

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Pakistan Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022



World Food
Programme

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Summary

For Pakistan, 2019 was a challenging year, characterized by an economic downturn, political pressures, insecurity, earthquakes, drought and extreme weather conditions. Cumulatively, these factors exacerbated food and nutrition insecurity in the country. To address the situation, the Government established various development initiatives and structural reforms. WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) is aligned with the humanitarian and development priorities of the Government.

The critical situation in 2019 warranted continued humanitarian and development support. WFP continued to provide relief and recovery assistance to the displaced and newly returned families in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). WFP's Comprehensive Food Security and Livelihood Assessment showed that 35 percent of the population in ex-FATA are food-insecure, necessitating food assistance. This part of WFP's portfolio was the most substantive in terms of funding. Provision of assistance was concentrated in Pakistan's most conflict-affected, insecure areas. Whilst WFP had almost exclusive access to these locations, Government restrictions made timely delivery more difficult. Recovery-focused livelihood support for the displaced families in KP and drought-stricken people in Balochistan helped sustain food security and rehabilitate critical community infrastructure.

Over the years, WFP sought to harness social protection platforms for reducing malnutrition, increasing access to social services and reducing vulnerabilities. WFP formed a strategic partnership with the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), Pakistan's largest social protection programme, and jointly implemented a shock-responsive safety net project in Sindh and Balochistan. WFP provided technical assistance to the Government to design provincial school meals initiatives.

Nutrition interventions to treat wasting among pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-59 months continued across the country. Stunting prevention activities focused on research with the evidence generated to inform future programme design. Concurrently, WFP improved nutrition governance across the country by leading coordination forums such as the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Secretariat, the SUN Business and United Nations Network, as well as National and Provincial Fortification Alliances. The latter benefited from WFP's support in finalizing food fortification strategies at the national and provincial levels.

Efforts to improve disaster preparedness and response capacities of the country continued in 2019, including the construction of a Humanitarian Response Facility in Gilgit-Baltistan. WFP provided Supply Optimization through Logistics, Visibility and Evolution (SOLVE) in support of Pakistan's Family Planning 2020 Strategy and established supply and logistics working groups to enhance coordination amongst supply chain actors. These platforms proved instrumental for drought-response activities in Sindh and Balochistan.

The CSP envisaged a shift from relief to development. Specifically, WFP planned to reduce food and nutrition assistance, and invest in the institutions responsible for tackling persistent malnutrition. In parallel, the funding portfolio was expected to evolve from humanitarian donors to development partners and the host government. However, events in 2019 challenged these assumptions. First, it was expected that all of the displaced population would return to their places of origin in 2018, yet 20,000 families remained displaced and required monthly WFP food assistance. Second, acute malnutrition was expected to drop significantly and be managed by the Government. Instead, the 2019 National Nutrition Survey documented a rise in acute malnutrition, necessitating WFP to retain this portfolio of work. WFP had planned to scale up its role in stunting prevention in 2019, but negotiations with the host government took longer than expected and there was a substantial gap in funding. The discrepancy between the Country Office's original plans and budgets, and the funding for activities actually executed is reflected in this report. In 2020 WFP will review the CSP to better align activities, resources and needs, as they continue to evolve.

WFP thanks its partners for their continued support and seeks to expand and enhance its resourcing partnerships in order to jointly pursue progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals 2: Zero Hunger, and 17: Partnerships.

1,131,985



55%
female

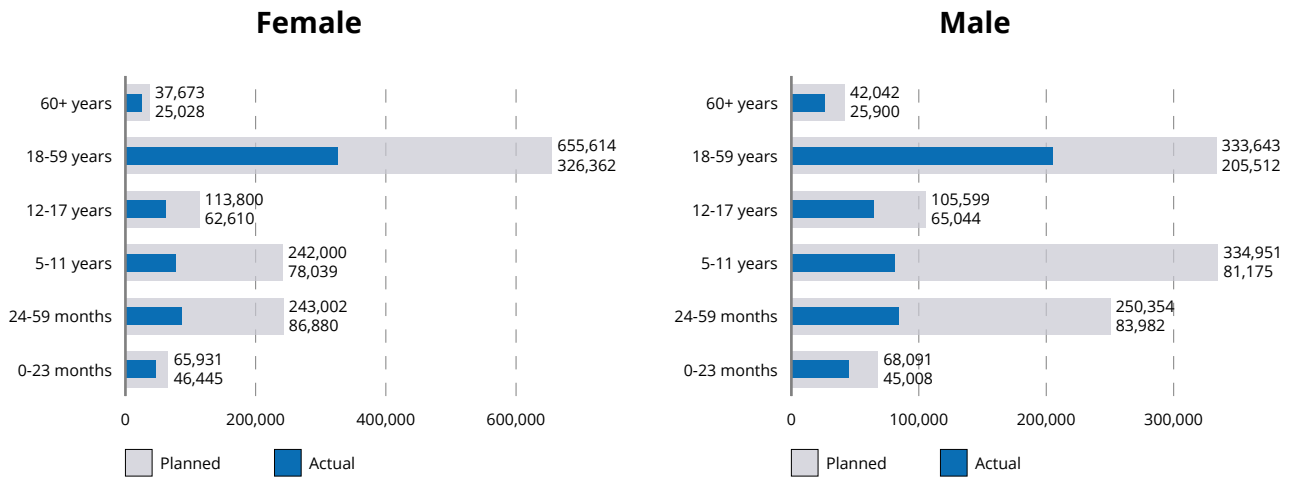


45%
male

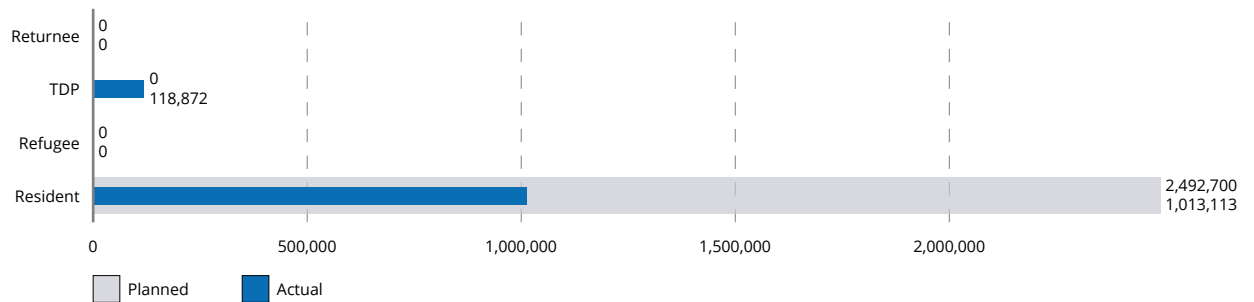
Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 22,000 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (10,780 Female, 11,220 Male)

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



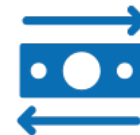
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Total Food and CBT

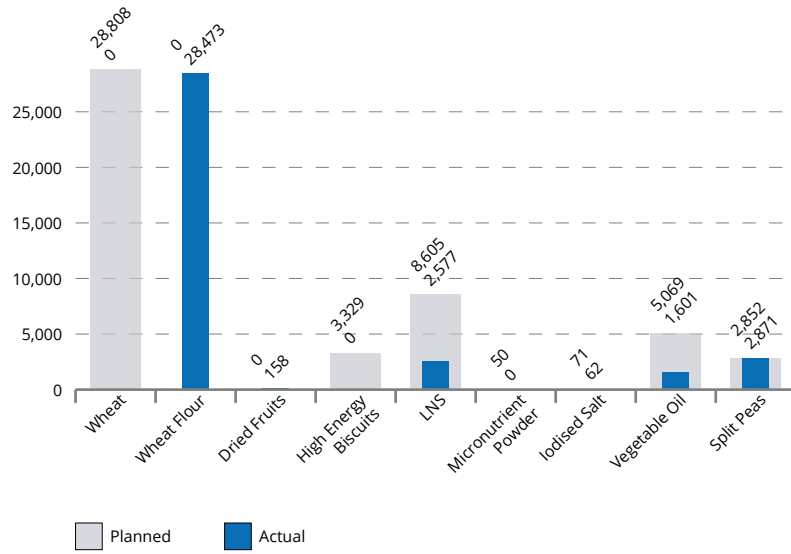


35,743 mt
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 48,784 mt total planned

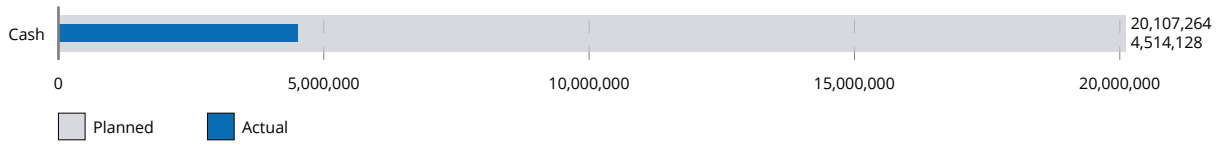


US\$ 4,514,128
total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 20,107,264 total planned

