to elevate awareness of resource requirements and to demonstrate the results of WFP's operations in Pakistan. In 2017, WFP arranged nine advocacy events, two donor briefings and eight field visits.

Relief remained the highest funded activity in 2017, whereas capacity augmentation and school feeding were the least well funded. To overcome the challenge of the lack of timely resources, WFP made use of internal advance financing to kick-start procurement and project activities as much as possible.

Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	347,143	341,113	688,256
Children (5-18 years)	434,521	370,116	804,637
Adults (18 years plus)	350,683	597,825	948,508
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	1,132,347	1,309,054	2,441,401



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	55,506	2,572	4,250	6,765	1,578	70,670
Total Food Distributed in 2017	55,506	2,572	4,250	6,765	1,578	70,670

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	7,239,489	-	-
Total Distributed in 2017	7,239,489	-	-

Supply Chain

Pakistan's strong logistics infrastructure including seaports, airports and a well-established road network, were used to support WFP's operations in Pakistan and Afghanistan. Imports entered the country through Port Qasim and Port Karachi while WFP warehouses in Sindh, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Pakistan Administered Kashmir were used for storage.

During 2017, WFP purchased goods and services worth USD 11 million in Pakistan. In addition, over 8,700 mt of food commodities worth USD 12.5 million were procured for WFP's operations in the country. The majority of food for operations in Pakistan was procured locally with vegetable oil being the only food commodity purchased internationally due to the high local price. Efforts were undertaken to ensure compliance with WFP's procurement guidelines. In 2017, purchase orders against competitive procurement processes represented 75 percent of all purchases, and there was a 30 percent reduction in waived purchases compared to 2016.

Cereal requirements were covered by in-kind contributions from the Government of Pakistan, with WFP overseeing fortification, milling, transport and distribution using its network of millers and transporters. The implementation of strict controls resulted in minimal post-delivery losses, remaining at 0.01 percent of the total handled commodities. These losses occurred during transportation and were financially recovered from the relevant transport companies.

WFP continued working closely with the local private sector for the development and production of specialised nutritious food (SNF) which was utilised locally and exported to WFP operations globally. WFP made headway with the successful introduction of Maamta, a new locally developed and produced SNF product for pregnant and lactating women. Considering the high demand of SNF globally and with Pakistan being the only country outside Europe to produce SNF, efforts were focused on diversifying the supplier base and increasing the production capacity of existing suppliers. In 2017, two new SNF suppliers were developed while the capacity of one existing supplier was expanded, thereby doubling the country's overall SNF production capacity.

In addition to providing supply chain services to United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and government departments, WFP played an increased role in strengthening government and NGO partner capacity in emergency preparedness and logistics efficiency. In 2017, 27 training sessions were organised across Pakistan, attended by 779 participants from national and provincial disaster management authorities, government food departments and civil society. Working with the Government to minimise post-harvest losses was a priority, and technical assistance was provided to the Punjab Food Department to establish strategic grain reserves.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Iodised Salt	585	-	585
Lns	4,402	-	4,402
Split Peas	2,521	-	2,521
Vegetable Oil	-	1,274	1,274
Total	7,508	1,274	8,782
Percentage	85.5%	14.5%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Vegetable Oil	400
Total	400

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In response to the recommendations of the 2014 mid-term evaluation of protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200250 (2013-2015), WFP: (i) adopted innovative approaches for product-based management of acute malnutrition; (ii) expanded the school meals programme; (iii) increased programme synergies between education, nutrition, early recovery, livelihoods and social protection; and (iv) increased the use of cash-based transfers.

From January 2017, WFP introduced a locally developed lipid-based nutrient supplement, Maamta, for pregnant and lactating women (PLW) under the stunting prevention and community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) programmes. The acceptability study conducted by WFP for this product demonstrated positive acceptance among PLW across the country.

Under the school meals programme, WFP initiated cash-based transfers for secondary school girls in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) as an incentive to increase enrolment and reduce high drop-out rates. WFP also provided technical support to the School Education Department of Punjab for the design of the school meals programme. This opportunity allowed WFP to position itself as a technical advisory agency with the potential to support other provincial governments.

Diverse partnerships 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. Under the food assistance for assets (FFA) programme, WFP supported community-based integrated livelihood activities in Khyber and North Waziristan Agencies jointly with the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID)-supported consortium comprised of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The interventions covered multiple programmatic areas, including agriculture, community infrastructure, basic healthcare, water and sanitation, nutrition, primary education, and child protection initiatives. In Chitral, WFP continued to support the disaster-affected communities jointly with FAO and UNICEF. In Sindh and Balochistan, the FFA programme was integrated with the CMAM programme to align targeting of households and increase awareness related to nutrition and health.

Under the FFA component of the PRRO, the use of cash-based transfers was expanded to five out of seven agencies in FATA to achieve the project's food security objectives. Detailed assessments by WFP's multi-functional teams and effective engagement with the local administration and financial service providers for the provision of security and other critical services (including banking, mobile network and database management), enabled a successful scale-up of cash-based transfers.

Various studies were conducted to increase the emphasis on nutrition in technical and political streams. "The Economic Consequences of Undernutrition in Pakistan: An Assessment of Losses" [1] study conducted in 2017 revealed that Pakistan loses at least USD 7.6 billion annually due to undernutrition. The Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis [1] highlighted that two out of three households cannot afford nutritious food, and outlined the key causes and possible scenarios of how the issue of malnutrition can be tackled. Combined, these studies resulted in greater awareness among national and provincial governments and stakeholders on nutrition problems and increased interest in nutrition investments, hence strengthening WFP's position as a key technical partner for the Government.

To further contribute to the objectives of accountability and learning, WFP commissioned a decentralised evaluation of the results of food assistance to temporarily displaced persons during their displacement in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and following their return to FATA. The evaluation covering the period January 2015 to August 2017, spanning the previous PRRO 200250 (2013-2015) and the current PRRO 200867, is expected to measure the results of WFP interventions in ensuring food security and the factors that enabled the successful implementation of general distributions and FFA activities. The evaluation findings (available in early 2018) will be used to inform the implementation of the forthcoming Country Strategic Plan (CSP), set to begin in 2018.

[1] Jointly conducted with Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform.

Story Worth Telling

The Federally Administered Tribal Areas and their Emerging Challenges

The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) are remote stretches of mountainous land in the far west of Pakistan bordering Afghanistan and the Pakistani Provinces of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, with an estimated population of 12.34 million people in 2017. Decades of poverty, conflict, neglect and underdevelopment have caused a deterioration in the human and economic development status compared to the rest of the country. Since 2001, the situation has greatly worsened due to the emergence of militant organizations seeking to destabilise Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The security operations in FATA resulted in a twofold setback of insufficient and heavily damaged infrastructure. Since 2015, significant government and external investment in new infrastructure, particularly roads, has opened many FATA areas to trade with the rest of the country. The FATA Secretariat has undertaken damage assessments estimating that 139 health facilities, 721 schools, 56,000 houses, 185 irrigation systems and 246 water, sanitation and hygiene facilities are damaged or destroyed.

