SAVING
LIVES

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Pakistan
Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2022

ACR Reading Guidance

WFP
World Food
Programme

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Summary

2018 was a watershed year for WFP in Pakistan. WFP began implementation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in alignment with current government priorities. WFP recognized that while capacities are strengthened in country, it was fundamental to sustain and develop further partnerships with the Government of Pakistan and maintain expertise in food security, malnutrition, livelihoods, humanitarian preparedness, response, relief and supply chain. A review of food security [1] in 2017 showed that two-thirds of families in Pakistan have difficulty accessing affordable and nutritious food. WFP is well-placed to continue to support Pakistan in addressing these issues. WFP worked with donors to position itself to fill development gaps while maintaining support for emergency response as needed.

WFP reached 1.7 million people through food and cash programmes to improve nutrition and support relief, recovery, safety nets and development. Capacity strengthening activities had 6.2 million participants, and WFP partnered with the Pakistan Directorate of Malaria to strengthen health programs for malaria prevention and the mass distribution of long-life insecticidal nets for 2.7 million families. WFP completed these activities in partnership with the Government, particularly through the Benazir Income Support Programme, and with United Nations agencies, disaster management agencies, and local non-governmental organizations. WFP also provided supply chain expertise through an initiative called Supply Optimization through Logistics, Visibility and Evolution (SOLVE) in support of Pakistan's Family Planning 2020 strategy.
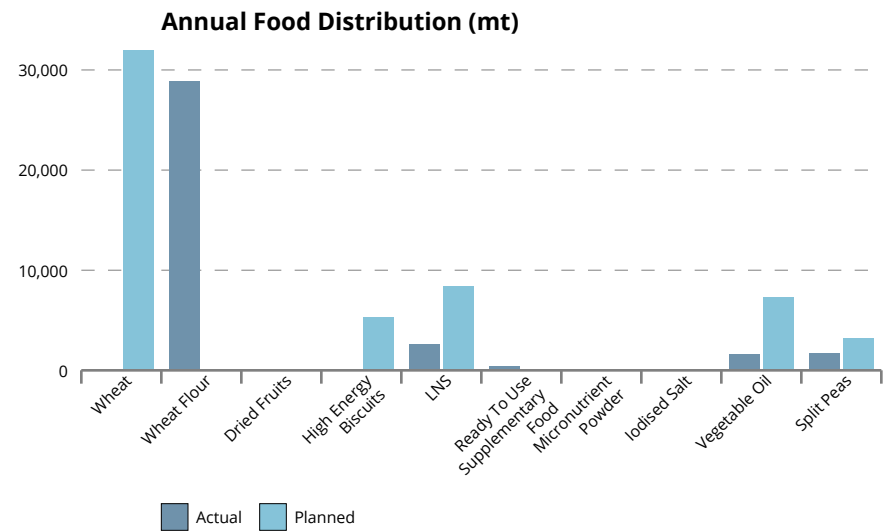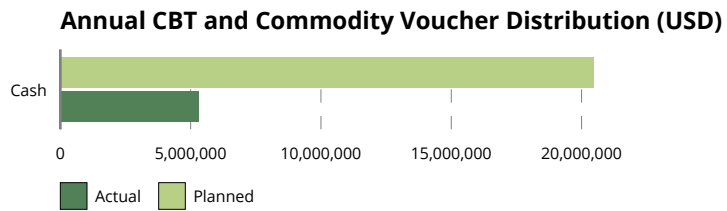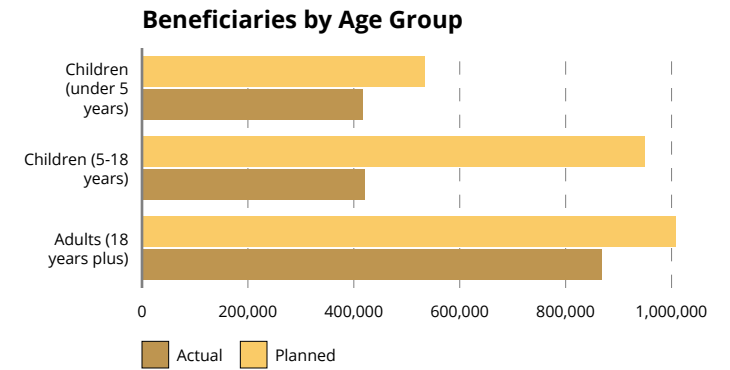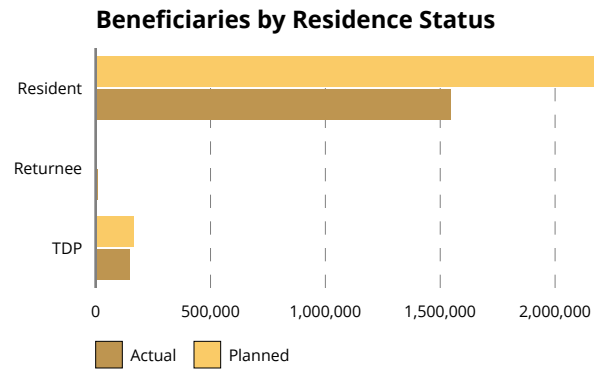
WFP continued support for populations in the country's northwest provinces bordering Afghanistan. Livelihood support for flood recovery and returnees post displacement was completed for 720,000 people in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province and what was previously known as the Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA).

Pakistan has a high prevalence of maternal and child malnutrition. Overcoming stunting rates of 44 percent among children aged 6-59 months has been a priority of the new Prime Minister. WFP's portfolio included assistance to malnourished women and children aged 6-59 months, stunting prevention in Sindh and Balochistan provinces, augmenting nutritional surge capacity of healthcare facilities in Sindh, technical and policy support for Scaling Up Nutrition, consulting on nationwide programs for wheat flour fortification and salt iodization, and research initiatives for nutrition and disaster risk management. WFP continued to oversee the production of locally produced specialized nutritious foods for use in Pakistan and other countries where WFP operates (e.g., Syria, Afghanistan). WFP also explored opportunities for the affordable commercialization of these foods.

WFP helped to strengthen the capacity of national and provincial disaster management agencies for emergency preparedness and response. WFP worked to close any gaps in disaster management at all administrative levels. Meanwhile, WFP coordinated a working group to address emergency preparedness, response and resilience through the United Nations system and helped to strengthen the supply chain capacity of the Government.

1,704,050

total beneficiaries in 2018

55% female   **45% male**

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

- Resident
- Returnee
- TDP

Legend: Actual, Planned

Beneficiaries by Age Group

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)

Legend: Actual, Planned

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Categories: Wheat, Wheat Flour, Dried Fruits, High Energy Biscuits, LNS, Ready To Use Supplementary Food, Micronutrient Powder, Iodised Salt, Vegetable Oil, Split Peas

Legend: Actual, Planned

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

- Cash

Legend: Actual, Planned

Context and Operations

2018 was a transitional year for Pakistan. Early in the year, the security situation was precarious following terrorist attacks in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan provinces. Later in the year, general elections changed the political landscape.

Pakistan lies in a hazard-prone region and is vulnerable to a variety of natural hazards and human-induced disasters. In the last thirty years, the country has faced several major disasters leading to financial and social losses, and climate change threatens to exacerbate this trend.

While enrolment rates for education have increased in Pakistan, they trail behind other countries in South Asia. Mortality rates for infants and children aged 24-59 months have decreased but remain alarming — 89 children aged 24-59 months die per 1,000 live births across the country. Meanwhile, gender disparities persist in education, health and all economic sectors, and Pakistan has one of the lowest female labour force participation rates in the region.

Undernutrition remains a challenge — nearly 44 percent of children aged 24-59 months are stunted. Widespread micronutrient deficiencies and poverty are mutually reinforcing.