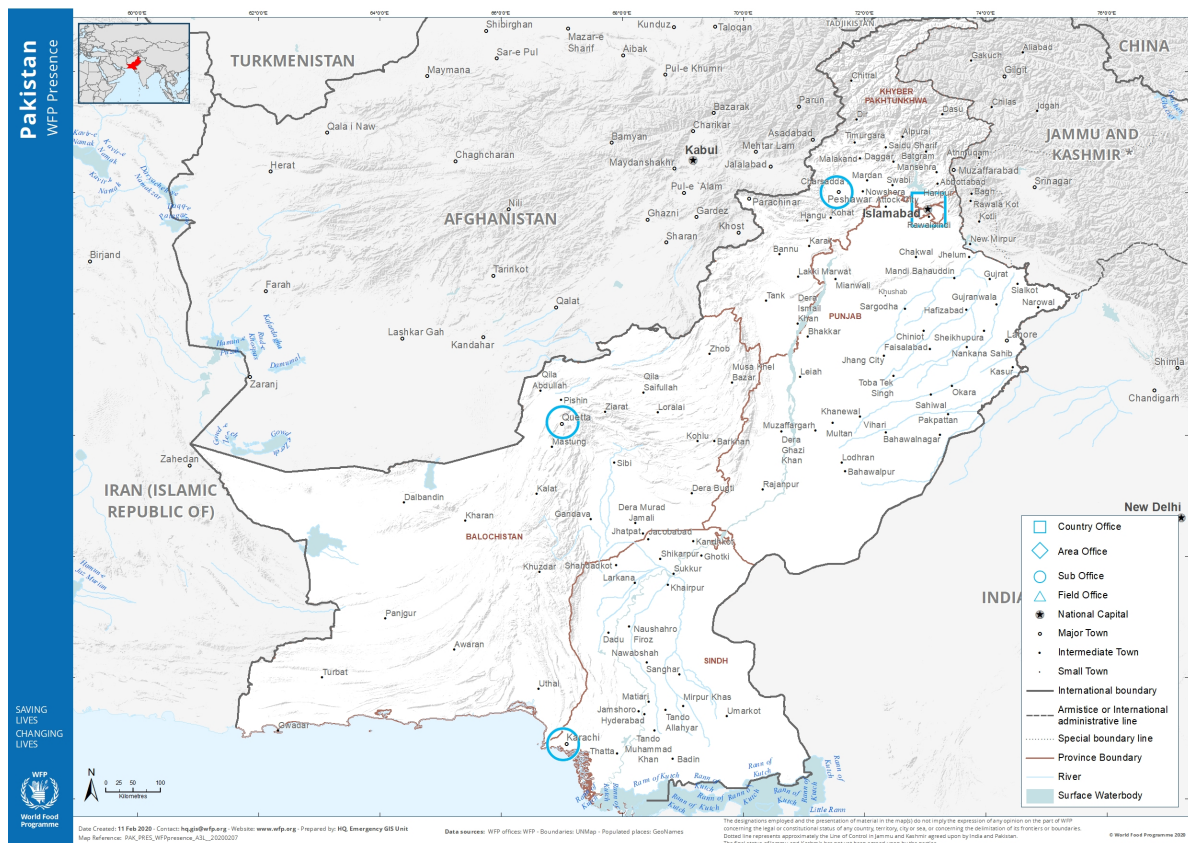
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



Pakistan's development faced multiple challenges in 2019. The country faced tense relations with India and other neighbouring countries. The security situation along the border with Afghanistan and Iran remained precarious. The political situation remained volatile, and the security unstable in the newly merged districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). The Government had been striving to ensure the return of all displaced families in KP by the end of 2018. However, around 20,000 families remained displaced in 2019. While the Government made strong progress in restoring law and order in KP, residual pockets of militant groups remained active, particularly in the North and South Waziristan districts. Between April and August 2019, a re-escalation of hostilities provoked law enforcement agencies to launch new operations to restore peace and stability in the region. While a voluntary return of all displaced households to their areas of origin had been planned by the end of 2018, a year later only 25 families had returned to their homes.

The Comprehensive Food Security and Livelihood Assessment, conducted jointly by WFP and the Government in KP in July 2019, paints a bleak picture.[1] Overall, 35 percent of assessed households were food-insecure, showing 'poor' or 'borderline' food consumption levels. Due to reduced opportunities for education and work, women and girls faced particular challenges. Households headed by women experienced greater poverty and vulnerability than households headed by men.

At the national level, the National Nutrition Survey 2018 brought Pakistan's deepening malnutrition crisis to the fore.[2] Findings showed that 40 percent of children aged 6–59 months were stunted, and more than 18 percent were wasted – all exceeding the critical thresholds for nutritional emergencies as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO). Micronutrient deficiencies were also widespread across all population groups, particularly among children and women of reproductive age. The root causes of Pakistan's worsening nutrition indicators were found to be lack of awareness and poverty, which continued to rise in 2019.

In fact, the growth of Pakistan's gross domestic product slowed from 5.5 percent in 2018 to 3.3 percent in the 2019 financial year. The exchange rate depreciated by 25.5 percent. Development budget was cut, energy prices increased and taxes raised. Inflation reached record heights, and prices advanced quickest for food and non-alcoholic beverages. Based on the international poverty line for middle-income countries (USD 2.00 a day, per person), 60 percent of Pakistan's population lives below the poverty line.

2019 also brought a range of natural hazards, including drought in Sindh and Balochistan, an earthquake in the north, localized monsoon flooding, and extreme winters and avalanches, causing death and devastation across the country. These unfortunate events exacerbated the already difficult conditions of poor communities by disrupting their livelihoods, destroying assets and eroding prospects for a better life.

To tackle these challenges, Pakistan is continuing to strive for progress on many fronts, especially social protection and poverty alleviation. The institutional and structural reforms implemented by the Government hold the promise of better governance in the coming years. In 2019, the Government initiated the Ehsaas Programme – one of the largest



multidimensional poverty alleviation programmes in the country, of which the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) is part. This demonstrates the Government's strong commitment to improving human development in the country.

WFP has been supporting the Government of Pakistan in its relief efforts and development agenda since 1968. Fifty years later, 2018 marked the start of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2018-2022), which was developed in alignment with Pakistan's National Development Plan, Vision 2025, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework for Pakistan (2018-2022). Under its CSP, WFP works on eight activities to pursue five Strategic Outcomes:

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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
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.
5. Federal and provincial systems have strengthened capabilities to provide food security and essential services to the people of Pakistan by 2022.

To achieve these crisis response and resilience-focused outcomes, WFP works closely with government entities at national and subnational levels, multi-stakeholder forums, as well as resource, technical and cooperating partners.

CSP financial overview

WFP's five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for Pakistan had a budget requirement of USD 117.4 million for 2019, 68 percent of which was funded. The funding level varied considerably between Strategic Outcomes, ranging from 78 percent for Strategic Outcome 1 (crisis response) to 24 percent for Strategic Outcome 5 (capacity strengthening / partnerships). As 82 percent of funds were earmarked at the activity level, WFP had limited flexibility to allocate resources where they were most needed at Strategic Outcome level.

Temporary or sustained lack of resources for half of the CSP activities and operational challenges impacted WFP's expenditures and implementation in 2019. Security concerns, frequent curfews and access restrictions in some areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa hindered the implementation of planned activities. In addition, WFP introduced new governance procedures for engaging cooperating partners following a recent audit recommendation. While this change will result in stronger partnerships going forward, the process of (re-)selecting partners for all activities delayed the implementation in 2019.

Given the resourcing challenges, WFP sought to attract more funds especially for longer-term resilience work that can pave the way to sustainable development. While international aid to Pakistan has been rapidly declining, the Government of Pakistan has made impressive investments in promoting the country's stability, social and economic development. In 2019, WFP continued its path towards a more enabling role in the country's development landscape, while standing ready to support national relief and recovery efforts where needed. Thanks to this trust relationship, Pakistan has stepped up as second-largest donor of WFP's CSP, topped only by the United States.

Pakistan's contribution included a donation of 20,000 mt of wheat to WFP in support of crisis response in the country. Worth an estimated USD 4.8 million, this contribution, twinned with resources donated by the United States and Australia, covered the cereal requirements of WFP's relief and recovery operations in 2019, and will cover the greater part of relief operations in 2020. The successful cooperation with the Government's Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) further strengthened WFP's relation with the Government. This led to the recent approval of funds for a large-scale joint stunting prevention programme, to be implemented between 2020 and 2022.

Other key contributors to the CSP include Australia, the United Kingdom, United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (UN CERF), Japan, the European Commission and Canada. WFP received over 84 percent of its contributions in the form of cash, which provided flexibility to select the most appropriate transfer modality, and – where this was found to be food, purchase the most appropriate commodities and reduce delivery times.

In 2020, WFP will continue its efforts to attract a broader range of financing opportunities, which have become accessible thanks to WFP's re-positioning.

