RAPID ASSESSMENT

Possible Impact of COVID-19 on Livelihoods, Food Security, Nutrition and Agricultural Supply Chain in Pakistan

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WFP World Food Programme

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Rapid Assessment – Possible Impact of the Novel Coronavirus Pandemic (COVID-19) on Livelihoods, Food Security, Nutrition and Agricultural Supply Chain in Pakistan[1]

Highlights

- The COVID-19 pandemic is spreading fast in Pakistan like many other countries across the globe, with over 7,000 confirmed cases and 134 deaths reported as of April 16. It came at a time when the country is already going through high inflation and slow economic growth.
- **A quarter of the population (around 53 million people)** lives below the national poverty line and around **two-fifth (around 84 million people)** are multi-dimensionally poor
- Similarly, food insecurity is also very high and between **20-30% population** (**40 to 62** million people) is in some form of food insecurity in Pakistan. Given the scale of this emergency, while the situation is still evolving, there is strong likelihood that number of food insecure people will rise especially in areas already affected by high recurrence of food insecurity and hit hard by the COVID.
- The prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under five in all provinces/regions excluding ICT and GB exceeds the emergency threshold (15%). The reduced immunity of malnourished children will make them vulnerable to dying from COVID.
- The most vulnerable are the poorest already facing acute hunger and malnutrition - the daily wage class in both agriculture and non-agriculture sectors, low income urban households, small scale farmers, market dependent rural households, internally displaced persons and refugees, elderly people, those already suffering from medical conditions, women and child headed poor households.
- Though in general, the market mechanisms in Pakistan are strong enough and well-integrated to a greater extent, but market prices of food items have risen overall and in regional markets during March, due to supply disruptions and local unavailability in some areas, and likely to affect vulnerable population in both urban and rural areas. Majority (79%) of households are dependent on the markets for food procurement. These households are likely the worst sufferers due to the prevailing lock-down situation in the country which would lead to severe food access issues.
- The COVID-19 and lock down would also affect the population in already vulnerable areas such as drought affected areas of Sindh and Balochistan, locust affected areas of four provinces, Newly Merged Areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and AJK and GB who have suffered natural disasters and conflict in recent time and mostly dependent on unsustainable livelihood sources.
- With few exceptions, as of now disruptions in supply chain are minimal as food supply has been adequate and markets have been stable so far.
- It is necessary to safeguard agriculture production, with focus on small holder farmers, and ensure that food value chains are not disrupted, and continue to function so as to promote the availability, access, utilization and stability of diversified, safe and nutritious food for all, while safeguarding vulnerable people in rural and urban areas.

Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic has turned into a global crisis which is already affecting the livelihoods and food security of millions of people in Pakistan. If measures to keep the food chain alive and protect the food consumption are not taken urgently, the pandemic will have a considerable impact on everybody, especially on the poor and the most vulnerable.

The restrictions on movement of goods and people and lockdown are likely to cause adverse impacts on livelihood and food and nutrition security of people if not accompanied by well thought policy measures.

The restrictions and lock down, though necessary to control the spread of the coronavirus, may lead to the disruption of market chains and trade of agricultural goods and services (labour flows), with significant potential impacts on the populations that depend on them for their livelihoods and food and nutrition needs.

The spread of the virus is relatively moderate in Pakistan so far, but potential massive spread is likely to have profound and devastating effect, as the country is not well prepared to cope with this pandemic due to poor public health infrastructure.

Border closures, quarantines, and market, supply chain and trade disruptions could restrict people's access to sufficient/diverse and nutritious sources of food, especially in areas hit hard by the virus or already affected by high recurrences of food insecurity.

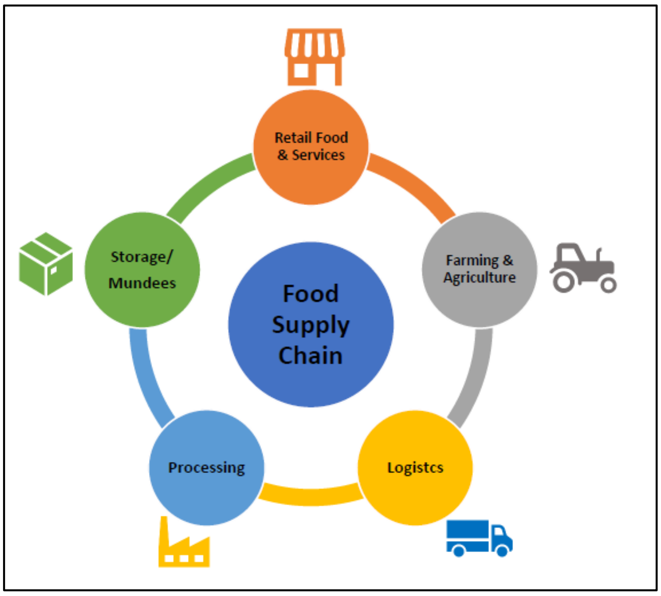
The current lock-down of cities and markets across the country is heavily impacting the livelihoods of poor people who are becoming increasingly vulnerable with every passing day. The daily wagers and workers associated with the informal sector are finding it hard to earn daily living due to the prevailing situation which might lead to negative irreversible coping strategies on their part such as selling of productive assets, less diverse diets etc.

It is necessary to ensure that food value chains are not disrupted and continue to function well and promote the availability, access, stability and utilization of diversified, safe and nutritious food for all, while safeguarding small holder farmers and vulnerable people in rural and urban areas.

Therefore, it is important to timely look into the main aspects of the food value chain to identify vulnerabilities and based on other countries' experiences of COVID19 and other previous crises to anticipate and avoid any possible disruption with serious implications on food security and nutrition of all the sections of society, particularly livelihoods of small holder farmers and other vulnerable population.

[1] Draft joint assessment report of FAO and WFP

The food value chain is a complex web of interactions and actors such as producers, transportation, inputs, processing plants, shipping, etc.



As the COVID-19 spreads and infected cases mount and lockdowns increase there are seemingly countless ways the food system will be tested and strained in the coming weeks and months.

The precautionary measures by the federal and provincial governments in order to prevent the spread of COVID-19 are also affecting the food value chain in Pakistan, starting from the supply chain. As of today, there is no major supply shock in terms of availability but there is starting to be a supply shock in terms of logistics of movement of food and of people associated with the production of food. Short, medium and long-term negative impacts are expected in the absence of specific measures on food supply, livelihoods and food security and nutrition.

Lockdowns and restrictions on movement could disrupt food production, processing, distribution and sales, both at national level, within provinces and globally, with the potential to have an "immediate and severe" impact on those restricted by mobility, and the risk that the poor and the vulnerable would be the hardest hit. Food supply chains can be disrupted, or start being under stress after 3 weeks of lockdown.

Global food markets are well supplied but there is growing concern and that measures should be taken to ensure that both national food markets and the world market continue to be a transparent, stable and reliable source of food supply.

Referring to the 2007-08 global food price crisis, FAO noted that the uncertainty at that time triggered a wave of export restrictions by some countries, while others started importing food aggressively. These national-oriented short term actions contributed to excessive price volatility, which was damaging for low-income food-deficit countries.

As economic activities slow down due to the COVID-19 pandemic, access to food will be negatively affected by income reductions and loss of employment. There is need to ensure that agricultural trade continues to play its important role in contributing to global food security and better nutrition. So, it will be important now, more than ever before, to reduce uncertainty and strengthen market transparency through timely and reliable information, to ensure trade movements, from farmers to markets and consumers. In order to avoid food shortages, it is imperative that countries keep the food supply chains going.

Livelihoods of Rural and Urban Population

The Coronavirus, lockdown and closure of a wide range of businesses in both urban and rural areas are adversely affecting the hundreds of thousands of workers and daily wagers and their families, particularly those without any financial resources to arrange even for essential daily food/non-food items required for their survival. The rising prices of basic food items is further adding to their stress and vulnerability. In the current context the groups engaged in the following livelihood activities are particularly vulnerable:

1. Around half (51%) of the households in Pakistan are agricultural households, of which 68% are engaged in farming and 32% are livestock holders[2]. The recent outbreak of COVID-19, resulting restricted movements and lock down would affect the livelihoods of smallholder farmers[3] who are around 90% of the total farmers in Pakistan, in particular those who complement farming (in these cases done by women) with off farm or on-farm employment based on daily wages. The pandemic is restricting the farmers' access to paid work (albeit in majority 'informal'), and with the reduced opportunities from the off-farm employment such as food supply/ business, transportation, services, buildings. Small-scale farmers' income generating opportunities have suffered due to less sale of their produce, high transportation cost, loss of income from other sources.
2. In Pakistan, out of a total 61.71 million employed population[4], 23.8 million (38.5%) is engaged in the agriculture sector, 14.6 million (23.7%) in industry (manufacturing and construction) and 23.3 million (37.8%) in the services sector. The agriculture and services sectors have the largest shares of women in employment (67%) and men in employment (44%) respectively. According to PBS, about 55.6% of total employment (around 34.7 million) in Pakistan is vulnerable[5] and the agriculture sector has the largest proportion (87.8%; 20.3 million) of vulnerable employment (12.4 million men and 7.9 million women). Among the other sectors, wholesale and retail trade has 69.6%; 6.49 million in vulnerable employment, real estate and business activities (63%; 0.20 million), transport and communication (49.4%; 1.95 million), hotels and restaurants (48.6%; 0.60 million), manufacturing (32.9%; 3.3 million) and other social, community and personal service (53.2%; 0.43 million).
3. Across the provinces, Punjab has the highest proportion of vulnerable employment (58%; 21.84 million) followed by Balochistan (57.7%; 1.44 million), KP (54%; 3.89 million) and Sindh (49.5%; 7.15 million). Majority of the employment in agriculture sector is informal. In addition, of total non-agriculture employment, 72% are working in the informal sector and 28% in formal sector. The vulnerable employees and those working in informal sectors will suffer the most due to movement restrictions and lock down in the country.
4. According to the Comprehensive Food Security and Livelihood Assessment (CFSLA) Report 2019, the majority (65%) of the households of NMDs are dependent on unsustainable livelihood strategies (daily wagers), while the remaining (35%) depend on somewhat sustainable sources.

The longer lockdown situation will also adversely affect smallholder farmers in terms of reduced purchasing power for daily food items, inputs for kharif plantation and feed for livestock. Most of the farmers store wheat for the household consumptions for the rest of the year. However, due to losses of income from reduced sale of livestock and livestock products and vegetables/fruits produce and other non-farm work, they may sell their wheat stocks.

As a coping strategy in these times of despair, the farmers would soon be turning to liquidate their assets; mainly poultry, livestock and other valuable assets, to meet the food supplies and other essentiality of life. The non-functionality of markets and slower economic activity have directly affected the income of the farmers and hence has disrupted the supply chain of food commodities.

[2] Agriculture Census, 2010, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

[3] Farmers who cultivate less than 12.5 acres of land. The proportion of small farmers is 95% in KP, 90% in Punjab, 83% in Sindh and 68% in Balochistan.

[4] Age 15 and above; Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2017-18

[5] Vulnerable employment is measured as the proportion of own-account workers and contributing family workers in total employment (PBS).

Similarly, small entrepreneurs, shopkeepers and small factories owners and laborers who are directly dependent on income sources from daily trade and economic activities in rural and urban areas will also experience a sharp decrease in their earnings. The population with unsustainable sources of livelihood, are potentially more vulnerable to food insecurity.

Food Security and Nutrition

COVID-19 is likely to have serious implications on availability and household access to food thereby reducing food intake and compromise on quality. Several factors determine access to food of an individual or a household. Poverty is the most important limiting factor of a household's access to food in Pakistan. If the pandemic spreads widely and prolongs, it will have devastating effect in the country affecting everybody, however, will have serious implications on those who are already below the poverty line.

In Pakistan, a quarter of the population **(around 53 million people)** lives below the national poverty line[6]. Additionally, **39%** of the population (around **84.03** million people) is multi-dimensionally poor[7]. Districts with extreme poverty are mostly found in Balochistan, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Southern Punjab.

Food insecurity is also quite high and ranges between **20-30%,** depending upon the indicator used to measure food insecurity and data source. The Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU) and the Prevalence of Moderate or Severe Food Insecurity based on Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) are two core indicators of SDG2-Zero Hunger for monitoring of food insecurity. According to Pakistan Overview of Food Security and Nutrition (POFI) Report[8], **between 20-30% of population (between 40-62 million people)** in Pakistan is estimated to be undernourished[9].

Around one-quarter of the households **(around 49 million people)** in Pakistan are estimated to be moderately or severely food insecure based on FIES, whereas 10.1% of the households **(around 21 million people)** are severely food insecure[10].

There also exists regional disparity in prevalence of undernourishment as around 36.4 million people are estimated to be undernourished in rural areas compared to 26.0 million in urban areas. In case of prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity based on FIES indicator, 26.3% and 18.9% households (34.8 and 14.3 million people) are estimated to be moderate or severe food insecure in rural and urban areas respectively, whereas 11.6% and 7.7% households (15.3 million and 5.8 million people) are severely food insecure in rural and urban areas respectively.

Table: Prevalence of Undernourishment in Pakistan

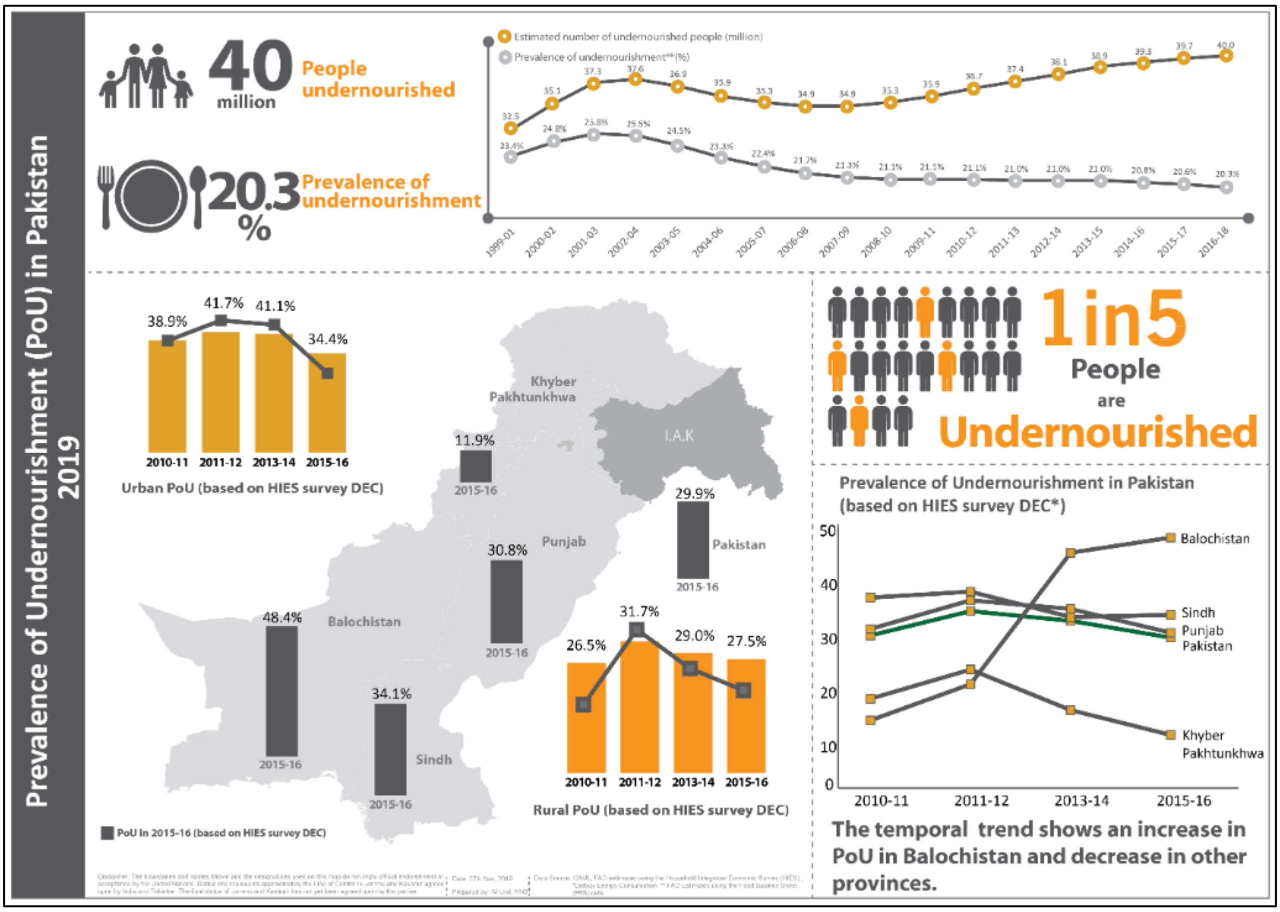
Pakistan, Province/Regions	Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU) (%)	Estimated Number of Undernourished People (Million)	Estimated Number of Households with Undernourished People (Million)
Pakistan	29.9	62.12	9.63
Rural	27.5	36.35	5.50

6 Poverty in Pakistan: raising the bar, Ministry of Planning, Development and Reforms and Ministry of Finance, April 2016.
7 Multidimensional poverty in Pakistan, Government of Pakistan, UNDP Pakistan and OPHI, 2016.
8 POFI report is a joint report of UN organizations (FAO, WFP, UNICEF and WHO)
9 Pakistan Overview of Food Security and Nutrition Report 2019; using data of Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES 2015-16).
10 Pakistan Overview of Food Security and Nutrition Report 2019 using data of National Nutrition Survey 2018

Urban	34.4	26.00	4.19
Balochistan	48.4	5.97	0.86
Rural	49.6	4.44	0.65
Urban	45.0	1.53	0.21
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	11.9	3.63	0.46
Rural	11.6	2.88	0.36
Urban	13.0	0.74	0.10
Punjab	30.8	33.88	5.27
Rural	26.9	18.73	2.88
Urban	38.9	15.71	2.49
Sindh	34.1	16.33	2.93
Rural	37.0	8.50	1.55
Urban	30.9	7.70	1.36

Prevalence of Undernourishment and number of households and household size of 2017 Population Census has been used to get estimates of estimated number of households with undernourished people and estimated number of undernourished people.