2017 saw the completion of the Government of Pakistan's FATA Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy (FATA Secretariat, 2015). More than 1.6 million individuals have returned home since 2015.

While substantial, the rehabilitation accomplished so far has not been sufficient to anchor returnees at home, with many still lacking secure livelihoods, access to quality basic services and adequate shelter.

We finally have a road – and we built it ourselves!

Lagara Mazara in South Waziristan Agency of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) is a community of people isolated for eight years by militant activities and government law and order operations. Considering that roads are the lifeline to reach social services and participate in markets, WFP and its implementing partner worked out an agreement with the community to help them build a 2 km link road to connect them to nearby areas. Families returning from displacement as well as other vulnerable community members, totalling 43 participants, were engaged 15 days each to work on the road and received the standard WFP food basket in return for their labour.

The community was delighted with their accomplishment and the fact that they could access nearby areas easily and at less cost because of the reduced wear and tear on the vehicles. They expressed a sense of social cohesion because of their joint accomplishment and have recognised that the conflict had isolated them for eight years. The food basket was particularly welcome after the returnee rations were exhausted because, as one villager said, "while working, we did not have to worry about our family's food needs; WFP was again taking care of it".

Mainstreaming Livelihood Activities

As in Lagara Mazara, WFP is offering livelihood options and supports inclusive economic growth across FATA. The primary focus areas of these activities are more effective basic services, increasing communities' shock preparedness and response capacity to protect development gains and achieve increasing resilience. WFP has been engaged with many humanitarian actors from non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies through to government institutions and individual households whose members receive cash-based transfers participating in the repair and reconstruction work. The communities have welcomed the reconstruction of community infrastructure, which offers returnees an opportunity to contribute to essential community assets and that helps them reintegrate into society.

Reconnecting Villages to Services and Building Sustainable Livelihoods

The Lagara Mazara road construction is an example for WFP's livelihoods programme in FATA designed to assist families returning from displacement to adapt to post-conflict conditions in their communities and to be able to cope with resettlement challenges. In doing so, WFP is making an impact on people's lives through a varied set of interventions: capacity building to effect infrastructure repairs, nutrition support programmes and awareness raising, and school meals. In terms of livelihoods and repairing infrastructure, WFP is assisting villagers to construct link roads, repair water channels for irrigation and drainage, and open access to social services in health, education and access to district markets.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

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

Activity: Provision of monthly relief food assistance to temporarily displaced persons and returnee households in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the Federal Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)

WFP continued to support displaced families and returnees in seven districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and four agencies and one frontier region of FATA. Assistance was provided to all eligible families registered under the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) database and was implemented with the engagement of seven local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and relevant government counterparts. Despite significant progress in the return of temporarily displaced persons as per the FATA Return and Rehabilitation Strategy, a small percentage of displaced people were not able to return home during the year and still required humanitarian assistance in 2017. As a result, the scope of the relief operations was redefined to accommodate assistance to displaced people in 2017. With continued support from the Government and donors, WFP ensured the full monthly ration, comprising wheat flour, split peas, oil and salt, was provided for all temporarily displaced people throughout the year and for returnees for six months upon return to their area of origin. In certain return areas such as the Orakzai agency, the situation on the ground was less conducive to large-scale returns, and so WFP extended the provision of humanitarian assistance through the return package up to one year.

An in-kind contribution of dates was also included as part of the relief ration for displaced households and returnees during the month of Ramadan and continued for up to six months in different locations. Dates were also provided as a relief package to resident households with children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) enrolled under the community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) and stunting prevention programmes.

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Outcome: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women

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

WFP implemented the CMAM intervention to support the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. In line with the transitional approach, the CMAM programme was successfully handed over to the relevant government authorities in Azad Jammu Kashmir (AJK), Balochistan, FATA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh by the second half of the year. The geographical scope of the intervention was based on the presence of the Government's existing primary health care system, except for in Sindh province where all Union Councils in Tharparkar and Umerkot were covered due to the high incidence of poverty and recurrent drought-like situations. Through resources received for Afghan refugees, WFP was able to scale up the CMAM intervention in areas in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with a high number of Afghan refugees from June onward. WFP provided Acha Mum, a ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) produced in-country for the enrolled children aged 6-59 months. Meanwhile PLW who were identified as acutely malnourished received Maamta, a lipid-based nutrient supplement (LNS).

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

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

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

FFA activities were implemented targeting severely food-insecure households in six agencies of FATA and Chitral district in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The intervention was focused on early recovery to meet short-term food needs and to rehabilitate the livelihoods of temporarily displaced persons as they returned to their areas of origin, as well as building resilience among communities affected by floods and earthquakes in Chitral. Participants and their households received a monthly food ration or cash entitlement for participating in one or more structural asset creation and training activities. Operational limitations included the fragile security situation, particularly in North Waziristan, Bajour, and Muhmand agencies, and a lack of timely resources for twinning of wheat. As a result, the beneficiaries reached under Strategic Objective 2 were lower than planned due to delayed cash and food

distributions to the participants, despite the timely completion of all the activities planned in 2017.

To select activities and community infrastructure, WFP applied the community-based participatory planning (CBPP) approach, a tool used to engage communities, local government, and local NGOs. Activities in two FATA agencies were implemented in collaboration with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) to achieve community-based disaster risk reduction. In Chitral, a joint assessment was conducted by a consortium composed of WFP, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to identify activities and develop an integrated village livelihood rehabilitation plan.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

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

Activity: Implementation of school meals programme in FATA

In collaboration with the Directorate of Education FATA and the FATA Secretariat, WFP implemented school meals in primary and secondary schools in FATA, to reduce short-term hunger, and contribute to a school stabilised enrolment, increased attendance, and improved gender equality.

All pre-primary and primary grade schoolchildren received on-site school meal rations of high-energy biscuits once a day. Vegetable oil could not be distributed as planned due to resource constraints. Cash-based transfers for all adolescent girls enrolled in government secondary schools was introduced during 2017 considering the low enrolment and high drop-out rates among adolescent girls as compared to that of boys in FATA [1]. For this purpose, WFP conducted a school profiling exercise to identify and register schools and students for assistance. However, activity implementation in secondary schools was constrained due to the delay in the 'no objection certificate' (NOC) process for satellite internet. This led to a lag in internet availability required for cash disbursements at school level, resulting in reaching 13 percent of the planned children in secondary schools. To avoid future delays, WFP is exploring alternate cash disbursement mechanisms, such as, offline disbursements through NGO partners and the FATA Education Department.