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.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$44,685,895	\$40,578,422	\$34,940,434	\$20,227,025

WFP pursued Strategic Outcome 1 through two activities:

Activity 1 aimed at providing humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the populations affected by natural disasters and shocks.

Activity 2 sought to support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.

By the end of 2019, 78 percent of the requirements to implement both activities were met. WFP continued the provision of monthly relief food assistance to the population which was displaced due to the law enforcement operations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Province. Monthly relief food assistance was also provided to families that returned to their areas of origin, for a period of six months; distributions were unfortunately interrupted for one month, due to a funding shortfall.

Food-assistance-for-assets interventions were implemented to support the rehabilitation of the lives and livelihoods in the tribal districts of KP and the drought-stricken districts of Sindh and Balochistan. Most outcome-level targets were met, demonstrating WFP's strong contribution to stabilizing the food security of affected populations in spite of increased food prices and other stressors. However, as the districts targeted are subject to frequent curfews and access restrictions, implementation of planned livelihood projects was delayed at times. Based on audit recommendations WFP revised its procedures for engaging cooperating partners, lengthening the time required to finalize field-level agreements. Some beneficiaries migrated from the livelihood project sites, so less food and cash were distributed than planned. Given these developments, planned outputs were lower and WFP only spent 55 percent of the resources available.

Based on the planning assumptions made while formulating the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP had a contingency activity under Activity 1 to respond to natural hazards or other sudden-onset emergencies. Under this component, WFP continued to provide relief assistance to the 20,000 families (58,000 women and girls; 61,000 men and boys) who remained displaced due to ongoing law enforcement operations in KP.[3]

The families who remained displaced had little or no means to provide for their basic needs. They had been vulnerable prior to their displacement, and their situation was at risk of deteriorating further. Therefore, WFP provided monthly food rations consisting of fortified wheat flour, fortified vegetable oil, pulses and iodized salt, as well as dates during the month of Ramadan, to all families registered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). UNHCR data were cross-verified from the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) to minimize inclusion or exclusion errors.

To ease the transition from relief to recovery, under Activity 2, WFP assisted 714,000 people (including 49 percent women and girls) through conditional transfers in the form of food assistance for assets (FFA). These interventions aimed to prevent deterioration in the food security and nutrition status of these vulnerable households in the shorter term. The longer-term objective of these activities is the rehabilitation of critical assets at the individual and community level to facilitate recovery of livelihoods.

The support covered five districts of KP, namely Kurram, Orakzai, North Waziristan, South Waziristan and Khyber. WFP used both food-and cash-based modalities, based on the results of feasibility assessments in the targeted areas to ascertain the most appropriate transfer modality. Food rations were the same as those provided under Activity 1, while cash entitlements amounted to PKR 6,000/month (equivalent to USD 39).

In the second half of 2019 recurrent droughts exacerbated food insecurity in Sindh and Balochistan. WFP expanded its FFA activities under Activity 2 to 55,000 people (including 49 percent women and girls) affected by drought. Out of the three districts in Balochistan (Killa Abdullah, Chaghi and Washuk) and two in Sindh (Tharparkar and Umerkot) targeted, projects were completed in Killa Abdullah, while the implementation in the remaining districts will be implemented in 2020. In Killa Abdullah, project participants rehabilitated critical community infrastructure, which restored access to water for the communities, their agriculture and livestock.

WFP established Village Development Committees (VDCs) in each targeted village in cooperation with local elders. Where feasible, VDCs were formed specifically for women in the intervention areas. These committees were involved in all stages of project implementation, in line with the intervention's people-centric participatory approach. Community

mobilization, need identification, participant selection, activity implementation and monitoring were carried out in coordination with these VDCs. Based on participatory planning exercises, participants were engaged in structural and non-structural activities.

Interventions complied with the pre-set standard work norms for the respective activities. Participants received their entitlements in the form of food or cash for 12 days of labour-intensive activities or training sessions e.g. on kitchen gardening, livestock management or cooking using fuel-efficient stoves. Overall, more than 900 training sessions took place in 2019, strengthening the capacities of 15,000 participants (47 percent of which were women).

At outcome level, relief interventions under Strategic Outcome 1 contributed to notably improved food security in KP. While people had to spend a higher share of their monthly income on food due to increased food prices, WFP's assistance helped increase the share of people with an acceptable food consumption score and reduced the prevalence of poor food consumption levels. The displaced population also relied far less on negative coping mechanisms compared to the previous year. WFP's early recovery livelihood support helped stabilize the food security of assisted households and reduced the reliance on negative coping mechanisms. Rising food prices led to a higher food expenditure share. With three-quarters of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from the livelihood assets built, families' reliance on negative livelihood-based coping mechanisms also reduced.

Those results were obtained through strong partnerships- the Government, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Livelihood activities under Activity 2 were implemented in close coordination with the Government's disaster management authorities and technical line departments. Partnerships were formed with other United Nations agencies in common geographical areas to enhance programmatic complementarity and reduce overlap. WFP's strong partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in KP and Balochistan was particularly fruitful. The two agencies co-chaired the multi-sectoral cash working group and Food Security and Agriculture working group. WFP coordinated its drought response closely with FAO, whose focus on agriculture and livestock rehabilitation contributed to the achievement of shared outcomes. In addition, WFP systematically reviewed and revised its agreements with cooperating partners, which will result in stronger partnerships with the NGOs operating in the targeted areas.

As part of the global capacity strengthening initiative of WFP and IFRC, WFP provided technical and financial support to the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS). WFP strengthened the capacity of PRCS's field staff to conduct a baseline survey in two hazard-prone districts prior to implementing a cash transfer programme.

Gender and age were fully integrated into the activities under this Strategic Outcome, as demonstrated by a Gender and Age Marker (GAM) monitoring score of 4 for both activities.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	4
Provide humanitarian assistance to meeting the basic food and nutrition needs of the population that are affected or are likely to be affected by natural disasters and shocks.	4

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.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$13,949,130	\$12,347,892	\$5,728,977	\$3,076,196

Designed to address the root causes of poverty, malnutrition and food insecurity, this Strategic Outcome was pursued through two activities:

Activity 3: Augment social protection mechanisms to support the food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable urban and rural poor; and



Activity 4: Provide technical assistance to provincial governments for, and implement as appropriate, school meals.

The activities envisioned to optimize Pakistan's social protection mechanisms (including school meals) for reducing malnutrition, increasing access to social services and reducing the vulnerabilities of disaster-prone communities.

The requirements to implement Activity 3 (social protection) were fully covered, thanks to multi-year funding. In contrast, Activity 4 (school meals) was not well funded, which hindered implementation and results.

Under Activity 3, WFP partnered with the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) and the Integrated Reproductive Maternal Newborn, Child Health & Nutrition Program to generate evidence of the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of nutrition-sensitive safety nets. WFP conducted operational research on stunting prevention in Rahim Yar Khan District, Punjab, for children aged 6-23 months of BISP beneficiary households [4]. The cluster-randomized trial study examined the effectiveness, including cost-effectiveness of combining different interventions i.e. provision of specialized nutritious foods (SNF), unconditional cash transfers (UCT) and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to prevent stunting and wasting. 2019 marked the completion of the study, and its results were disseminated to all relevant stakeholders at the provincial and federal levels.

The study found a significant reduction in the prevalence of stunting, wasting, underweight and anaemia in children aged 24 months who had received cash transfers, coupled with SNF and SBCC, between 6 and 23 months. This was also found to be the most cost-effective intervention in reducing malnutrition. These findings pointed towards the need for SNF, in combination with cash transfers and SBCC, to be scaled up to improve the nutritional status of children in Pakistan. The results will inform the scope, design and modality of WFP's and partners' malnutrition prevention interventions in the coming years.

Through post-distribution monitoring, WFP assessed the meal frequency and dietary diversity of all children participating in the research. While the percentage of children aged 6-23 months who received a minimum acceptable diet increased from the baseline (4 percent) to 7 percent at the end of 2019, it fell short of the 2019 target (14 percent).

WFP continued its efforts to strengthen the capacity of government counterparts and other nutrition actors. Government partners were actively involved in all stages of the research, with an increased level of ownership.

In response to the drought in Sindh, jointly with BISP management, WFP launched a shock-responsive social protection initiative to address immediate food deficits in the worst affected districts. The assistance reached 32,000 drought-affected households in two targeted districts of Sindh. With funding and technical support from WFP, BISP assisted each beneficiary household with a monthly humanitarian top-up of PKR 1,000 (equivalent to USD 6.5), representing a 20 percent addition to the regular BISP entitlement, for up to four months. Project beneficiaries represented the poorest and most food-insecure people whose agriculture- and livestock-based livelihoods were seriously disrupted, if not entirely eroded, by the dry spell. This intervention was followed by early recovery livelihood activities under Strategic Outcome 1.

Monitoring showed that this intervention was a much-needed respite to the vulnerable people in these areas. This social safety net intervention was successful in reaching the people targeted.