Figure: Prevalence of Undernourishment in Pakistan



Source: Pakistan Overview of Food Security and Nutrition (POFI) Report, 2019

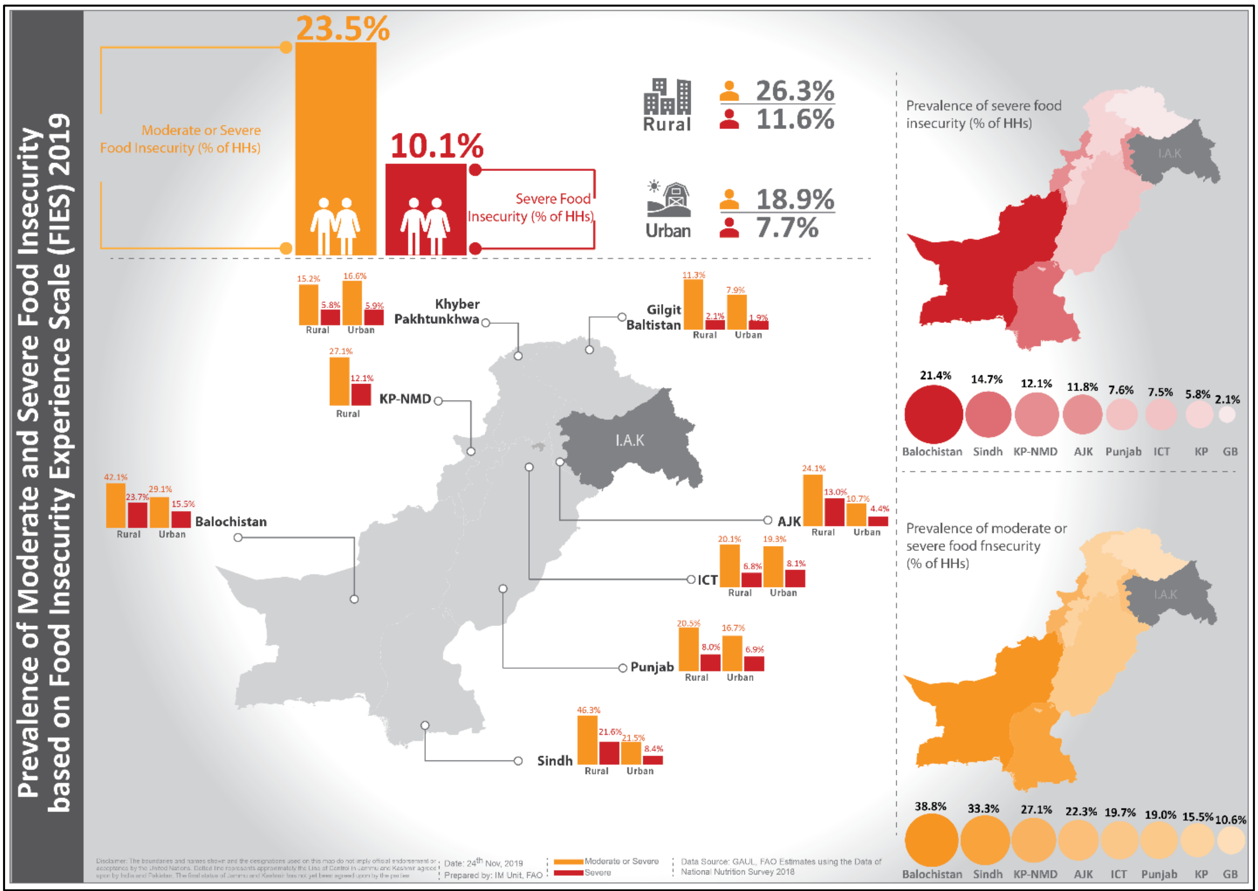
Table: Prevalence of Moderate and Severe Food Insecurity based on Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) in Pakistan and Provinces/Regions

Pakistan, Province/Regions	Percentage of Households Moderately or Severely Food Insecure	Percentage of Households Severely Food Insecure	Estimated Number of Households Moderately or Severely Food Insecure (Million)	Estimated Number of Households Severely Food Insecure (Million)	Estimated Number of People Moderately or Severely Food Insecure (Million)	Estimated Number of People Severely Food Insecure (Million)
Pakistan	23.5	10.1	7.56	3.25	48.81	20.96
Rural	26.3	11.6	5.27	2.31	34.82	15.28
Urban	18.9	7.7	2.30	0.94	14.26	5.82
Punjab	19.0	7.6	3.26	1.30	20.95	8.35
Rural	20.5	8.0	2.19	0.86	14.24	5.60
Urban	16.7	6.9	1.07	0.44	6.74	2.77
Sindh	33.3	14.7	2.86	1.26	15.93	7.04
Rural	46.3	21.6	1.94	0.91	10.63	4.97
Urban	21.5	8.4	0.95	0.37	5.35	2.10
KP	15.5	5.8	0.59	0.22	4.72	1.78
Rural	15.2	5.8	0.47	0.18	3.77	1.44
Urban	16.6	5.9	0.12	0.04	0.95	0.34
Balochistan	38.4	21.4	0.68	0.38	4.74	2.64
Rural	42.1	23.7	0.55	0.31	3.76	2.12
Urban	29.1	15.5	0.14	0.07	0.99	0.53
ICT	19.7	7.5	0.07	0.03	0.40	0.15
Rural	20.1	6.8	0.03	0.01	0.20	0.07
Urban	19.3	8.1	0.03	0.01	0.20	0.08
AKJ	22.3	11.8	0.14	0.08	0.90	0.48
Rural	24.1	13.0	0.13	0.07	0.81	0.43
Urban	10.7	4.4	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.03
GB	10.6	2.1	0.02	0.00	0.15	0.03
Rural	11.3	2.1	0.02	0.00	0.14	0.03
Urban	7.9	1.9	0.002	0.00	0.02	0.00
KP-NMD	27.1	12.1	0.15	0.07	1.36	0.60

Source: FAO Estimates using the Data of National Nutrition Survey 2018.

Prevalence of food insecurity based on FIES, and number of households and household size of 2017 Population Census has been used to get estimated number of food insecure households and food insecure people.

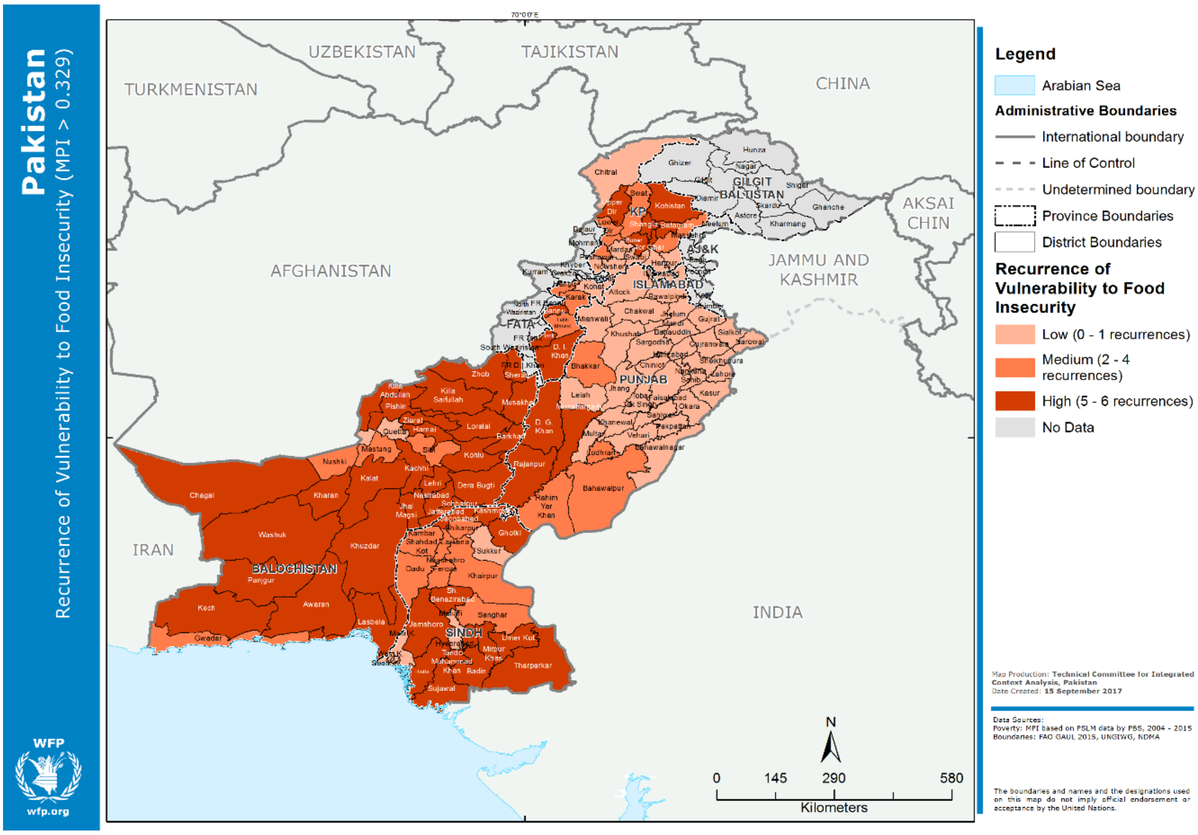
Figure: Prevalence of Moderate and Severe Food Insecurity based on Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) in Pakistan and Provinces/Regions



According to the findings from Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) Report 2017[11], which uses Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) as a relevant proxy for vulnerability to food insecurity, the persistent and chronically vulnerable population is highly exposed to natural hazards and shocks which is also true for the ongoing COIVD-19 pandemic. Map shows High to Low recurrences of vulnerability to food insecurity by districts.

	Total Population 2017 (in Million)	Estimated Population Vulnerable to Food Insecurity (in Millions)			
		Long-term vulnerable	Chronically vulnerable	Highest vulnerable	Additional vulnerable (in case of a shock)
Pakistan	207.7	39.29	36.43	41.74	2.45
Balochistan	12.3	3.71	3.53	3.86	0.15
KP	30.5	7.25	6.69	7.74	0.49
Punjab	110.0	18.29	15.58	20.90	2.60
Sindh	47.8	9.77	9.13	10.40	0.62

11 http://www.ndma.gov.pk/publications/Integrated_Context_Analysis_Pakistan_2017.pdf



Food Security in the Vulnerable Districts

The emergence of Coronavirus is also putting additional pressure on an already fragile socio-economic situation following various shocks resulting from consecutive climate related hazards (droughts and floods) in some parts of the country and from conflict and displacement in others.

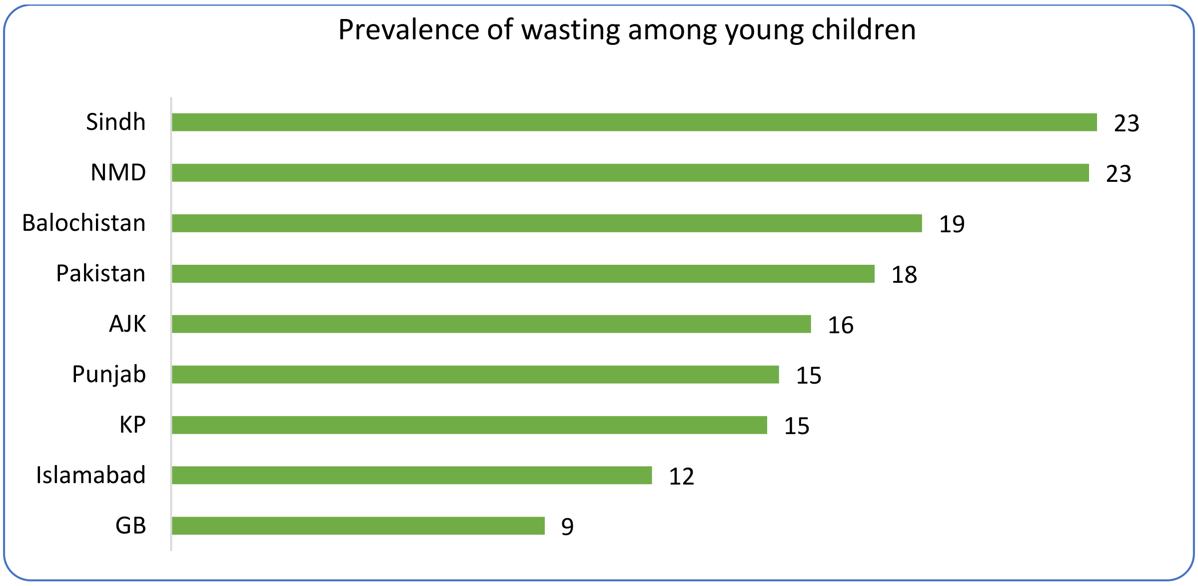
In 2018, 8 districts in Sindh and 18 in Balochistan experienced moderate to severe drought which adversely affected the livelihoods and food security situation in these districts. Some of these districts are also experiencing locust infestation, and the impact of heavy snowfalls in early 2020. In addition, Newly Merged Areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, have been facing terrorism and conflict which adversely affected the livelihood and food security situation in these areas. These shocks had already negatively impacted affected the agriculture and livestock production, and lives, livelihoods and food and nutrition security of affected population.

FAO and WFP in partnership with the government and non-government partners conducted IPC[12] acute food insecurity analyses for drought affected districts of Sindh and Balochistan and Newly Merged Areas of KP. The findings of the analyses show that nearly 1.20 million people in drought affected areas of 8 districts of Sindh, 1.79 million people in 14 drought affected districts of Balochistan

[12] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a set of tools and procedures to classify the severity and characteristics of acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition crises as well as chronic food insecurity based on international standards.

and 1.20 million people in newly merged areas of KP were/are food insecure (IPC Phase 3 Crisis and 4 Emergency) and urgent actions were required to save and protect their lives and livelihoods.

Furthermore, the intimidating burden of malnutrition in the country revealed in NNS 2018 reflects a worrying situation of wasting i.e. 18% in children under 5, which exceeds the WHO critical threshold for emergency (15%). Similarly, chronic malnutrition is also alarmingly high and according to the survey, 40% of under 5 children are stunted, which means every 3rd to 4th child in the country is stunted.

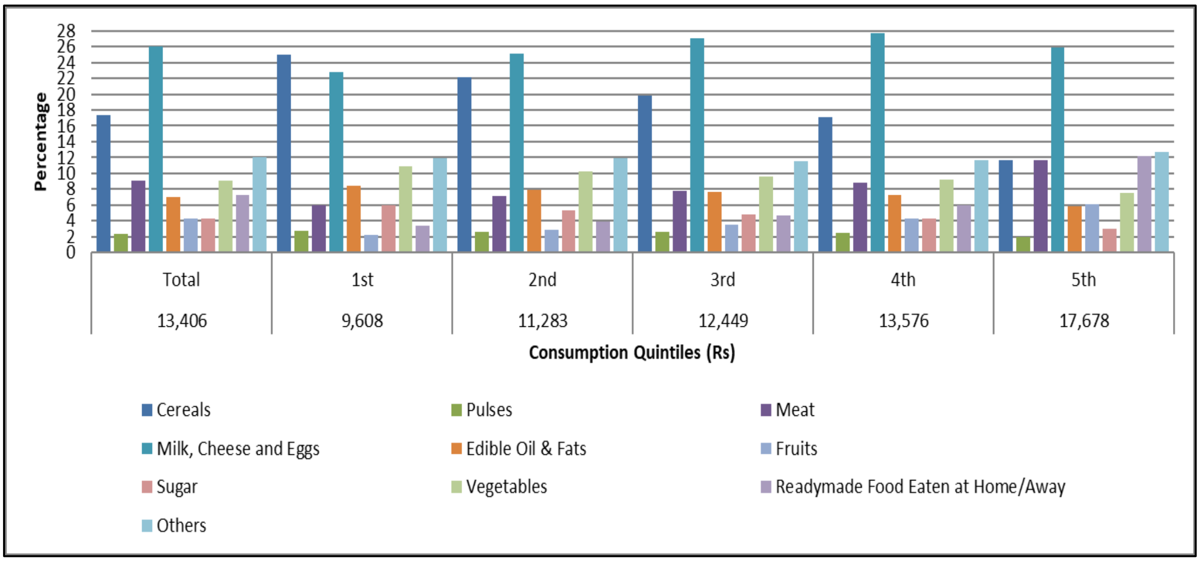


In addition, micronutrient deficiencies are also widespread among children under five children, adolescent and women of reproductive age. More than 50% of under 5 children and adolescents are suffering from Iron deficiency anemia. Similarly, Women of Reproductive Aged (WRA) 15–49 years bear a double burden of malnutrition i.e. one in seven, almost 14% are undernourished. About 42% of WRA are anemic while majority i.e. almost 80% are affected by vitamin D deficiency.

Adequate and appropriate nutrition is known to boost immune system and in return helps to fight the infections. Wasted children and individuals have reduced immunity making them more susceptible to ongoing COVID-19 infection spread and will affect their health status resulting increase morbidities and mortalities. It is therefore critical to ensure uninterrupted delivery of promotional, preventative and life-saving nutrition services to the vulnerable children and PLW.

The food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty situation is further challenged by low resilience to shocks such as climate induced disasters, increase in prices, slowdown in economic growth. The situation of food insecurity and children malnutrition is more alarming in Sindh, Balochistan and Newly Merged Districts (NMDs) of KP. The COVID-19 pandemic would further aggravate the food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty situation in the vulnerable districts.