The use of fingerprint based biometrics to record attendance was introduced in some schools on a trial basis with the aim of improving transparency in the distribution process. The initial phase of the trial will be evaluated by mid-2018 upon which future actions will be determined. WFP developed awareness messages on nutrition and basic health and hygiene for secondary schoolgirls in collaboration with the nutrition working group and the FATA Directorate of Health and Education, to be shared in 2018. In addition, WFP actively participated in the provincial education cluster for coordination with other education partners as well as in FATA Secretariat's technical working group for education.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

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

Activity: Prevention of stunting in Sindh, Balochistan and FATA

In collaboration with provincial health departments, WFP implemented the stunting prevention programme in selected districts of Sindh, Balochistan and FATA. The programme continued for the fourth consecutive year in two districts in Sindh. However, the programme was not fully implemented in FATA and Balochistan as more time was taken in the inception phase due to a lack of timely resources, and security constraints. These constraints enabled WFP to initiate the activity in only one agency and one district of FATA and Balochistan respectively. Geographic targeting of Union Councils within each district and agency was based on the Government's existing primary health care structure to ensure the sustainability of the intervention. Alongside awareness-raising for infant and young child feeding and hygiene promotion activities, WFP provided LNS (Wawa Mum) to children aged 6-23 months, and micronutrient powder to children aged 24-59 months. PLW were initially given Super Cereal (wheat soya blend), which was replaced by a locally developed LNS (Maamta) in February 2017.

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

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 Balochistan

Informed by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), FFA activities were implemented in selected districts of Sindh and Balochistan through cash-based support. Activities mainly focused on enhancing resilience and reducing risks from disasters and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households,

through cash-based transfers. In both provinces, the FFA activity was integrated with nutrition interventions to build resilience and positively contribute to nutrition outcomes.

Taking into account cultural norms regarding the gendered division of labour and appropriateness of different types of work for women and men, men were primarily engaged in labour-intensive activities, such as, rehabilitation of dug wells, water ponds, and irrigation channels, while women participated in training on topics such as nutrition education, kitchen gardening, plantation, community-based disaster risk reduction and livestock management. Activities and participants were selected based on the CBPP approach and implemented with active engagement of community organizations, four NGOs including, Basic Education and Employable Skills Training (BEST), Secours Islamique France, Cesvi, American Refugee Committee, and with support from relevant government counterparts, including, Planning & Development Department, Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMA), District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA), health and agriculture departments.

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

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

Activity: Capacity development and augmentation initiatives

WFP, in close collaboration with the national, provincial/regional and district disaster management authorities, continued to develop and augment the disaster preparedness and response capacities of the country. Institutional support extended to a wide range of areas, including emergency response simulations and exercises, provision of humanitarian response facilities (HRFs) and emergency storage facilities, assessments and tools to strengthen disaster preparedness and response. Community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) and school safety interventions were implemented in six hazard-prone districts with support from the Department of Education and an international NGO, Focus Humanitarian Assistance (FOCUS), despite delays in obtaining NOCs required for implementation. However, training sessions for the relevant authorities on disaster preparedness and response planning could not be implemented as these were re-prioritised by the authorities for next year.

WFP also collaborated with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the national social protection scheme (known as the Benazir Income Support Programme) to develop shock responsive social protection systems. An inception meeting was held during December 2017 and work will continue through 2018.

[1] Conditional upon 80 percent attendance per two school months for vegetable oil, daily attendance for high-energy biscuits, and 80 percent attendance per month for cash-based transfers.

Results

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

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

Activity: Provision of monthly relief food assistance to temporarily displaced persons and returnee households in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Federal Administered Areas (FATA)

In 2017, WFP continued the distribution of food rations to eligible displaced and returned families, without any disruptions or resource constraints. Out of 150,974 households assisted under the relief component, 54,695 were resident households with household members benefiting from the community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) and stunting prevention programmes, who received an in-kind distribution of dates.

Two standard food security outcome indicators were used to monitor the performance of the operation. The household Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a measure of dietary diversity, food frequency, and the relative nutritional importance of the food consumed. It reflects households' adequate food intake. The Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) measures the number of different food groups consumed in the seven days prior to the interview. An increase in DDS reflects an improved quality of diet. The results of the 2017 household survey suggested that food security and dietary diversity stabilised among temporarily displaced persons and returnees compared to the 2016 project baseline.

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Outcome: Stabilized 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

The treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) was successfully transferred to the Government in 2017. Certain operational challenges were encountered in this process, leading to slight delays, but overall the programme results remained in accordance with the SPHERE standards. WFP continued to provide support to government health departments through the provision of specialised nutritious food (SNF), and technical support to streamline the processes required for the programme's implementation. However, implementation was delayed in some areas due to the time required for the government departments to make operational arrangements as well as government staff engagements in other activities, such as polio campaigns.

The key performance indicators for the MAM treatment programme, including recovery rate, mortality rate, default rate and non-response rate, all improved or remained stable since the previous year and were well within the international SPHERE standards. Moreover, the coverage indicator for this programme showed a positive trend compared to last year and was above the target. The results for the blanket supplementary feeding have not been reported as there was no sudden onset emergency during the year necessitating this intervention.

Caregivers, including mothers, grandmothers, and in some instances fathers and grandfathers, also received awareness raising training on nutrition-related topics, such as hygiene, breastfeeding, and the use of SNF products supplied by WFP, which allowed them to make better decisions when it came to their children's nutrition. Data collected showed that around half of the caregivers under the CMAM programme received three key nutrition messages through WFP supported messaging and counselling. However, to achieve its intended target, WFP continued to support the Government's existing primary health care system to promote and disseminate important nutrition messages through the community-based lady health workers (LHWs).

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

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 and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

In 2017, WFP's FFA activities provided cash and food support which stabilised or improved the food security outcomes of beneficiaries. The proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption reduced from 66.5 percent at the time of the baseline to 20.4 percent in 2017. Meanwhile the DDS, measuring the quality of diet, remained stable. This was likely related to the fact that some households could not receive their entitlements in the last quarter of 2017 due to operational limitations (prompted by security and resource constraints). These beneficiaries are due to receive their entitlements by the first quarter of 2018.

WFP supported FFA activities played a significant role in community asset creation and rehabilitation, as reflected by an increase in the numbers of functioning assets in all targeted communities. Focus group discussions conducted in selected communities in 2017 indicated the activities' positive achievements, including, enhanced agricultural productivity from the rehabilitated irrigation channels, and improved access to markets due to rehabilitated feeder roads. This is attributable to WFP ensuring community-based participatory planning for all its FFA interventions.

Women's participation was ensured through need-based skill development training sessions on topics including construction of fuel efficient stoves, enterprise development and kitchen gardening. These activities were conducted by engaging women facilitators on beneficiaries' doorsteps to ensure women's maximum participation within the local norms, customs and traditions. However, given the labour intensity of the activities and cultural norms regarding the gendered division of labour in FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the participation of men was greater than that of women in these activities.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

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

Activity: Implementation of school meals programme in FATA

Education statistics pertaining to enrolment and retention were collected by the education department, but remain under review and yet to be published. Preliminary data analysis conducted by WFP showed an improvement in enrolment, while retention in primary schools remained comparable to the baseline. While on-site meals were provided to children in primary schools, take-home rations (vegetable oil) were not distributed as planned due to resource constraints. In secondary schools, the actual distribution of take-home rations (cash) remained low due to operational limitations resulting from administrative delays. It is important to note that the outcomes for secondary schools were not reported because while the intervention was implemented for only up to three months, outcome

indicators for this activity require up to one year to capture the annual change in enrolment and retention rates.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

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

Activity: Prevention of stunting in Sindh, Balochistan and FATA

The minimum acceptable diet (MAD) indicator combines standards of dietary diversity and feeding frequency by breastfeeding status. Through the stunting prevention programme in Sindh, the proportion of children aged 6-23 consuming a minimum acceptable diet increased by 9 percentage points since last year. However, MAD levels still remained well below the target due to the high-level food insecurity, unaffordability of food, and prevailing dietary practices in the intervention areas. It is important to note that the baseline was conducted for all areas planned under the protracted relief and recovery operation, including Sindh, Balochistan and FATA. However, the follow-up values have been reported from the results of post-distribution monitoring in Sindh only, where the intervention was fully operational in 2017.