Investment in childhood education, health and nutrition can bring a positive change to the overall well-being of the society. Under Activity 4, WFP planned a school feeding programme targeting 209,000 primary school children in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) to improve school enrolment and attendance. The objective of this programme was to improve school attendance rates and to eradicate illiteracy, poverty and malnutrition. Lack of funding for this project led WFP to focus initially on strengthening the capacities of government partners, primarily education departments, in designing and managing school meals programmes for the most vulnerable and food-insecure children in the country. Thus in 2019 WFP provided technical support to the Federal Ministry of Education and Professional Training for developing a national school meals programme.

To demonstrate the effectiveness, WFP initiated a pilot project in rural Islamabad. This small-scale healthy-snack project will be launched across 13 schools in rural Islamabad in early 2020. Additional food items and nutrition education will be incorporated in a subsequent phase of the project.

While the BISP was WFP's key counterpart under this Strategic Outcome, WFP collaborated and coordinated with a broad range of government entities at national, provincial and district levels.

Gender and age were fully integrated into Activity 3 under this Strategic Outcome, as demonstrated by a Gender and Age Marker monitoring score of 4. Activity 4 could not be scored as the implementation phase had not started by end-2019.

CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide technical assistance on school meals to provincial governments and implement school meals programmes as appropriate.	N/A
Augment Government of Pakistan social protection mechanisms like the Benazir Income Support Programme to support food and nutrition insecure urban and rural poor people.	4

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.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$31,596,846	\$48,303,117	\$23,581,571	\$12,267,884

Activity 5 under Strategic Outcome 3 sought to assist the Government to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation. The activity included three components: Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM), stunting prevention and capacity strengthening in the form of policy support, evidence and innovation, as well as advocacy. During 2019 and onwards, WFP had planned to phase out the lifesaving CMAM intervention and scale up stunting prevention activities. However, this was not possible due to persistent malnutrition across the country.

By the end of 2019, WFP had resourced 75 percent of the requirements to implement Activity 5. Most of the resources were earmarked for the CMAM intervention, while the stunting prevention component was under-resourced. This resulted in underutilization of funds for CMAM and underachievement of planned outputs for the stunting component.

WFP implemented the CMAM programme in 22 districts across Pakistan in collaboration with the provincial health departments and other United Nations agencies. Locally-produced specialized nutritious food (SNF) was provided through the primary healthcare system to treat acutely malnourished children aged 6-59 months as well as pregnant and lactating women (PLW). In 2019, the activity was expanded to the drought-stricken areas of Sindh and Balochistan to forestall further deterioration in nutrition security.

A pilot project using the CMAM surge approach continued in Umerkot District, Sindh, to make the health system more resilient and responsive to shocks. WFP worked with the Provincial Department of Health to improve its capacity to better anticipate, prepare for and deliver services for MAM treatment. Twenty-eight CMAM 'surge centres' were established, covering the whole district with a population of over 1 million people.

The expansion of the CMAM programme to drought-affected areas in Sindh and Balochistan meant that WFP reached a higher number of children and PLW than planned. Additionally, WFP provided institutional assistance to government health centres. As the programme was initiated in the second half of 2019, fewer health centres benefited from WFP's support than planned. The remaining sites will be covered in 2020. MAM treatment performance remained strong, as all outcome targets (based on the prescribed SPHERE standards) were met.

As part of its stunting prevention programme, WFP commissioned operational research in Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). While the research is ongoing in Balochistan and KP, the impact evaluation of the Sindh stunting prevention programme was completed, and findings were widely shared with relevant stakeholders.[5]

The study showed a 10 percent reduction in the prevalence of stunting among children aged 24 months who received SNF over the study period. It also showed a decrease in the number of children who were underweight in the intervention areas by 8.3 percent. In Balochistan and KP, baseline surveys were conducted, and the results shared with the Government. WFP's post-distribution monitoring of the stunting prevention trials found a steep increase in the share of women with a minimum dietary diversity compared to the baseline. While the results are based on a small sample and are, therefore, not statistically relevant, the positive results can be attributed to rigorous monthly follow-ups and sensitization efforts.

WFP also initiated an individual randomized, double-blinded, controlled clinical non-inferiority trial to determine the effectiveness of the revised formulation of a locally produced ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) to treat severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in children aged 6-59 months. This study is being conducted in Umerkot District, Sindh, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, a national research institute and an international university. The results from this study, expected in 2021, could potentially enable a unified treatment of acute malnutrition across the country. WFP has also supported the Ministry of Health in securing tax exemptions on raw materials for SNF to make the product

more cost-effective.

In addition to evidence generation, WFP substantially improved nutrition governance across the country by strengthening institutional capacities and leading coordination forums that advocate for mainstreaming nutrition-centric policies and programmes in the country. WFP provided technical and financial support to the federal 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, supported the SUN Academia/Research Network and the Pakistan One United Nations Programme III (OP III). A National Nutrition Action Plan was developed based on the Pakistan Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy. Following endorsement by the provinces and key stakeholders, by the end of 2019, it was finalized. With technical support from the Global SUN Secretariat, SUN Pakistan led the joint annual online assessment for the SUN movement and its networks. Pakistan was the first among 61 countries who completed the assessment.

To address widespread micronutrient deficiencies in Pakistan, WFP promoted food fortification through policy support, technical assistance, evidence generation and advocacy. To this aim, WFP strengthened the capacity of national and provincial fortification alliances which serve as coordination and technical support platforms for fortification initiatives in the country. Working with the fortification alliances and government at national and provincial levels, WFP facilitated the development of a National Food Fortification Strategy. Fortification strategies were launched for Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan provinces, while the process was ongoing in KP by end-2019. On a technical level, WFP developed food safety and quality management guidelines on wheat flour fortification to ensure the sustainability of a wheat flour fortification programme in AJK. Moreover, WFP launched a pilot project on wheat flour fortification through small-scale mills in two districts of Islamabad and Rawalpindi, to address micronutrient deficiencies which affect two-thirds of the population residing in the areas. Other initiatives in 2019 related to fortification included a universal salt iodization (USI) study to ensure the sustainability of the USI programme in Pakistan, as well as the development of a dashboard on food fortification efforts in Pakistan to facilitate information and knowledge sharing.

Gender and age were fully integrated into the activity under this Strategic Outcome, as demonstrated by a Gender and Age Marker monitoring score of 4.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Assist the government in achieving SDG 2.2 through improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.	4

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.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$10,030,327	\$4,912,106	\$4,187,524	\$929,008

Pakistan regularly faces extreme weather conditions, such as drought and floods that threaten health, agriculture, water supplies and long-term development prospects. The 2020 Global Climate Risk Index ranked Pakistan fifth among countries most affected by climate change between 1999 and 2018.

WFP designed Strategic Outcome 4 in alignment with the National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy, National Disaster Risk Management Plan (2012-2022) and Outcome area 6 (increased resilience) of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Pakistan. This Strategic Outcome comprises two activities: Activity 6: Support all levels of the Government and communities in adopting and operationalizing an integrated climate risk management system; and Activity 7: Strengthen the Government's and communities' capacity for disaster risk reduction.

By end-2019, WFP resourced 41 percent of the funds required for disaster management and emergency preparedness activities. As the asset creation component did not receive any funds, it did not implement activities aimed at strengthening communities' resilience to climate change. WFP therefore refocused its activities from community-based interventions to technical support to Government departments, which generated lower expenditure.

Under Activity 6, WFP implemented seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) in seven districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh and Balochistan. The SLP tool is designed to improve coordination among district line departments and partners, and assists in integrating multi-sectoral and longer-term operational plans, showing which programmes should be implemented where, when, for whom and by which partners. SLP community consultations helped to identify timelines of local-level shocks, their trends and frequencies, and determined the main causes that contribute to bad years. To detect seasonal livelihood patterns, participants agreed on periods during which people are usually engaged in different activities, when certain events affect their lives and livelihoods, and times of the year when the impacts from these events will be most felt – in good, typical or bad years. On this basis, WFP created seasonal livelihood calendars, which present key livelihood events and influencing factors, to which multi-sectoral programmes are aligned. The exercise also identified triggers that can be used to determine future courses of action to prevent or mitigate the impacts of extreme weather events or other shocks.

Under Activity 7, WFP implemented a range of disaster risk management activities jointly with government entities and communities, in line with the National Disaster Management Plan Road Map (2016-2030). WFP continued to strengthen the capacities of disaster management authorities at the national, provincial, district and community levels. To help the Government cater for potential emergency response needs, WFP pursued the construction of two humanitarian response facilities. In 2019, WFP completed one regional facility with a large covered storage capacity of 960 mt and an open storage capacity of up to 10,000 mt in Gilgit-Baltistan Region. The construction of the second facility has been initiated in Pakistan Administered Kashmir to fulfill emergency storage requirements at the regional level, enabling authorities to provide a timely response, particularly during sudden-onset emergencies.

