



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

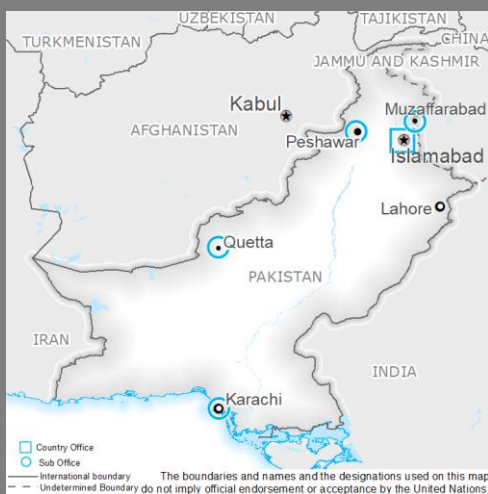
WFP Pakistan Country Brief October 2018



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**

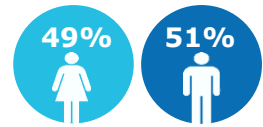
In Numbers

1,857 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$ 350,000 cash based transfers made

US\$9.05 m six months (November 2018 - April 2019) net funding requirements

237,000 people assisted
in August 2018



Operational Updates

- WFP implemented the “Long-Lasting Insecticide Nets” (LLINS) project to control malaria in a cost-efficient manner in high-risk districts. The project was executed in collaboration with the Directorate of Malaria Control (DMC), Indus Hospital and the Pakistan Red Crescent Society. WFP was engaged the project due to its expertise in mass distribution campaigns. WFP distributed 3,128,472 LLINS across rural areas of 12 districts in Baluchistan, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), including the recently merged FATA. 97 percent redemption of LLINS was achieved against the 90 percent target in more than 500 distribution points.
- Since 2015, WFP has been implementing the “Strategic Grain Reserve Project” in the Punjab province. The project seeks to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of national food systems in the Punjab province and supports the construction of 200 near-to-farm silos, with a total storage capacity of 3 million metric tons (MT). It is being implemented along a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model and in collaboration with the Punjab Disaster Management Authority (PDMA). Private investors have invested approximately USD 300 million in the rural economy. This initiative is an important step in transitioning from bag to bulk storage systems
- WFP, the National Fortification Alliance (NFA) and other stakeholders commissioned a feasibility study on the “Fortification of Wheat Flour Milled by Small Scale Grinders (Chakkis)”. The study's findings and recommendations were disseminated on October 15, 2018 at Lahore, in collaboration with the Punjab Food Department. The honourable Minister of Food, Government of the Punjab, the Australian High Commissioner in Pakistan and the other relevant stakeholders participated in the meeting.

Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)

| Total Requirement (in USD) | Allocated Contributions (in USD) | Nov-Apr Net Funding Requirements (in USD) |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 446.91 m | 84.35 | 9.05 |

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.

- The Education Support Programme has been endorsed by the Government of KP and is currently under the process of initiation. Directorate of Education (DOE) FATA, Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) and WFP are going to sign a tri-partite work plan to formalize the implementation modalities of the programme.
- The third SOLVE Workshop for Pakistan took place from 16-18 October in Bhurban, Punjab province. Most of the participants to this workshop were decision makers and returnees from the first and second workshops held in January and April, respectively. Participants were challenged to justify all root causes of the problems. The exercise led to the identification of different needs of the various geographical locations and the way forward for engagement.
- The Federal Ministry of Education has shown interest in launching a school feeding programme in the country to achieve the targets of SDG 4. WFP is collaborating with UNESCO and UNICEF to meet with the Minister to discuss their plans and how the UN can support the ministry to achieve SDG 4 targets. The Government of Sindh's Education Department has also requested WFP to provide technical assistance to launch a school feeding programme in the province. WFP is coordinating with the relevant line department and will plan the assistance soon.
- FFA/Livelihoods recovery programme implementation started at full pace after the issuance of work NOCs to the cooperating partners by the government authorities for Orakzai, Kurram and South Waziristan tribal districts for both cash and food based FFA programme. Field assessment in these areas was initiated following the inception workshop organised in Peshawar which was also attended by the concerned Government counterpart and UN partners.

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.