Most of the eligible population in the targeted areas (83.5 percent) were enrolled in the programme during 2017. Moreover, results indicated a stark improvement in beneficiaries' participation in an adequate number of distributions compared to last year, resulting in WFP meeting the project end target for this indicator; almost all the enrolled children and PLW (97.8 percent) participated in two-thirds of all distributions. This can be attributed to the increased participation of children aged 24-59, which increased due to enhanced advocacy and sensitisation initiatives with parents about the use of micronutrient powder.

Data collected on nutrition education suggests that the number of caregivers, including mothers, grandmothers, and in some instances fathers and grandfathers, receiving three key messages in Sindh increased since the previous year. However, the overall number of caregivers reached still remained far below the planned number due to the delayed implementation in FATA and Balochistan. To further reinforce the behaviour change communication (BCC) component of the project, WFP through its "Positive Deviance" study identified positive behaviours regarding nutrition amongst community members. After exploring the determinants of these behaviours, the results are being used to develop effective BCC strategies that will be presented to the government health departments in order to improve nutritional outcomes in the communities.

The evaluation of the project conducted by Aga Khan University (AKU) demonstrated nutrition gains from the combined strategy of nutrient-based supplements and BCC messages delivered through the primary healthcare system. The results of the randomised control trial conducted by AKU showed the significant results of this approach on nutrition indicators. Children of mothers enrolled during pregnancy had improved nutrition indicators for stunting, wasting and anaemia in the intervention group as compared to those in the control group. Similarly, children aged 6-23 months also showed a reduced risk of stunting, wasting and anaemia. The results revealed the possibility of achieving results in the nutrition indicators in the short-term while implementing a model approach through the government health care system using locally produced specialised nutritious products.

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

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 Balochistan

WFP implemented food assistance for assets (FFA) activities to improve beneficiaries' access to livelihood assets, thereby aiming to enhance resilience and reduce risks from disasters and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households. Through cash support to participants, WFP completed all planned activities, including constructing small and large water harvesting and storage structures, and smoke-free kitchens. This is evident from an increase in the number of critical functioning assets in the assisted communities. All women were trained as planned in assisted communities in Sindh and Balochistan, on topics such as kitchen gardening, oven baking, and nutrition messages. Interviews with training participants revealed increased awareness regarding early initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth, knowledge of and use of iodised salt, and adopting hand washing with soap and water.

As a result of these interventions, the food security situation improved among the assisted households. The Coping Strategy Index, which measures the frequency and severity of behaviours households engaged in when faced with food shortages, declined (from 4.7 at the time of the baseline to 0.55 in 2017) among the assisted households [1]. A decline in the CSI implies an improvement of the food security situation. Moreover, the proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption score declined by more than 50 percent from the time of the baseline.

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

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

Activity: Capacity development and augmentation initiatives

Following priority areas identified by the Government, WFP took multiple initiatives to augment the Government's disaster preparedness and response capacity. WFP collaborated with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) to conduct and revise Multi-Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (MHVRA) studies in 12 hazard-prone districts in Punjab and Sindh, and developed 10 district-level and 2 provincial-level MHVRA atlases in Punjab and Sindh. These will be used as planning and decision-making tools by disaster management authorities and other humanitarian and development partners. In addition, WFP and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, along with other partners, provided technical and advisory support for the roll-out of Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) acute malnutrition exercises in four districts in Sindh, IPC acute food insecurity exercises in 4 districts of Sindh and IPC chronic malnutrition exercises in 18 districts in Sindh. In February-March 2017, WFP finalised a report on the "In-depth Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment of Returned Households" conducted in seven agencies of FATA, to estimate the food security situation of the returned households as compared to that in 2016.

In October 2017, WFP jointly with NDMA, launched the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) on Vulnerability to Food Insecurity and Natural Hazards of Pakistan, to identify the combined level of recurrence of vulnerability to food insecurity in connection with natural disasters and to support related interventions. Livelihood and food security assessments were also conducted in FATA and Sindh.

Emergency response simulation exercises (SIMEX) were conducted in four hazard-prone districts in Punjab and Sindh, designed to enhance the disaster preparedness and response capacities of 180 government officials. At the local level, WFP conducted school safety and community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) interventions to train 25,358 community members, lady health visitors, school children, teachers, members of school management committees, and local government officials. While more than 50 percent of people trained under CBDRM were women, the proportion of women trained on school safety was relatively low (36 percent) due to the low number of girls' schools in the targeted communities. However, efforts were made to engage out-of-school children in the targeted communities to increase women's participation in the school safety component. Training sessions conducted at the local level led to the formation of village disaster risk management committees and school management committees. These committees developed village disaster risk management plans and school safety plans to increase disaster preparedness and response at the local level. As a result, all communities reported increased capacity to manage climatic shocks.

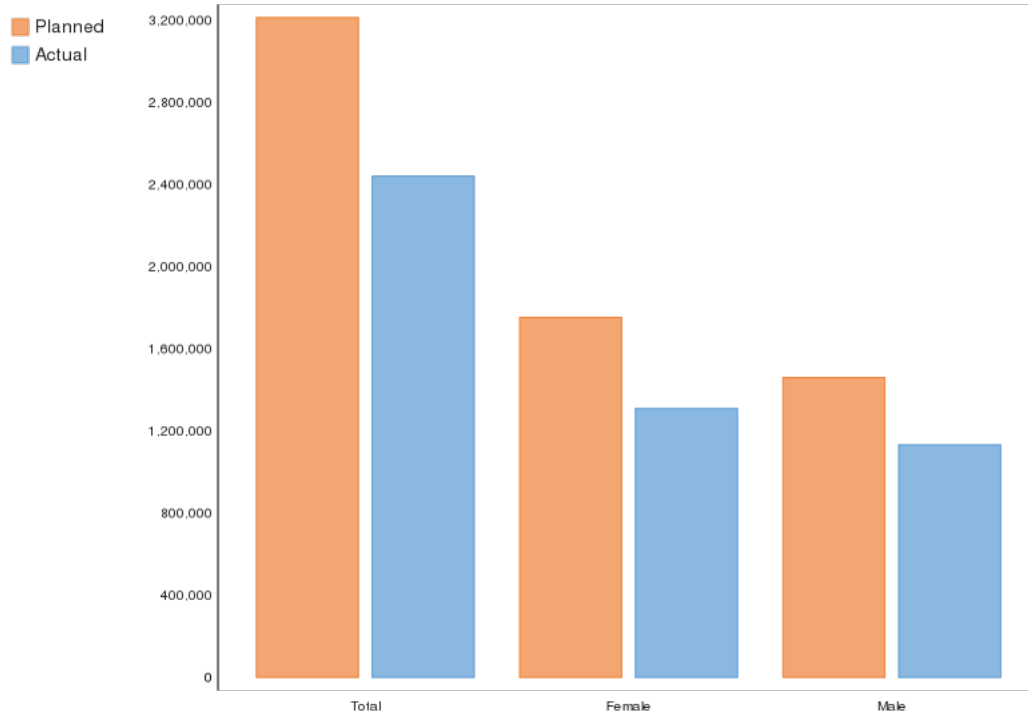
During 2017, the provision of four emergency storage facilities was initiated, including land identification and the procurement process, to enhance the emergency storage capacities of the NDMA and selected district disaster management authorities. The installation is due for completion by March 2018.