In the past years, WFP strengthened the technical capacity of the Government's disaster management authorities by conducting Multi-Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessments (MHRAs) of disaster-prone districts across the country. In 2019, the Provincial Authority of Sindh, supported by WFP, finalized and disseminated the provincial MHVRA Atlas of Sindh Province, along with five district-level atlases of targeted districts in the Province. In addition, WFP provided disaster management equipment to the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the District Disaster Management Unit of Chitral to establish an MHVRA data support centre in Chitral.

For the PDMA of Sindh, WFP organized a consultative stakeholder workshop to review 'Organizational Capacity Assessment and Development of Capacity Enhancement Plan' for the PDMA and selected district disaster management units. The consultation served to identify strengths and gaps and to develop an augmentation plan based on the priority requirements. Under the global partnership with the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), WFP offered an innovative information management system to the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS). The Volunteer Information Management System (VIMS) is a platform aimed at maintaining up-to-date information on PRCS volunteers who can play a key role in emergency preparedness and response activities, as well as hosting online learning resources for volunteers. In Karachi, major heatwaves challenged the response capacities of PRCS first responders in 2019. To fill highlighted skill gaps, WFP organized three batches of training-of-trainers and on-the-job training sessions. In total, 171 PRCS staff and volunteers were trained on how to prepare for and manage a roaring demand for assistance during a heatwave. The freshly trained trainers can be deployed to different hotspots across Karachi and elsewhere should the need arise.

In four hazard-prone districts of Balochistan and Sindh WFP implemented initiatives to enhance disaster preparedness and response capacities. This implied strengthening the health services by conducting training sessions for government health officials in selected rural health clinics on first aid, basic life support and use of automated external defibrillators (AEDs). In 2019, 119 health officials and local communities of Balochistan and Sindh were trained and certified. WFP also provided 34 AED devices to these selected health facilities. Furthermore, WFP conducted a school safety programme in targeted districts across Pakistan as part of its community-based disaster risk management package. The Urdu and Sindhi (local language of Sindh Province) versions of school safety training manuals were reviewed, revised and translated by the Department of Curriculum and Research and Sindh Teacher Education Development Authority. This exercise helped greatly in tailoring the manuals to the needs of the targeted population and thereby improving their efficacy.

Gender was fully integrated into the activities under this Strategic Outcome, as demonstrated by a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code of 3 for both activities.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Strengthen the government's and communities' capacity for disaster risk reduction.	3
Support all levels of the Government and communities in adopting and operationalizing an integrated climate risk management system.	3

Strategic outcome 05

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,953,030	\$5,984,329	\$713,412	\$401,150

Strategic Outcome 5 was pursued through Activity 8: Strengthen government and partner capabilities to provide food security and essential services. The Strategic Outcome was severely underfunded. Only 24 percent of the 2019 budget requirements were resourced, challenging WFP's capacity to perform. As output targets were set in view of the limited availability and forecast of resources, WFP successfully achieved all planned capacity strengthening outputs.

Strong and efficient supply chains are essential for timely and adequate emergency response. This is particularly relevant for Pakistan, considering the frequency of natural hazards and conflicts in the country.

Under Activity 8, WFP sought to assess and improve supply chain networks in the country. To this aim, WFP provided infrastructure support for government supply chain systems and strengthened the adherence to best practices in public-sector supply chain management. Infrastructure was designed and built to minimize losses of relief items. WFP shared best practices with relevant government departments and supply chain partners that allowed for improved maintenance of stocks in appropriate quantity and quality to supply populations in case of a large-scale emergency.

In 2019, WFP also made progress on its Supply Optimization through Logistics, Visibility and Evolution (SOLVE) project. The project supported Pakistan's Family Planning 2020 Strategy to accelerate the availability of contraceptives through matured family planning supply chains. WFP conducted an end-to-end family planning supply chain case study in selected districts in Sindh and Balochistan to identify critical sub-optimal supply chain areas requiring improvement. The study covered the three flows of a supply chain, i.e. commodities, data and cash. Based on the study findings, WFP developed a country action plan on supply chain optimization activities and signed agreements with relevant government line departments to implement the planned activities.

The Population Welfare Departments in Balochistan and Sindh are the focal departments for family planning in the provinces. In its assessment, WFP noted that the departments used to contract transport services to move family planning commodities based on ad-hoc arrangements without a competitive bidding process. The departments and WFP agreed that a competitive tendering process for engaging private sector transporters was imperative to ensure cost-effectiveness, accountability and transparency.

In addition, WFP initiated the optimization of a transport model activity in Sindh Province. To this aim, WFP designed the transport model, identified areas for improvements, and supported the Population Welfare Departments in transport contracting and training of relevant staff.

Public-sector warehousing was identified as an area for improvement, as capacity gaps in effective warehouse management had led to sub-standard warehousing operations. Against this background, WFP started the preparations for capacity strengthening activities targeting personnel of all family planning public warehouses in Sindh and Balochistan.

Addressing the absence of a coordination platform on family planning supply chain matters, WFP established supply and logistics working groups in Sindh and Balochistan. While the working groups were led by the Population Welfare Departments of the two provinces, WFP provided technical support and secretariat functions. Four working group meetings brought together different family planning supply chain actors, who identified bottlenecks and constraints and agreed on potential solutions.

Given that Activity 8 was limited to institutional capacity strengthening in the area of supply chain, gender and age were only partially integrated into the activity, as evidenced by a Gender and Age Marker monitoring score of 1.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Strengthen government and partner capabilities to provide food security and essential services.	1

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

The status of women in Pakistan is one of systemic gender subordination even though it varies considerably across classes, regions, cultures and beliefs. The Global Gender Gap Report 2020 ranked Pakistan third-to-last among 153 countries.

In its programmes, WFP strives for gender mainstreaming through economic and social empowerment, taking into account the different needs of women, men, girls and boys.

In 2019, WFP initiated the use of the Gender and Age Maker (GaM) Monitoring tool to assess WFP's performance in integrating gender and age aspects into the implementation of activities under its Country Strategic Plan. All beneficiary data collected were sex- and age-disaggregated.

Efforts to ensure that all eligible women and households headed by women had timely and secure access to monthly relief food assistance also continued. WFP was able to record an increase of 24 percent from 2018 in the proportion of women in decision-making entities. The share of households where women and men made decisions jointly also increased, although results fell short of target due to constraining cultural norms.

Extra efforts were made to secure the participation of women in WFP livelihood recovery activities, which aimed at facilitating their economic empowerment and long-term economic growth. The strict purdah system in parts of the country confines women to their homes and allows them limited interaction with the outside world. Thus, as part of its livelihood recovery food-assistance-for-assets activities, WFP opted for projects and training that could be performed at the household level. These included training on kitchen gardening, handicraft and construction of fuel-efficient stoves.

Thanks to these arrangements, WFP secured considerable participation of women community members in North Waziristan District, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Through rigorous community mobilization, WFP was able to build confidence among the communities that made it possible for women community members to participate in the training sessions.

WFP's nutrition interventions served vulnerable women in order to prevent a deterioration in their nutrition security. All stunting and wasting prevention activities targeted pregnant and lactating women. Technical and policy support also integrated gender, ensuring that the needs of women were catered for.

In its disaster risk management activities, WFP aimed at ensuring that the different needs of all men, women, boys and girls are met in an emergency. The needs of people with disabilities and the elderly were carefully considered in the planning and implementation of the programme interventions.

Throughout 2019, WFP worked with and contributed to gender-related humanitarian and development inter-agency forums in Pakistan, such as the Inter-Agency Group on Gender and Development (INGAD). WFP coordinated with its partners to ensure that gender and protection considerations were integrated into all phases of programmes design and implementation.

Protection

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

The human rights situation in Pakistan is complex due to ethnic division, conflict, economic inequalities and governance under a mixture of Islamic and secular law.

This causes a range of protection challenges related to beneficiaries' safety and security, especially in conflict-affected areas.

In 2019, WFP undertook concrete measures to safeguard the safety, dignity and integrity of the assisted vulnerable population. Efforts were made to ensure that all the beneficiaries were treated with respect and the proper standard of behaviour.

WFP followed the 'do-no-harm' principle in the planning and implementation of all programmes. The cultural and socio-economic sensitivities of the project's geographic areas were carefully considered in the design and implementation of interventions. The needs of people with disabilities and other highly vulnerable groups were given special attention in the selection of project participants. WFP ensured neutrality and impartiality in its geographic and beneficiary targeting, and targeting criteria were clearly defined in advance. Community and intra-household power dynamics were carefully assessed.

Post-distribution monitoring of the relief and community-based management of acute malnutrition activities found that WFP's beneficiaries did not face any access- or safety-related issues. While WFP made strong efforts to ensure that all beneficiaries were treated with dignity, 11 percent of surveyed respondents reported some challenges which WFP will address, specifically related to the facilities at distribution sites (e.g. shaded areas, toilets, water).

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

The objective of WFP's accountability to affected populations commitments is to facilitate the participation of affected people in WFP's programmes. This is done by ensuring that programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes are informed by the needs and choices of the affected populations.