Poor diet diversity is also an important factor of the poor food security and nutrition situation in Pakistan. The average per capita energy intake in Pakistan is around 2,000 kcal/capita/day. Cereals consumption has the largest share (37%) in food consumption followed by consumption of milk and milk products (28%), vegetables (14%), fruits (6%), oil (4%) and meat (3%), pulses (1%) and others (7%). The food consumption expenditure by consumption groups (quintiles) and the expenditure share on major food items is reported in below table. Overall, major share of food expenditure is spent on milk and milk products, followed by cereals, vegetables, meat, ready-made food, edible oil fruits and others. The lowest consumption group spends largest share of food expenditure on cereals.



Source: Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES), 2015-16, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS).

A study conducted by WFP titled 'Minimum Cost of the Diet, Pakistan 2016[13]' revealed that 68% of the households in Pakistan (excluding GB, NMD, and AJK) are not able to afford staple adjusted nutritious food considering a per capita requirement of 2,350 Kcal per person per day. Among the provinces, Balochistan has the highest prevalence with 83%. Sindh, KP and Punjab has 71%, 67% and 66%, respectively, while it was 32% for Islamabad.

The current lockdown situation may contribute to further deterioration in food patterns, diversification and nutrition levels needed for a healthy life in the most vulnerable segments of population. The small-scale food producers and daily wagers (agriculture and non-agriculture) and other groups in the informal sector generally have low food stocks at hand and are likely to consume less diversified and poorly nutrient food. The continued lockdown would also limit the economic and physical access of people to diversified, safe and nutritious food, which is vital for helping immunity against the spread of COVID-19.

The current situation of lockdown due to spread of COVID-19 cases and the disruption of the whole economic system if not countered by policy and public spending in the form of social protection and other required interventions will lead to rise in food insecurity and malnutrition.

Food Availability

In general, Pakistan is net-surplus in producing wheat, rice and other cereals, fruits and vegetables, milk and meat and net-deficient in production of oil seeds and pulses.

However, with different agro ecological zones and long distance from producing regions and imports from ports, a smooth uninterrupted supply chain is necessary for ensuring food availability in different markets, particularly in the backdrop of impact of COVID-19.

At present, Pakistan has adequate stocks of major food items and there is no major supply shock in sense of availability of food items in most parts of the country. According to the information from the Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MNFS&R), about 0.954 million tonnes of wheat is available with the public sector as of 14th April, which is sufficient for 13 days of consumption.

[13] https://pndajk.gov.pk/uploadfiles/downloads/mcod%20pakistan%20july%202016.pdf

According to Pakistan Food Forecast, wheat production is forecasted to be 26.47 million tonnes in Pakistan and provincial break down is given in below table. However, recent rains in March/April are likely to impact on wheat production adversely.

Table: Wheat Production Forecast

Pakistan/Provinces	Wheat Production Forecast (million tonnes)
Pakistan	26.47
Punjab	20.09
Sindh	3.82
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1.34
Balochistan	0.94

Source: Pakistan Food Forecast Report

Pakistan is net surplus in rice production and is a major exporter of rice; hence, sufficient stocks of rice will be available in the country. Pakistan mostly relies on imported pulses. As of 11th April, stocks of mash are 7,000 tonnes, which are available for 40 days and 8,000 tonnes are in import process. The moong stocks are currently 11,000 tonnes, which are sufficient for 35 days, whereas 3,000 tonnes are in the trade process. Masoor stocks are 22,000 tonnes, adequate for 3 months, and further 4,000 tonnes are in process. Gram is the largest pulse produced and consumed in Pakistan. In 2020, 188,069 tonnes of Gram has been imported and harvesting of local production will start in mid of April, which is forecasted at around 385,000 tonnes according to Pakistan Food Forecast for Rabi 2019-20. The stock in hand as on 13th April is 72,000 tonnes and in pipeline is 60,000 tonnes, which will be sufficient for more than 2 months.

Potato harvesting has completed in Punjab with the forecasted production of 4.62 million tonnes, hence, sufficient stocks are available. Pakistan also exported 125,000 tonnes of potatoes in 2020.

The crushing season of sugarcane was completed in January, 2020 and sufficient stocks of sugar may be available in Pakistan.

Similarly, Pakistan has adequate availability of beef (2,303,000 tonnes), mutton (748,000 tonnes) and chicken meat (1,657,000 tonnes).

Current stocks of palm oil are 0.448 million tones with additional import of 0.557 million tonnes expected to arrive before 31st May. The country already has sufficient stocks of vegetable ghee/oil with 0.375 million tonnes available stocks and 0.75 million tonnes in processing. The cumulative stock is sufficient for 7 months.

Temporary supply shocks are expected due to disruption in logistics and movement restrictions. Disruptions are expected in supply of perishable items (vegetables, fruits etc), imported food items and processed food such as Ghee/Oil is expected due to closure of businesses, labor shortage and logistics issues. The shortages of labor could disrupt production and processing of food, notably for labor-intensive crops. Restriction on transport movements, particularly obstructions for fresh food supply chains may also result in increased levels of food loss and waste. Transportation cost of food commodities is also likely to increase due to carriage prices.

If the outbreak of COVID-19 around the provinces becomes severe and continues over long periods of time and lock down across the country also continues, there are likely to be serious disruptions that may reduce food availability in the markets over the medium and longer terms, particularly in the food deficit provinces of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan and Balochistan.

Food Access, Consumption and Demand

The continued lock down will affect the demand for food (negatively) not only due to limited physical access but also due to declining financial resources and incomes, especially those of daily wagers, contract workers and small-scale farmers. Further, the closure of hotels and restaurants throughout the country and a ban on social gatherings like wedding ceremonies, funerals, religious meetings etc have also played their part in reducing the demand for certain food items and affected consumption patterns of different food items.

COVID-19 can likely have serious implications on the food markets as households in Pakistan are highly dependent on markets for purchasing food and non-food items, agricultural inputs, labour and sale of farm outputs. Many rural markets are likely to be closed, thus drying up income from sale of agricultural produce and livestock for the rural households. Following the border closures, in-country and cross-border livestock movement will be affected.

Overall, Pakistani households are market dependent for 79% of their cereals, 92% of vegetables, 50% of milk and 70% of meat intake. Market dependency for cereals rises to almost 96% in AJK and 89% in NMDs. Consequently, households in these regions are most likely vulnerable to price shocks.

Evolution of Prices of Major Food Items since COVID-19 Outbreak

Pakistan is already facing a challenge of very high inflation (both general and food), which is likely to have adverse effects on purchasing power of the people, particularly the poor and middle income groups of the population, and subsequently their access to food.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation data released by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), shows that overall CPI inflation (general) increased by **10.2%** on year-on-year basis in March 2020. CPI inflation for urban consumers increased by 9.3%, whereas for rural consumers it increased by 11.7% on year-on-year basis in March 2020. On the other hand, inflation based on Sensitive Price Index (SPI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI) increased by **11.8%** and **9.2%** respectively on year-on-year basis in March 2020. Food inflation rose by **13.0%** and **15.5%** for urban and rural consumers respectively over the same reference period.

The COVID-19 and restrictions in movements and lock down are also likely to have an impact on prices of major food items. The analysis based on the weekly retail prices data of 17 cities and 50 markets across Pakistan since the COVID-19 outbreak[14] reveals that although the Government is trying to monitor and control unreasonable price increase by retailers, there has been short-term fluctuations in prices of major food items in different parts of the country. Overall, the prices of pulses increased by 10-20%, prices of most of other food items increased up to 10%, whereas prices of vegetables (onions and tomatoes) and chicken meat have reduced since outbreak of COVID-19. These are initial signals and more changes in prices may be experienced in the coming weeks due to prolonged extension of the lockdown, logistic issues and the possible increase in transportation cost due to limited availability of goods transport.

[14] The analysis is on average prices prevailing during week of February 28-March 5 and week of April-3 to April 9, published by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS). The first case of COVID-19 was reported on 26 February and the intensity of the COVID-19 has increased during this period. Price trends are for each market for the analysis period and covers overall (Pakistan) and17 cities (50 markets) across Pakistan.

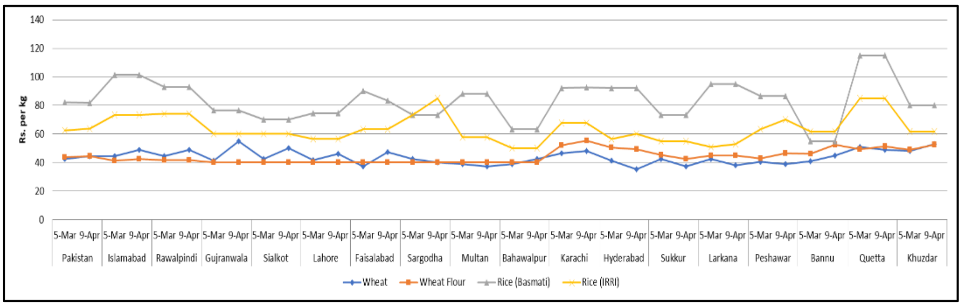
A detailed analysis on prices of different food groups is presented below:

Price Trend Analysis of Wheat, Wheat Flour and Rice

Since the outbreak of COVID-19 in Pakistan, the prices of wheat and wheat flour have increased by 4% and 1.9% respectively (during the week of April 3-9 as compared to week of February 28- 5 March).

Across the markets, the largest increase in wheat prices occurred in Gujranwala (33%) followed by Faisalabad (27%), Sialkot (18%), Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Bannu and Khuzdar (10% each), Bahawalpur (9%), and Karachi (3%). Whereas, the price of wheat decreased by 15% in Hyderabad, followed by Sukkur (12%), Larkana (11%) (might be due to start of harvesting season in Sindh), Sargodha (6%), and around 4% each in Multan, Peshawar, and Quetta.

The largest increase in prices of wheat flour was observed in Bannu (14%) followed by Peshawar (9%), Khuzdar (8%), Karachi (6%) and Quetta (4%), whereas, the decrease in wheat flour prices has been reported in Sukkur (7%) and Hyderabad (2%).



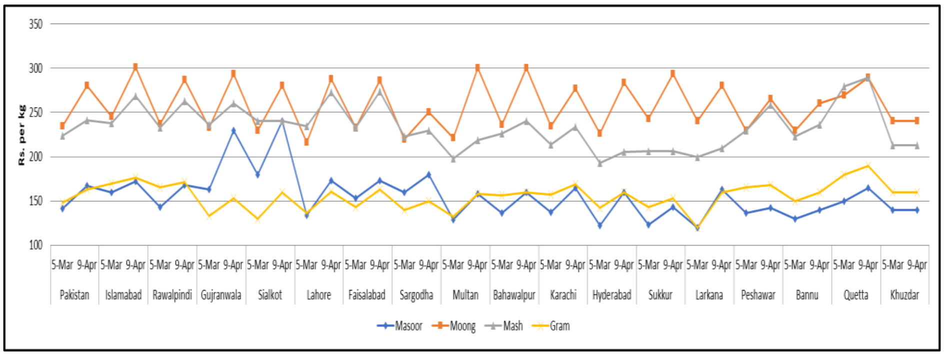
The prices of IRRI rice showed a slight increase of 2.2%, whereas prices of basmati rice have reduced by 0.5% since the outbreak of COVID-19. The prices of IRRI rice remained the same in all markets except in Sargodha, Peshawar, Hyderabad, and Larkana where prices increased by 16%, 11%, 6.0%, and 4% respectively, whereas, prices of basmati rice decreased by 7.6% in Faisalabad.

Pulses

Since the outbreak of COVID-19, overall, the prices of pulses have increased sharply; masoor (18.2%), moong (19.7%), mash (7.6%) and gram (10.2%).

At the local level, the highest increase in prices of masoor was observed in Gujranwala (41%) followed by 36% in Larkana, 33% in Sialkot, 31% in Hyderabad, 29% in Lahore, 22% in Multan, 20% in Karachi, 17% each in Bahawalpur and Rawalpindi and 16% in Sukkur.

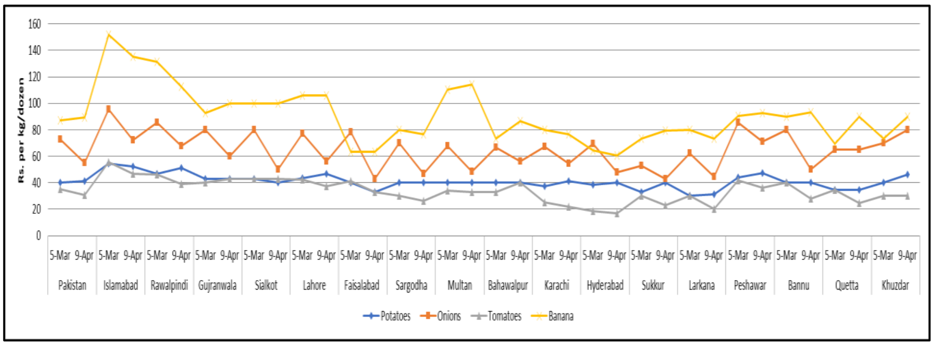
The prices of moong increased by 36% in Multan, 33% in Lahore, 27% in Bahawalpur, 26% in Gujranwala, 25% in Hyderabad and 23% each in Islamabad and Faisalabad, 22% in Sialkot and 21% in Sukkur. The prices of mash increased by 17% in Faisalabad, 16% in Lahore, 13% each in Islamabad, Rawalpindi and Peshawar, 10% in Gujranwala and Multan and 9% in Karachi and a slight increase in other markets. The gram prices increased by 33% in Larkana, 23% in Sialkot, 19% in Multan, 17% in Lahore, and 15% in Gujranwala.



The rise in prices of pulses in all the major markets may be due to consumer hoarding and increase in demand.

Vegetables and Fruits

Since outbreak of COVID-19, the prices of onions have decreased in Pakistan by 24% and tomatoes by 13%, wheras, potato prices increased by 3%.



The potato prices increased in some markets of Pakistan and largest increase was observed in Sukkur (21%) followed by 16% in Khuzdar, 10% in Karachi, 9% in Rawalpindi and 8% in Lahore, whereas prices decreased by 17% in Faisalabad, 7% in Sialkot and 5% in Islamabad.

Onion prices decreased in almost all markets and the highest decrease was in Faisalabad (45%), Bannu and Sialkot (38% each), Sargodha (33%), Hyderabad (31%), Multan (29%), 27% in Lahore and 25% in Islamabad and Gujranwala, 21% in Rawalpindi and 19% in Karachi and Sukkur, while prices of onions increased in Khuzdar only by 14%.

Tomato prices decreased on average by 13% in Pakistan with the highest decrease in Larkana (33%), Quetta and Bannu (29% each), Sukkur (24%), Faisalabad (20%), and Islamabad and Rawalpindi (16% each), 14% in Peshawar and 12% each in Lahore and Karachi. However, tomato prices increased by 21% in Bahawalpur and 8% in Gujranwala.

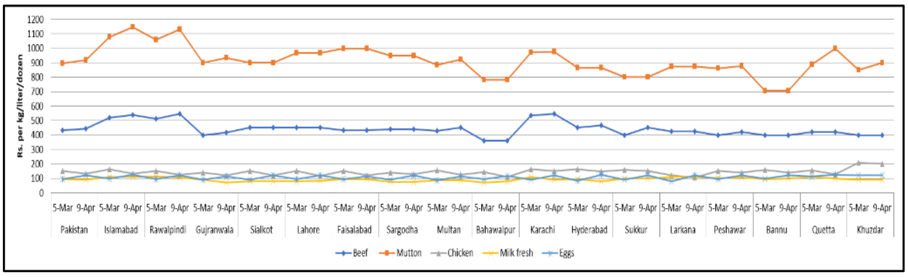
Overall, banana prices increased by 2% in Pakistan. The largest increase in prices was in Quetta (29%) followed by 23% in Khuzdar, 18% in Bahawalpur, 9% in Sukkur and 8% in Gujranwala, whereas prices decreased by 14% in Rawalpindi, 11% in Islamabad, 9% in Larkana and 6% in Hyderabad. Prices of other fruits, though not reported by PBS, are reportedly increasing and likely to continue increasing till Ramazan.

Livestock Products

Since the COVID-19 outbreak, there is an overall slight increase in the prices of beef (2.5%) and mutton (2.4%), and a substantial increase in the prices of eggs (27.3%). However, the prices of fresh milk decreased slightly (3%), whereas chicken meat prices increased by 13.8%.

Across the markets, the beef prices increased in Sukkur by 13%, Peshawar and Rawalpindi (6%), Multan (5%) and Islamabad and Gujranwala (4% each). Mutton prices increased by 12% in Quetta, 7% in Rawalpindi, 6% in Islamabad and Khuzdar and 4% in Gujranwala and Multan each. The chicken meat prices decreased in all markets; most notable by 24% in Bahawalpur, 21% in Lahore, 20% in Faisalabad and Multan, 18% in Sialkot, 17% in Islamabad and 16% each in Rawalpindi and Quetta.

The prices of fresh milk decreased on average and the highest decrease was in Gujranwala (22%) followed by Hyderabad (17%), Karachi (16%) and Quetta (9%), while prices of fresh milk increased by 7% each in Bannu and Bahawalpur and 4% in Lahore.

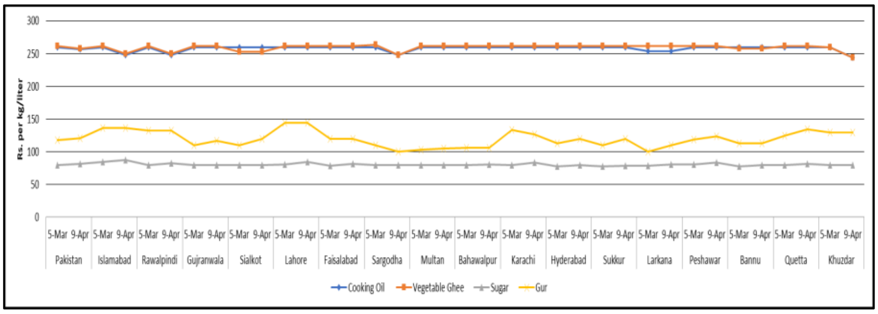


The eggs prices have increased substantially, possibly due to limited supply after COVID-19 outbreak. Except in Khuzdar, the eggs prices increased in all markets, by 52% in Hyderabad, 50% in Larkana, 33% in Karachi, Sukkur and Sialkot, 29% in Rawalpindi and Peshawar, and 28% in Multan and Lahore, 22% in Faisalabad, 20% in Bannu and 9% in Quetta.

Cooking Oil/Ghee, Sugar and Tea

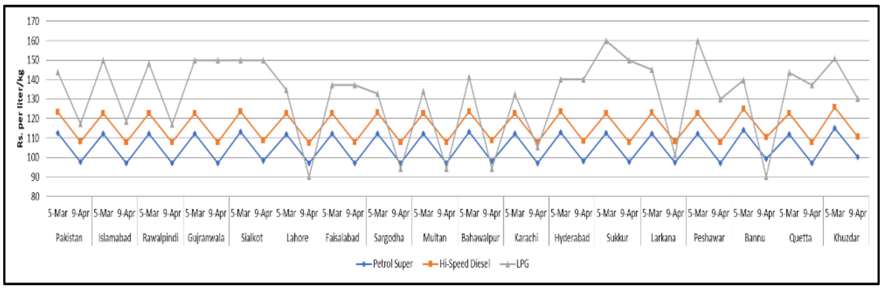
Since outbreak of COVID-19, the prices of cooking oil and vegetable ghee slightly decreased by 1.2% and 1.3% each in Pakistan. In the regional markets across Pakistan, prices of cooking oil and vegetable ghee decreased in Islamabad (5% each), Rawalpindi (5% and 4%, respectively), Sargodha (5% and 6%, respectively) and Khuzdar (6% each).

The prices of sugar and gur increased by 2.1 and 2.2% respectively in Pakistan. The highest rise in sugar prices was recorded in Karachi (5%) followed by 4% in Rawalpindi, Lahore, Faisalabad and Peshawar, 3% in Islamabad and Bannu, and 2% in Larkana, Hyderabad and Quetta. The highest rise in prices of gur was recorded in Larkana (10%) followed by 9% in Sukkur and Sialkot and 8% in Quetta, whereas it reduced by 9% in Sargodha and 5% in Karachi.



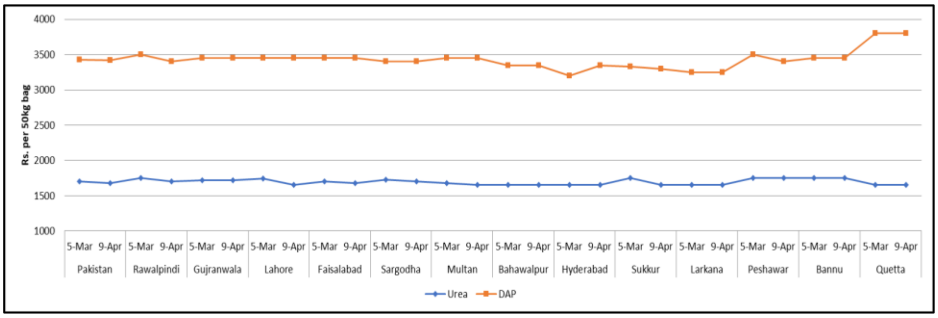
Fuel and LPG

In March, the government reduced the price of petrol and diesel by 13.3% and 12.1%, respectively due to reduction in international oil prices and to provide relief to the public. The prices of LPG, mostly used as a fuel for cooking, decreased by 18.5% in Pakistan, possibly due to decrease in demand due to closure of restaurants and teashops. Across the markets, prices of LPG decreased by 36% in Bannu, 33% in Bahawalpur and Lahore, 30% each in Larkana and Multan, 29% in Sargodha, 21% in Islamabad and Rawalpindi, 19% in Peshawar and 14% in Khuzdar.



Fertilizers

The prices of two major fertilizers, Urea and Diammonium Phosphate (DAP) remained unchanged during the week of April 3-9 as compared to the previous week (March 27-April 2). However, since the outbreak of COVID-19, the overall prices of Urea fertilizer reduced by 1%, whereas the price of DAP merely reduced by 0.1%. Across the markets, the prices of Urea reduced by 6% in Sukkur, 5% in Lahore, 3% in Rawalpindi and 2% in Sargodha. The price of DAP declined by 3% in Rawalpindi and Peshawar and 1% in Sukkur while increased by 5% in Hyderabad. The prices of fertilizer may change in the coming weeks due to an expected increase in its demand during the sowing period of Kharif crops.



Agriculture Production and Supply Chain

Wheat Stocks

The Government of Pakistan had wheat stocks of **2.387 million** tonnes on March 2, 2020; however, in the current situation, government may face challenges in ensuring the availability of wheat in different parts of the country due to hoarding and delay in wheat harvesting. According to the information from the Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MNFS&R), about **0.954** million tonnes of wheat is available with the public sector as of 14th April, which is sufficient for only 13 days. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Balochistan provinces already have limited stocks of wheat. A delay in wheat harvest in Punjab, the possible lower than forecast wheat production due to recent rains in March/April may lead to more limited supply for KP and Balochistan and Pak Administered Kashmir (PAK) and Gilgit-Baltistan (GB).

In addition, the consumer hoarding for fast approaching Ramadan in the coming weeks may exacerbate a situation of low stocks and therefore perceived shortage due to supply chain in the Punjab and other provinces.

Table: Current Wheat Stocks

Province/Agency	Stocks (Million tonnes) on 14-04-2020
Punjab	0.445
Sindh	0.225
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	0.103
Balochistan	0.0061
PASSCO	0.175
Total	**0.954**

Source: Provincial Food Departments and PASSCO; Ministry of National Food Security & Research

Wheat Harvesting

Wheat harvesting has already started in Balochistan, Sindh, and in some parts of southern Punjab, however, in most of the Punjab and KP it will start by 20th of April. The limited mobility due to lock down, but most importantly the fear of getting infected among the farmers and migrant farm laborers from the adjoining areas may impact the wheat harvesting, particularly in Punjab and KP provinces, whereas cases of coronavirus are emerging rapidly. In Sindh and Balochistan, wheat harvesting has started but there are reports of shortage of labour, storage bags and marketing of the produce. The limited wheat stocks in the country would lead to total dependence of wheat procurement from the Sindh province. Difficulties in the supply chain due to lockdown in Sindh province and a delay in wheat harvest in Punjab and KP may lead to a potential wheat crisis in Pakistan.

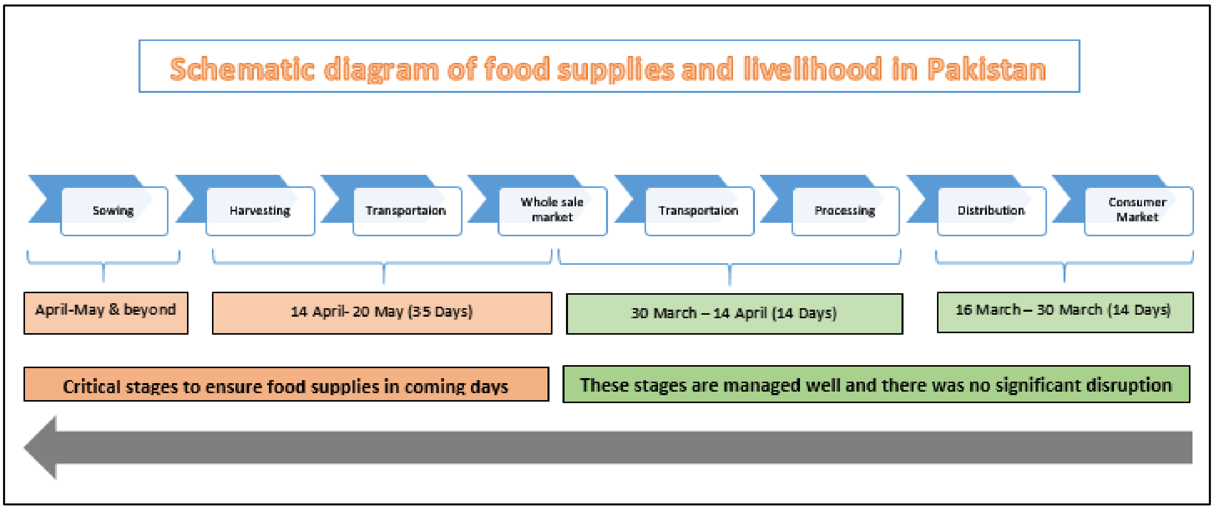
Wheat Procurement, Storage and Supply Chain

There is a significant delay in procurement campaign in Sindh and Punjab. As of 14th April, Sindh has procured only 63,600 tonnes of wheat against the target of 1.4 million tonnes, whereas, Punjab has only procured 1,500 tonnes and PASSCO 26,000 tonnes. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan provinces have limited stocks of wheat, hence, prices of wheat flour are expected to increase in these provinces.

The uncontrollable spread of COVID-19 may hamper the government efforts to achieve its wheat procurement target of 8.25 million tons. This may be due to lower availability than forecast of wheat, to limited mobility of human and financial resources as well as confusion in how to safely conduct the procurement operations and fear may adversely affect the availability of labor and machinery required for procurement and storage activities.

Another important hurdle that the government will have to face during its procurement drive is anticipated competition from traders/hoarders in open market, which may lead to higher procurement price in near future. Higher prices of wheat would also translate to higher wheat flour prices. The international price of wheat has also risen by 3.1% from $215.32 per ton in February 2020 to $221.93 per ton in March 2020.

Plantation of Kharif (Summer) Crops and Fruits and Vegetable Production and Supply Chain



Kharif crops plantation is expected to start in April/May in Sindh and Balochistan province and in May/June in Punjab and KP province. The factors that may most impact the production will be the possible shortage of availability of labour and access to agricultural inputs. The possible impact on plantation of Kharif crops will be analyzed in next few weeks, as part of the work to develop the Pakistan Food Forecast (Kharif).

The current availability of fruits and vegetables in the market comes from a majority of vegetables and fruits produced in Sind province. In the next 3 to 4 weeks the situation may evolve. On one hand the lockdown and related possible difficulties in transportation/movement of goods, on the other the possible unfavorable weather conditions forecasted in Punjab especially in a time when vegetables season is at its peak in the province, may create a shortage of vegetables in several markets of other provinces, in the first two weeks of Ramazan.

The unavailability of sufficient inputs may also affect the timely cultivation and yield of certain fruits and vegetables. The agriculture inputs (seeds and fertilizers etc) are necessary for cultivation and limited availability would risk the cultivation of vegetables. The shortage of farm laborers for fruit and vegetables may cause a decline in area under cultivation of labor intensive fruit and vegetable crops, and can result in high post-harvest losses due to lack of timely labour and transportation availability, as these commodities are highly perishable.

Livestock

The continued lock down and restrictions are adversely affecting the livestock sector, particularly the poultry industry. Demand for milk, dairy products, and meat has reduced, and the price of chicken meat has shown a considerable decrease. In most of the areas, livestock inputs stores are closed and the price of feed and straw/fodder has increased. Animal Mundi (livestock selling and purchasing markets) are totally closed. Farmers are getting low prices of milk due to the closure of the hotels and ice cream factories (disequilibrium/supply increased and demand decreased). There are reports of purchasing livestock inputs at high prices, unavailability of veterinary/livestock treatment services at local level.

Trade

The COVID-19 crisis has caused demand and supply shocks in the world economies and these shocks are inevitably causing major disruptions to trade. Pakistan is a exporter of rice, potato, fruits, vegetables and meat products etc, worth of around USD 6.7 billion, and an importer of pulses, milk products and cooking oil etc, worth of USD 5.7 billion.

The lock down situation and disruption in domestic and international supply chain and any unprecedented situation in the international market is likely to disrupt the trade of essential food items such as export of potatoes, rice and import of wheat, pulses, soybean and other commodities listed in below tables. Pakistan would import 0.5 million tons of wheat for 2020-21 and international prices of wheat have risen recently.

Table: Export of Food Commodities

Commodities	Total (Fiscal Year 2018-19)		Total (Jan-Dec-2019)		Total (Jan-Feb-2020)	
	Quantity ('000' MT)	Value Dollars (Million)	Quantity ('000' MT)	Value Dollars (Million)	Quantity ('000' MT)	Value Dollars (Million)
Rice	4187.9	2079.6	4502.6	2283.6	725.1	364.4
Basmati	696.2	612.0	847.4	762.5	138.1	120.2
Rice Others	3491.8	1467.6	3655.2	1521.2	587.0	244.2
Fish & Fish Preparations	200.6	438.6	214.4	480.1	25.2	53.6
Fruits	693.0	417.0	726.1	412.1	334.0	127.3
Vegetables	950.3	237.9	949.8	273.6	280.4	110.7

Tobacco	7.4	24.2	7.4	22.1	4.5	11.8
Wheat	683.9	152.6	273.9	66.9	0.0	0.0
Spices	25.7	86.2	24.0	85.2	4.4	17.1
Oil Seeds, Nuts and Kernals	54.1	74.4	31.9	42.4	1.7	2.4
Sugar	692.3	222.9	621.0	218.6	0.0	0.0
Meat and Meat Preparations	75.0	243.8	85.9	297.1	15.4	55.1
All Other Food Items		631.2		626.8		91.3
Food Group (Total)		**6688.0**		**7092.4**		**1198.2**

* Provisional, PBS

Table: Import of Food Commodities

Commodities	Fiscal Year 2018-19		Total (Jan-Dec-2019)		Total (Jan-Feb-2020)	
	Quantity ('000' MT)	Value Dollars (Million)	Quantity ('000' MT)	Value Dollars (Million)	Quantity ('000' MT)	Value Dollars (Million)
Milk, Cream & Milk Food	79.8	230.2	68.7	202.3	14.3	38.8
Dry Fruits & Nuts	31.0	43.0	26.8	40.9	1.9	3.5
Tea	229.2	571.7	209.0	498.9	38.0	95.4
Spices	145.5	162.5	155.0	166.6	24.5	26.3
Soyabean Oil	151.0	107.4	144.3	99.4	6.3	4.1
Palm Oil	3177.9	1844.6	3179.8	1755.4	496.0	340.5
Sugar	7.1	3.9	6.7	3.8	1.0	0.6
Pulses (Leguminous Veget	754.0	506.0	925.2	463.8	251.4	129.2
All Others Food Items		2195.9		2036.9		351.3
Food Group (Total)		**5665.2**		**5268.0**		**989.9**

*Provisional PBS

Food Utilization

A significant proportion of the population in the country lives in dense informal rural settlements with poor living conditions, lack of basic services including water and sanitation and are vulnerable due to unstable unemployment as they depend on casual labour or informal jobs. Under COVID situation with limited livelihood opportunities, and existing poor access to water, sanitation and other related ssential item in virus hard hit areas, the food utilization of the poor families and vulnerable groups is at greater risk.

Things to Monitor

The Covid-19 pandemic has shown widespread, unprecedented impact globally, however being a new phenomenon; it is not precisely clear how things will evolve in the country in the weeks and months or year ahead. Therefore, it is important to monitor the situation closely. Following are the key issues that need close monitoring:

1. Geographic Spread of the pandemic number of people affected.
2. Domestic trade and supplies
3. Markets and prices of food and other essential commodities
4. Impact on livelihoods: any loss of employment or income opportunities, particularly for the urban poor.
5. Agriculture and livestock: impact on the yield of wheat production as the harvest is about to start in many parts of the country. Also, the next cropping season is approaching, it is important to monitor how the agriculture sector performs, and the livestock in terms of livestock health and trade
6. Performance of the season for the approaching agricultural season
7. Any further spread or containment of the Desert Locust
8. National government and local government policies for trade and movement, economic and financial measures and policies in supporting the affected population

Summary of Recommendations

The following points are options for actions that FAO and WFP believe will support the Government in its efforts to sustain the food system in Pakistan and lead to greater food and nutrition security:

Urgent Policy Measures and Information:

1. Strongly advocate to balance resource allocations (public money) between the public health emergency, and the food security and livelihood concerns of COVID-19. After public health, food security and livelihoods are the area next most strongly affected by both the lockdowns and the pandemic itself.

2. Regularly monitor food and nutrition security in highly food insecure and vulnerable populations including poor female headed, child headed households, households with pregnant and lactating women and those with children under two years. Where required, publicly fund emergency food and food system support to address the drivers of food and nutrition insecurity in these highly vulnerable populations.

3. Adjust the design of the National Agriculture Emergency Program (NAEP) and *Ehsaas*[1] so that those vulnerable to an impact from COVID-19 (socio-economic or health) are reached faster. Being an agricultural country, Pakistan's food and agriculture system requires immediate support to maintain the food supply, jobs and incomes.

4. Redesign current projects funded by international financing institutions and development partners to ensure quick delivery of emergency agriculture and food system support, where relevant.

5. Make information regarding agriculture production, food supply and market sales easily available during the COVID-19 response period via suitable government portals and at the level

of farm services centres in districts. Transparent dissemination of information will strengthen government management over the food market and supply chains and provide farmers with a sound environment in which to make rational production decisions.

6. Strengthen the National Food and Nutrition Security Information System and continue to publish flagship knowledge products such as the *Pakistan Overview of Food Security and Nutrition*, *Pakistan Food Forecast*, and other ad hoc reports as needed under the current situation. Enhance/develop a price monitor. Report regularly, including to the public.
7. Centralise and strengthen the data and analytical capacity of MNFSR for informed decision making in the national decision-making processes regarding food and nutrition security, in close coordination with existing provincial monitoring capacities.
8. Maintain and increase monitoring of regulatory measures to help discourage and control hoarding, price gouging and speculation during COVID-19 response in relation to the food, livestock and agriculture inputs and machinery, as part of continuation of normal price surveillance of food markets in Pakistan.
9. Maintain open international food trade with other countries, and request in bilateral and multilateral fora that other trading partner countries do not introduce trade protectionist policies under COVID-19 conditions, because they may increase food prices and may take considerable time to unwind. Accelerate customs clearance for food items.
10. Leverage additional public funding that may be required to address the COVID19 socio-economic response, including for the agriculture sector to ensure food security and nutrition, by levying a one-off additional tax, based on property or wealth, to fund interventions and re-ignite the national economy, and not by cancelling or redirecting PSDP funding.

Immediate Actions:

1. Provide unconditional cash assistance to vulnerable people in urban and rural areas to avoid hunger and poverty, and to sustain consumption and markets, including to those who suddenly became unemployed, those who have returned back to home provinces and villages and are without employment, those running their own farms in absence of labor and women-headed households in rural areas. Ensure payments are gender inclusive, as women's burden under lockdown increases, including unpaid work in fields or as livestock caretakers. Carefully monitor social protection system to ensure the identification of possible blind spots.
2. Provide unconditional food assistance to the most vulnerable households impacted by the lockdown, affecting their access to food; Support in the form of in-kind transfers should be accompanied by nutrition and COVID-19 communication information.
3. Prioritize nutrition-specific assistance, such as community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) in the districts with high GAM rates and other associated vulnerabilities. This will be scaled up to 40-50% coverage of the targeted areas and can be expanded and diverted to other areas according to need. The intervention will also upscale health facilities for the provision of nutrition services in order to increase access and integration with other health services.
4. Given schools are closed, replace school feeding programs with alternative means of ensuring school-age children (including those who were out- of-school before COVID-19) can access nutritionally balanced meals. For example, replace any onsite school meals with vouchers or cash transfers, consider removing the conditionality, and channel assistance through parents, with physical distancing measures in place.
5. Ensure the macro-nutrient composition of ration packs and other forms of food assistance are aligned with the Pakistan Dietary Guidelines for Better Nutrition (PDGN). Rations should include high-nutrient food items such vegetables, dried fruits and powdered milk; a

balanced quantity of staples such as dal, gram flour, wheat flour and rice, and should reduce proportions of cooking oil, tea and sugar. Consider including fortified items when distributing packs to nutritionally at-risk groups.

6. Provide localized nutrition-sensitive food production, food utility and nutrition assistance to vulnerable households that have been identified as being highly food or nutrition insecure, to ensure highly nutritious and continual household food supply. Vulnerable households could include households that contain pregnant and lactating women and children under 2 years.
7. Coordinate unconditional cash and food assistance and agriculture support through the Food Security and Agriculture Sector Working Group to avoid duplication, ensure timeliness and maximize impact so that the most vulnerable are in receipt of support.
8. Promptly remove any impediments to the efficient and effective operation of food systems, which have been inadvertently introduced by federal and provincial lockdown notices, with focus on agriculture and livestock supply chains (and also fisheries for Sindh and Balochistan). The production and distribution of agriculture inputs, movement of agriculture labor and the movement, storage, processing and sale of agricultural outputs are an essential service and are required to avoid further deterioration of food and nutrition security. Coordinated and uniform federal and sub-national operational guidelines for the safe operation of the food and agriculture sectors are urgently required.
9. Promptly remove any impediments to the operation of intra and inter provincial goods transportation and goods storage. Transportation departments will work with the private sector to ensure the availability and operation of goods transportation (including allied businesses such as mechanics and restaurants/food points for drivers), availability of collection points, storage, transit hubs, and cold stores to minimize food loss along the supply chain and at selling points during the lockdown and related possible delays in food distribution, to ensure food remains available in the market. Particular attention to be paid to more remote parts of Pakistan, such as border areas, who have previously relied on cross-border goods supply.
10. Develop and deliver COVID-19 health and safety guidelines and counter measures for agricultural labor, farmers, food processors, food transport workers. Ensure that women are afforded the same access to safety guidelines and countermeasures and seek to eliminate or reduce child labor in the food and agriculture sector.
11. Communicate guidance about the efficient use of local agriculture labor. Allow movement of agriculture workers within villages/UCs that are not found to have local transmission of COVID19 to support village/UC based collaborative labor networks. Work with religious and community leaders to encourage paid women's participation in agriculture activities.
12. Subsidize and encourage the banking, private and not-for-profit sectors to make loan products available to support the purchase of agriculture machinery, which will free up the availability of local agriculture labor.
13. Provide stimulus packages, subsidized loans, debt relief and other support to businesses, organizations and individuals in the food and agriculture sector through the formal finance sector, in order to assist businesses cope with changed production and consumption environment.
14. Develop guidelines for the informal agriculture finance sector that describe and protect the interests of farmers, input suppliers and commissioning agents. D
15. Develop and deliver economic support to businesses and organizations in the food processing sector as a means of stimulating the agriculture sector and providing an ongoing supply of safe food to the population. This includes the production of food inputs, food

packaging and the provision of food safe technical services, including food safety protocol enforcement.

Medium Term Actions: _

1. Continue to modernize and upgrade the social protection system using electronic technology to make it easier to expand horizontal and vertically, to verify eligibility and identify wrong exclusions, and distribute regular cash payments with speed during extended lockdown arrangements.
2. Upscale CMAM activities to provide prevention and treatment to malnourished children under five years and pregnant and lactating women through existing Public Health Clinics. During delivery of the CMAM program, introduction of distancing and hygiene measures are highly recommended. CMAM activities shall remain intact through the emergency in order to prevent and reduce mortalities and morbidities.
3. Introduce an incentive-based (food, cash or vouchers) education support programme for children of grades KG to 10, in food insecure and COVID-19 hard-hit areas, to ensure student retention once schools are re-opened.
4. Modernize and upgrade the supply chain through distribution, marketing and purchasing arrangements for food wherever possible, such as to introduce electronic transactions, online or tele-sales points, vertically-integrated ordering and delivery systems. This will require mobile data connectivity and e-banking services penetration, including in remote areas.
5. Ensure that marine and freshwater fish supply chains are functional and that the daily catch can be transported safely to markets and processors. Fishery value chains are cold value chains that require reliable cold transportation, processing and marketing opportunities for the catch to reach consumers safely.
6. Ensure vulnerable mountain communities that rely on forests products are included in the cash/food assistance. It will protect forest environments from fuel gathering and illegal activities such as logging and hunting and support people dependent on forestry livelihoods to maintain the integrity of forest ecosystems. Forests are very vulnerable in times of crisis. Households without cash could resort to wood collection from forests as a means to replace other fuel sources and/or could participate in illegal logging and hunting to earn cash. The provision of LPG and supporting forestry-based livelihoods would protect vulnerable forest ecosystems.
7. Design and implement programs that will support people who participate in agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery livelihoods respond to the changed economic, social and business systems conditions related to COVID-19. Programs need to be inclusive and climate smart and innovatively assist different livelihood groups cope with changed conditions.
8. Undertake a comprehensive study on the impact of the short-term measures (particularly the impact of NAEP and *Ehsaas*) on Pakistan's food system, and on food security and nutritional outcomes, should be commenced based on primary data while employing latest analytical tools and statistical techniques in the mid-term scenario.

Annex: Prevalence of Moderate and Severe Food Insecurity based on Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) in Pakistan by Districts

Districts	Percentage of Households Moderately or Severely Food Insecure	Percentage of Households Severely Food Insecure	Estimated Number of Households Moderately or Severely Food Insecure	Estimated Number of Households Severely Food Insecure	Estimated Number of People Moderately or Severely Food Insecure	Estimated Number of People Severely Food Insecure
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa						
Bannu	3.8	1.9	4,548	2,280	44,263	22,190
Batagram	24.9	13.8	17,284	9,574	118,486	65,629
Buner	7.4	2.4	6,991	2,211	66,671	21,087
Charsadda	19.1	8.6	42,112	18,923	307,886	138,347
Chitral	15.6	4.5	9,588	2,754	69,610	19,997
Dera Ismail Khan	5.4	2.7	10,830	5,435	87,540	43,933
Hangu	11.9	3.8	5,763	1,820	61,944	19,559
Karak	20.5	10.0	14,987	7,285	144,721	70,347
Kohat	16.1	6.3	19,500	7,645	159,716	62,614
Kohistan	1.8	0.1	1,865	132	14,360	1,020
Lakki Marwat	2.5	0.7	2,461	647	21,992	5,783
Lower Dir	7.4	3.1	11,511	4,753	106,401	43,939
Malakand Protected Area	1.6	0.9	1,417	814	11,165	6,411
Mardan	7.6	4.7	23,671	14,595	180,115	111,059
Nowshera	1.8	0.3	3,598	676	27,486	5,163
Peshawar	36.7	10.6	179,968	51,825	1,568,460	451,669
Shangla	24.2	8.7	21,697	7,821	183,314	66,081
Swabi	18.1	7.6	38,686	16,366	293,406	124,121
Swat	3.9	0.9	10,710	2,554	90,073	21,479
Tank	5.8	0.7	2,507	280	22,808	2,547
Torghar	26.8	11.2	7,082	2,956	45,865	19,145
Upper Dir	52.8	23.2	63,516	27,857	499,994	219,286
Balochistan			-	-	-	-
Awaran	95.3	54.3	17,249	9,823	115,998	66,060
Barkhan	56.1	31.3	14,599	8,151	96,174	53,697
Chagai	80.6	49.1	25,039	15,264	182,072	110,993
Dera Bugti	79.8	50.2	37,170	23,400	249,426	157,020
Gwadar	67.4	46.5	26,911	18,572	177,635	122,587
Harnai	34.4	17.3	5,962	3,009	33,335	16,823
Jaffarabad	46.6	17.1	36,933	13,564	239,385	87,913
Jhal Magsi	92.1	60.4	23,073	15,121	137,466	90,087
Kachhi	40.6	8.5	12,222	2,556	96,116	20,100
Kalat	85.6	55.4	47,500	30,729	352,829	228,253
Kech	30.0	18.3	41,562	25,383	273,008	166,732
Kharan	51.3	16.3	12,330	3,915	80,106	25,437
Khuzdar	30.9	19.4	37,145	23,310	247,481	155,307
Killa Abdullah	60.8	38.3	59,133	37,202	460,835	289,925
Killa Saifullah	4.0	2.3	2,118	1,219	13,575	7,816
Kohlu	11.5	6.3	3,085	1,695	24,650	13,547
Lasbela	59.3	35.3	55,238	32,878	340,498	202,668
Lehri	46.6	20.5	8,699	3,820	55,057	24,176
Loralai	68.6	47.6	38,348	26,591	272,736	189,123

Mastung	13.6	6.2	5,269	2,421	36,185	16,627
Musakhel	60.8	36.5	15,089	9,066	101,513	60,995
Nasirabad	69.8	31.9	46,543	21,291	342,396	156,629
Nushki	42.5	21.0	9,627	4,766	75,953	37,601
Panjgur	27.2	13.5	11,599	5,733	86,088	42,554
Pishin	35.5	18.3	45,430	23,490	261,230	135,071
Quetta	13.2	5.2	36,637	14,417	301,303	118,564
Sherani	5.5	3.2	1,173	681	8,467	4,915
Sibi	17.7	8.3	3,574	1,677	23,956	11,239
Sohbatpur	25.1	9.6	7,670	2,930	50,395	19,252
Washuk	66.0	41.6	20,823	13,105	116,331	73,214
Zhob	1.0	0.5	460	207	3,105	1,397
Ziarat	9.8	3.8	2,836	1,093	15,689	6,048
Sindh						
Badin	56.0	34.6	201,071	124,452	1,009,627	624,904
Dadu	26.9	4.0	77,008	11,386	416,246	61,546
Ghotki	24.4	13.1	72,269	38,775	401,043	215,174
Hyderabad	40.6	16.8	176,339	72,928	891,882	368,850
Jacobabad	31.0	13.6	55,157	24,101	312,053	136,353
Jamshoro	31.1	9.7	56,176	17,495	308,371	96,037
Kambar Shahdad Kot	49.0	28.6	109,279	63,822	656,708	383,538
Karachi Central	13.3	3.7	71,469	20,050	394,038	110,544
Karachi East	14.8	5.3	75,571	27,092	431,468	154,677
Karachi South	13.3	4.7	43,527	15,393	238,124	84,212
Karachi West	22.1	6.7	139,898	42,382	863,204	261,506
Kashmor	31.3	19.3	57,987	35,659	341,128	209,774
Khairpur	36.1	14.6	149,124	60,318	868,445	351,273
Korangi	16.8	5.4	70,663	22,683	411,796	132,188
Larkana	34.4	21.4	89,819	55,951	523,933	326,372
Malir	32.7	13.5	110,576	45,496	656,710	270,197
Matiari	39.5	16.3	56,423	23,241	303,508	125,019
Mirpur Khas	32.3	19.6	92,440	56,135	485,796	295,001
Naushahro Feroze	35.7	10.9	98,505	30,023	576,101	175,587
Sanghar	25.8	9.4	96,724	35,026	531,132	192,335
Shaheed Benazirabad	38.0	11.3	112,911	33,517	612,882	181,929
Shikarpur	36.9	20.4	76,609	42,403	454,540	251,592
Sujawal	69.6	36.5	106,455	55,821	544,014	285,262
Sukkur	20.8	6.8	54,608	17,755	308,889	100,433
Tando Allahyar	60.2	29.4	99,550	48,674	503,388	246,128
Tando Muhammad Khan	70.3	40.6	92,477	53,350	476,024	274,616
Tharparkar	64.0	27.0	193,040	81,469	1,055,783	445,573
Thatta	67.4	32.9	124,620	60,877	660,495	322,654
Umer Kot	58.2	26.2	123,549	55,616	624,356	281,057
Punjab						
Attock	8.2	3.4	25,207	10,426	154,828	64,041
Bahawalnagar	15.1	4.9	72,432	23,775	448,779	147,307
Bahawalpur	39.5	21.9	231,021	127,793	1,448,902	801,481
Bhakkar	9.3	2.3	24,947	6,062	153,498	37,302
Chakwal	13.3	4.2	35,419	11,097	199,115	62,382
Chiniot	11.5	3.8	25,031	8,373	156,835	52,461
Dera Ghazi Khan	19.3	9.4	66,097	32,207	552,899	269,412
Faisalabad	17.0	5.2	208,418	63,469	1,339,352	407,869
Gujranwala	23.5	6.8	175,521	50,811	1,177,835	340,965
Gujrat	10.2	6.0	45,125	26,500	281,123	165,091

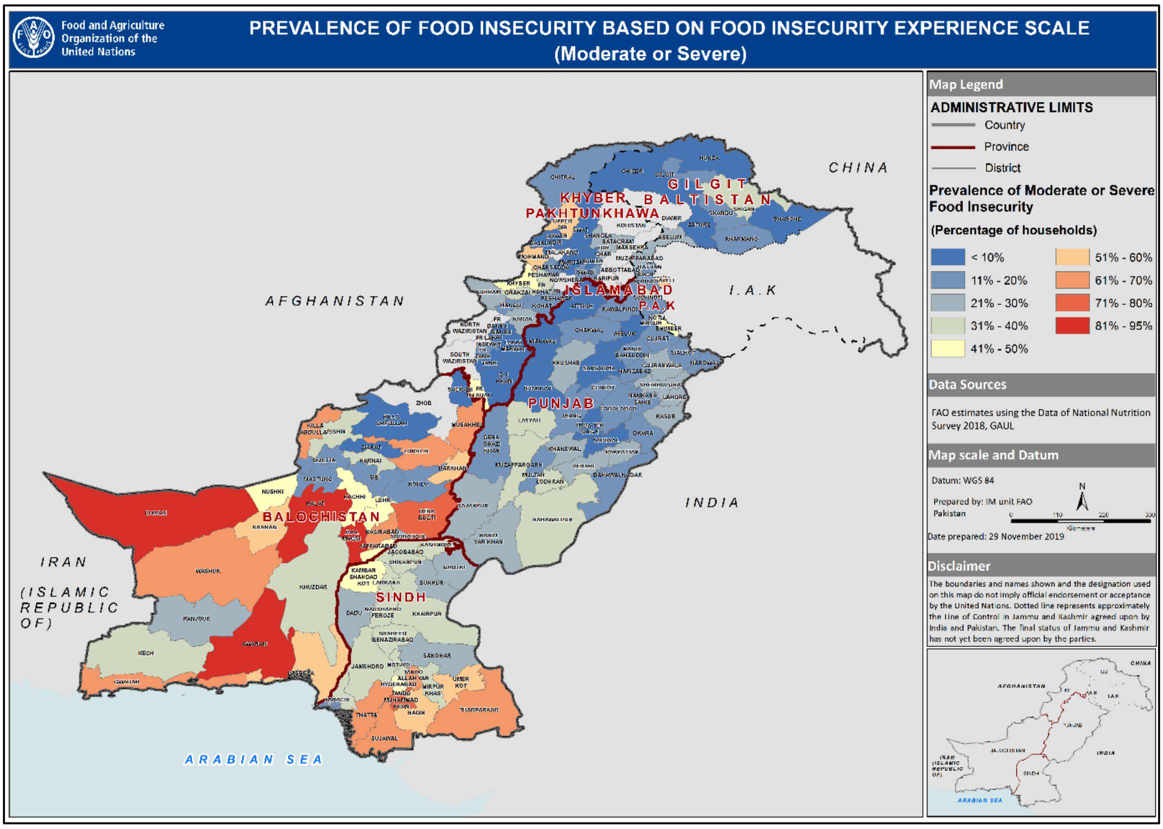
Hafizabad	18.3	8.7	32,110	15,258	212,070	100,771
Jhang	10.8	3.7	46,244	15,771	296,838	101,232
Jhelum	6.9	2.9	14,192	6,021	84,730	35,946
Kasur	28.3	12.2	148,958	64,034	978,109	420,473
Khanewal	24.9	7.8	116,038	36,425	726,990	228,207
Khushab	26.8	9.9	56,732	20,936	343,388	126,720
Lahore	20.0	9.9	352,066	173,308	2,228,595	1,097,052
Layyah	30.4	12.2	85,678	34,480	554,383	223,103
Lodhran	31.3	13.3	82,183	34,985	532,124	226,523
Mandi Bahauddin	12.9	4.0	32,473	10,060	205,216	63,572
Mianwali	4.4	1.3	10,353	2,975	67,255	19,326
Multan	15.1	6.3	114,737	48,010	715,562	299,416
Muzaffargarh	34.2	14.4	228,357	95,989	1,478,559	621,505
Nankana Sahib	13.1	5.8	28,331	12,438	177,956	78,127
Narowal	11.9	7.0	28,478	16,794	202,948	119,683
Okara	13.5	6.6	66,678	32,402	410,892	199,671
Pakpattan	22.9	9.3	69,770	28,371	417,989	169,968
Rahim Yar Khan	25.8	4.9	180,852	34,585	1,241,051	237,330
Rajanpur	22.5	10.2	59,060	26,669	449,091	202,789
Rawalpindi	19.1	5.4	169,843	47,727	1,033,016	290,282
Sahiwal	7.5	1.4	29,477	5,652	189,069	36,253
Sargodha	6.2	1.7	36,974	10,144	228,141	62,591
Sheikhupura	20.6	10.6	106,470	54,685	711,464	365,421
Sialkot	12.8	5.3	73,261	30,143	496,833	204,418
Toba Tek Singh	9.8	3.2	33,305	10,966	215,497	70,956
Vehari	29.0	13.7	132,840	62,710	840,259	396,660
KP-NMD						
Bajaur	3.1	0.2	3,674	217	33,357	1,969
D.I.Khan Tribal Sub-Division	45.1	10.8	3,120	748	30,891	7,411
Kohat Tribal Sub-Division	14.5	3.9	2,082	564	17,218	4,660
Peshawar Tribal Sub-Division	24.3	9.3	1,715	658	15,701	6,023
Tank Tribal Sub-Division	17.5	3.0	728	124	6,364	1,084
Khyber	42.5	23.6	47,457	26,283	419,858	232,531
Kurram	26.2	14.2	17,625	9,555	162,385	88,038
Mohmand	56.4	16.9	27,119	8,151	263,192	79,107
Orakzai	37.4	16.1	11,689	5,022	95,129	40,875
AJK			-	-	-	-
Muzaffarabad	27.01	16.31	29,212	17,640	175,565	106,015
Neelum	20.75	8.43	5,638	2,290	39,633	16,101
Jhelum Valley	16.34	8.69	6,088	3,238	37,745	20,074
Bagh	11.17	2.64	6,995	1,653	41,552	9,821
Haveli	50.82	33.67	10,988	7,280	77,246	51,178
Poonch	17.55	8.08	14,974	6,894	87,750	40,400
Sudhnoti	32.67	20.81	15,236	9,705	97,357	62,014
Kotli	17.01	8.3	19,739	9,631	131,657	64,242
Mirpur	10.57	4.65	7,626	3,355	48,199	21,204
Bhimber	40.1	20.12	25,425	12,757	168,821	84,705
Gilgit Baltistan			-	-	-	-
Skardu	13.31	0.34	4,278	109	34,717	887
Ghanche	9.55	1.54	2,005	323	14,965	2,413
Kharmang	12.71	1.39	990	108	6,941	759
Shigar	32.54	3.95	3,165	384	24,255	2,944

Astore	3.04	1.28	369	155	2,901	1,221
Ghizer	4.87	2.16	1,137	504	8,410	3,730
Gilgit	9.17	3.25	3,682	1,305	26,156	9,270
Hunza	3.73	0.52	307	43	1,916	267
Nagar	13.58	5.7	1,472	618	9,743	4,090

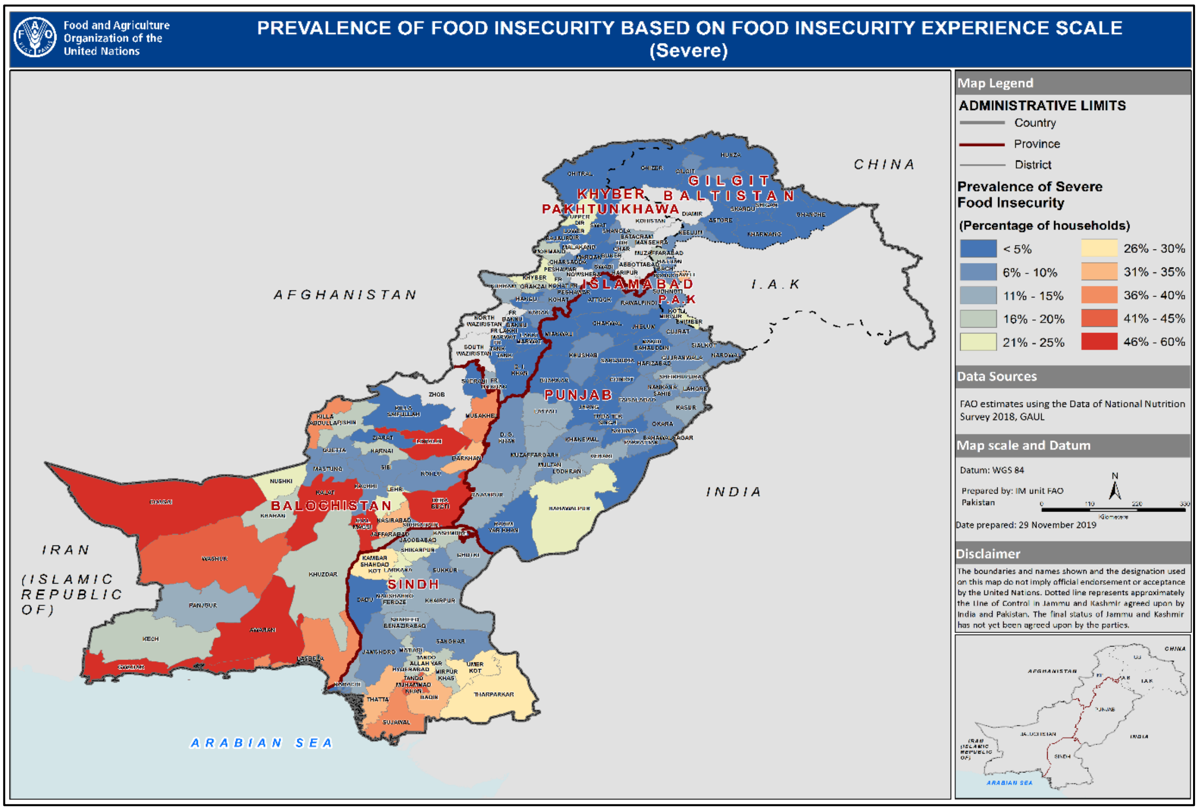
Source: FAO Estimates using the Data of National Nutrition Survey 2018

Prevalence of food insecurity based on FIES, and number of households and household size of 2017 Population Census has been used to get estimated number of food insecure households and food insecure people. Numbers for AJK districts to be added.

Annex: Map of Moderately or Severe Food Insecure Households in Pakistan



Annex: Map of Severe Food Insecure Households in Pakistan



Annex: IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis for Newly Merged Districts/Areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The IPC analysis was also conducted for 13 newly merged areas namely Bajaur, Khyber, Kurram, Mohmand, North Waziristan, Orakzai and South Waziristan districts (formerly known as Federally Administered Tribal Agencies, FATA) and tribal sub-divisions of Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Kohat, Lakki Marwat, Peshawar and Tank) (formerly known as Frontier Regions) in Januray 2020. The analysis was conducted using assessment data of Comprehensive Food Security & Livelihood Assessment (CFSLA)[15] and other secondary information.

CURRENT PERIOD (JANUARY – MAY 2020)			PROJECTED PERIOD (JUNE – AUGUST 2020)		
1.20 Million (24% of the rural population in 13 newly merged districts/tribal sub-divisions) People facing severe acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe	**1.27 Million** (25% of the rural population in 13 newly merged districts/tribal sub-divisions) People facing severe acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	394,900 People in Emergency		Phase 4	394,900 People in Emergency
	Phase 3	802,100 People in Crisis		Phase 3	870,000 People in Crisis
	Phase 2	1,323,000 People in Stress		Phase 2	1,490,900 People in Stress
	Phase 1	2,583,700 People minimally food insecure		Phase 1	2,347,800 People minimally food insecure

Phase Classification of Rural Population based on IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis for the Current Period (January – May 2020)

S.N	District/Tribal Sub-Division	Total Population*	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 3 or higher		Area Phase
			# pp	%	# pp	%	# pp	%	# pp	%	# pp	%	
1	BAJAUR	1,165,929	582,965	50.0	291,482	25.0	174,889	15.0	116,593	10.0	291,482	25.0	3
2	KHYBER	946,350	567,810	60.0	189,270	20.0	141,953	15.0	47,318	5.0	189,270	20.0	3
3	KURRAM	599,075	239,630	40.0	209,676	35.0	89,861	15.0	59,908	10.0	149,769	25.0	3
4	MOHMAND	483,662	217,648	45.0	169,282	35.0	72,549	15.0	24,183	5.0	96,732	20.0	3
5	NORTH WAZIRISTAN	562,975	281,488	50.0	168,893	30.0	84,446	15.0	28,149	5.0	112,595	20.0	3
6	ORAKZAI	257,622	115,930	45.0	51,524	20.0	64,406	25.0	25,762	10.0	90,168	35.0	3
7	SOUTH WAZIRISTAN	712,594	391,927	55.0	142,519	20.0	106,889	15.0	71,259	10.0	178,149	25.0	3
8	BANNU TRIBAL SUB-DIVISION	46,839	21,078	45.0	16,394	35.0	7,026	15.0	2,342	5.0	9,368	20.0	3
9	DERA ISMAIL KHAN TRIBAL SUB-DIVISION	72,745	29,098	40.0	21,824	30.0	18,186	25.0	3,637	5.0	21,824	30.0	3
10	KOHAT TRIBAL SUB-DIVISION	122,282	73,369	60.0	30,571	25.0	12,228	10.0	6,114	5.0	18,342	15.0	2
11	LAKKI MARWAT TRIBAL SUB-DIVISION	30,303	10,606	35.0	7,576	25.0	7,576	25.0	4,545	15.0	12,121	40.0	3
12	PESHAWAR TRIBAL SUB-DIVISION	65,952	29,678	45.0	16,488	25.0	16,488	25.0	3,298	5.0	19,786	30.0	3
13	TANK TRIBAL SUB-DIVISION	37,518	22,511	60.0	7,504	20.0	5,628	15.0	1,876	5.0	7,504	20.0	3
	TOTAL	5,103,846	2,583,737	50	1,323,001	26	802,125	16	394,984	8	1,197,109	24	

* Estimated population living in rural areas of these districts/tribal sub-divisions.

[15] The CFSLA assessment was conducted by WFP in collaboration with FAO and other partners under the leadership of Planning & Development Department of KP.

Phase Classification of Rural Population based on IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis for the Projected Period (June – August 2020)

S.N	District/Tribal Sub-Division (TSD)	Total Population*	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 3 or higher		Area Phase
			# pp	%	# pp	%	# pp	%	# pp	%	# pp	%	
1	BAJAUR	1,165,929	524,668	45.0	349,779	30.0	174,889	15.0	116,593	10.0	291,482	25.0	3
2	KHYBER	946,350	567,810	60.0	189,270	20.0	141,953	15.0	47,318	5.0	189,270	20.0	3
3	KURRAM	599,075	209,676	35.0	209,676	35.0	119,815	20.0	59,908	10.0	179,723	30.0	3
4	MOHMAND	483,662	193,465	40.0	193,465	40.0	72,549	15.0	24,183	5.0	96,732	20.0	3
5	NORTH WAZIRISTAN	562,975	253,339	45.0	197,041	35.0	84,446	15.0	28,149	5.0	112,595	20.0	3
6	ORAKZAI	257,622	115,930	45.0	51,524	20.0	64,406	25.0	25,762	10.0	90,168	35.0	3
7	SOUTH WAZIRISTAN	712,594	320,667	45.0	178,149	25.0	142,519	20.0	71,259	10.0	213,778	30.0	3
8	BANNU TRIBAL SUB-DIVISION	46,839	18,736	40.0	16,394	35.0	9,368	20.0	2,342	5.0	11,710	25.0	3
9	DERA ISMAIL KHAN TRIBAL SUB-DIVISION	72,745	29,098	40.0	21,824	30.0	18,186	25.0	3,637	5.0	21,824	30.0	3
10	KOHAT TRIBAL SUB-DIVISION	122,282	55,027	45.0	48,913	40.0	12,228	10.0	6,114	5.0	18,342	15.0	2
11	LAKKI MARWAT TRIBAL SUB-DIVISION	30,303	9,091	30.0	9,091	30.0	7,576	25.0	4,545	15.0	12,121	40.0	3
12	PESHAWAR TRIBAL SUB-DIVISION	65,952	29,678	45.0	16,488	25.0	16,488	25.0	3,298	5.0	19,786	30.0	3
13	TANK TRIBAL SUB-DIVISION	37,518	20,635	55.0	9,380	25.0	5,628	15.0	1,876	5.0	7,504	20.0	3
	TOTAL	5,103,846	2,347,820	46	1,490,992	29	870,050	17	394,984	8	1,265,034	25	

* Estimated population living in rural areas of these districts/tribal sub-divisions.

Annex: IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Analyses

Several districts in Sindh and Balochistan experienced drought during 2018. In this context, the Natural Disasters Consortium (NDC)[16] conducted Sindh Drought Needs Assessment (SDNA) in 8 drought affected districts of Sindh in October 2018 and Balochistan Drought Needs Assessment (BDNA) in 14 drought affected districts of Balochistan in January 2019. Using the NDC assessment data and other secondary information, the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) Acute Food Insecurity Analysis for drought affected areas of 7 districts in Sindh (Tharparkar, Umerkot, Sanghar, Jamshoro, Badin, Dadu and Qambar Shahdadkot) and 14 districts in Balochistan (Awaran, Chagai, Dera Bugti, Gwadar, Jhal Magsi, Kacchi, Kech, Kharan, Killa Abdullah, Loralai, Nushki, Panjgur, Pishin and Washuk) in April 2019[17].

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis for Drought Affected Areas of Sindh and Balochistan

SINDH-CURRENT PERIOD (OCTOBER 2018 – July 2019)			SINDH-PROJECTED PERIOD (JULY – OCTOBER 2019)		
1.28 Million (57% of the rural population in drought-affected areas in 7 districts) People facing severe acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe	1.25 Million (56% of the rural population in drought-affected areas in 7 districts) People facing severe acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	593,240 People in Emergency		Phase 4	527,660 People in Emergency
	Phase 3	686,298 People in Crisis		Phase 3	726,691 People in Crisis
	Phase 2	491,545 People in Stress		Phase 2	564,775 People in Stress
	Phase 1	458,341 People minimally food insecure		Phase 1	410, 298 People minimally food insecure

[16] NDC comprised of IOM, FAO, UNICEF, HANDS and ACTED. WFP, OCHA and WHO also provided technical support to complete the assessments.

[17] Detailed reports on IPC acute analysis for drought affected districts of Sindh and Balochistan are available on IPC website http://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/ and Food Security Cluster's website https://fscluster.org/pakistan.

Phase Classification of Rural Population based on IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis for the Current Period (October 2018 – July 2019)

District	Total # (pp)	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Level 3 or higher		Area Phase
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Badin	163,955	32,791	20	49,187	30	57,384	35	24,593	15	81,978	50	3
Dadu	124,562	37,369	30	43,597	35	31,141	25	12,456	10	43,597	35	3
Jamshoro	163,559	32,712	20	40,890	25	57,246	35	32,712	20	89,957	55	4
Qambar Shahdadkot	48,048	9,610	20	12,012	25	19,219	40	7,207	15	26,426	55	3
Sanghar	50,375	10,075	20	10,075	20	17,631	35	12,594	25	30,225	60	4
Tharparkar	1,518,836	303,767	20	303,767	20	455,651	30	455,651	30	911,302	60	4
Umerkot	160,089	32,018	20	32,018	20	48,027	30	48,027	30	96,054	60	4
Grand Total	2,229,424	458,341	20	491,546	22	686,299	31	593,240	27	1,279,539	58	

Phase Classification of Rural Population based on IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis for the Projected Period (July – October 2019)

District	Total # (pp)	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Level 3 or higher		Area Phase
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Badin	163,955	24,593	15	40,989	25	73,780	45	24593	15	98,373	60	3
Dadu	124,562	18,684	15	43,597	35	43,597	35	18,684	15	62,281	50	3
Jamshoro	163,559	16,356	10	40,890	25	65,424	40	40,890	25	106,314	65	4
Qambar Shahdadkot	48,048	4,805	10	12,012	25	22,583	47	8,649	18	31,231	65	3
Sanghar	50,375	10,075	20	7,556	15	17,631	35	15,113	30	32,744	65	4
Tharparkar	1,518,836	303,767	20	379,709	25	455,651	30	379,709	25	835,360	55	4
Umerkot	160,089	32,018	20	40,022	25	48,027	30	40022	25	88,049	55	4
Total	2,229,424	410,298	18	564,775	25	726,691	33	527660	24	1,254,351	57	

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis for Drought Affected Areas of Balochistan

BALOCHISTAN CURRENT PERIOD (JANUARY – JULY 2019)			BALOCHISTAN PROJECTED PERIOD (JULY – NOVEMBER 2019)		
1.79 Million (48% of the rural population in 14 drought-affected districts) People facing severe acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe	**1.78 Million** (48% of the rural population in 14 drought-affected districts) People facing severe acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	418,674 People in Emergency		Phase 4	490,288 People in Emergency
	Phase 3	1,369,493 People in Crisis		Phase 3	1,294,235 People in Crisis
	Phase 2	904,155 People in Stress		Phase 2	861,509 People in Stress
	Phase 1	1,039,337 People minimally food insecure		Phase 1	1,085,627 People minimally food insecure

Phase Classification of Rural Population based on IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis for the Current Period (January – July 2019)

District	Total # (pp)	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Level 3 or higher		Area Phase
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Awaran	87,436	8,744	10	17,487	20	52,462	60	8,744	10	61,205	70	3
Chagai	209,689	20,969	10	52,422	25	83,876	40	52,422	25	136,298	65	4
Dera Bugti	213,302	42,660	20	63,991	30	74,656	35	31,995	15	106,651	50	3
Gwadar	101,915	15,287	15	25,479	25	56,053	55	5,096	5	61,149	60	3
Jhal Magsi	141,400	28,280	20	42,420	30	49,490	35	21,210	15	70,700	50	3
Kachhi	202,598	101,299	50	50,650	25	40,520	20	10,130	5	50,650	25	3
Kech	606,980	60,698	10	151,745	25	333,839	55	60,698	10	394,537	65	3
Kharan	111,497	39,024	35	39,024	35	27,874	25	5,575	5	33,449	30	3
Killa Abdullah	608,236	243,294	40	152,059	25	152,059	25	60,824	10	212,883	35	3
Loralai	332,462	132,985	40	83,116	25	99,739	30	16,623	5	116,362	35	3
Nushki	132,410	22,510	17	33,103	25	52,964	40	23,834	18	76,798	58	3
Panjgur	236,061	70,818	30	35,409	15	106,227	45	23,606	10	129,834	55	3
Pishin	593,339	237,336	40	118,668	20	178,002	30	59,334	10	237,336	40	3
Washuk	154,334	15,433	10	38,584	25	61,734	40	38,584	25	100,318	65	4
Grand Total	3,731,659	1,039,337	28	904,155	24	1,369,493	37	418,674	11	1,788,167	48	

Phase Classification of Rural Population based on IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis for the Projected Period (July – November 2019)

District	Total # (pp)	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Level 3 or higher		Area Phase
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Awaran	87,436	8,744	10	13,115	15	52,462	60	13,115	15	65,577	75	3
Chagai	209,689	20,969	10	41,938	20	83,876	40	62,907	30	146,782	70	4
Dera Bugti	213,302	42,660	20	42,660	20	74,656	35	53,326	25	127,981	60	4
Gwadar	101,915	15,287	15	15,287	15	61,149	60	10,192	10	71,341	70	3
Jhal Magsi	141,400	28,280	20	42,420	30	49,490	35	21,210	15	70,700	50	3
Kachhi	202,598	101,299	50	40,520	20	40,520	20	20,260	10	60,779	30	3
Kech	606,980	60,698	10	91,047	15	364,188	60	91,047	15	455,235	75	3
Kharan	111,497	39,024	35	44,599	40	22,299	20	5,575	5	27,874	25	3
Killa Abdullah	608,236	243,294	40	182,471	30	121,647	20	60,824	10	182,471	30	3
Loralai	332,462	149,608	45	99,739	30	66,492	20	16,623	5	83,116	25	3
Nushki	132,410	22,510	17	33,103	25	52,964	40	23,834	18	76,798	58	3
Panjgur	236,061	70,818	30	35,409	15	94,424	40	35,409	15	129,834	55	3
Pishin	593,339	267,003	45	148,335	25	148,335	25	29,667	5	178,002	30	3
Washuk	154,334	15,433	10	30,867	20	61,734	40	46,300	30	108,034	70	4
Grand Total	3,731,659	1,085,627	29	861,509	23	1,294,235	35	490,288	13	1,784,523	48	

Annex: IPC Acute Malnutrition Analysis for Drought Affected Areas of Sindh

(Area)	Total population	Population of children 6-59 months of age	GAM (%)	Estimated no. of GAM cases	Estimated no. of MAM cases	Estimated no. of SAM cases
Badin	1,804,516	241,805	28.0	169,550	114,253	55,011
Dadu	1,550,266	207,736	19.2	99,644	58,166	41,547
Jamshoro	993,142	133,081	23.7	78,714	39,259	39,592
Kambar Shahdadkot	1,341,042	179,700	27.5	123,636	65,590	57,953
Sanghar	2,057,057	275,646	21.7	149,782	93,030	56,507
Tharparakar	1,649,661	221,055	33.3	183,817	133,185	50,843
Thatta	979,817	131,295	24.3	79,880	50,877	28,885
Umerkot	1,073,146	143,802	32.2	115,815	80,888	34,872
Total	**11,448,647**	**1,534,119**	**N/A**	**1,000,458**	**635,249**	**365,209**

Annex: IPC Acute Malnutrition Analysis for Drought Affected Areas of Sindh

District	Total population	Population of children 6-59 months of age	GAM (%)	Estimated no. of GAM cases	Estimated no. of MAM cases	Estimated no. of SAM cases
Awaran	121,680	18,252	11.6	5,293	3,696	1,597
Chagai	209,689	31,453	16.5	12,975	5,583	7,392
Dera Bugti	312,603	46,890	26.5	31,065	16,294	14,770
Gwadar	263,514	39,527	12.6	12,451	6,917	5,534
Jhal Magsi	149,225	22,384	28.2	15,781	7,778	8,002
Kachhi	237,030	35,555	29.6	26,310	12,533	13,777
Kech	909,116	136,367	19.1	65,115	32,728	32,387
Kharan	156,152	23,423	20.6	12,063	4,567	7,495
Killa Abdullah	757,578	113,637	15.5	44,034	20,455	23,580
Loralai	397,400	59,610	17.8	26,526	11,028	15,499
Nushki	178,796	26,819	23.1	15,488	6,236	9,253
Panjgur	316,385	47,458	31.6	37,492	19,339	18,153
Pishin	736,481	110,472	29.0	80,092	42,808	37,284
Washuk	176,206	26,431	16.6	10,969	5,881	5,088
Total	**4,921,855**	**738,278**	**N/A**	**395,654**	**195,843**	**199,811**

Annex: COVID-19 - Economic and Food Security Implications for Newly Merged Areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The Newly Merged Areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were semi-autonomous tribal agencies until merger into Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province in May 2018. The Newly Merged Districts consists of seven Districts[18] and six tribal subdivisions- previously known as the Frontier Regions[19]. The total estimated area of the newly merged district is about 27,220 square kilometers while the total population is 5,001,676[20].

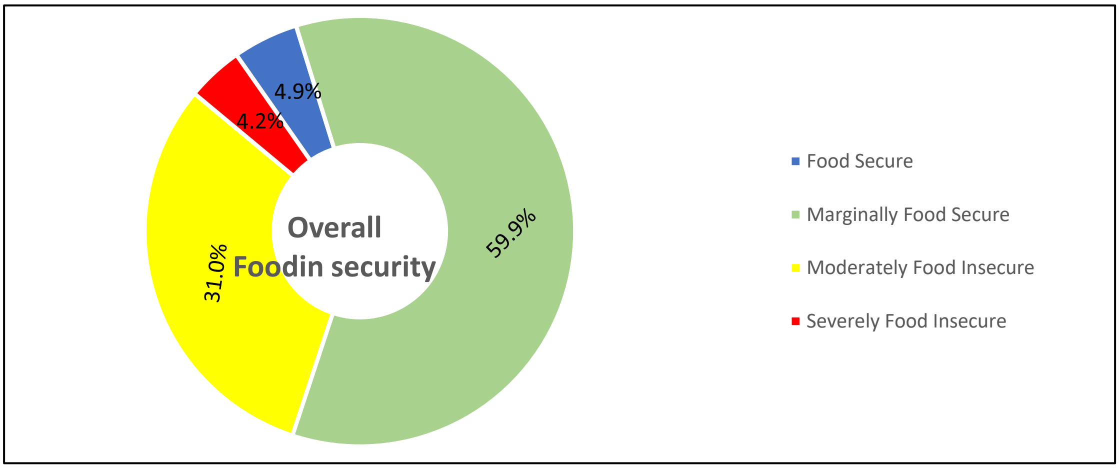
The Newly Merged Areas are considered one of the under developed areas of Pakistan. The MPI (Multi-dimensional Poverty Index) of the newly merged areas is among the lowest in the country, as many as 73% of the population is in multidimensional poverty. Generally, socio-economic indicators are the poorest and the food security situation is not at par with rest of Pakistan. The food security and nutrition situation challenges are compounded by low production, limited livelihood opportunities, poor education, as well as the continuing law and order situation for more than a decade. The state of affairs was further aggravated by the prolonged crisis in the area.

Potential Impact on the Livelihood of the People

The economy of Merged Areas is the most underdeveloped in Pakistan, where most people have no permanent source of income, the situation has further been aggravated with the deterioration in the law and order situation for more than a decade. COVID-19 can have very serious implications on the livelihood of the households. The livelihood opportunities in ex-FATA are already very limited. Though so far Households are practicing subsistence agriculture and livestock raising, people seek employment in local law enforcement forces, while majority rely on unskilled daily labor (agriculture and non-agriculture. Around 26.8 percent of households in the merged areas rely on 'Day Labor Farming Activities 'and 25.9 percent on non-agricultural labor, an additional 14 percent rely on regular job (private or government) while11.6 percent are skilled workers or own their own business (12 percent). Even though the areas are moderately affected by COVID-19, however, are the area is expected to be heavily affected in view of the current lockdown situation. The people of ex-FATA frequently access settled districts to meet all their health and food related needs while the markets in the settled districts are already under severe shocks.

Potential Impact on the Food security situation of the Newly Merged Areas

COVID-19 can have very serious repercussions on the food security situation of the households in the



[18] Khyber, Mohmand, Bajaur, Kurram, Orakzai, North Waziristan and South Waziristan
[19] Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Kohat, Lakki , Peshawar and Tank
[20] Provisional Summary Results of 6th Population and Housing Census 2017

newly merged areas. According to the recently conducted comprehensive food security and livelihood assessment (CFSLA)[21] the food security situation is already very fragile where overall 35% households (1.75 million population, are either severely or moderately food insecure. Whereas about 60 percent of the households (around 3 million population) are moderately food secure, however, they are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures, and if not considered for assistance, they might become food insecure with a minor shock.

	Rank[22]		Total Population	Food Secure	Marginally Food Secure	Moderately Food Insecure	Severely Food Insecure	Moderate + Severe
	Overall		**5,001,676**	**245,082**	**2,996,004**	**1,550,520**	**210,070**	**1,750,587**
Merged Districts	1	Orakzai	254,356	10,429	85,972	147,526	10,429	157,701
	2	Mohmand	466,984	10,741	303,540	141,029	11,675	154,105
	3	Bajaur	1,093,684	127,961	626,681	317,168	20,780	339,042
	4	Kurram	619,553	43,369	394,036	146,215	35,934	179,670
	5	SW	679,185	46,185	435,358	186,097	10,867	196,964
	6	Khyber	986,973	115,476	601,067	243,782	27,635	266,483
	7	NW	543,254	15,754	388,427	121,689	17,384	141,246
Tribal Sub-Division	1	DIK	68,556	960	22,075	36,883	8,570	45,247
	2	Lakki	26,359	2,662	7,881	12,151	3,664	15,815
	3	Peshawar	64,691	4,076	32,281	24,194	4,140	28,464
	4	Kohat	118,578	13,518	64,625	38,775	1,660	40,317
	5	Tank	36,389	218	25,727	10,444	-	10,553
	6	Bannu	43,114	5,389	26,386	9,873	1,423	11,210

Food production in the newly merged Areas

The local food production in the merged areas is already far below from adequate to meet the needs of the population. The total area of merged areas is 2.72 million hectares, out which only 14 percent is arable land and 37 percent cultivable waste[23.] The total area under major crops and their production have reduced significantly with the onset of complex emergency starting in 2008. Overall, the agriculture sector performance in the merged areas has been poor due to number of challenges and constraints. These include farmers' limited access to quality inputs at the local level, coupled with poor purchasing power; limited water availability, limited technical skills and knowledge related to the improved agriculture practices, and limited storage capacities and marketing skills.

The COVID-19 might impact the current wheat harvest (2020).

Impact on the Market Mechanisms in the Newly Merged Areas

The COVID-19 is likely to have very serious implications on the market demand and supply situation especially in areas like ex-FATA where the Market mechanisms are historically weaker compared to the other parts of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. COVID-19 has halted all the economic activities in transportation, retail trade, daily wage etc. Since the food production in the newly merged districts is far below its requirements, thus for food supply the markets to a greater extent are dependent on the bigger markets of the settled districts and on markets of the Punjab Province. Due to the ongoing lockdown, food supply in markets in the settled areas is even jeopardized. This can further deteriorate the food security situation of the people living in the merged areas.

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[21] By Bureau of Statistics Merged Areas Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with the technical and financial support of the world food programme Pakistan and Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (2020)

[22] Ranking is based on the prevalence of Moderate + severe food insecurity.

[23] Development Statistics of FATA, 2015, Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department, FATA

Annexure: Estimated Vulnerable Population to Food Insecurity[24]

District	Vulnerability to Food Insecurity	Estimated vulnerable population to food insecurity			
		Long-term average vulnerable	Chronically vulnerable	Highest vulnerable	Additional vulnerable (in case of a shock)
Barkhan	High	82,344	71,794	97,385	15,041
Chagai	High	141,399	77,918	246,789	105,390
Dera Bugti	High	160,808	150,072	170,670	9,862
Harnai	High	67,913	57,249	73,596	5,683
Jaffarabad	High	263,911	238,295	282,567	18,657
Jhal Magsi	High	80,160	68,706	89,741	9,581
Kachhi	High	164,408	142,839	183,242	18,834
Kalat	High	106,733	81,376	141,840	35,106
Kech	High	201,590	175,056	221,060	19,470
Kharan	High	95,195	78,025	123,717	28,521
Killa Abdullah	High	336,503	261,673	429,407	92,904
Lasbela	High	164,454	145,427	185,281	20,827
Lehri	High	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data
Nasirabad	High	191,892	168,726	212,690	20,798
Panjgur	High	153,925	139,299	168,551	14,626
Pishin	High	226,057	196,064	262,504	36,447
Sohbatpur	High	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data
Washuk	High	62,548	55,987	69,109	6,561
Ziarat	High	15,405	12,283	19,297	3,891
Gwadar	Medium	84,340	72,445	95,285	10,945
Mastung	Medium	66,019	47,054	92,717	26,698
Nushki	Medium	57,085	50,097	64,072	6,988
Sibi	Medium	60,387	31,794	93,504	33,117
Awaran	High	58,154	42,937	69,150	10,996
Khuzdar	High	224,313	184,104	264,829	40,516
Killa Saifullah	High	121,821	105,853	135,598	13,777
Kohlu	High	76,596	71,639	81,897	5,300
Loralai	High	167,427	139,331	189,888	22,461
Musakhel	High	93,380	74,567	106,393	13,014

[24] Refernce Integrated Context Analysis Report, 2017

Sherani	High	43,122	40,518	46,267	3,146
Zhob	High	136,516	114,224	167,596	31,079
Quetta	Low	227,325	181,308	274,145	46,820
Batagram	High	156,273	119,778	188,496	32,224
Buner	High	308,548	275,766	341,671	33,123
D. I. Khan	High	500,874	451,362	534,374	33,500
Kohistan	High	294,835	279,222	312,201	17,366
Shangla	High	274,704	244,418	308,726	34,021
Tank	High	143,042	130,367	154,468	11,426
Upper Dir	High	370,492	329,029	401,936	31,444
Charsadda	Medium	411,837	351,496	475,963	64,126
Lakki Marwat	Medium	280,309	256,613	311,527	31,218
Malakand P Area	Medium	166,397	118,652	210,987	44,590
Mansehra	Medium	419,292	362,163	475,149	55,857
Swat	Medium	581,363	504,148	660,628	79,265
Bannu	High	325,430	301,565	344,325	18,895
Hangu	Medium	142,597	129,842	153,901	11,304
Karak	Medium	208,051	179,314	249,268	41,218
Lower Dir	Medium	324,001	262,116	392,544	68,544
Tor Ghar	High	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data
Abbottabad	Low	195,566	153,009	231,995	36,429
Chitral	Low	105,740	80,055	126,089	20,349
Haripur	Low	154,427	105,264	221,488	67,061
Mardan	Low	494,257	431,263	547,193	52,937
Nowshera	Low	252,314	221,101	293,461	41,147
Peshawar	Low	565,947	406,032	709,295	143,348
Kohat	Low	214,986	197,342	237,597	22,612
Swabi	Low	362,120	311,388	422,970	60,850
Dera Ghazi Khan	High	902,985	808,872	1,012,917	109,932
Muzaffargarh	High	1,378,884	1,259,196	1,478,851	99,967
Rajanpur	High	649,237	571,518	760,565	111,328
Bahawalpur	Medium	979,993	912,800	1,023,782	43,790
Bhakkar	Medium	445,644	383,445	482,863	37,219
Lodhran	Medium	464,541	396,811	538,099	73,558
Rahim Yar Khan	Medium	1,412,294	1,282,643	1,538,877	126,583

Bahawalnagar	Low	684,930	623,334	744,970	60,039
Chiniot	Low	245,177	224,604	264,516	19,338
Jhang	Low	678,138	478,752	941,822	263,684
Khanewal	Low	681,056	580,380	762,006	80,949
Khushab	Low	248,512	214,766	293,204	44,692
Leiah	Low	398,473	338,569	469,534	71,061
Mianwali	Low	348,177	306,586	383,934	35,757
Multan	Low	925,423	811,768	1,021,958	96,535
Pakpattan	Low	451,949	369,156	516,066	64,117
Sheikhupura	Low	425,289	294,729	621,659	196,370
Toba Tek Singh	Low	342,155	218,490	468,258	126,103
Vehari	Low	635,881	557,896	729,139	93,258
Attock	Low	176,085	88,184	247,739	71,654
Chakwal	Low	106,204	69,581	144,533	38,329
Faisalabad	Low	786,024	597,998	995,295	209,271
Gujranwala	Low	400,012	310,149	542,846	142,834
Gujrat	Low	230,720	200,173	267,523	36,804
Hafizabad	Low	187,427	153,110	239,585	52,158
Jhelum	Low	76,752	38,910	135,784	59,032
Kasur	Low	537,946	402,304	662,011	124,065
Lahore	Low	369,221	213,730	496,661	127,440
Mandi Bahauddin	Low	236,226	189,717	281,325	45,098
Nankana Sahib	Low	203,116	155,309	250,923	47,807
Narowal	Low	311,226	214,486	398,871	87,645
Okara	Low	706,774	576,225	848,657	141,883
Rawalpindi	Low	238,370	141,303	367,293	128,922
Sahiwal	Low	481,157	371,543	575,476	94,319
Sargodha	Low	687,444	545,891	790,408	102,964
Sialkot	Low	406,800	277,916	539,468	132,668
Islamabad	Low	41,212	24,723	55,763	14,551
Badin	High	667,436	589,348	738,298	70,862
Ghotki	High	548,912	499,179	603,557	54,645
Jacobabad	High	389,964	343,164	440,245	50,281
Jamshoro	High	307,019	288,934	325,105	18,086
Kashmore	High	350,870	312,473	389,268	38,397

Mirpur Khas	High	512,873	429,159	581,389	68,516
Shaheed Benazir Abad	High	481,834	446,113	524,058	42,224
Sujawal	High	335,553	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data
Tando Allahyar	High	224,497	214,810	234,184	9,687
Tando Muhammad Khan	High	233,007	216,785	249,228	16,221
Tharparkar	High	703,359	650,091	745,386	42,026
Thatta	High	355,594	338,583	377,483	21,889
Umer Kot	High	495,740	454,269	538,837	43,097
Dadu	Medium	512,430	433,106	621,543	109,113
Kambar Shahdad Kot	Medium	526,686	437,733	615,639	88,953
Khairpur	Medium	672,712	579,619	779,061	106,350
Larkana	Medium	441,295	316,189	578,490	137,195
Naushahro Feroze	Medium	394,569	333,285	453,711	59,142
Sanghar	Medium	737,810	638,227	843,191	105,381
Shikarpur	Medium	402,118	342,773	468,589	66,471
Karachi	Low	759,291	407,562	1,112,116	352,825
Hyderabad	Low	318,577	211,147	475,044	156,467
Matiari	Low	221,560	209,648	233,471	11,911
Sukkur	Low	332,439	299,545	383,426	50,988
Khyber Agency	Medium	433,278	313,401	636,571	203,294
Kurram Agency	Medium	279,408	224,519	366,485	87,076
Total		**41,305,417**	**34,213,194**	**48,172,595**	**7,202,731**

Annex: Prevalence of Malnutrition among 6-59 months Children

		Weight for age		Height for age		Weight for height		
		Underweight		Stunted		Wasted		Overweight
		Percent below		Percent below		Percent below		Percent above
		- 2 SD	- 3 SD	- 2 SD	- 3 SD	- 2 SD	- 3 SD	+ 2 SD
Pakistan		**28.9**	**12.1**	**40.2**	**19.6**	**17.7**	**8.0**	**9.5**
Punjab	Total	23.5	9.1	36.4	17.2	15.3	7.0	9.9
	Attock	15.2	8.6	39.3	19.7	16.1	9.3	27.3
	Rawalpindi	13.1	3.4	30.5	13.9	6.0	2.6	10.0
	Jhelum	19.1	7.5	34.8	17.7	13.5	7.5	22.8
	Chakwal	17.8	7.1	32.8	14.9	12.1	6.4	14.8
	Sargodha	22.0	7.3	33.7	14.0	14.1	7.7	9.4
	Bhakkar	30.3	15.3	38.2	18.6	19.3	11.7	18.6
	Khushab	21.1	8.4	36.8	17.3	18.7	10.2	12.1
	Mianwali	24.8	10.2	37.4	16.8	19.0	9.8	25.1
	Faisalabad	25.5	9.2	33.4	14.1	17.5	7.5	5.4
	Chiniot	22.1	9.0	34.6	15.4	16.2	7.5	8.8
	Jhang	33.2	15.0	39.9	20.5	21.7	11.3	10.0
	Toba Tek Singh	20.0	8.9	36.2	15.6	18.1	8.6	15.2
	Gujranwala	19.5	5.0	33.9	14.4	10.3	4.5	4.4
	Hafizabad	23.2	6.4	29.1	14.9	19.6	9.0	12.9
	Gujrat	18.1	6.1	28.3	10.3	13.6	6.0	9.0
	Mandi Bahauddin	22.3	8.1	34.8	15.5	10.6	5.5	6.9
	Sialkot	16.9	6.5	28.3	10.6	12.5	5.7	8.5
	Narowal	22.5	10.0	35.8	14.6	12.9	5.9	7.4
	Lahore	18.1	7.4	32.6	15.8	13.0	5.1	9.6
	Kasur	17.4	6.2	36.0	16.1	6.8	2.9	8.1
	Sheikhupura	15.7	5.4	33.3	15.0	11.9	5.9	12.3
	Nankana Sahib	21.5	7.2	36.5	17.5	15.2	9.4	9.8
	Okara	22.7	11.0	36.2	22.0	14.8	7.0	16.5

	Sahiwal	20.0	6.2	34.2	13.9	19.5	6.6	9.3
	Pakpattan	34.1	16.0	38.0	22.1	28.1	16.4	18.0
	Vehari	28.5	9.4	37.3	18.7	15.2	7.2	6.7
	Multan	23.8	7.7	37.7	16.9	14.6	5.7	8.8
	Lodhran	33.1	12.8	39.2	19.1	22.2	12.7	5.9
	Khanewal	26.4	8.7	38.1	18.2	17.5	7.5	7.4
	Dera Ghazi Khan	17.2	5.7	41.4	18.5	14.8	7.8	23.5
	Rajanpur	32.5	17.6	48.4	26.9	21.1	12.7	15.2
	Layyah	21.8	8.2	39.2	19.4	17.8	7.3	16.2
	Muzaffargarh	32.7	16.0	45.3	24.8	24.1	14.7	17.5
	Bahawalpur	26.7	10.2	42.5	21.1	14.0	5.2	6.1
	Bahawalnagar	26.6	9.1	43.8	21.9	13.1	4.8	7.1
	Rahim Yar Khan	42.6	18.5	45.3	21.5	22.2	7.8	2.3
Sindh	Total	41.3	18.5	45.5	23.3	23.3	9.2	5.2
	Jacobabad	42.4	22.0	45.8	24.7	30.5	18.4	8.3
	Kashmor	29.8	15.5	38.3	17.5	21.6	12.3	12.1
	Shikarpur	45.6	21.7	49.5	29.6	28.4	11.9	4.7
	Larkana	43.3	18.1	49.3	26.0	22.9	9.5	5.8
	Kambar Shahdad Kot	48.3	21.4	49.3	26.4	27.5	12.9	4.2
	Sukkur	42.6	21.5	47.5	28.5	19.5	7.2	4.9
	Ghotki	51.2	24.9	54.5	32.3	23.5	12.4	4.9
	Khairpur	47.3	21.7	53.8	29.6	22.4	6.9	2.8
	Naushahro Feroze	48.8	20.2	54.8	26.0	19.4	7.5	1.1
	Shaheed Benazirabad	49.2	22.3	54.8	25.7	19.9	7.2	1.7
	Dadu	35.3	18.8	49.2	29.8	19.2	8.0	10.3
	Jamshoro	43.4	21.0	45.5	25.1	23.7	11.9	5.8
	Hyderabad	40.1	13.0	44.1	19.9	16.6	3.9	0.7
	Tando Allahyar	51.5	24.9	51.6	27.2	28.6	12.0	2.5
	Tando Muhammad Khan	45.0	24.4	46.0	26.9	25.6	11.2	5.9
	Matiari	47.9	17.6	47.5	26.1	23.9	9.3	2.9

	Badin	54.4	26.6	54.4	26.7	28.0	9.1	0.3
	Thatta	47.5	21.7	51.4	26.7	24.3	8.8	1.4
	Sujawal	52.6	23.6	53.6	27.1	26.6	8.8	1.2
	Sanghar	46.5	22.5	50.7	27.7	21.7	8.2	2.9
	Mirpur Khas	54.7	29.7	51.7	27.3	28.6	11.9	3.7
	Umer Kot	56.2	28.4	51.3	28.2	32.2	9.7	2.4
	Tharparkar	60.8	30.7	60.0	32.0	33.3	9.2	0.2
	Karachi West	26.0	8.1	33.8	15.4	18.5	7.1	9.1
	Malir	29.6	13.6	34.8	17.3	24.2	9.1	7.6
	Karachi South	20.0	6.9	32.0	14.8	18.4	6.6	10.7
	Karachi East	21.5	7.7	29.0	13.1	18.9	9.0	11.4
	Karachi Central	24.0	7.4	28.9	11.6	22.5	10.8	11.2
	Korangi	29.5	9.3	32.5	11.2	23.0	9.8	5.2
KP	Total	23.1	9.1	40.0	19.6	15.0	8.0	12.9
	Chitral	19.0	6.9	37.6	17.2	10.8	5.4	8.4
	Upper Dir	30.7	12.4	46.3	25.8	14.8	8.5	9.0
	Lower Dir	26.8	7.6	41.3	20.7	16.4	7.5	11.1
	Swat	11.7	4.2	38.8	19.8	4.5	3.0	8.0
	Shangla	43.1	19.5	46.4	25.0	27.4	15.9	5.1
	Buner	17.9	9.3	48.7	26.5	12.5	7.2	29.8
	Malakand Protected Area	30.5	15.2	33.1	16.0	28.1	13.2	13.2
	Kohistan	14.1	4.3	43.0	17.6	10.1	5.5	20.4
	Batagram	39.1	16.3	40.5	20.7	26.0	14.0	10.3
	Torghar	43.1	17.9	58.9	31.6	21.2	12.2	16.2
	Mardan	11.5	6.8	39.2	12.4	17.4	13.3	20.1
	Swabi	20.7	10.6	35.9	15.4	20.1	10.6	11.1
	Charsadda	25.8	8.8	36.8	18.8	19.3	11.2	22.3
	Peshawar	21.9	6.4	33.8	15.6	13.6	5.3	8.0
	Nowshera	16.8	6.5	35.3	15.7	15.8	9.9	27.2
	Kohat	26.7	13.5	40.6	20.8	17.6	11.2	12.7

	Hangu	20.9	8.4	45.2	23.4	12.7	5.6	13.7
	Karak	19.1	6.0	43.6	23.1	14.2	6.3	17.8
	Bannu	28.7	13.8	45.9	26.0	18.1	11.1	12.3
	Lakki Marwat	21.9	9.4	39.8	19.8	11.1	5.1	7.7
	Dera Ismail Khan	32.7	12.3	49.2	24.3	13.4	7.4	8.4
	Tank	23.3	11.0	50.7	28.2	8.5	3.9	24.5
Balochistan	Total	31.0	14.2	46.6	23.7	18.9	10.0	16.7
	Quetta	27.1	12.0	35.0	15.9	19.7	9.8	17.9
	Pishin	24.2	8.4	39.8	18.9	29.0	13.5	23.8
	Killa Abdullah	33.0	13.8	49.4	27.5	15.5	8.3	14.8
	Chagai	24.6	9.8	47.1	28.3	16.5	9.4	20.8
	Nushki	41.2	26.3	53.7	29.8	23.1	13.8	23.5
	Loralai	43.9	23.1	56.4	28.1	17.8	10.4	5.7
	Barkhan	34.4	17.6	54.1	27.5	24.4	14.9	16.2
	Musakhel	20.5	7.8	36.9	22.3	18.1	10.4	28.2
	Killa Saifullah	16.7	8.3	37.8	18.2	16.8	10.0	28.5
	Zhob	25.9	8.9	56.0	33.7	9.5	5.6	13.2
	Sherani	24.6	5.6	53.4	26.8	6.6	3.1	3.7
	Sibi	39.9	18.8	45.2	20.2	28.0	18.2	12.0
	Harnai	31.4	14.4	49.4	25.8	15.8	9.9	12.9
	Ziarat	24.0	10.5	47.6	21.6	21.3	18.0	31.8
	Kohlu	19.7	8.3	44.2	21.4	12.4	7.6	35.1
	Dera Bugti	36.8	18.1	54.9	29.0	26.5	12.6	13.3
	Lehri	40.6	19.0	44.7	23.4	25.3	14.0	18.6
	Kachhi	59.0	27.5	61.6	32.4	29.6	15.5	5.7
	Jaffarabad	51.6	32.1	52.7	24.4	33.9	20.4	10.5
	Nasirabad	25.7	10.1	45.0	23.5	18.6	9.2	26.2
	Jhal Magsi	48.9	24.3	52.7	31.3	28.2	14.3	5.9
	Sohbatpur	44.0	26.6	50.1	29.6	25.2	13.3	16.2
	Kalat	49.3	26.2	62.9	33.4	23.8	12.7	10.8
	Mastung	14.6	2.8	46.3	25.9	9.7	4.8	31.5

	Khuzdar	20.8	7.5	49.3	22.9	8.2	4.4	12.1
	Awaran	22.4	5.3	51.0	23.0	11.6	3.5	42.1
	Kharan	36.5	18.6	55.7	31.1	20.6	12.8	17.5
	Washuk	28.6	11.5	48.8	28.2	16.6	7.7	28.4
	Lasbela	38.2	20.2	42.7	23.4	26.3	13.0	14.9
	Kech	31.2	11.9	46.0	23.2	19.1	9.5	17.2
	Gwadar	27.3	9.9	55.6	30.9	12.6	5.6	23.6
	Panjgur	60.2	34.1	54.0	29.3	31.6	15.3	11.7
ICT	Total	19.2	7.4	32.6	14.6	12.2	5.0	5.8
	Islamabad	19.2	7.4	32.6	14.6	12.2	5.0	5.8
KP-NMD	Total	33.7	18.3	48.3	24.7	23.2	13.8	18.6
	Bajaur	26.9	12.8	48.6	23.7	13.1	6.7	24.8
	Mohmand	33.3	15.5	49.6	24.5	28.6	20.1	11.4
	Khyber	52.5	37.0	48.6	28.1	42.6	26.6	10.1
	Kurram	35.9	20.1	51.3	29.5	23.4	10.3	23.1
	Orakzai	19.7	8.4	43.6	20.4	14.1	9.5	34.1
	Bannu Tribal Sub-Division	19.8	7.9	26.2	16.8	8.4	0.0	9.7
	D.I.Khan Tribal Sub-Division	3.8	1.2	43.8	11.4	1.2	0.0	46.8
	Fr Kohat Tribal Sub-Division	19.6	8.5	44.8	22.0	16.0	5.5	20.2
	Lakki Marwat Tribal Sub-Division	8.9	4.5	48.6	31.5	9.1	9.1	15.2
	Peshawar Tribal Sub-Division	14.7	3.6	37.1	16.2	10.0	3.1	21.4
	Tank Tribal Sub-Division	47.6	4.2	61.0	4.5	15.5	4.4	0.0
AJK	Total	21.9	9.0	39.3	18.7	16.0	8.5	13.4
	Muzaffarabad	22.6	9.0	40.4	16.3	15.6	10.0	10.8
	Neelum	28.1	9.0	40.4	19.9	17.6	7.3	9.3
	Hattian Bala	30.0	11.9	45.7	23.7	17.4	9.9	16.6
	Bagh	21.9	11.9	46.5	21.0	13.2	8.7	13.3

	Sudhnoti	25.8	12.9	42.0	20.1	22.1	12.0	13.1
	Poonch	21.0	8.2	37.2	20.3	17.9	7.7	15.1
	Haveli	34.7	19.8	34.6	15.1	30.6	19.5	14.7
	Bhimber	18.8	8.3	34.2	16.7	16.8	7.9	13.8
	Mirpur	14.4	5.6	31.5	13.9	18.6	12.0	23.2
	Kotli	18.5	5.7	39.2	20.3	9.7	2.8	10.4
GB	Total	21.3	8.2	46.6	22.6	9.4	5.0	12.2
	Gilgit	17.5	7.8	44.3	21.7	5.9	3.2	9.5
	Ghizer	17.0	6.5	44.8	22.9	11.4	5.4	11.5
	Hunza	10.5	1.2	18.1	5.4	6.8	2.6	4.1
	Nagar	19.9	8.2	40.5	16.0	11.8	5.2	8.4
	Shigar	30.5	12.7	55.6	31.5	12.8	7.1	14.7
	Ghanche	25.8	8.6	45.4	18.5	17.3	9.9	20.2
	Baltistan	24.3	8.6	53.9	26.1	8.2	4.7	15.5
	Kharmang	26.5	10.8	57.6	32.3	8.4	4.9	9.0
	Astore	22.6	8.8	47.5	24.1	6.8	4.0	9.7

Source: National Nutrition Survey 2018

Annex: Percentage of Small Farmers in Pakistan