WFP had successfully handed-over six out of eight humanitarian response facilities (HRFs) to the provincial disaster management authorities (PDMAs) by 2016 to enhance emergency and disaster preparedness and response capacity. During 2017, WFP initiated the development process, including feasibility studies and resource mobilization, for the two remaining HRFs in Gilgit Baltistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK). The HRF in Gilgit Baltistan is expected to be completed in 2018, while the construction of the HRF in AJK is dependent upon resources being mobilised and received in 2018.

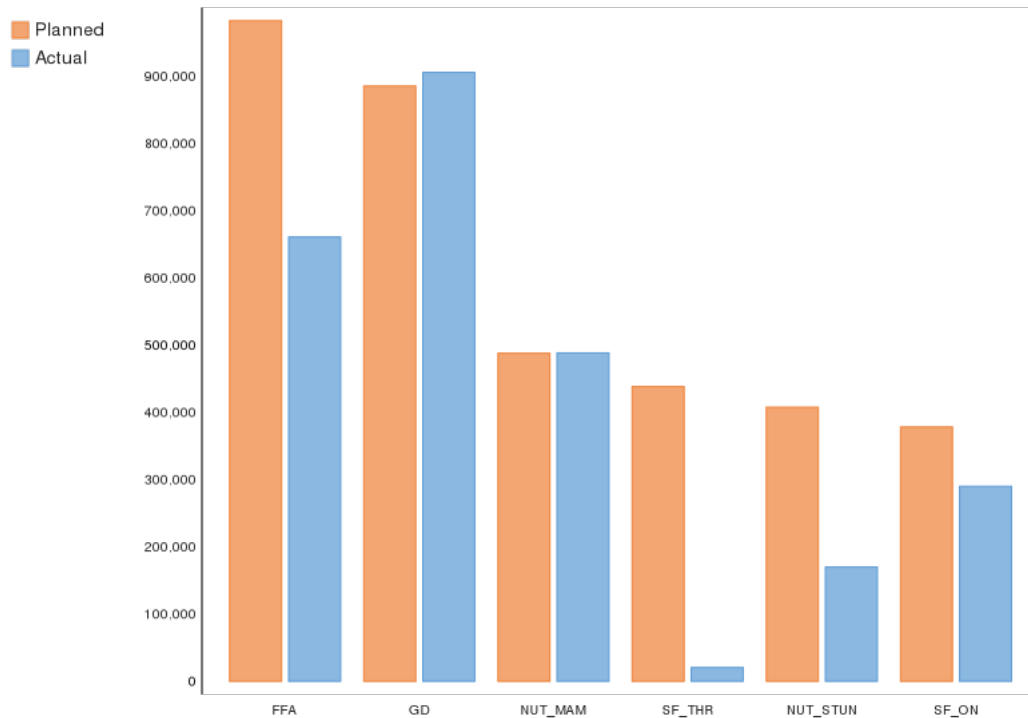
WFP also started working to develop shock-responsive social protection systems in Pakistan by bridging the nexus between disaster relief and social protection systems. Efforts have so far focused on identifying strategies for transforming stand-alone cash-based emergency responses to a systematic shock-responsive platform by leveraging existing social safety net programmes, their underlying systems and partnerships.

[1] Under Strategic Objective 3, the outcome indicator targets and values reported for CSI (Food) reflect the average CSI reported by households, rather than the percentage of households with reduced/stabilised CSI.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

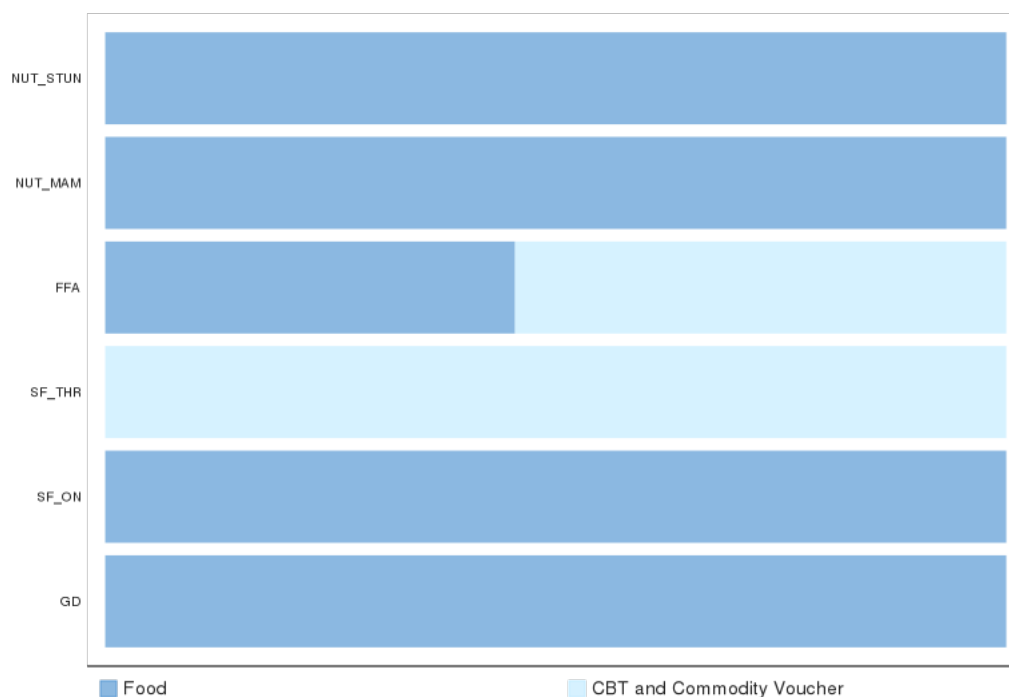


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 GD: General Distribution (GD)
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 SF_THR: School Feeding (take-home rations)
 NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting
 SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)

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
Dried Fruits	987	878	88.9%
High Energy Biscuits	6,058	1,927	31.8%
Iodised Salt	904	694	76.7%
LNS	-	3,164	-
Micronutrient Powder	33	6	18.2%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	10,095	1,553	15.4%
Split Peas	5,979	4,250	71.1%
Vegetable Oil	10,416	2,572	24.7%
Wheat	73,081	-	-
Wheat Flour	-	55,506	-
Wheat Soya Blend	-	122	-
Total	107,554	70,670	65.7%

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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	18,700,775	7,239,489	38.7%
Total	18,700,775	7,239,489	38.7%

Performance Monitoring

WFP Pakistan's performance monitoring approach was built in line with the corporate monitoring strategy and the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan which was guided by the Strategic Results Framework 2014–2017. The scope of monitoring included outcomes, outputs and processes, allowing for comparison of actual achievements against planned targets and pre-established baseline and target values for outcome indicators as reflected in the project logical framework.

In 2017, further refinement in systems was pursued to contribute to improvement measurement of the programme's performance. As part of WFP's food security outcome monitoring, outcome data sampled to be representative at the activity level was collected from non-assisted households, in addition to assisted households, throughout the year. This demonstrated WFP operations' outcomes in comparison with those of non-assisted households. Moreover, WFP rolled-out a Rapid Issue Resolution System to address follow-up actions in response to process monitoring findings. The system linked the mobile data collection tool to an alert system, enabling WFP to document, track and respond to operational issues in a timely manner. WFP's digital beneficiary and transfer management platform, SCOPE, was also launched during 2017 and supported the food assistance for assets intervention in Sindh. This enabled WFP to register beneficiaries and perform cash disbursement reconciliation for the first time using SCOPE. In 2018, SCOPE will be gradually expanded to other areas.

Standardised monitoring checklists were used to collect data using mobile data technology. The country office M&E team generated a monthly monitoring plan for on-site activity implementation monitoring and distribution monitoring, including the selected primary sampling locations for post-distribution monitoring, based on which the provincial M&E teams conducted monitoring visits. During 2017, a total of 9,015 monitoring visits were conducted by 28 WFP field monitors (of which 39 percent were women).

In the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) where access for United Nations staff was limited, monitoring activities were conducted by a third party monitoring partner. The partner was carefully selected, and incoming data was verified and triangulated through occasional spot-checks whenever WFP staff were granted access to FATA through a no-objection certificate and the relevant security clearances from United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS).

WFP also collaborated with the FATA secretariat and other United Nations partners for monitoring activities in FATA. The FATA secretariat staff, based in the Project Management Unit in Peshawar as well as the Project Implementation Unit in each agency of FATA, planned their monitoring visits according to observations provided by WFP. Moreover, joint monitoring efforts were carried out with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) under the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) supported FATA consortium.

WFP conducted participatory monitoring through the beneficiary feedback mechanism by offering a platform to primary stakeholders, including beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, donors, and civil society, to submit their feedback. The results were incorporated in programme implementation to improve the quality and effectiveness of WFP's assistance.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In 2017, WFP Pakistan finalised its Gender and Protection Strategy as well as the Gender Action Plan (2017-2018) to integrate gender considerations across all areas of work. WFP also conducted a food security and livelihood assessment, which collected sex- and age-disaggregated data to identify the needs of women, men, boys and girls in order to incorporate gender and cultural dimensions in the design of WFP programmes. The assessment enabled the development of more inclusive beneficiary selection criteria.

Women were encouraged to participate in programme planning and design. Focus groups with vulnerable women and men were organised to tailor food assistance for assets (FFA) activities to their concerns and priorities, and encouraged women's participation in project management committees. Livelihood interventions engaged women through skill development and nutrition training. Women's involvement under the livelihood interventions not only improved their livelihoods but also strengthened women's systematic role in decision making at the household and community level. To promote gender equality under the community management for acute malnutrition and stunting prevention interventions, awareness raising sessions were conducted on maternal and child nutrition for both men and women.

Under the school meals programme, alongside food assistance provided to boys and girls enrolled in primary schools, WFP introduced cash-based transfers for secondary school girls in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) to further contribute to gender equality. This is also seen as a contributing factor to delay early marriages, a common practice in the targeted area.

For WFP's relief assistance, separate distribution points, waiting areas, queues for data processing and collection points were set up for women and men, taking into consideration cultural norms. In addition, WFP organised both women's and men's food distribution committees to facilitate the distribution process. However, during 2017, the number of committees decreased as compared to last year due to the return of temporarily displaced persons. Nevertheless, the role of these committees was important in allowing women to share their concerns. It also enabled women to take on leadership roles which harnessed their potential for the future.

Under the community-based disaster risk management programme, WFP engaged women at all stages of the project to increase their participation in disaster risk management activities. At the village level, 42 women disaster risk management committees were trained on disaster preparedness and response planning. This led to the formation of 42 women's emergency response teams to support emergency response activities for women in the community.

The proportion of households where women and men made decisions together over the use of food, cash and vouchers decreased from 52.1 percent to 46.4 compared to the target of 50 percent, which under the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200867 was set to be achieved by December 2018. Similarly, a decrease in women's participation in leadership positions was observed in project management committees from 29 percent in 2016 to 24 percent in 2017. The decrease in joint household decision-making and women's participation in leadership positions may be attributed to increased geographical coverage of FFA activities to Balochistan, where accessibility issues and ensuring the participation of women in decision-making were challenging. For relief activities in FATA in 2017, the areas where WFP provided its assistance to returnees had a substantial gender gap, which led to low levels of women's decision-making and participation. However, WFP continued to make efforts to increase awareness among women, which was evident in the increase (from 24 percent in 2016 to 30 percent in 2017) in the proportion of women in project management committees trained on modalities of the assistance. Efforts included continued dialogue with community elders, teachers, and sensitization among men regarding women's participation in project management committees as well as in project activities.

During 2017, WFP, in partnership with CARE International, organised two training sessions for its 22 cooperating partners to develop a common vision on gender and protection concepts and an understanding of the analyses required throughout the programme cycle.

The percentage of female staff across WFP's offices decreased from 22 percent at the end of 2016 to 20 percent at the end of 2017. WFP will continue to make efforts to balance the number of men and women staff, keeping in mind the context in which WFP operates.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Protection and accountability principles were well integrated across all of WFP's operations. To ensure the inclusion of the most vulnerable beneficiaries, multi-layered targeting criteria were adopted to select beneficiaries. Moreover, as part of WFP's standard operating procedures, beneficiaries were informed of the beneficiary selection criteria for WFP programmes and their relevant entitlements. This information was displayed at the distribution points and shared with communities. Pictorial information was also developed to ensure easy access to information, regardless of beneficiaries' literacy status. The proportion of beneficiaries who were informed of the programme remained consistent compared to 2016. This is due to the expansion of the food assistance for assets (FFA) intervention to a new area, Balochistan. The engagement of the new set of beneficiaries counterbalanced the overall impact of the efforts made in 2017 to improve the proportion of beneficiaries who were well-informed about the beneficiary selection criteria, entitlements and complaint mechanisms.

