



World Food Programme

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES



## WFP Pakistan Country Brief February 2020

### Operational Context

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

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

WFP has been present in Pakistan since 1968.



Population (2017 census):  
**207.7 million**

2019 Human Development Index:  
**152 out of 189**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

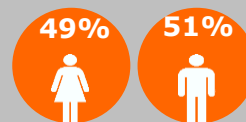
Chronic malnutrition: **40% of children between 6-59 months**

### In Numbers

**1,822 MT** of food distributed

**US\$ 31.71 million** six months (Mar 2020 – Aug 2020) net funding requirements representing 56% of total.

**197,000 people assisted**  
in January 2020



WFP  
SAYS  
**NO** to  
GENDER  
BASED  
VIOLENCE

### Operational Updates

- Pakistan's largest social safety network, Benazir Income Support Program (BISP) and WFP signed a three-year agreement to implement a **Conditional Cash Transfer Programme to improve the Health and Nutrition Situation in Pakistan**. The programme focuses on scaling up the country's stunting prevention efforts through the provision of a comprehensive nutrition and health package. The package will include the provision of specialized nutritious foods, social and behavioural change communication, immunization, routine growth monitoring, along with cash transfers. The programme will target the nine most vulnerable districts across Pakistan.
- Following the heavy snowfall and avalanches in Balochistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) in January, numerous homes were damaged, and markets were destroyed. Food stock destruction and the lack of road access left many families stranded. WFP was the first UN agency to respond to this emergency through the provision of relief food assistance to the most affected families in these regions. By 4 March 2020, monthly rations consisting of wheat flour, pulses, vegetable oil and salt had been distributed to 24,500 targeted families across Balochistan and AJK.
- To assist the most vulnerable population affected by the 2019 drought in Sindh, WFP initiated its shock-responsive social safety nets project in Tharparkar District, in collaboration with BISP. Under this project, registered BISP beneficiaries, who are entitled to regular unconditional cash assistance, will receive cash top-ups for a period of three months.

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## Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Mar 2020 – Aug 2020 Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
<b>447.4 M</b>	<b>167.91 M</b>	<b>31.71 M</b>

## Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

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

**Focus area:** Crisis response

## Activities:

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

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

**Focus area:** Root Causes

## Activities:

- Institutional capacity strengthening activities
- School meal activities.

## Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

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

**Focus area:** Root Causes

## Activities:

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

## Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable

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

**Focus area:** Resilience building

## Activities:

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

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

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

**Focus area:** Root Causes

## Activities:

- Institutional capacity strengthening activities.

## Operational Updates (continued)

- Under the wheat flour fortification programme in Rawalpindi and Islamabad, micro-feeders were installed in 80 percent of the targeted local small-scale mills (chakkis). Installation of micro-feeders enabled chakki owners to provide adequately fortified wheat flour to consumers to reduce the prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies among the targeted population. A demonstration session was held for chakki owners on how to use the installed micro-feeders. WFP then convened chakki owners in Islamabad to receive their feedback and discuss any challenges they had faced while fortifying their flour.
- Coordination and planning activities were initiated for the education support programme for adolescent girls in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's tribal districts. The programme aims to decrease the considerable gender gap at secondary school level in the region and increase the transition rates of girls from primary to secondary schools. Families of adolescent girls enrolled in grade 6-10 will receive cash stipends of PKR 1,000 per month as long as the girls attend a minimum of 70 percent of school days.
- WFP held a consultation workshop in Peshawar on the **Seasonal Livelihood Planning** initiative for Kurram District on 13–17 Jan 2020. The workshop gathered participants from provincial line departments, civil society organizations and UN agencies. The participants were oriented on the purpose of this initiative, and the process for conducting this exercise. All stakeholders shared their feedback on the process and how it can be tailored to suit their needs.

## Donors

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