Pakistan remains one of the lowest performers in South Asia on human development indicators. Social protection platforms have been strengthened to address poverty with considerable government and donor investment. WFP's activities to assist the Benazir Income Support Programme focused on spreading awareness to 5.6 million households headed by women.

Although Pakistan's growth continued to accelerate during the year, macroeconomic imbalances were widening. Macroeconomic stability will remain a concern from 2019 onwards. Pakistan's gross domestic product growth reached 5.8 percent in 2018. However, the rupee-to-dollar devaluation in the latter half of the year lead to price hikes and strain on the economy. People with poor food and nutrition security were most impacted.

WFP provided food assistance (in the northwest and ex-Federally Administered Tribal Areas) as relief for displaced refugees and returnees from the protracted Afghan refugee crisis. The need for relief assistance has declined with the return of these populations. Operations in the region are expected to end in 2019. WFP's food assistance for assets (FFA) programmes were implemented to facilitate the restoration of livelihoods while protecting food consumption. In the northern province of Chitral, among others, WFP worked alongside the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to ensure that FFA projects covered immediate needs while developing roads and irrigation channels that would contribute to FAO's farming programs and eventually improve the ability of affected populations to bring food assets to market.

WFP and the Government of Pakistan implemented a community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) programme to address moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women with locally produced specialized nutritious foods in 29 districts of Pakistan. In Sindh Province, a CMAM surge pilot project was completed and helped build provincial district health systems that could better cope with periodic peaks in demand for acute malnutrition. WFP implemented a prevention of stunting programme in Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa which focused on children under five with a priority on the first 1000 days of life. This work included operational research to build evidence for further replication and expansion of the program.

WFP worked with the Government at national and provincial levels to develop multi-sectoral policies and strategies that fully aligned with the Scaling Up Nutrition approach. This included the formulation of the national action plan for the Pakistan Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy (PMNS 2018-25). WFP led research initiatives to inform and enhance the Government's approach to policy frameworks in the areas of nutrition, social protection, education and disaster risk management and reduction.

Efforts continued to augment the capacity of the federal and provincial Governments to provide food security and essential services. WFP provided health training and supply chain assistance to the Government for the distribution of Long-Lasting Insecticide Nets across the country through the SOLVE (Supply Optimization through Logistics, Visibility and Evolution) project to accelerate Pakistan's progress toward its Family Planning 2020 goals. As a part of a planned country-wide network, WFP completed its seventh Humanitarian Response Facility at Gilgit-Baltistan. As a part of supply chain capacity enhancement and service provision to the Government, WFP worked with the Government in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on a strategic grain reserve project to improve food storage capacities at the provincial level, reduce food losses and supporting emergency preparedness.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

Under its Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP is working to diversify the scope of its interventions from a humanitarian-focused approach to an approach that encompasses the entire humanitarian-recovery-development spectrum. This transition was set out and agreed to with the Government of Pakistan based on the Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition undertaken by the Government in 2017.

The international resourcing situation of WFP Pakistan is decreasing. WFP is working to expand its funding base beyond traditional humanitarian sources while considering the humanitarian-development nexus, the CSP and the growing middle-income economy. As such, WFP and donors met throughout the year and discussed the changing role of WFP's assistance in the country. New resourcing avenues were explored that included efforts to develop longer term multi-year relationships with donors. This included the Long-Lasting Insecticide Nets project, funded by Global Fund to fight against Tuberculosis, AIDS and Malaria through the Ministry of Health, and the positioning of WFP's monitoring expertise on the joint United Nation-United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) programme for Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), from which WFP was initially excluded.

WFP has been actively cultivating the support of the Government beyond its traditional in-kind donations of wheat for humanitarian response. Overall, in 2018, USD 91 million was resourced against the needs-based plan of USD 122.9 million (74 percent funded). Australia, Canada, the European Commission, Pakistan (in-kind wheat donations), the United Kingdom and the United States were again top donors but at significantly reduced amounts given changes in the humanitarian context. WFP Pakistan also received support from the One United Nations Fund, United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (UN CERF) and from Japan, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland and the private sector.

Overall, lifesaving relief and nutrition support activities remained well resourced. However, WFP did not receive substantial funding for activities planned under Strategic Objective 2, in which WFP seeks to augment Government of Pakistan's social protection mechanisms and implement school feeding interventions. WFP's nutrition partnership with Germany (2016-2019) contributed to research on nutrition interventions through cash-based transfers and analysis for social protection. This research helped inform WFP's support for the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), which provides federal unconditional cash transfers.

Nutrition interventions targeting treatment of malnourished women and children aged 6-59 months were well resourced during the year. WFP was able to partially resource stunting prevention interventions that resulted in limited scale of the programmes against originally planned scale; with special emphasis on evidence generation to benefit future policy and programme planning of the Government. Nevertheless, at the end of 2018, the new government of Pakistan expressly focused on stunting as a major priority for its term in office. WFP hopes to partner with the Government in its effort to reduce stunting going forward given the local evidence generated by WFP in 2018 and preceding years.

Explorations of funding opportunities for Disaster Risk Management and Disaster Risk Reduction activities under the CSP is ongoing. While Switzerland supported the majority of these activities in 2018, conversations with the Green Climate Find and Pakistan's National Disaster Risk Management Fund were initiated and will continue in 2019. WFP continues to discuss partnership opportunities with national and provincial disaster management authorities, some of whom have already dedicated funding and land for humanitarian response facilities.

Every pillar of the CSP has been strategically aligned with the needs and stated requirements of the Government. Based on these agreements and goals, WFP hopes to adjust its relationship with the Government to replicate partnerships such as the Long Lasting Insecticide Nets project and the humanitarian response facilities. WFP also strives to expand on other areas, particularly for longer-term nutrition, disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness and response; with the Government and other traditional and non-traditional humanitarian and development actors.

Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01
Affected populations in Pakistan have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and/or other shocks.

Maintaining its status as a first level responder to the Government's request for relief assistance, WFP continued to provide lifesaving relief food assistance to vulnerable population groups across the country. This included the provision of monthly food assistance to the population displaced because of the law and order situation in the country's north-west. Assistance was also provided to families that had recently returned to their homes for a period of six months. WFP implemented recovery support food-assistance-for-assets programmes for families that had returned to their homes after prolonged displacement. Meanwhile, recovery programmes continued in Chitral District to assisted families still affected by the 2015 flood and earthquake.

The planning numbers for the relief assistance intervention included a contingency buffer for a sudden onset emergency. However, no such event occurred in 2018, thus explaining the 41 percent achievement against planned beneficiaries for this activity.

The Government of Pakistan envisioned the return of all displaced families by December 2016. This did not occur. Some 16,000 families remain displaced as of December 2018. These families belong predominantly to the North Waziristan tribal district, where several regions remain uncleared by law enforcement agencies. This is due to continued hostilities with residual pockets of militant groups. Furthermore, this area has particularly harsh winters, therefore the Government delayed the return of these families until March 2019.

These people had poor food and nutrition security prior to their displacement. They have little to no means to cater for their basic needs and often resort to negative coping strategies. This situation would have deteriorated further in the absence of assistance. Therefore, WFP provided these families with monthly food rations consisting of fortified wheat flour, fortified vegetable oil, pulses and iodized salt. 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.

Assistance was provided to all UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)-registered families, whose data is cross verified from the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA). Distributions were carried out in collaboration with the Government of Pakistan. WFP partnered with three national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with a strong field presence and relevant operational expertise. Assistance was provided to families returning to the conflict-affected tribal districts to support their recovery and rehabilitation. In Orakzai and other agencies, the situation on-ground was less conducive to large-scale returns, so

WFP extended the provision of humanitarian assistance through the return package to one year.

The outcome results of this strategic objective indicate a 13 percent decline in the number of displaced persons and returnees having acceptable food security. This is predominantly due to their prolonged displacement, and the uncertainty regarding their return. North Waziristan had poor development indicators prior to the mass displacement of its inhabitants; indicating the entrenched vulnerability of the people that remain displaced. In addition, the proportion of households headed by women assisted under the relief food assistance activity, constitute only eight percent of total registered households. The percentage decline in their food security is greater than that of men, due to constraining cultural norms.