Distribution points were carefully selected in consultation with stakeholders including the community, keeping in view the principles of safety, dignity and integrity. For instance, under the school meals programme, cash-based transfers were provided to eligible adolescent girls at schools under the supervision of the school management and closely monitored by WFP's third party monitors and the Directorate of Education. WFP's 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 at the sites themselves.

Women, children, the elderly and persons with special needs were prioritised during food distributions to temporarily displaced persons and Afghan refugees. Similarly, elderly people and persons with disabilities were provided unconditional food or cash support under the FFA intervention.

WFP continued to be part of inter-agency coordination mechanisms, including the protection cluster. Apart from this coordinated effort, food management committees, parent-teacher committees and other community-based mechanisms were the means of addressing grievances related to WFP assistance under its various programmes.

Accountability to affected populations was ensured by offering beneficiaries and other interested parties a beneficiary feedback mechanism to voice their opinions about WFP's programmes. A dedicated hotline with a woman responder, as well as email, and postal address were maintained by WFP to serve this purpose. The information gathered from beneficiary calls was used to close gaps and make improvements in the programme implementation process, such as changing locations for cash-based assistance which were found to be inconvenient or changing sites a long distance from food distribution centres.

Overall, 2,924 contacts – mostly phone calls – were logged in 2017, representing a 6 percent reduction compared to 2016. Of these contacts, 297 (10 percent) of cases were registered in the database and assigned to field monitors for verification. Compared to 2016, severe cases increased from 16 percent to 19 percent while medium-severity cases dropped from 83 percent to 80 percent. A significantly lower number of cases (67 percent) originated in Khyber Paktunkhwa and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) compared with 2016 (85 percent), given the expansion of cash-based assistance programmes into Sindh and Balochistan.

The clear majority of complaints came from beneficiaries of the FFA and community management of acute malnutrition programmes (89 percent). Among these complaints in FATA, 70 percent resulted from the introduction of cash-based assistance in increasingly difficult environments in FATA where the notion of cash-based assistance via a cash card used at "points of sale" was a novelty. Based on beneficiaries' feedback on cash-based assistance, WFP made efforts to sensitise beneficiaries through awareness raising sessions regarding the registration procedures and the participation requirement to receive cash-based transfers.

Worth noting is that more than half of complaints were not substantiated through field assessments and standard verification procedures. Complaints were frequently based on a misunderstanding of programme requirements that could be explained to the complainant. Recognising low awareness of the feedback mechanism among women, WFP's feedback team held community consultations with women in eastern Sindh where the level of feedback awareness was particularly low.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/Sheraz Ghazi

Happy faces after receiving meals under the nutrition programme in Umerkot, Sindh.

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	1,460,141	1,753,339	3,213,480	1,132,347	1,309,054	2,441,401	77.6%	74.7%	76.0%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	475,852	439,604	915,456	347,143	341,113	688,256	73.0%	77.6%	75.2%
Children (5-18 years)	566,665	512,614	1,079,279	434,521	370,116	804,637	76.7%	72.2%	74.6%
Adults (18 years plus)	417,624	801,121	1,218,745	350,683	597,825	948,508	84.0%	74.6%	77.8%
By Residence status:									
Temporarily dislocated persons (TDPs)	-	-	-	76,674	73,667	150,341	-	-	-
Returnees	256,374	307,854	564,228	218,057	209,506	427,563	85.1%	68.1%	75.8%
Residents	1,203,767	1,445,485	2,649,252	837,623	1,025,874	1,863,497	69.6%	71.0%	70.3%

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)	885,564	-	885,564	905,844	-	905,844	102.3%	-	102.3%
School Feeding (on-site)	378,388	-	378,388	290,076	-	290,076	76.7%	-	76.7%

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)
School Feeding (take-home rations)	279,904	158,472	438,376	-	20,568	20,568	-	13.0%	4.7%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	376,800	606,000	982,800	300,672	360,336	661,008	79.8%	59.5%	67.3%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	488,000	-	488,000	488,486	-	488,486	100.1%	-	100.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	407,800	-	407,800	169,978	-	169,978	41.7%	-	41.7%

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)	161,194	-	161,194	150,974	-	150,974	93.7%	-	93.7%
School Feeding (on-site)	378,388	-	378,388	290,076	-	290,076	76.7%	-	76.7%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	279,904	26,412	306,316	-	3,428	3,428	-	13.0%	1.1%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	62,800	101,000	163,782	50,112	60,056	110,168	79.8%	59.5%	67.3%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	488,000	-	488,000	488,486	-	488,486	100.1%	-	100.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	407,800	-	407,800	169,978	-	169,978	41.7%	-	41.7%

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)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	137,015	24,179	161,194	101,802	49,172	150,974	74.3%	203.4%	93.7%
Total participants	137,015	24,179	161,194	101,802	49,172	150,974	74.3%	203.4%	93.7%
Total beneficiaries	451,638	433,926	885,564	461,980	443,864	905,844	102.3%	102.3%	102.3%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	227,680	150,708	378,388	179,859	110,217	290,076	79.0%	73.1%	76.7%
Total participants	227,680	150,708	378,388	179,859	110,217	290,076	79.0%	73.1%	76.7%

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	227,680	150,708	378,388	179,859	110,217	290,076	79.0%	73.1%	76.7%
School Feeding (take-home rations)									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	169,927	109,977	279,904	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children receiving take-home rations in secondary schools	-	26,412	26,412	-	3,428	3,428	-	13.0%	13.0%
Total participants	169,927	136,389	306,316	-	3,428	3,428	-	2.5%	1.1%
Total beneficiaries	169,927	268,449	438,376	10,490	10,078	20,568	6.2%	3.8%	4.7%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	137,404	26,378	163,782	74,612	35,556	110,168	54.3%	134.8%	67.3%
Total participants	137,404	26,378	163,782	74,612	35,556	110,168	54.3%	134.8%	67.3%
Total beneficiaries	501,228	481,572	982,800	337,114	323,894	661,008	67.3%	67.3%	67.3%

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)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	42,328	40,522	82,850	39,498	42,883	82,381	93.3%	105.8%	99.4%
Children (24-59 months)	89,303	85,947	175,250	83,639	90,810	174,449	93.7%	105.7%	99.5%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	229,900	229,900	-	231,656	231,656	-	100.8%	100.8%
Total beneficiaries	131,631	356,369	488,000	123,137	365,349	488,486	93.5%	102.5%	100.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	37,846	36,368	74,214	20,720	20,711	41,431	54.7%	56.9%	55.8%
Children (24-59 months)	94,448	90,738	185,186	47,290	52,181	99,471	50.1%	57.5%	53.7%

