



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Pakistan Country Brief September 2018



Operational Context

Pakistan is making significant investments to accelerate progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and its national development programme – Vision 2025.

However, high levels of malnutrition, frequent natural disasters, political instability and a volatile security climate in parts of the country are challenges that continue to obstruct socio-economic progress.

WFP Pakistan's Country Strategic Plan seeks to support this progress. Alongside the provision of critically needed relief and nutrition support to vulnerable population groups, WFP assistance in the country aims to complement the Government's efforts in enhancing food and nutrition security among vulnerable populations and provides technical support in developing relevant national strategies. WFP Pakistan's work encompasses community resilience building, disaster risk management and preparedness elements for sustainability and national ownership.

WFP has been present in Pakistan since 1968.



Population (2017 census):
207.7 million

2016 Human Development Index:
147 out of 188

Income Level: **Lower middle**

Chronic malnutrition: **44% of children between 6-59 months**

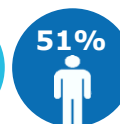
In Numbers

1,857 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$ 350,000 cash based transfers made

US\$16.06 m six months (Oct 2018 - Mar 2019) net funding requirements

237,000 people assisted
in August 2018



Operational Updates

- In order to combat the high rates of malnutrition in the region, the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) surge pilot project is operational in District Umerkot, Sindh. The project is being implemented in collaboration with Concern Worldwide and other stakeholders under the umbrella of Department of Health, Sindh. The aim of the CMAM Surge Approach is to make national and sub-national health systems more resilient, enabling them to cope better with periodic peaks in demand for nutrition support services (for managing acute malnutrition). The specific objective of the approach is to fortify health systems to better anticipate, prepare for and deliver services for the treatment of acute malnutrition during those periods of high demand.
- WFP is implementing School Safety activities under the DFID-funded Building Disaster Resilience in Pakistan (BDRP) project. Activities commenced after signing a letter of Agreement with the Sindh Education and Literacy Department (SELD) and the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Sindh. The first round of trainings took place in District Ghotki, Sindh, where 2,300 students and 150 teachers were educated on fundamental disaster preparedness and response activities in schools. In addition, 24 master trainers and 37 Government officials were also trained. Ten kits containing school safety equipment, first aid items and search and rescue items were distributed. Preparations are nearly complete to initiate School Safety activities in Punjab province.
- During 2018, relief food assistance and livelihood support activities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and former Federal Administered Tribal Areas faced significant operational delays due to access constraints. As of the end of September, all selected partners obtained clearance from the Government for operating in their respective areas. Field level agreements have also been finalized. All project activities are set to proceed/continue as per their operational plans.

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Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Oct-Mar Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
447.49 m	72.48 m	16.06 m

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Affected populations in Pakistan have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and shocks (SDG 2.1).

Focus area: Crisis response

Activities:

- Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food
- Asset creation and livelihood support activities.

Strategic Outcome 2: The social protection system at the federal and provincial levels provides the populations most in need, especially women, adolescent girls and children, with improved and sustained access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food by 2022.

Focus area: Root Causes

Activities:

- Institutional capacity strengthening activities
- School meal activities.

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 3: The entire population of Pakistan, especially children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age, has improved nutrition in line with national targets for 2025.

Focus area: Root Causes

Activities:

- Malnutrition prevention activities
- Enhanced social and public-sector capacity to identify, target and assist nutritionally vulnerable populations

Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable

Strategic Outcome 4: Communities in disaster prone districts have more resilient food systems and development gains are better protected by disaster risk management systems at all levels by 2022.

Focus area: Resilience building

Activities:

- Climate adaptation and risk management activities.
- Emergency preparedness activities

Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG target 17.9)

Strategic Outcome 5: Federal and provincial systems have strengthened capabilities to provide food security and essential services by 2022.

Focus area: Root Causes

Activities:

- Institutional capacity strengthening activities.

- Operational Research, which began in January 2017, is ongoing in district Rahim Yar Khan (Punjab province). It will determine the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of combinations of unconditional cash transfers, Social Behavioural Change Communication and the provision of specialized nutritious foods for the prevention of stunting among 6-23 months old children. The study is being implemented in partnership with relevant Government programmes. A recent process evaluation showed that the proper usage of Specialized Nutritious Foods (SNF) has increased from an average 75 percent in March 2018 to 78 percent. Furthermore, it confirmed that more than 95 percent of the Pregnant and lactating women are receiving at least one monthly nutritional counselling session in their households. Monthly follow-ups are expected to continue until July 2019.
- Upon request of the Government, the UN and other partners are carrying out a drought assessment in eight districts of Sindh province. This will be conducted under the umbrella of the National Disaster Consortium and be led by the IOM. WFP and FAO are important contributors to this activity due to their well-established field presence in the targeted districts.
- Pakistan SOLVE country team continued its engagement with various family planning stakeholders in the country. During September, meetings were conducted in the Population Council's Office and the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. In addition, a meeting was also conducted with the Pakistan Standards Institute (PSI) to discuss the "Total Market Development Assessment (MDA)" Conducted by PSI in three provinces of Pakistan.

Donors

Australia, China, Canada, ECHO, Emergency preparedness and Response Trust Fund, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, UK, UN Centralized Emergency Response Fund, One UN Trust Fund, and USA.