Across all areas cleared by the Government, WFP's livelihood support food-assistance-for-assets interventions reached out to the most vulnerable. These activities suffered implementation delays due to difficulties in receiving government approval to operate in security-sensitive locations. This was resolved in the latter half of 2018, and WFP secured access to five tribal districts where programmes were implemented. WFP was able to reach some of the most sensitive areas in districts Khyber, North Waziristan, and Orakzai for these activities.

In Chitral, WFP, as stand-by Consortium lead, coordinated with the International Organization for Migration-led Natural Disaster Consortium (with Food and Agriculture Organization and United Nations Children's Fund) for the provision of livelihood recovery support in the two worst affected union councils of the district. This was the third phase of implementation which was completed in 2018. The intervention focused on building resilience among communities affected by floods and earthquakes while also restoring the livelihood of the returnee population and meeting short-term food needs of the targeted population. During 2018, this activity successfully supported the rehabilitation of five big irrigation canals, which enabled 840 beneficiary households to irrigate around 1,600 acres of land. This resulted in an additional 1,400 metric tonnage yield of wheat, rice and maize crops.

Activities were implemented in close coordination with the government disaster management authorities and technical line departments. Partnerships were built with the sister United Nations agencies in common geographical areas to improve complementarities. WFPs strong partnership with Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Chitral was particularly beneficial. WFP is the co-chair of the multi-sectoral cash working group together with FAO. In 2018, the forum provided support to National Disaster Management Authority for the development of guidelines for cash transfers in disaster management and

drafted a cash advocacy paper.

Participants and their households received monthly cash or food entitlements for participating in one or more structural asset creation and training activities. Prioritization was conducted at the tehsil (administrative area) level based on need and vulnerability. The most vulnerable tehsils were identified by using Interagency Vulnerability Assessment data led by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA, Aug-Sep 2017). Activities were selected using the community-based-participatory-planning approach, which lead to the successful implementation of the programme.

There was marked improvement in the food security situation of households supported under these food-assistance-for-assets interventions. The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption increased by 20 percent, while the proportion of households with poor food consumption decreased 85 percent. There was also marked improvement in the food security of women beneficiaries, with a 60 percent increase in households headed by women with acceptable food consumption. However, securing the participation of women remained a challenge due to cultural norms that inhibit their engagement in activities outside the home. This is an area that WFP continues to focus on, working with partners to engage women in appropriate activities.

> **Strategic Outcome 02**
> The social protection system at federal and provincial levels provides the most vulnerable populations, especially women, adolescent girls and children, with improved and sustained access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food by 2022.

Strategic Outcome 2 is designed to harness the potential of social sector platforms to reduce food insecurity and nutrition vulnerabilities of the poorest communities, alongside reducing other deprivations such as illiteracy.

In 2018, WFP advocated for the inclusion of nutrition sensitive programming in the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), Pakistan's largest safety net, and other social protection platforms. WFP initiated this by partnering to disseminate innovative nutrition messages to BISP beneficiary committees across 32 districts with an outreach to over a million beneficiaries.

WFP is continuing operational research with BISP, to inform the design of nutrition sensitive safety net programmes to enhance the nutritional outcomes of social protection systems in the country. This research study is being conducted in Rahim Yar Khan, Punjab, by an internationally accredited independent research institution, Aga Khan University. It will determine the cost-effectiveness of approaches for the prevention of stunting among BISP

beneficiaries, children aged 6-23 months, while also informing future expansion of the programme.

The qualitative results showed that medium quantity lipid-based nutrient supplement was widely accepted and consumed appropriately by children. Similarly, specialized nutritious foods (SNF) were perceived as age-appropriate and nutritious and were associated with increased height and weight, strengthened bones and enhanced the mental and physical capabilities of children. SNFs were developed locally and producers followed stringent quality control procedures in accordance with the recommended food safety requirements.

In 2018, WFP collaborated with BISP, to avert further deterioration of food insecurity in drought-affected parts of Tharpakar District in Southern Sindh. WFP supported the vertical expansion of BISP's unconditional cash transfer programme through a humanitarian-top up to 63,000 food insecure and drought-affected households. Nearly all the people targeted by this response were provided support within the year. Discussions are underway with donors to scale up the shock-responsive initiative in other drought-affected areas in Sindh and Balochistan provinces in 2019. WFP is also providing technical support to BISP to enhance the safety net's nutritional outcomes by integrating nutrition-sensitive approaches.

During 2018, WFP's school meals programme was redesigned to better respond to local conditions and fit in the changing context of the newly-merged districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. The newly-merged districts are passing through a phase of resumption of relative peace and normalcy evident by the resumption of markets, the commencement of rehabilitation activities, and a favourable trend in population movements. Additionally, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) was administratively merged into Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, pointing towards the need of long-term development programmes in the area to catch up with the socioeconomic indicators of the rest of the province.

The new Education Support Programme is based on an integrated approach which involves two government entities for direct implementation and targets the poorest families. The programme will contribute to achieving education, social protection and nutrition targets. Involvement of government entities will ensure the continuity and sustainability of the programme. Targeting will maximize the coverage and focus on the most vulnerable population in the assisted areas. The programme's approach, design and partners were revised at the time while structural reforms were ongoing in targeted areas. Pakistan's general elections held in July resulted in major changes and frequent transfers of government officials in the area, causing some delays in programme approval and finalization by Government counterparts. Consequently, the programme

was approved for implementation in the last quarter of the year and formal mechanisms including a Memorandum of Understanding and Annual Workplan Agreement among the partners are in the process of approval. Hence, no direct assistance was provided to children in the targeted areas.

The programme's objectives include improvement in school enrolment rates with specific focus on girls enrollment and retention to achieve gender parity. The intervention also aims to increase awareness on nutrition, basic health and hygiene practices among schoolchildren, mothers and communities. The programme is being implemented in four newly merged districts, targeting the families whose children are out of school or are prone to drop out of school due to poverty. Under the programme, the families of the children (boys of grade 1-5 and girls of grade 1-10) will be assisted with cash stipends (boys and girls grade 1-5 at PKR 750/quarter and girls of grade 6-10 at PKR 1,500/quarter), conditional upon enrolment and 70 percent attendance per month of their children and adolescent girls in school.

The programme will be jointly implemented in collaboration with BISP and the Directorate of Education Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. BISP will manage the community mobilization and cash disbursement among eligible beneficiaries, while the Directorate will manage the overall supervision and coordination of the programme. WFP will serve as the technical and coordinating partner for all programme and nutrition awareness activities in schools and communities.

Upon WFP's advocacy, the Federal Ministry of Education and Professional Training is planning to initiate a school feeding programme to improve school participation rates and eradicate illiteracy, poverty and malnutrition. WFP received an official request from the ministry to provide technical support for design of context-specific and cost-effective school feeding model for Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT).

Strategic Outcome 03
The entire population, especially children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age, in Pakistan has improved nutrition in line with national targets for 2025.

WFP supports the Government of Pakistan in achieving Zero Hunger, and nutrition is at the epicentre of WFP Pakistan's programmatic focus. WFP continues efforts to improve the nutrition situation of the population. In 2018, WFP implemented programmes for the prevention of stunting, Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM), and wheat flour fortification.

Stunting prevention programmes were implemented in Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces in collaboration with provincial health departments. Under the programme, specialized nutritious foods were provided through the primary health care system to children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). The programme also focused on reaching children during their first 1,000 days in an effort to break the intergenerational cycle of stunting. Overall, the programme provided a model of implementation for government that can be scaled-up to prevent stunting in targeted population groups.

Concurrently, WFP supported the Government with the implementation of a CMAM programme to address moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and PLW. Children were provided with ready-to-use supplementary food, while PLW received lipid-based nutrient supplement. CMAM was implemented in 19 districts of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, and Azad Jammu and Kashmir provinces. In 2018, the Government strengthened their operational management of the programme with WFP's support, and eventually the Government will fully operate it.

A CMAM pilot that uses the 'Surge Approach' is being implemented in Umerkot District, Sindh Province. The aim of this project is to make national and subnational health systems more resilient to sudden emergencies. The approach will help these systems to better anticipate, prepare for, and deliver services for the treatment of acute malnutrition during seasonal peaks. Currently, 15 CMAM 'Surge' centres have been established. Additionally, a survey that uses the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) methodology was conducted to measure the extent and status of acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and PLW.

Under both stunting prevention and CMAM programmes, WFP provided behaviour change communication for infant and young child feeding practices. Hygiene promotion activities were also carried out as part of community outreach and awareness provided with the Government's assistance. In Sindh, two separate organizations were hired to implement the CMAM project; the first carried out the treatment protocols, and the second carried out behaviour change communication activities, including nutrition messaging and counselling. Some delays occurred with the implementing partner for the behaviour change communication activities, which led to lower than expected achievement of the number of women and caregivers exposed to and receiving nutrition messaging and counselling. WFP will seek to improve coverage of messaging and counselling in 2019.

WFP continued to support the prevention of micronutrient deficiencies. Wheat flour fortification in Azad Jammu and Kashmir Province continued, and

responsibility of implementation was gradually transferred to the provincial government for sustainability. Fortification activities were carried out in 11 provincial flour mills, reaching 2.6 million people. Similarly, a feasibility study for wheat flour from small-scale mills ('Chakki') was also initiated in 2018 to cover around 70 percent of the population that were not reached by large-scale flour mills. As per the study's recommendations, a fortification project is planned to be implemented in Islamabad and Rawalpindi cities.

WFP is collecting evidence that will strengthen future nutrition sensitive and specific interventions. A randomized controlled trial was prepared to evaluate the effectiveness of nutrition-based supplementation in prevention of stunting among children aged 6-59 months of age within the primary health care system. The trial was completed in Sindh and is ongoing in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. In addition to the trial, an impact evaluation was conducted for the stunting prevention programme in Sindh.

The prevention of stunting programme resulted in reduced risk of stunting and reduced prevalence of stunting. A 10.2 percent reduction in prevalence of stunting was observed among children aged 6-59 months in intervention areas within a three-year period. A reduction in the prevalence of anaemia, wasting and underweight was also observed in these areas.

In 2018, WFP continued an approach to strengthen capacity for nutrition programmes in the country. WFP provided technical and financial support to the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) secretariat within the Ministry of Planning Development and Reform. WFP chaired the SUN United Nations Network, co-chaired the SUN Business Network, and supported the SUN Academia/Research Network. A Pakistan Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy (PMNS, 2018-2025) was developed, and a National Action Plan based on the strategy is currently being compiled. PMNS 2018-2025 reflected the determination of the Government and stakeholders to develop and implement proven nutrition interventions.

WFP supported the provincial departments of the National and Provincial Fortification Alliances within the Ministry of National Health Services Regulation and Coordination. This support was credited with rejuvenating fortification efforts to reduce micronutrient deficiencies in the country, and the Pakistan National Food Fortification Strategy was developed. WFP assisted provincial governments in formulating their respective food fortification strategies. Punjab province launched its strategy, while other provinces are still crafting their strategic frameworks. These strategies aim to inform policy makers and provide a road map for fortification initiatives. WFP also provided technical support to the Government to revise and update the Food Safety and Quality Standards.

WFP provided technical assistance to the Ministry of National Health Services Regulation and Coordination to complete a study on the sustainability of a programme for universal salt iodization. In addition, WFP assisted the Azad Jammu and Kashmir provincial food department with their programme for fortification of wheat flour. In 2018, the food department increased ownership of the fortification process — using technical guidance from WFP, they independently procured fortification premix for the first time.

Strategic Outcome 04
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.

Pakistan is prone to natural and human-induced hazards that contribute to high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition across provinces. Earthquakes in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, droughts in Sindh and Balochistan, flooding in many provinces, and the protracted crisis from the ongoing law enforcement operation in the country's northwest have exacted a heavy toll on the population. These hazards are recurrent and costly, and their effects are cumulative. Pakistan's vulnerability to them highlights the need for effective preparedness and coordinated disaster response and mitigation. Although the Government of Pakistan's disaster response has improved notably since 2010, much remains to be done. In particular, the Government recognizes the need to continue strengthening the response to future crises, and therefore WFP's disaster risk management (DRM) programmes are aligned with the strategic priority areas of Pakistan National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP).

The objective of WFP's DRM programmes is to enhance the disaster preparedness and response capacities of the Government at the national, provincial, district and community levels. The activities implemented under Strategic Objective 4 in 2018 can be classified into two main categories: 1) government capacity strengthening; and 2) augmentation and community capacity strengthening activities.

In terms of government capacity strengthening, WFP Pakistan constructed humanitarian response and emergency storage facilities. One regional humanitarian response facility was completed in Gilgit District, Gilgit-Baltistan Region, to cater for the emergency response needs in the event of a disaster. It has a large covered storage capacity of 960 mt and an open storage capacity of up to 10,000 mt. Four emergency storage facilities were constructed to fulfil emergency storage requirements at the district level, enabling authorities to provide timely response particularly for sudden onset emergencies.

WFP strengthened the technical capacity of the Government's disaster management authorities at the national, provincial and district levels. WFP completed three Multi-Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessments (MHVRAs) of disaster-prone districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh provinces. In addition, WFP prepared 10 simulation exercises and trained national and subnational government officials on planning and responding to disasters. The exercises engaged a total of 400 government officials, most of whom were first responders. WFP also organized policy dialogues on disaster preparedness and response planning at the divisional level that involved disaster management officials, academia, civil society organizations and other stakeholders. The dialogues were initiated to improve coherence among all stakeholders on guidelines, plans and standard operating procedures for disaster preparedness and response.

WFP completed a climate risk food security assessment that identified the impact of these risks on food security and provided policy recommendations to government counterparts. WFP also coordinated with the Ministry of Climate Change and the Secretariat of Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on the development of an integrated climate risk management project as basis for a funding proposal to the Green Climate Fund. In Punjab Province, WFP commissioned a feasibility study for WFP's R4 Rural Resilience Initiative, which enables the poorest farmers to access crop insurance by participating in risk reduction activities. Meanwhile, WFP and the National Disaster Management Authority began integrating a seasonal livelihoods planning approach in tribal districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and WFP plans to replicate it in other vulnerable parts of the country at the subnational level. This is part of WFP's plan to strengthen resilience among national, subnational and local actors through the Integrated Context Analysis.

At the community level, WFP implemented school safety and community-based disaster risk management initiatives in 10 hazard prone districts across Pakistan. WFP trained schoolchildren, teachers, community members and local government officials on various contextual hazards to strengthen disaster preparedness and response. WFP also trained them on safety measures, and communities were equipped with kits for search and rescue, school safety and first aid, and WFP provided knowledge products to schools to reinforce the material.

These initiatives also included small scale structural interventions to improve the structures of the targeted schools. At the village-level, WFP supported the development of disaster management and school safety plans. In areas where social norms made it inappropriate for men to rescue women due to strict cultural norms, women's emergency response teams were formed. In the Chitral District, the school safety and MHVRA interventions were implemented together with WFP's livelihood support activities. As a result, the communities received support both on the ground and at the policy level, thereby strengthening their resilience to future shocks and enabling them to manage disasters more efficiently.

Strategic Outcome 05
Federal and provincial systems have strengthened capabilities to provide food security and essential services to the people of Pakistan by 2022.

Large scale natural hazards and human-induced disasters have highlighted the need for strong supply chains to enable efficient relief and recovery operations and the timely provision of essential services across the country. Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP has been working to provide critical supply chain assistance to the Government of Pakistan and strengthen their capacity in this area.

Pakistan is ranked among the top ten wheat producing countries in the world with an annual production of 26 million mt. The country is also among the largest consumers of wheat in the world — annual per capita consumption in the country is almost double the global average. Despite these high levels of production, Pakistan has faced several episodes of staple shortages and price hikes, which have seriously threatened national food security.

Given this context, the Government invests heavily in the strategic stockpiling of wheat. Federal and provincial level food departments are responsible for maintaining a favourable alignment between the supply and demand of wheat flour. WFP's technical assistance programme for provincial food departments seeks to improve the efficiency of national food systems through a series of interventions in areas where WFP has a comparative advantage. Under the strategic grain reserve project, WFP assisted the Punjab Food Department in completing a feasibility study for the construction or improvement of strategic grain reserves. The study has been completed and is due to be presented to the Government in the first quarter of 2019. WFP hopes to secure increased government commitment to the efficient storage of grain reserves as a result of this study. Assistance was also provided in the review of design and specifications of the silos, and the tender evaluation for the construction of 40 strategic grain reserve silos in Punjab Province.

WFP completed a feasibility study for the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Food Department on improving their strategic grain reserves. Based on the study's recommendations, the Government planned to construct large wheat silos and upgrade existing storage facilities. WFP also assisted the Balochistan Food Department with designing a commodity tracking software for warehouse and stock management.

The Government of Pakistan requested WFP's support for the malaria eradication campaign, citing WFP's presence and outreach in Pakistan, their relationship with the federal Ministry of Health, and their extensive experience in programming and supply chain management. The project aimed at spreading awareness on malaria and providing Long-Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) to control it in high-risk districts. The project included programme management, commodity tracking, monitoring and evaluation, community engagement and beneficiary feedback to ensure protection and accountability. Government counterparts, including the Ministry of Health, provincial health departments, and private entities like the Indus Hospital worked closely with WFP to reach affected populations. This mass campaign was not only the first of its kind in Pakistan but was probably the first one in the global context.

The malaria campaign was a complex operation demanding massive mobilization of resources within a short period of time. Despite these challenges, the results have been promising. Mobilization of resources for the project within days was possible due to a well-established readiness level within WFP Pakistan, and a registration mechanism was established with support of over 2,500 volunteers who went door to door in 570 union councils across Pakistan and registered 6.2 million beneficiaries. Cumulatively, 2.75 million LLINs were provided in 11 districts of Pakistan with a redemption rate of 97 percent. These results have garnered international attention — the campaign received the Alliance for Malaria Prevention award for being the most cost-effective campaign in 2018.

The Government of Pakistan has committed to achieving a contraceptive prevalence rate of 50 percent by June 2020. Supply chain was identified as an area that should be strengthened in order to increase family planning commodities on shelves for the population, and therefore WFP is assisting with these efforts through the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation's Supply Optimization through Logistics, Visibility and Evolution (SOLVE) initiative.

Workshops were organized to provide an opportunity for public and private supply chain professionals to identify various supply chain bottlenecks and their root causes. WFP completed technical and retail market assessments and prepared supply chain models (such as the Maturity Model) so that in 2019, pilot projects could be launched across Pakistan to address critical supply chain issues.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Advances towards gender equality have been made in Pakistan. Women are more likely to participate in the labour force and enjoy relatively greater access to health and education than before. [1] Nonetheless, significant progress is still required for women to fully achieve equal rights and access to opportunities. Pakistan falls behind other countries in the region on gender parity indicators and was ranked 148 of 149 countries in the 2018 Global Gender Gap Report.

WFP has been working at the policy levels to strengthen institutional accountability and ownership of gender and protection in Pakistan. Efforts were made to revitalize the Gender and Protection Working Group. Terms of Reference (ToR) were revised to reflect WFP's strategic shift from resilience to development. The ToR were subsequently endorsed by the Working Group, who also collectively revised and updated them for gender focal points of each member organization.

Women's participation is constrained by cultural norms that inhibit their participation in activities outside the home, and therefore WFP continues to encourage their participation in programmatic activities. In food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities, women are encouraged to participate in programme planning and design. Focus groups with vulnerable women were organised to tailor activities towards women's concerns and priorities. Women's participation was also encouraged in project management committees to help increase their participation at the community level.

Nutrition programmes were designed to promote gender equality and discourage gender-based discrimination. The programmes targeted vulnerable populations, including Pregnant and Lactating Women and children aged 6-59 months. Services were delivered by Lady Health Workers (LHW), whose expertise was enhanced through capacity-building trainings held throughout the year. Furthermore, mothers were the main target groups in social mobilization sessions and awareness campaigns on infant and young child feeding, nutrition and hygiene promotion.

Securing adequate participation of women in the Community Based Disaster Risk Management activities was initially a major challenge. At first, social norms prevented women from engaging, but after concentrated advocacy, the participation of women increased significantly. Strict cultural norms also led male rescue workers to refuse physical contact with women. WFP formulated separate women search and rescue teams to alleviate this problem in the future.

Despite not reaching the year-end target, progress was made regarding joint decision-making between women and men on the use of food and vouchers. The proportion of joint decision making increased during the year alongside a decrease in the proportion of households in which decisions were made only by men. This was due to the various community mobilization efforts made to facilitate the participation of women. Wherever possible, programme activities were tailored to accommodate cultural constraints and maximize participation,

The long-lasting insecticide nets campaign was planned and executed with a gender lens, and women comprised 50 percent of beneficiaries. Furthermore, WFP and implementing partners hired women volunteers to help with the registration process in Balochistan, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces.

Protection
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

People in Pakistan face a variety of challenges to their safety, dignity and integrity, and these challenges often affect the most vulnerable population groups. WFP is devoted to minimizing these challenges by designing and carrying out activities in a manner that reduces protection risks for their beneficiaries.

WFP uses a protection-sensitive approach in their programme design. Key protection principles, such as the 'Do No Harm' approach, were taken into consideration, and women were engaged in food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities based on their specific needs and preferences. As a result, WFP managed to secure engagement of women in areas where cultural norms inhibit their access to such activities. This contributed to their economic empowerment and strengthened their roles in the family and society as a whole.

An issue of growing interest for WFP and its donors has been the inclusion of persons with disabilities in its operations. In 2016, preceding the World Humanitarian Summit and together with a range of other national and international actors, WFP endorsed the Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action. In 2018, WFP Pakistan did not have a stand-alone policy or programme specifically targeting persons with disabilities. However, it remained committed to working towards their systematic inclusion in all areas of operation. The FFA programme streamlined registration and inclusion criteria to systematically engage persons with disabilities wherever possible, including in consultations and community committees.

In order to protect beneficiary data, relevant information under the cash-based FFA intervention was shared with the financial service provider through the Secure File Transfer Protocol System. In addition, separate distribution desks and

sites as well as security were established for women to ensure that they were kept safe during the cash disbursement process.

The 'Do No Harm' approach was adopted for the implementation of Community Based Disaster Risk Management activities, considering the cultural and socio-economic sensitivities of the isolated populations of Balochistan, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab provinces. WFP considered the needs of people with disabilities and other extremely vulnerable families during the provision of emergency response training kits. WFP made all possible efforts to ensure transparency, accountability, dignity and respect at all levels during the implementation of these interventions.

WFP used monitoring and evaluation checklists as the primary tools for process monitoring, activity implementation monitoring and post-distribution monitoring, and these checklists were regularly reviewed. In line with the Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action, considerations for disabilities were included in the checklists where relevant and feasible.

Accountability to affected populations
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP welcomed observations, concerns and complaints through a beneficiary feedback mechanism, which included a hotline with responders and communication via email and post. Overall, WFP's feedback channels helped improve programme targeting, quality, efficiency and effectiveness.

In June 2018, an online beneficiary feedback dashboard was launched. The dashboard provided an option for people who wanted to submit feedback to WFP online. It also provided activity coordinators and managers with insight on the beneficiaries' views of WFP assistance programmes and WFP's solutions to reported problems. The most common feedback could be observed via Global Information Systems (GIS) integration and was used in cooperating partners' performance assessments, thereby enhancing user accountability at all levels. The dashboard also generates reports, maps and analyses, which help improve information management.

The beneficiary feedback dashboard opened in 2018 to a surge of 2,800 cases. Of those, 160 were registered for verification, while the remaining issues were resolved onsite. Complaints and queries that were not addressed were registered immediately for further assessment and validation. In 2018, 23 percent of the complaints and queries were serious issues while 35 percent ranked as medium on the severity scale. Sixty-eight percent of the registered

complaints referred to service delivery irregularities. None of the registered calls or contacts remained unresolved at the end of the year.

Findings from an investigation of specific cases led WFP to prepare forensic audits of two cooperating partners whose practices were suspected of fraud and corruption. In both cases, significant amounts of project funding was found to be potentially misappropriated, and corrective action was undertaken. New guidance was issued for such assessments to be conducted periodically for every cooperating partner to increase accountability for project funds.

Sensitive cases were reported to activity managers or senior management, particularly when the Government or WFP staff were implicated. Beneficiary feedback information was displayed on banners at all distribution points, and this information appeared in Urdu and other local languages. Moreover, the hotline number and email address were printed on all WFP food commodities' packaging.

During 2018, a large improvement (120 percent) was recorded in the proportion of assisted people informed about the programme. However, the percentage increase for men was greater than that of women. This is predominantly due to constraining cultural norms in most areas of operation which inhibit access to women.

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) is one of WFP's top priorities. In the Country Office, staff-members were sensitized on the subject through discussions and presentations that were led by top management. This was later complemented with reinforcement trainings given by the human resources department, an all-staff email, and the sharing of relevant resources. PSEA focal points were designated at the Country Office, as well as in provincial offices.

Environment
Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

WFP Pakistan seeks to ensure that their activities do not have an adverse impact on the environment. Beneficiaries were encouraged to reuse the packaging of WFP commodities wherever possible. For example, beneficiaries reused the packaging of the Lipid-based Nutrient Supplements (LNS) to make a variety of goods, such as platters and tissue boxes. In addition, for commodities whose packaging could not be reused, proper waste management and disposal was encouraged.

Physical activities under the recovery support food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) programme also contributed to environmental protection and conservation. Trainings and demonstrations to construct fuel-efficient stoves were completed

at the community level. Consequently, more of these stoves were used in target areas, which helped to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Nursery plantations were also developed under FFA activities and had a positive environmental impact. Meanwhile, the irrigation canals constructed or rehabilitated under the FFA programme contributed to water conservation and improved efficiency of water utilization in areas where water supply was relatively scarce.

In 2018, environmental and social screening was completed for activities designed for submission to the Green Climate Fund. In 2019, all WFP activities will be screened in conformity with the WFP Environmental Policy.

Success Story

"No success story in public health ever results from the action of one single person; it is the commitments and alliances we are able to create that make the difference".

These words were spoken by Dr. Gro Harlem Brundtland, former director general of the World Health Organization (1998-2003), to address the need for collaboration in public health. This quote perfectly describes the commitment of the new Government of Pakistan to stabilize the nutritional status of the Pakistani people.

With more than 9.6 million stunted children in the country, the Prime Minister of Pakistan is committed to solving the problem. To achieve this, the Government will adopt and scale up WFP's scientifically proven stunting prevention approach. This approach focuses on preventing stunting during the 1,000 days' window of opportunity. Pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 24-59 months are provided with WFP's locally produced specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) and behaviour change messages focused on nutrition, health and hygiene practices.

In Sindh, this approach resulted in a 10.2 percent reduction in the prevalence of stunting and a 6.8 percent reduction in the prevalence of wasting among children aged 24-59 months who received SNFs.

Zule Khan, a 30-year old woman who resides in the village of Mola Buksh Shoro, Sindh Province, is a great example of this success. Her story is told by 'Muradi', a local lady health worker:

"I once attended a community gathering in the village, where there were talks of a mother of two whose other children had all died within four weeks of being born. She was expecting again, and I decided to go visit her.

She had one of the brightest smiles I had ever seen, but her melancholic eyes really caught my attention. You could see she had suffered greatly. For a pregnant woman, she was shockingly thin.

I introduced myself and told her I was here to help, but despite welcoming me she didn't seem too enthusiastic. She informed me that following the birth of her two sons, none of her other children survived. Her visits to local doctors turned out fruitless and cost her and her husband a lot of money.

I told her about WFP's SNFs and how they had improved the lives of numerous mothers and children. After some convincing, she agreed to give it a go. To start off, I gave her a ration of lipid-based nutrient supplement for pregnant and lactating women and a ration of micronutrient powder for her youngest child. I also taught her the importance of breastfeeding, healthy eating and good hygiene practices and visited her regularly during her pregnancy. During this time, I saw her overall health improve dramatically.

In June, Zule Khan gave birth to a boy. 'Abdullah', as she named him, had no health complications and was breastfed until six months of age. He was then enrolled into WFP's prevention of stunting programme where he was provided with medium quantity lipid-based nutrient supplement, which is provided to children aged 6-23 months. I had never seen Zule Khan so happy. She told me that Abdullah was rarely as sick, was much taller, and was more responsive than his brothers had been at his age. Her only regret was that her older children never received WFP's SNFs.

WFP is grateful for the opportunity to support the Government in replicating their prevention of stunting programme across Pakistan so that stories like Zule Khan's are never repeated. The programme is a huge achievement, and it could serve as a successful example for other countries.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page photo ©WFP/Rein Skullerud
Mother and child

[1]The International Food Policy Research Institute and Aga Khan University, A Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition in Pakistan. June 2017.

Strategic outcome 02

Due to lack of resources the proposed activities were not conducted.

Strategic outcome 03

The follow up value for the 'Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women' outcome indicator is currently being measured through a research organization and has not yet been completed.
Follow up values will be assessed at the end line by technical organization, who are on board as part of research component for Stunting Prevention

Strategic outcome 05

As the regular planned activities under this strategic objective were all in their preliminary stage of implementation, relevant outcome information was not available at the end of the year.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] UNDP (2018) 'Gender Equality: Women Empowerment. (http://www.pk.undp.org/content/pakistan/en/home/ourwork/gender-equality.html)

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,179,906	758,763	64.3%
	female	1,310,094	945,287	72.2%
	total	2,490,000	1,704,050	68.4%
By Age Group				

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Adults (18 years plus)	male	367,378	330,961	90.1%
	female	639,732	537,611	84.0%
	total	1,007,110	868,572	86.2%
Children (5-18 years)	male	540,404	220,266	40.8%
	female	408,523	199,629	48.9%
	total	948,927	419,895	44.2%
Children (under 5 years)	male	272,124	207,536	76.3%
	female	261,839	208,047	79.5%
	total	533,963	415,583	77.8%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
TDP	168,249	150,791	89.6%
Returnee	0	8,878	-
Resident	2,321,751	1,544,381	66.5%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Affected populations in Pakistan have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and/or other shocks.			
Wheat	31,960	0	-
Wheat Flour	0	28,833	-
Dried Fruits	0	80	-
High Energy Biscuits	293	0	-
LNS	623	0	-
Iodised Salt	79	123	155.9%
Vegetable Oil	1,780	1,596	89.7%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Split Peas	3,164	1,747	55.2%
Strategic Outcome: The social protection system at federal and provincial levels provides the most vulnerable populations, especially women, adolescent girls and children, with improved and sustained access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food by 2022.			
High Energy Biscuits	4,990	0	-
LNS	86	0	-
Vegetable Oil	5,513	0	-
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: The entire population, especially children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age, in Pakistan has improved nutrition in line with national targets for 2025.			
LNS	7,734	2,621	33.9%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	380	-
Micronutrient Powder	34	4	10.6%

