



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES

# WFP Pakistan Country Brief December 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**

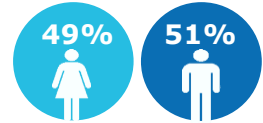
## In Numbers

**1,857 mt** of food assistance distributed

**US\$ 350,000** cash-based transfers made

**US\$ 19.40 m** six months (Jan 2019 - Jun 2019) net funding requirements

**237,000 people assisted**  
in December 2018



## Operational Updates

- Following the drought declaration in eight districts of Sindh and 14 districts of Baluchistan, the Government of Pakistan requested the Natural Disaster Consortium (NDC) to conduct a needs assessment in both provinces. Lead by IOM, in coordination with the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) and in collaboration with FAO, UNICEF, WFP and some NGO partners, the NDC completed the assessment in Sindh; it is still ongoing in Baluchistan. Results show that 36 percent of surveyed households are severely food insecure while 46 percent are moderately food insecure in the drought impacted districts. A response plan has been jointly formulated by UN and NGO partners and shared with the PDMA. Potential donors are being approached to seek funding.
- In 2018, under WFP’s cash and food-based Livelihood Recovery programme in the conflict affected tribal areas (erstwhile FATA, now merged with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and the flood/earthquake affected Chitral district, WFP established a partnership with FAO to conduct a joint response. Under the agreed terms and conditions, WFP and FAO worked together to restore the livelihoods of 11,610 families in Kurram, Orakzai, North Waziristan, South Waziristan and 9,551 families in Chitral.
- For the One UN Chitral Project, the implementation of Integrated Risk Management and Disaster Risk Reduction initiatives were completed by the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS). The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)-PMU organised a training in Peshawar for the PDMA-KP and the District Disaster Management Unit (DDMU) Chitral on Disaster Management-Decision Support System (DM-DSS) and the Multi-Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessment (MHVRA) Tools/Portal, which included the integration of DM-DSS and MHVRA Portal. Planned commitments under the One UN Grant have been accomplished.
- Under phase 1 of the Building Disaster Resilience in Pakistan (BDRP) project, School Safety activities in selected schools of Sindh and Punjab were completed. These activities included teachers’ trainings, mock drills, distribution of school safety IEC material and school safety kits.

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Country Strategic Plan (2017 - 2021)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Oct-Mar Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
446.9 m	84.65 m	19.4 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.

- Findings from the SMART survey conducted in the Umerkot district (Sindh) to measure the extent and status of acute malnutrition in children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and lactating women were finalized and shared with the Sindh Department of Health, ECHO and other key stakeholders.
- WFP is implementing a nutrition-based stunting prevention programme in primary health care setting in Baluchistan and in KP/erstwhile FATA. This will assist children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women by providing Specialized Nutritious Foods (SNFs), Behaviour Change Communication (BCC), Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and training on hygiene practices. To analyse the impact of the programme, operational research is ongoing in Baluchistan and KP/erstwhile FATA, while the research has been completed in Sindh. Results from Sindh show an overall 10.2 percent decrease in the prevalence of stunting and an 8.3 percent decrease in the prevalence of underweight in children under five consuming SNFs.
- The Government of Sindh's Department of Health, in collaboration with UN agencies, I/NGOs and development partners, conducted a roundtable conference in Karachi, on 14 December on evidence-based cost-effective nutrition interventions for stunting prevention. The meeting shared key results, implementation strategies, evidence and lessons learnt from recently implemented or on-going programmes in the province. Best practices and potential for scale up and sustainability were shared from government and donor funded programmes, such as the Accelerated Action Plan (AAP), UNICEF's Stunting Reduction Programme and WFP's Nutrition-based Stunting Prevention Programme. A report is anticipated for the end of February 2019.
- WFP received a green light from the Temporarily Dislocated Persons (TDP) Secretariat through the Bureau of Statistics of erstwhile FATA for carrying out a comprehensive food security and livelihood assessment in the area and in the frontier regions (FRs).
- In addition, as part of its work in 2018, WFP collaborated with vulnerable communities to organise 664 Village Development Committees (VDCs) in 5 tribal districts and Chitral, and build capacity to implement community-based projects. This work included training on structural activities, the rehabilitation of *kanals* and the construction of link roads, check dams and irrigation channels. VDCs also provide organised platforms at village level to carry out all sort of recovery, rehabilitation and development initiatives and serve as a vehicle for long-term sustainability and socio-economic change at grassroots.

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.