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)
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	148,400	148,400	-	29,076	29,076	-	19.6%	19.6%
Total beneficiaries	132,294	275,506	407,800	68,010	101,968	169,978	51.4%	37.0%	41.7%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>PAKISTAN, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP cooperating partners reports, Base value: 2016.03, Secondary data, WFP cooperating partners reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, WFP cooperating partners reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP cooperating partners reports</i>	>75.00	96.05	96.55	97.17
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>PAKISTAN, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP cooperating partners reports, Base value: 2016.03, Secondary data, WFP cooperating partners reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, WFP cooperating partners reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP cooperating partners reports</i>	<3.00	0.07	0.02	0.01
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>PAKISTAN, Project End Target: 2016.12, WFP Cooperating Partners Reports, Base value: 2016.03, Secondary data, WFP cooperating partners reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, WFP cooperating partners reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP cooperating partners reports</i>	<15.00	1.86	1.99	2.13
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>PAKISTAN, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP cooperating partners reports, Base value: 2016.03, Secondary data, WFP cooperating partners reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, WFP cooperating partners reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP cooperating partners reports</i>	<15.00	2.02	1.44	0.69
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>PAKISTAN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>66.00	-	-	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>PAKISTAN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Coverage Survey Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Desk review, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk Review</i>	>50.00	-	64.00	69.00
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
INTERNALLY DISPLACED POPULATION FROM FATA., Project End Target: 2017.03, PDM, FSOM, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, PRRO baseline report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM	<1.10	5.70	4.00	3.60
Diet Diversity Score				
INTERNALLY DISPLACED POPULATION FROM FATA., Project End Target: 2017.03, PDM, FSOM, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, PRRO baseline report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM	>5.90	5.90	6.00	6.00
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (FATA), Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, FSOM, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PRRO baseline report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM	<0.60	3.10	2.10	1.10
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (FATA), Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, FSOM, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PRRO baseline report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM	<12.70	63.40	21.30	19.30
Diet Diversity Score				
FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (FATA), Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, FSOM, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, PRRO baseline report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM	>5.90	5.90	6.10	6.00
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (FATA), Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Programme Database, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Programme Database	>80.00	-	100.00	100.00
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (FATA), Project End Target: 2018.12, Education Information System, Schools Record, Surveys, Base value: 2016.04, Secondary data, EMIS data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, EMIS data analysis	=70.00	83.34	-	80.68
Retention rate in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (FATA), Project End Target: 2018.12, Education Information System, Schools Record, Surveys, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, Education Information System, Schools Record, Surveys	=70.00	50.00	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, EMIS data analysis</i>	=6.00	5.40	-	5.70
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
<i>FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (FATA), Project End Target: 2018.12, Education Information System, Schools Record, Surveys, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, Education Information System, Schools Record, Surveys</i>	=6.00	5.90	-	-
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>PREVENTION OF STUNTING, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM</i>	>70.00	24.30	25.40	34.00
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>PREVENTION OF STUNTING AND ADDRESSING MICRONUTRIENT DEFICIENCIES., Project End Target: 2018.12, Survey Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM</i>	>66.00	-	65.10	97.80
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>PREVENTION OF STUNTING AND ADDRESSING MICRONUTRIENT DEFICIENCIES., Project End Target: 2018.12, Coverage Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Desk review, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Desk Review</i>	>70.00	-	82.00	83.50
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
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				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>PAKISTAN, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Programme Database</i>	>80.00	-	-	100.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>PAKISTAN, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, FSOM, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM</i>	<5.10	25.40	7.50	2.50
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>PAKISTAN, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, FSOM, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM</i>	<12.70	63.70	17.80	40.80
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>PAKISTAN, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, FSOM, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, PRRO baseline report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM</i>	>4.90	4.90	5.50	5.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>PAKISTAN, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, FSOM, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, PRRO baseline report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, FSOM</i>	<4.70	4.70	1.20	0.55
Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened				
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP				
<i>PAKISTAN, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Focus Group Discussions/Drills</i>	>80.00	-	-	100.00
Number of WFP-supported national food security and other policies, plans, and mechanisms that improve disaster risk management and climate change adaptation				
<i>PAKISTAN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.03, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, counterpart reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Programme Reports</i>	=3.00	0.00	3.00	4.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: General Distribution (GD)				
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	20	20	100.0%
SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	1,050	1,052	100.2%
Number of people exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	488,500	443,051	90.7%
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	5,300	5,291	99.8%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	256,800	105,025	40.9%
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	15,200	15,200	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	2,460	2,458	99.9%
Kilometres (km) of mountain trails rehabilitated	Km	580	580	100.0%
Number of culverts and drainage controls repaired	item	5	5	100.0%
Number of family gardens established	garden	375	375	100.0%
Number of ponds improved	Pond	50	50	100.0%
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	2,000,000	2,000,000	100.0%
Number of water reservoirs built/rehabilitated	unit	8	8	100.0%
Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	42,000	42,000	100.0%
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Training				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of people trained (Skills: Environmental protection)	individual	4,900	4,829	98.6%
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	16,000	15,901	99.4%
SO2: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	910	918	100.9%
Number of people exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	170,000	145,420	85.5%
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	1,500	1,493	99.5%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	140,900	59,500	42.2%
SO2: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	2,162	1,716	79.4%
SO2: School Feeding (take-home rations)				
Number of secondary schools assisted by WFP	school	162	12	7.4%
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	37	37	100.0%
SO3: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness and Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	24	23	95.8%
Number of government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	60	60	100.0%
Number of government staff members trained in emergency preparedness and reponse	individual	180	180	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	13	13	100.0%
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	456	456	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	18	18	100.0%
Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food storage room	100	100	100.0%
Number of ponds improved	Pond	59	59	100.0%
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Training				
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	2,726	2,726	100.0%
Number of people trained in hygiene promotion	individual	26,420	26,418	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>PAKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	51.30	52.10	46.40
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>PAKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=20.00	25.40	24.20	20.30
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>PAKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	23.30	23.70	33.40
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>PAKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.09, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>20.00	0.00	29.00	24.00
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	0.00	24.00	30.00

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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>80.00	41.00	39.40	40.40
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	98.90	99.70	99.20

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: 2017.12</i>	>1,932,000.00	983,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>PAKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>3.00	3.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
PAKISTAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	>10.00	20.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
China	CHA-C-00056-06	Iodised Salt	-	60
China	CHA-C-00056-06	LNS	-	110
China	CHA-C-00056-06	Split Peas	-	305
China	CHA-C-00056-06	Vegetable Oil	-	291
Japan	JPN-C-00571-01	LNS	-	1,131
Pakistan	PAK-C-00082-01	Wheat	15,297	-
Pakistan	PAK-C-00083-01	Wheat	25,751	-
Pakistan	PAK-C-00085-01	Wheat	2,066	-
Pakistan	PAK-C-00086-01	Wheat	8,217	-
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01653-01	LNS	-	77
USA	USA-C-01183-01	LNS	-	535
USA	USA-C-01213-01	LNS	-	322
USA	USA-C-01213-03	Iodised Salt	-	175
USA	USA-C-01213-03	LNS	-	725
USA	USA-C-01213-04	Iodised Salt	-	270
USA	USA-C-01213-04	LNS	-	1,503
USA	USA-C-01213-04	Split Peas	-	2,216
USA	USA-C-01213-04	Vegetable Oil	-	1,056
USA	USA-C-01213-05	Iodised Salt	-	80
USA	USA-C-01213-05	Vegetable Oil - Palmolien	-	328
		Total	51,332	9,182