In 2019, WFP continued to welcome feedback from affected communities through its Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM). Beneficiaries shared their observations and complaints with WFP during monitoring visits, at distribution sites, by calling a WFP hotline, or by writing to WFP per email and post. Details on how to provide complaints and feedback to WFP were shared with targeted communities, and banners with details on the CFM were placed in project areas.

During the year, WFP handled 3,000 cases through its CFM, 4 percent of which were raised by women or girls. The majority of queries received through the hotline were resolved during the call itself, and only 87 queries were registered for additional action. Fifty-seven percent of the registered cases pertained to service delivery issues or irregularities. Over half of these complaints were resolved during 2019, and the remaining will be addressed in 2020.

In 2019, a nominal decline was recorded in the proportion of assisted people informed about the programme. The percentage for men increased, and the percentage for women declined by 6 percentage points. This is predominantly due to constraining cultural norms in most areas of operation which inhibit access to women. This issue was exacerbated by prevailing security challenges in the intervention areas, making it even more difficult to communicate with, and thus inform women.

WFP's feedback channels helped improve programme targeting, quality, efficiency and effectiveness. To facilitate the integration of beneficiaries in all aspects of its programmes, WFP made efforts to encourage beneficiary participation. The village development committees formed for livelihood support activities were one such initiative. Focus group discussions with adolescent girls targeted under the education support programme in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, helped inform programme design and implementation structure.

WFP followed the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) principles on the issue of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse in humanitarian crises and other operations. As part of WFP's partner selection process, all partners had to complete WFP's PSEA matrix. This matrix highlights key protection and accountability risks that are pertinent to WFP's response and requires the partner organization to highlight its policies and procedures to monitor and mitigate them. In 2019, no reports related to sexual exploitation and abuse were received. However, WFP had standard operating procedures in place to follow up on any such report with the highest priority.

Environment

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

WFP understands that many populations suffering from food insecurity are affected by degraded land and forests, a loss of biodiversity, scarce water, polluted air, water and soils, and unmanaged waste. These environmental factors impact human health and limit the availability, accessibility, and utilization of food. Therefore, WFP integrates environmental considerations into its programmes.

As WFP provides food to more than 1 million people across Pakistan, the environmental footprint of its food packaging needs to be reduced. WFP has been selling packaging materials (i.e. cartons, polypropylene bags, jute bags, polyethene) to recycling contractors.

In 2019, as part of its early recovery livelihood interventions, WFP introduced fuel-efficient stoves to participants of asset creation activities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). In the targeted households, wood used to be the main energy source for cooking, heating and boiling water, as other fuel sources were either unavailable or unaffordable. Most of the cooking was done using open fires, which has many health and environment implications. Through WFP's interventions, 4,400 women and girls received training on how to construct fuel-efficient stoves. A project impact study showed a reduction in money spent on wood, cooking time and smoke emission.

In addition, major reforestation activities took place in KP. Overall, 100 fruit nurseries were established between 2018 and 2019, yielding around 2.5 million plants each year.

These initiatives not only had the potential to improve food security and generate income, but also had clear environmental co-benefits.

Summary

The table 'Annual Food Transfer' shows wheat among the planned commodities, while the commodities distributed included wheat flour. This is due to the fact that WFP processed the wheat donated by the Government of Pakistan and distributed it to beneficiaries in the form of wheat flour.

Context and operations

[1] WFP (in press): Comprehensive Food Security and Livelihood Assessment (CFSLA) 2019. Newly Merged Districts and Tribal Sub-Divisions, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Islamabad: WFP.

[2] Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination, Government of Pakistan (2018): National Nutrition Survey 2018. Key Findings Report. Islamabad: UNICEF.

Strategic outcome 01

[3] WFP's needs-based plan for 2019 did not account for a continued provision of relief food assistance to the displaced populations in KP. Relief beneficiaries were reported under Activity 1, which was designed as a contingency activity for sudden-onset emergencies. As no such emergency required WFP's relief assistance, WFP reached fewer beneficiaries than planned and did not disburse any cash. Instead, WFP distributed considerably more food than planned, as the displaced population received monthly rations throughout the year, while the relief assistance in response to sudden-onset emergencies was foreseen for three months only.

Strategic outcome 02

[4] Gul Navaz Khan et al. (2019): A Stunting Prevention Randomized Controlled Trial: Leveraging the Social Protection System to Prevent Stunting in District Rahim Yar Khan, Punjab, Pakistan. Islamabad/Bangkok: WFP.

Strategic outcome 03


[5] Aga Khan University; WFP, and Department of Sindh – Government of Pakistan (2018): An impact evaluation of the Sind Stunting Prevention Programme. Karachi: Aga Khan University.

Environment

In 2019, WFP did not measure the cross-cutting environment indicator on environmental and social impact screening, because the food-assistance-for-assets activities to which the indicator applies were short-term in nature, as programmed under WFP's crisis response outcome.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
		Female	Male			Overall		Female		Male
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			20.3	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	58,283	60,589	118,872	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	435,213	452,433	887,646	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			33.6	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	435,213	452,433	887,646	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	58,283	60,589	118,872	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			40.2	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	3,082	961	4,043	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overw eight			9.5	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	61,238	194,766	256,004	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			17.7	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	61,238	194,766	256,004	



SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs			WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)			
SDG Indicator	National Results		SDG-related indicator		Direct	Indirect
		Overall			Overall	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$	1,220,428,400	Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	4,459,094	

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,134,680	506,621	45%
	female	1,358,020	625,364	46%
	total	2,492,700	1,131,985	45%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	68,091	45,008	66%
	female	65,931	46,445	70%
	total	134,022	91,453	68%
24-59 months	male	250,354	83,982	34%
	female	243,002	86,880	36%
	total	493,356	170,862	35%
5-11 years	male	334,951	81,175	24%
	female	242,000	78,039	32%
	total	576,951	159,214	28%
12-17 years	male	105,599	65,044	62%
	female	113,800	62,610	55%
	total	219,399	127,654	58%
18-59 years	male	333,643	205,512	62%
	female	655,614	326,362	50%
	total	989,257	531,874	54%
60+ years	male	42,042	25,900	62%
	female	37,673	25,028	66%
	total	79,715	50,928	64%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	2,492,700	1,013,113	41%
Refugee	0	0	-
TDP	0	118,872	-
Returnee	0	0	-

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Wheat	28,808	0	0%
Wheat Flour	0	28,473	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Dried Fruits	0	158	-
High Energy Biscuits	225	0	0%
LNS	483	0	0%
Iodised Salt	71	62	87%
Vegetable Oil	1,604	1,601	100%
Split Peas	2,852	2,871	101%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
High Energy Biscuits	3,104	0	0%
LNS	86	2	2%
Vegetable Oil	3,465	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
LNS	8,037	2,575	32%
Micronutrient Powder	50	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	17,083,989	4,514,128	26%
Cash	1,821,386	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	1,201,889	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

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.						
		- Crisis Response - Nutrition Sensitive						
Activity 01	Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Targeted beneficiaries receive sufficient transfers, including specialized nutritious foods, to prevent and treat MAM.							
Output A, C, H, K	Targeted beneficiaries receive sufficient cash- and/or food-based transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	147,090 152,910 300,000	58,283 60,589 118,872		
			Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	30,890 32,110 63,000			
		Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	4,900 5,100 10,000			
		Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	1,000 0 1,000			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	72,075 74,925 147,000			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	13,004	18,774		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,206,610			
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution		General Distribution	individual	82	82		
	Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance		General Distribution	individual	1,825	1,825		
A.8	Number of rations provided							
	Number of rations provided		General Distribution	ration	12	11		

C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	45	45		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	1		
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	2	2		
H.2	Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type							
	Number of WFP-led clusters operational		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	3		
K.1	Number of partners supported							
	Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	2	2		
Activity 02	Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, D	Affected populations receive support to rebuild livelihoods and expedite their recovery process.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	220,635 229,365 450,000	222,519 231,321 453,840		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	220,635 229,365 450,000	154,413 160,521 314,934		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	21,039	14,391		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	12,877,379	4,514,128		
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							

	Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Food assistance for training	training session	932	932		
	Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Food assistance for training	individual	14,712	14,712		
D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure							
	Square metres (m2) of existing nurseries supported		Food assistance for asset	m2	300,000	300,000		
	Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	4,050	4,032		
	Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number	6,770	6,760		
	Length (m) of drainage canals constructed / rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	22,000	22,000		
	Meters (m) of concrete/masonry dam/dike/water reservoir rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	2,600	2,450		
	Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	9,300	9,290		
	Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	2,500,000	2,500,000		
	Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	4,400	4,347		
	Number of community water ponds for domestic use rehabilitated/maintained (8000-15000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	250	247		
	Number of family gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	500	496		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
FFA beneficiaries; Federally Administered Tribal Areas; Cash								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	Food assistance for asset	Female	40	≥40	≥40	74.70	66.70
			Male	52.20	≥52.20	≥52.20	58.10	61.40
			Overall	51.40	≥51.40	≥51.40	61.30	61.70

Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	10 36.80 34.90	<10 <36.80 <34.90	≤10 ≤36.80 ≤34.90	24.30 39.80 37.30	22.20 37.20 36.20
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	50 11 13.70	<50 <11.50 <13.70	≤50 ≤11.50 ≤13.70	1 1.50 1.14	11.10 1.40 2.10
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
	Act 02: Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	10.90 6.09 6.42	<10.90 <6.09 <6.42	<10.90 <6.09 <6.42	2.90 4.90 4.50	3.33 2.41 2.46
Food Expenditure Share								
	Act 02: Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	29 45 44	<29 <45 <44	<29 <45 <44	53.10 63.10 61.50	52.20 55.10 54.50
FFA Beneficiaries; Federally Administered Tribal Areas; Cash								
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
	Act 02: Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	2.80 2.65 2.86	<2.80 <2.60 <2.60	<2.80 <2.60 <2.60	1.60 1.80 1.70	3.89 2.58 2.66
FFA beneficiaries; Federally Administered Tribal Areas; Cash, Food								
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)								
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 02: Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	32	≥32	≥32	40.40	
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 02: Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	43	≤43	≤43	15.20	
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 02: Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	4	≤4	≤4	1	
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 02: Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	21	≤21	≤21	43.40	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base								

	Act 02: Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	≥70	≥60	61	76
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IDPs/Returnees; Pakistan; Food

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	General Distribution	Female	50	≥50	≥50	77.20	38.50
			Male	65.50	≥65.50	≥65.50	68.10	57.50
			Overall	64.45	≥64.50	≥64.50	70.40	56.20
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	General Distribution	Female	50	<50	≤50	22.80	61.50
			Male	33.50	<33.50	≤33.50	31.20	40.90
			Overall	34.55	<34.50	≤34.50	29.10	42.20
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	General Distribution	Female	0	<0	≤0	0	0
			Male	1	<1	≤1	0.70	1.60
			Overall	1	<1	≤1	0.50	1.60

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

	Act 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	General Distribution	Female	4.70	<4.70	<4.70	1.60	3.20
			Male	4.70	<4.70	<4.70	1.50	5.40
			Overall	4.70	<4.70	<4.70	1.50	5.30

Food Expenditure Share

	Act 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	General Distribution	Female	52.40	<52.40	<52.40	43.50	42
			Male	47.90	<47.90	<47.90	55.80	48
			Overall	48.20	<48.20	<48.20	52.80	47.90

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.	- Nutrition Sensitive - Root Causes						
Activity 03	Augment social protection mechanisms to support the food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable urban and rural poor.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Poor and nutritionally vulnerable beneficiaries of safety nets have access to nutritious food in order to improve their nutrition.							
Output C	Major social safety nets adopt measures to address food security and nutrition vulnerabilities and serve the varying needs of the urban and rural poor men, women, boys and girls in order to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty and malnutrition.							

A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	1,359 1,391 2,750	407 429 836		
		All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	5,000 0 5,000			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	1,030 1,070 2,100			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	86	2		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	190,251			
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	193,692	193,458		
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	10	15		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	3		
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	2	2		
Activity 04	Provide technical assistance to provincial governments for, and implement as appropriate, school meals.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, C	Targeted boys and girls in government primary schools, and girls in secondary schools, receive nutritious foods and participate in nutrition education programmes in order to improve their nutrition and increase school attendance.							

A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	79,420 129,580 209,000			
			School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	58,520 95,480 154,000			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	55,894 58,106 114,000			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	6,569	0		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,631,135			
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	6	15		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	2		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Pakistan; Cash								
Proportion of cash-based transfers channelled through national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)								
	Act 03: Augment social protection mechanisms to support the food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable urban and rural poor.	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	0	≥25	≥0	18.80	
Children; Punjab / RAHIM YAR KHAN; Food								
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
	Act 03: Augment social protection mechanisms to support the food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable urban and rural poor.	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	5.31	>70	≥15.31	7.25	
			Male	3.56	>70	≥13.56	7.58	
			Overall	4.40	>70	≥14.40	7.43	

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.	- Root Causes						
Activity 05	Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, C, E, 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).							
Output C, I	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.							
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.							
Output C, M	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.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	37,240 38,760 76,000	68,066 61,238 129,304		
			Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	67,480 69,120 136,600	509 532 1,041		
			Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female Male Total	168,059 172,141 340,200			
		Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	93,000 0 93,000	126,700 0 126,700		
			Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	272,100 0 272,100	2,166 0 2,166		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	8,087	2,575		
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	individual	2,400	2,396		
			Prevention of stunting	individual	51	51		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							

	Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	920	499	
			Prevention of stunting	health center	160	160	
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	2,736	2,736	
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	1,604	1,530	
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	5	5	
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	5	5	
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	58	60	
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	7	7	
C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)						
	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	6	5	
C.7*	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)						
	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	7	6	

E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of stunting	Number	442	429		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of stunting	Number	410	407		
I.1*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support							
	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	4	3		
M.1	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported							
	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	8	7		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
CH; Pakistan; Food								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	Act 05: Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	69	>50	>50	74	83
			Male	69	>50	>50	74	83
			Overall	69	>50	>50	74	83
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								
	Act 05: Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	>66	>66	88	87
			Male	0	>66	>66		97
			Overall	0	>66	>66	88	91
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
	Act 05: Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	94.10	>75	>75	96	96.12
			Male	94.07	>75	>75	95.89	96
			Overall	94.09	>75	>75	95.97	96.06
MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
	Act 05: Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.01	<3	<3	0.01	0
			Male	0.01	<3	<3	0.01	0
			Overall	0.01	<3	<3	0.01	0

MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
	Act 05: Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	2.06	<15	<15	0.60	1.04
Male			1.89	<15	<15	0.66	1.03	
Overall			1.98	<15	<15	0.63	1.03	

MAM Treatment Default rate								
	Act 05: Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	3.84	<15	<15	3.34	2.84
Male			4.03	<15	<15	3.45	2.97	
Overall			3.93	<15	<15	3.39	2.91	

PLW; Pakistan; Food

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
	Act 05: Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.	Prevention of stunting	Overall	25.90	>25.90	>25.90	65.40	

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.						
		- Resilience Building						
Activity 06	Support all levels of government and communities to adopt and operationalize an integrated climate risk management system.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, C	Targeted beneficiaries receive assistance to create assets to improve food security, enhance resilience to shocks, reduce risk and ensure sustainable livelihoods.							
Output A, C, G	Shock-responsive safety net models are developed to pre-empt and mitigate the negative effects of a disaster on highly vulnerable households.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	20,592 21,408 42,000			
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,201,889			
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	240	240		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							

	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	17	17		
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	1		
G.7*	Number of tools developed to strengthen national systems for forecast-based early action							
	Number of assessments conducted		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	assessment	6	6		
	Number of coordination/implementation tools developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	tool	6	6		
	Number of forecasting tools developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	tool	6	6		
Activity 07	Strengthen the government's and communities' capacity for disaster risk reduction.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C, H, K, L	The humanitarian response system (including government, local and international actors) remains prepared and has an efficient supply chain network to respond and protect vulnerable communities in a timely manner.							
Output C, L	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.							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	312	257		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	13	13		
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	6	6		
C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							

	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	17	17	
C.7*	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)						
	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	7	7	
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	13	13	
C.8*	USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)						
	USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	US\$	2,500,000	2,500,000	
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	US\$	247,941	247,941	
H.1	Number of shared services provided, by type						
	Number of technical reports shared with cluster partners		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	report	6	6	
	Produce and share accurate and timely IM products		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	item	1	1	
H.3	Number of engineering works completed, by type						
	Number of engineering works completed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	1	
K.1	Number of partners supported						
	Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	1	1	
L.1	Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type						
	Number of infrastructure works implemented		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	1	

L.2	Amount of investments in equipment made, by type							
	Total increase in installed storage capacity (dry or cold storage)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	m3	960	960		
	Amount of investments in equipment made		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	US\$	350,000	350,000		

Strategic Outcome 05		Federal and provincial systems have strengthened capabilities to provide food security and essential services to the people of Pakistan by 2022.		- Root Causes				
Activity 08	Strengthen government and partner capabilities to provide food security and essential services.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
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.							
Output K, 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.							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	20	20		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	2		
C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	2		
C.7*	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	7	7		

K.1	Number of partners supported							
	Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	3	3		
	Number of public and private sector investments leveraged		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	instance	1	1		
	Number of public-private partnership formed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partnership	1	1		
L.1	Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type							
	Number of infrastructure works implemented		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	2		

Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity									
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value	
All; Pakistan; Food	Act 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	General Distribution	Female	99	=100	=100	100		
			Male	99	=100	=100	100		
			Overall	99	=100	=100	100		
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value	
All; Pakistan; Food	Act 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	General Distribution	Female	100	≥90	≥90	100		
			Male	100	≥90	≥90	100		
			Overall	100	≥90	≥90	100		
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value	
All; Pakistan; Food	Act 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	General Distribution	Female	89	≥90	≥90	89		
			Male	89	≥90	≥90	89		
			Overall	89	≥90	≥90	89		