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Affected populations in Pakistan have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and/or other shocks.			
Cash	18,371,727	5,302,987	25.8%
Strategic Outcome: The social protection system at federal and provincial levels provides the most vulnerable populations, especially women, adolescent girls and children, with improved and sustained access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food by 2022.			
Cash	1,662,613	0	-
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: 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.			
Cash	429,246	0	-

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: Affected populations in Pakistan have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and/or other shocks.				
Output A: Affected populations receive support to rebuild livelihoods and expedite their recovery process.				
Act 02. Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.				
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	20000.0	19818.0	99.1
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	700.0	699.0	99.9
Output A: Targeted beneficiaries receive sufficient cash- and/or food-based transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements.				
Act 01. Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.				
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	Number	12.0	12.0	100.0
Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance	individual	2000.0	1997.0	99.8
Output D: Affected populations receive support to rebuild livelihoods and expedite their recovery process.				
Act 02. Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.				
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	3.0	2.68	89.3
Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line rehabilitated	Km	11.0	10.7	97.3
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	4200.0	3183.0	75.8
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	5000.0	4960.0	99.2
Number of animal shelters constructed	animal shelter	5.0	5.0	100.0
Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use rehablitated/maintained (3000-8000 cbmt)	Number	61.0	61.0	100.0
Number of culverts and drainage systems repaired (between 4-6m in width)	Number	1.0	1.0	100.0
Number of family gardens established	garden	86.0	76.0	88.4
Square metres (m2) of existing nurseries supported	m2	27000.0	26962.0	99.9
Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	12500.0	12162.0	97.3

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 02: The social protection system at federal and provincial levels provides the most vulnerable populations, especially women, adolescent girls and children, with improved and sustained access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food by 2022.				
Output A: Poor and nutritionally vulnerable beneficiaries of safety nets have access to nutritious food in order to improve their nutrition.				
Act 03. Augment social protection mechanisms to support the food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable urban and rural poor.				
Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	378000.0	367650.0	97.3
Number of institutions supported for the delivery of shock responsive and nutrition sensitive social protection programmes	institution	1.0	1.0	100.0
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
Strategic Outcome 03: The entire population, especially children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age, in Pakistan has improved nutrition in line with national targets for 2025.				
Output A: Children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age benefit from nutrition-specific interventions to prevent all forms of malnutrition (particularly, acute, stunting, and micronutrient deficiencies).				
Act 05. Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	2094.0	2119.0	101.2
Output C: Children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age benefit from nutrition-specific interventions to prevent all forms of malnutrition (particularly, acute, stunting, and micronutrient deficiencies).				
Act 05. Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.				
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	1250.0	1250.0	100.0
Output C: Evidence-based cost-effective models for improved nutrition are made available to policy-makers and practitioners in order to inform policy and programme design to support nutritionally vulnerable people.				
Act 05. Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.				
Number of studies and assessments supported	assessment	2.0	2.0	100.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	2.0	2.0	100.0
Output C: Functional and effective governance across sectors exists at both federal and provincial levels to improve the nutritional status of the population, especially children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age.				
Act 05. Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.				
Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	policy reforms	3.0	3.0	100.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	4.0	4.0	100.0
Output C: Public and private sector actors consistently apply nutrition-sensitive approaches in order to improve the population's accessibility and adequate consumption of nutritious foods.				
Act 05. Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.				
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3.0	3.0	100.0
Output E: Children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age benefit from nutrition-specific interventions to prevent all forms of malnutrition (particularly, acute, stunting, and micronutrient deficiencies).				
Act 05. Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.				
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	453250.0	206771.0	45.6
Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	197810.0	82260.0	41.6
Number of targeted caregivers (female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	292150.0	109288.0	37.4
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable				
Strategic Outcome 04: 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.				
Output C: The national, provincial, district and community system integrates disaster risk reduction and management, including climate- and environment-related risk management, to mitigate the risk of disasters on vulnerable communities.				
Act 07. Strengthen the government's and communities' capacity for disaster risk reduction.				
Number of Emergency Response Kits provided to the schools and/or local communities	Kits	554.0	554.0	100.0
Number of disaster management officials trained and involved in simulation exercises at national and sub-national levels	individual	440.0	395.0	89.8
Number of disaster management plans developed at local level	Number	70.0	70.0	100.0
Number of government staff members trained in emergency preparedness and reponse	individual	440.0	395.0	89.8
Number of individuals educated, trained and rehearsed in disaster preparedness and response planning at school level	individual	15733.0	18124.0	115.2
Number of local community members, government officials trained in disaster preparedness and response planning at community level	individual	1000.0	884.0	88.4
Number of Emergency Storage Facilities/HRFs provided to Disaster Management Authorities at various levels.	Number	4.0	4.0	100.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 05: Federal and provincial systems have strengthened capabilities to provide food security and essential services to the people of Pakistan by 2022.				
Output C: Strategic grain reserves management is improved to maintain an appropriate quantity and quality of stock to moderate the supply for populations affected by a shock or prolonged stress.				
Act 08. Strengthen government and partner capabilities to provide food security and essential services.				
Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	1.0	1.0	100.0
Number of government staff members trained in warehouse management	individual	5.0	5.0	100.0
Output L: Infrastructure to store the strategic grain reserves is designed and built to minimize losses and improve quality control to serve the people of Pakistan.				
Act 08. Strengthen government and partner capabilities to provide food security and essential services.				
Number of infrastructure works implemented	unit	1.0	1.0	100.0
Number of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs) distributed as a result of WFP technical assistance	non-food item	2563434.0	2508216.0	97.8
Number of people distributed long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs) as a result of WFP technical assistance	individual	6395283.0	6254795.0	97.8
Number of stakeholders engaged for the optimization of supply chains for family planning	individual	30.0	40.0	133.3
Number of supply chain optimization activities planned and designed for implementation	activity	4.0	5.0	125.0
Number of supply chain technical assessments conducted	assessment	10.0	14.0	140.0

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: Affected populations in Pakistan have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and/or other shocks.								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
IDPs/Returnees	URT: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	Food	male	4.70	5.40	<4.70	<4.70	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	4.70	3.20	<4.70	<4.70	
			overall	4.70	5.30	<4.70	<4.70	
Tribal Districts of KPK and Chitral district	ACL: Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	Cash	male	6.09	2.41	<6.09	<6.09	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	10.90	3.33	<10.90	<10.90	
			overall	6.42	2.46	<6.42	<6.42	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
IDPs/Returnees	URT: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	Food	male	65.50	57.50	≥65.50	>65.50	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	50.00	38.50	≥50.00	>50.00	
			overall	64.45	56.20	≥64.50	>64.50	
Tribal Districts of KPK and Chitral district	ACL: Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	Cash	male	52.20	61.40	≥40.00	≥40.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	40.00	66.70	≥52.20	≥52.20	
			overall	51.40	61.70	≥51.40	≥51.40	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
IDPs/Returnees	URT: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	Food	male	33.50	40.90	≤33.50	<33.50	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	50.00	61.50	≤50.00	<50.00	
			overall	34.55	42.20	≤34.50	<34.50	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Tribal Districts of KPK and Chitral district	ACL: Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	Cash	male	36.80	37.20	<36.80	<36.80	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	10.00	22.20	<10.00	<10.00	
			overall	34.90	36.20	<34.90	<34.90	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
IDPs/Returnees	URT: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	Food	male	1	1.60	≤1	<1	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	0	0	≤0	<0	
			overall	1	1.60	≤1	<1	
Tribal Districts of KPK and Chitral district	ACL: Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	Cash	male	11.00	1.40	<11.50	<11.50	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	50.00	11.10	<50.00	<50.00	
			overall	13.70	2.10	<13.70	<13.70	
Outcome Indicator: Food Expenditure Share								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
IDPs/Returnees	URT: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	Food	male	46.90	20.00	<35.70	<35.70	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	64.30	7.60	<64.30	<64.30	
			overall	48.10	19.20	<48.10	<48.00	
Tribal Districts of KPK and Chitral district	ACL: Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	Cash	male	45.00	22.10	<45.00	<45.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	29.00	33.30	<29.00	<29.00	
			overall	44.00	22.80	<44.00	<44.00	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Tribal Districts of KPK and Chitral district	ACL: Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	Cash	male	2.65	2.58	<2.60	<2.60	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	2.80	3.89	<2.80	<2.80	
			overall	2.66	2.66	<2.60	<2.60	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Tribal Districts of KPK and Chitral district	ACL: Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	Cash, Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	76.00	≥50.00	≥70.00	

Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 03: The entire population, especially children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age, in Pakistan has improved nutrition in line with national targets for 2025.

Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CMAM locations in all provinces, including AJK and FATA	NPA: Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.	Food	male	4.03	2.97	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.03, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	3.84	2.84	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	3.93	2.91	<15.00	<15.00	

Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CMAM locations in all provinces, including AJK and FATA	NPA: Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.	Food	male	0.01	0	<3	<3	Base Value: 2018.03, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	0.01	0	<3	<3	
			overall	0.01	0	<3	<3	

Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CMAM locations in all provinces, including AJK and FATA	NPA: Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.	Food	male	1.89	1.03	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.03, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	2.06	1.04	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	1.98	1.03	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
CMAM locations in all provinces, including AJK and FATA	NPA: Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.	Food	male	94.07	96.00	>75.00	>75.00	Base Value: 2018.03, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.01
			female	94.10	96.12	>75.00	>75.00	
			overall	94.09	96.06	>75.00	>75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
Stunting Prevention locations in Sindh, Balochistan and FATA	NPA: Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	7	-	>7	>7	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Stunting Prevention locations in Sindh, Balochistan and FATA	NPA: Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.	Food	male	17.40	-	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2018.01, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	17.30	-	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	17.30	-	>70.00	>70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
CMAM locations in all provinces, including AJK and FATA	NPA: Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.	Food	male	69.00	83.00	>50.00	>50.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	69.00	83.00	>50.00	>50.00	
			overall	69.00	83.00	>50.00	>50.00	
Stunting Prevention locations in Sindh, Balochistan and FATA	NPA: Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.	Food	male	83.50	91.00	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	83.50	91.00	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	83.50	91.00	>70.00	>70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Stunting Prevention locations in Sindh, Balochistan and FATA	NPA: Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.	Food	male	0	97.00	>66.00	>66.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	0	87.00	>66.00	>66.00	
			overall	0	91.00	>66.00	>66.00	

Strategic Result 4 - Food systems are sustainable								
Strategic Outcome 04: 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.								
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks								
School Safety and CBDRM locations in Sindh and KPK	EPA: Strengthen the government's and communities' capacity for disaster risk reduction.	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	100.00	>80.00	>80.00	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
Tribal Districts of KPK and Chitral district	Cash, Food	ACL: 2 Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	6.70	≥10.00	>20.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
Relief, CMAM, Stunting Prevention and FFA programme component locations	Cash, Food	ACL: 2 Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods. , NPA: 5 Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation., URT: 1 Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	20.00	31.00	≥50.00	≥50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Relief, CMAM, Stunting Prevention and FFA programme component locations	Cash, Food	ACL: 2 Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods. , NPA: 5 Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation., URT: 1 Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	39.80	27.00	≤30.00	≤30.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Relief, CMAM, Stunting Prevention and FFA programme component locations	Cash, Food	ACL: 2 Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods. , NPA: 5 Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation., URT: 1 Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	40.20	42.00	≥20.00	≥20.00	

Cross-cutting Indicator: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Tribal Districts of KPK and Chitral district	Cash, Food	ACL: 2 Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	male	0	92.50	≥90.00	≥90.00	Base Value: 2018.03 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	0	7.50	≥10.00	≥10.00	
			overall	0	100.00	≥100.00	≥100.00	

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Relief, CMAM, Stunting Prevention and FFA programme component locations	Cash, Food	ACL: 2 Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods. , NPA: 5 Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation., URT: 1 Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	male	99.20	100.00	>90.00	>90.00	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	99.20	100.00	>90.00	>90.00	
			overall	99.20	100.00	>90.00	>90.00	

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Relief, CMAM, Stunting Prevention and FFA programme component locations	Cash, Food	ACL: 2 Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods. , NPA: 5 Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation., URT: 1 Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	male	40.40	93.00	>80.00	>80.00	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	40.40	87.00	>80.00	>80.00	
			overall	40.40	89.00	>80.00	>80.00	

Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Relief, CMAM, Stunting Prevention and FFA programme component locations	Cash, Food	ACL: 2 Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods. , NPA: 5 Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation., URT: 1 Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.03 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	45.00	=100.00	=100.00	

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Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Affected populations in Pakistan have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and/or other shocks.	Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	31,721,606	33,375,698	0	33,375,698	16,474,481	16,901,218
		Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	17,581,648	14,913,469	0	14,913,469	11,263,571	3,649,898
	The social protection system at federal and provincial levels provides the most vulnerable populations, especially women, adolescent girls and children, with improved and sustained access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food by 2022.	Augment social protection mechanisms to support the food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable urban and rural poor.	1,937,760	411,253	0	411,253	411,253	0
		Provide technical assistance to provincial governments for, and implement as appropriate, school meals.	16,852,922	2,670,695	0	2,670,695	125,122	2,545,573
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			**68,093,936**	**51,371,115**	**0**	**51,371,115**	**28,274,426**	**23,096,689**

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Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	The entire population, especially children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age, in Pakistan has improved nutrition in line with national targets for 2025.	Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.	30,917,836	19,815,982	0	19,815,982	11,496,882	8,319,100
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			**30,917,836**	**19,815,982**	**0**	**19,815,982**	**11,496,882**	**8,319,100**
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.	Support all levels of government and communities to adopt and operationalize an integrated climate risk management system.	1,831,779	816,635	0	816,635	365,407	451,228
		Strengthen the government's and communities' capacity for disaster risk reduction.	5,240,836	3,111,258	0	3,111,258	1,685,444	1,425,813
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			**7,072,614**	**3,927,892**	**0**	**3,927,892**	**2,050,851**	**1,877,041**

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Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Federal and provincial systems have strengthened capabilities to provide food security and essential services to the people of Pakistan by 2022.	Strengthen government and partner capabilities to provide food security and essential services.	2,321,516	1,771,093	0	1,771,093	1,183,805	587,288
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			**2,321,516**	**1,771,093**	**0**	**1,771,093**	**1,183,805**	**587,288**
		Non Activity Specific	0	3,809,824	0	3,809,824	0	3,809,824
Subtotal Strategic Result			**0**	**3,809,824**	**0**	**3,809,824**	**0**	**3,809,824**
Total Direct Operational Cost			**108,405,901**	**80,695,907**	**0**	**80,695,907**	**43,005,964**	**37,689,943**
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			**6,997,752**	**5,971,859**	**0**	**5,971,859**	**3,367,060**	**2,604,799**
Total Direct Costs			**115,403,653**	**86,667,766**	**0**	**86,667,766**	**46,373,024**	**40,294,741**
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			**7,501,237**	**4,325,055**		**4,325,055**	**4,325,055**	**0**
Grand Total			**122,904,891**	**90,992,821**	**0**	**90,992,821**	**50,698,079**	**40,294,741**

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan
Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions
Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and
other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:
Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.
This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources
Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures
Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources
Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Pakistan	122,904,891	83,556,900	50,173,791
*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018			