



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



WFP Pakistan Country Brief November 2019

Operational Context

Pakistan is making significant investments to accelerate progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and its national development programme – Vision 2025. However, high levels of malnutrition, frequent natural disasters, political instability and a volatile security climate in parts of the country are challenges that continue to obstruct socio-economic progress.

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

WFP has been present in Pakistan since 1968.



Population (2017 census):
207.7 million

Income Level: **Lower middle**

Chronic malnutrition: **40% of children between 6-59 months**

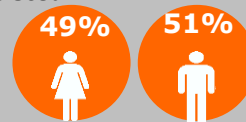
In Numbers

1,596 mt of food distributed

US\$ 180,000 cash-based transfers made

US\$ 27.2 m six months (December 2019 - May 2020) net funding requirements representing 52% of total.

161,000 people assisted in October 2019



WFP SAYS NO to GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Operational Updates

- HRH Princess Sarah Zeid of Jordan, WFP's Special Advisor on Mother and Child Nutrition, visited Pakistan from 24 to 29 November 2019. She was accompanied by representatives from WFP Headquarters and the Islamic Development Bank. The purpose of the mission was to observe WFP's nutrition operations to prevent stunting and reduce malnutrition prevalence. During her visit, the Princess met with the Chief Minister of Balochistan and senior provincial officials, as well as conducting field visits to nutrition support activities in Balochistan. In Islamabad she went on to have meetings with the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Foreign and Health Ministers, and several other senior government officials. In these meetings she discussed the Government's efforts to combat malnutrition and WFP's role in supporting them.
- Under the leadership of the Ministry of Food Security and Research, WFP drafted "The State of Food Security and Nutrition – The SOFI Report" for Pakistan. This report has been prepared in collaboration with FAO, UNICEF and WHO. It provides an analysis of the food security and nutrition situation in the country. WFP led compilation of the nutrition section of this document.
- Since 2017, WFP has been implementing a Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme in District Tharparkar, Sindh. The programme aims to augment the response capacity of Government health systems to sustain and cater for seasonal surges in demand. In November 2019, a review meeting was organized jointly in Karachi with Concern Worldwide. The objective of the meeting was to brief stakeholders on the progress made in 2019 and to share on issues and lessons learned.
- WFP, along with Aga Khan University Karachi and Benazir Income Support Programme, has conducted operational research on the prevention of stunting in district Rahim Yar Khan

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Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Dec 2019 – May 2020 Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
447.4 m	121.3 m	27.2 m

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

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

Focus area: Crisis response

Activities:

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

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

Focus area: Root Causes

Activities:

- Institutional capacity strengthening activities
- School meal activities.

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

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

Focus area: Root Causes

Activities:

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

Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable

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

Focus area: Resilience building

Activities:

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

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

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

Focus area: Root Causes

Activities:

- Institutional capacity strengthening activities.

of Punjab Province. As part of the research, WFP held an international technical working group meeting in Rome in the first week of November, to discuss and review progress. WFP is also conducting a cost effectiveness analysis as part of the research. Currently, the study is in its final stages and the final report will be disseminated in mid-December after seeking necessary endorsements.

- WFP completed the first phase of the drought response conditional livelihood project in District Killa Abdullah, Balochistan. The first phase helped to improve the food security of affected communities and supported the revival of their livelihoods through cash-based transfers. The project was implemented in close coordination with provincial and district authorities. WFP and FAO targeted the same geographical areas and jointly executed some of the activities to enhance programmatic complementarities. Cumulatively, 55,000 people were assisted under this phase of the project. Under the second phase, which will start in mid-December 2019, WFP will expand the project in two new districts of Balochistan and Sindh.
- WFP is in the process of deploying SCOPE, a web-based corporate platform to manage beneficiary data and transfer of entitlements. In November, WFP ran training sessions for WFP staff across all functional areas and offices on several topics. These topics included SCOPE (end-to-end), the retailer on-boarding and contracting (RoC) application and cash-based transfers. These trainings enhanced staff capacity to effectively manage CBT operations.
- WFP conducted a field visit to Rajanpur and Muzaffargarh, where they have been implementing the “Building Disaster Resilience in Pakistan (BDRP)” programme since 2017. The project aims to strengthen Pakistan’s capacity to reduce disaster risk through better planning, preparedness and response at government and community levels. During these visits, WFP conducted meetings with the district disaster management cells to discuss the interventions undertaken by WFP in the first phase of the project as well as plans for the second phase. WFP also visited selected project school sites where school safety interventions have been initiated.

Donors

Australia, China, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, ECHO, Emergency Preparedness and Response Trust Fund, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, UK, UN Centralized Emergency Response Fund (CERF), One UN Trust Fund, and USA.