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity - committees, boards, teams, etc. - members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Pakistan; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	General Distribution		Overall	0	>20	≥10	8.30	6.70
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value

All; Pakistan; Food	Act 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	40.20	≤20	≤20	34	42
			Decisions made by men	Overall	39.80	≤30	≤30	25	27
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	20	≥50	≥50	41	31

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

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Federally Administered Tribal Areas; Cash, Food	Act 02: Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	Food assistance for asset		Female	0	≥10	≥15	12.80	7.50
				Male	0	≥90	≥85	87.20	92.50
				Overall	0	≥100	≥100	100	100

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

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Pakistan; Food	Act 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	General Distribution	Female	40.40	>80	>80	74	80
			Male	40.40	>80	>80	81	80
			Overall	40.40	>80	>80	78	80

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Pakistan; Food			Overall	0	=100	=100	46	45

World Food Programme

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WFP food distribution trucks loading at Thatta Sindh, Pakistan

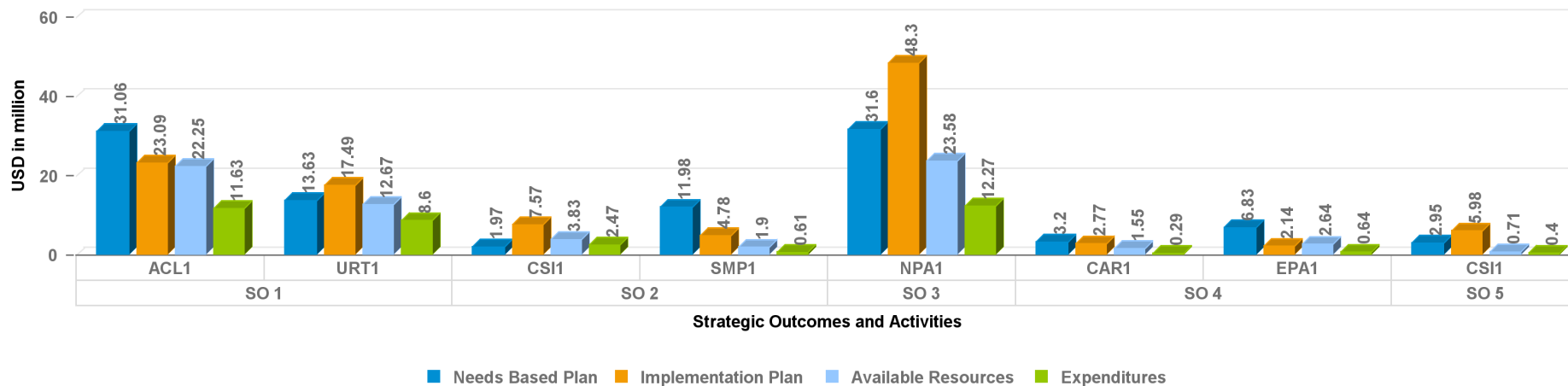
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/pakistan>

Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 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.
SO 2	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.
SO 3	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.
SO 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.
SO 5	Federal and provincial systems have strengthened capabilities to provide food security and essential services to the people of Pakistan by 2022.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.
CAR1	Support all levels of government and communities to adopt and operationalize an integrated climate risk management system.
CSI1	Augment social protection mechanisms to support the food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable urban and rural poor.
CSI1	Strengthen government and partner capabilities to provide food security and essential services.
EPA1	Strengthen the government's and communities' capacity for disaster risk reduction.
NPA1	Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.
SMP1	Provide technical assistance to provincial governments for, and implement as appropriate, school meals.
URT1	Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.

Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	31,058,681	23,093,352	22,245,993	11,631,039
		Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	13,627,214	17,485,070	12,671,456	8,595,986
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	22,985	0
	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.	1,973,314	7,565,536	3,827,811	2,468,696
		Provide technical assistance to provincial governments for, and implement as appropriate, school meals.	11,975,816	4,782,356	1,901,166	607,500
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			58,635,024	52,926,314	40,669,411	23,303,220

Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	31,596,846	48,303,117	23,581,571	12,267,884
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			31,596,846	48,303,117	23,581,571	12,267,884
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.	3,199,694	2,773,178	1,551,628	285,800
		Strengthen the government's and communities' capacity for disaster risk reduction.	6,830,633	2,138,928	2,635,896	643,208
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			10,030,327	4,912,106	4,187,524	929,008
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.	2,953,030	5,984,329	713,412	401,150
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,953,030	5,984,329	713,412	401,150
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,793,466	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,793,466	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			103,215,226	112,125,866	70,945,385	36,901,262

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Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			7,015,219	10,719,233	6,955,775	3,511,747
			110,230,446	122,845,099	77,901,160	40,413,009
			7,164,979	7,984,931	2,163,021	2,163,021
			117,395,425	130,830,031	80,064,181	42,576,030



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

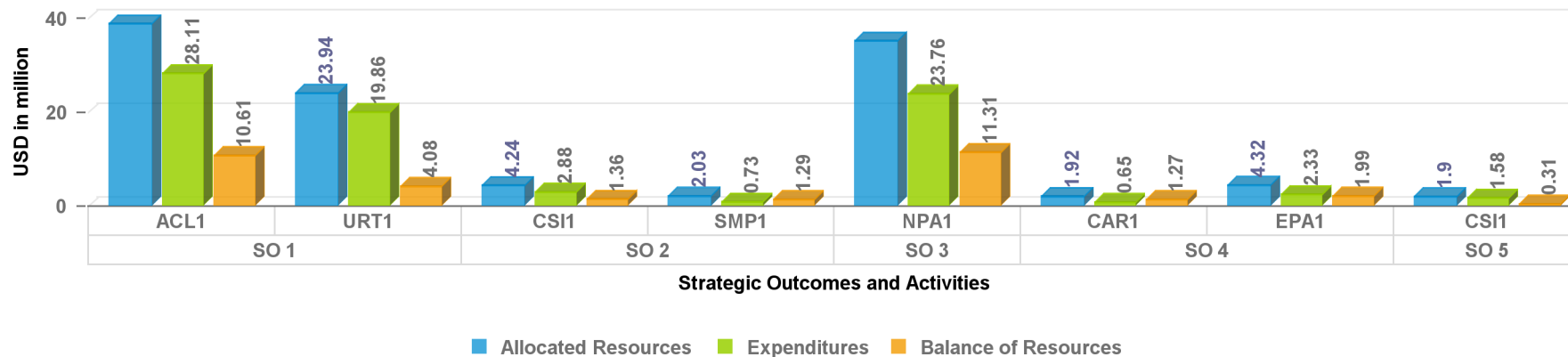
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 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.
SO 2	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.
SO 3	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.
SO 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.
SO 5	Federal and provincial systems have strengthened capabilities to provide food security and essential services to the people of Pakistan by 2022.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.
CAR1	Support all levels of government and communities to adopt and operationalize an integrated climate risk management system.
CSI1	Augment social protection mechanisms to support the food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable urban and rural poor.
CSI1	Strengthen government and partner capabilities to provide food security and essential services.
EPA1	Strengthen the government's and communities' capacity for disaster risk reduction.
NPA1	Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.
SMP1	Provide technical assistance to provincial governments for, and implement as appropriate, school meals.
URT1	Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.

Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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.	62,780,286	38,720,473	0	38,720,473	28,105,519	10,614,954
		Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	31,208,861	23,935,027	0	23,935,027	19,859,557	4,075,470
		Non Activity Specific	0	22,985	0	22,985	0	22,985
	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.	3,911,074	4,239,064	0	4,239,064	2,879,949	1,359,115

Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	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.	Provide technical assistance to provincial governments for, and implement as appropriate, school meals.	28,828,738	2,026,288	0	2,026,288	732,622	1,293,667
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			126,728,960	68,943,838	0	68,943,838	51,577,646	17,366,191
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.	62,514,682	35,078,453	0	35,078,453	23,764,766	11,313,688
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			62,514,682	35,078,453	0	35,078,453	23,764,766	11,313,688

Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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.	5,031,472	1,917,035	0	1,917,035	651,207	1,265,828
		Strengthen the government's and communities' capacity for disaster risk reduction.	12,071,469	4,321,340	0	4,321,340	2,328,652	1,992,688
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			17,102,941	6,238,375	0	6,238,375	2,979,859	3,258,516
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.	5,274,545	1,897,217	0	1,897,217	1,584,955	312,262
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			5,274,545	1,897,217	0	1,897,217	1,584,955	312,262
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,793,466	0	1,793,466	0	1,793,466
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,793,466	0	1,793,466	0	1,793,466
Total Direct Operational Cost			211,621,128	113,951,349	0	113,951,349	79,907,226	34,044,124
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			14,012,971	10,322,835	0	10,322,835	6,878,807	3,444,028

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Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			225,634,099	124,274,184	0	124,274,184	86,786,033	37,488,151
			14,666,216	6,488,076		6,488,076	6,488,076	0
			240,300,315	130,762,260	0	130,762,260	93,274,109	37,488,151

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures