

## COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

### REVISION – FOR APPROVAL

#### Pakistan BR01, revision 2

Gender and age marker code: |3|

	Current	Change	Revised
<b>Duration</b>	31/Jan/18 – 31/Dec/22	N/A	31/Dec/2020
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	7,687,000	1,610,029	9,297,029
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>446,913,261</b>	<b>27,500,773</b>	<b>474,414,034</b>
Transfer	320,217,564	22,905,036	343,122,600
Implementation	63,725,817	2,917,286	66,643,103
Direct support costs	35,693,484	0	35,693,484
Subtotal	<b>419,636,865</b>	<b>25,882,322</b>	<b>445,459,187</b>
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	27,276,396	1,678,451	28,954,847

### 1. RATIONALE

1. The current Country Strategic Plan (2018–2022) was formulated on the assumption that, over the next few years, WFP would be transitioning from direct implementation to capacity augmentation and technical assistance. Strategic Outcome (SO) 1 was planned to successively transition from response to disaster reduction and preparedness. Based on the evidence of previous years, there is a realisation that the government’s disaster management capacity requires support in responding to small- and medium-size emergencies.
2. The three main factors triggering this revision are as follows:
3. People remain displaced in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and have required further assistance in 2020, as demonstrated also by the Comprehensive Food Security and Livelihood Assessment (CFSLA).
4. Multiple natural hazards have affected the country’s food security and livelihoods in 2020: the desert locust outbreak as well as snow and flash floods in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Balochistan at the beginning of the year, and floods in Sindh in July-August. This increased pre-existing vulnerabilities in people who were still recovering from the drought in 2018-2019.
5. The socio-economic impact of COVID-19 exacerbates vulnerabilities due to price rises and income losses.
6. Pakistan is prone to multiple natural hazards<sup>1</sup>. In the last quarter of 2018 and in 2019, severe to mild drought-like conditions prevailed in 18 districts of Balochistan and eight districts of Sindh, rendering around 5 million people in need of immediate food assistance, out of which 1.27 million people were in the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) category 4, and 2.53 in the IPC category 3.

<sup>1</sup> With 152 extreme weather events during 1999-2018 Pakistan ranks eighth in the Global Climate Risk Index, 2018.

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7. Towards the end of 2019 and the beginning of 2020, Pakistan witnessed a desert locust outbreak, and in January 2020, heavy snow and flash floods affected a number of districts. Overall, more than 5 million people were impacted.
  8. During July and August 2020, heavy monsoon rains severely impacted most districts of Sindh Province and a few districts of Balochistan and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) provinces, and the Provincial Government of Sindh declared an emergency in 20 districts. Around 4 million people were affected by flooding in 24 districts across three provinces, out of which WFP plans to assist 45,000 households for three months.
  9. In July 2019, the Pakistan Bureau of Statistic (PBS), the Institute of Management Studies (IMS) University of Peshawar and WFP carried out a CFSLA in KP's merged areas, under the leadership of the KP Government. According to the assessment, 35 percent of households in the merged areas (roughly 1.8 million people) were moderately or severely food-insecure (compared to 24 percent at the national level).
  10. In April 2020, WFP and FAO jointly conducted a food security and nutrition analysis based on available secondary data/studies as part of the joint socio-economic impact analyses of COVID-19, led by UNDP, to assist the Government to develop immediate, medium and long-term response plans. Based on the trend analyses, it was estimated that an additional 3 million people were likely to fall into the category of acutely food-insecure people as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, and that the lockdown would cause adverse impacts on livelihoods, food and nutrition security of communities already experiencing a fragile food security situation.
  11. Since 2008, WFP has provided lifesaving food assistance to families displaced by conflict in tribal and newly merged districts of KP. The return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to places of origin was planned to be completed by December 2018. In 2020, WFP is still supporting 15,800 displaced families (94,800 beneficiaries) as requested by the Government. WFP plans to completely phase out IDP assistance in 2021.
  12. This CSP revision reflects the changed budgetary needs for 2020. WFP assistance programmes and beneficiary numbers will be reviewed again for the year 2021 and thereafter as the CSP is undergoing a mid-term review that will lead to additional adjustments.

## **2. CHANGES**

### ***Strategic orientation***

13. There is no change in strategic direction of the CSP. The budget revision is recommended to align beneficiary numbers with 2020 needs and assistance provided and to include new operations under the existing activities.

### ***Strategic outcomes***

14. Strategic outcome 1: Affected populations in Pakistan have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and shocks

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15. Activity 1: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the populations that are affected or are likely to be affected by natural disasters and shocks.
  16. Humanitarian assistance continues to be provided to populations affected by conflict and natural hazards. An increase in the number of beneficiaries in 2020 is required in view of several additional demands for humanitarian assistance. This includes support to IDPs, which continues to be provided upon request by the Government as some families, mainly from the Khyber and North Waziristan Tribal districts, have not yet been able to return to their places of origin.
  17. In response to the various shocks affecting Pakistan in 2020 such as a snow emergency, extensive flooding and the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP has provided unconditional assistance to affected people, exceeding initially planned numbers. Cash has been used as preferred transfer modality where markets were found to be functional.
  18. Activity 2: Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.
  19. Recovery activities in the form of asset creation and vocational skills training have benefitted populations that had been affected by drought in the southern provinces in 2019. This included about 34,850 families (226,525 beneficiaries) in Balochistan and Sindh between April and August in 2020. Livelihoods were also rebuilt in conflict-affected districts in KP where WFP provided cash assistance to about 15,000 displaced families (97,500 beneficiaries) that returned to their original places in newly merged districts. In sum, Activity 2 will see an increase of 324,025 beneficiaries in 2020.
  20. Strategic outcome 2: The social protection system at the federal and provincial levels provides the populations most in need, especially women, adolescent girls and children, with improved and sustained access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food by 2022 (SDG 2.1)
  21. Activity 3: Augment Government of Pakistan social protection mechanisms like the Benazir Income Support Programme to support food and nutrition insecure urban and rural poor people.
  22. Parts of southern Pakistan experienced drought-like conditions that have impacted livelihood and food security in parts of Balochistan and Sindh provinces. In addition to food assistance for assets, WFP launched a shock-responsive social protection project for extremely vulnerable households already receiving assistance under the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) – Pakistan’s largest social safety net. A total of 93,520 households received cash top-ups to fill their income gap (income deficit during drought) and meet their basic food needs. WFP used BISP targeting and cash disbursement mechanisms to reach assisted households.
  23. Strategic Outcome 3: The entire population, especially children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age, has improved nutrition in line with national targets for 2025.
  24. Activity 5: Assist the government in achieving SDG 2.2 through improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.

25. As evident from the last national nutrition survey in 2018, the nutrition situation has not improved over the past 20 years. In fact, the prevalence of acute malnutrition has increased during the past two decades. With national prevalence rates of 17.7 percent wasting and over 40 percent stunting, the malnutrition rates exceed the WHO emergency threshold. Additionally, due to drought-like conditions in southern parts of Pakistan, WFP had to continue its malnutrition treatment programme which was supposed to cease as per original design of CSP. Requirements for this component are being included in this budget revision, while requirements for stunting prevention are being reduced, as the programme started later than originally planned during the second half of the year. Both components are part of Activity 5, and as such there is no change in the overall approved budget for this activity.

26. There will be no change in approach or strategy related to accountability of affected populations, gender, disability and protection throughout the programme cycle. However, a more nuanced approach will be followed in terms of targeting and prioritizing beneficiaries looking at intersectionality, which means also assessing vulnerabilities on the basis of sex, age and disability. From an intersectional perspective, WFP will explore qualitative dimensions of vulnerability experienced by different persons and groups in crises. WFP has also recently rolled out a mechanism that will further incorporate beneficiaries' feedback into design, monitoring and implementation.

### ***Beneficiary analysis***

<b>TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY &amp; MODALITY</b>								
Strategic Outcome	Activity	Activity type	Period	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
				(18+ years)	(18+ years)	(0-18 years)	(0-18 years)	
1	1	Humanitarian assistance	Current	237,400	246,800	218,300	227,500	930,000
			Increase/decrease	173,272	180,133	159,332	166,047	678,784
			Revised total	410,672	426,933	377,632	393,547	1,608,784
	2	Recovery	Current	459,400	477,800	423,100	439,700	1,800,000
			Increase/decrease	82,698	86,011	76,164	79,152	324,025
			Revised total	542,098	563,811	499,264	518,852	2,124,025
2	3	Social protection mechanisms	Current	3,600	3,700	12,700	3,500	23,500
			Increase/decrease	143,210	148,946	131,894	137,070	561,120
			Revised	146,810	152,646	144,594	140,570	584,620
	4	School meals	Current	47,600	55,700	277,900	368,600	749,800
			Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
			Revised total	47,600	55,700	277,900	368,600	749,800
3	5	Nutrition	Current	1,396,000	-	1,087,600	1,133,100	3,616,700
			Increase/decrease	(34,600)	-	39,543	41,157	46,100
			Revised total	1,361,400	-	1,127,143	1,174,254	3,662,800

4	6	Integrated climate risk management	Current	144,700	150,600	133,300	138,400	567,000
			Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
			Revised total	144,700	150,600	133,300	138,400	567,000
	7	Disaster risk reduction	Current	-	-	-	-	-
			Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
			Revised total	-	-	-	-	-
5	8	Support for the SDGs	Current	-	-	-	-	-
			Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
			Revised total	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b> <i>(without overlap)</i>			Current	2,288,700	934,600	2,152,900	2,310,800	7,687,000
			Increase/decrease	364,580	415,090	406,933	423,426	1,610,029
			Revised total	2,653,281	1,349,690	2,559,833	2,734,225	9,297,029

### **Transfers**

See Table 2 at the end of this document.

<b>TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE</b>						
	<b>Current budget</b>		<b>Increase</b>		<b>Revised budget</b>	
	<b>Total (mt)</b>	<b>Total (USD)</b>	<b>Total (mt)</b>	<b>Total (USD)</b>	<b>Total (mt)</b>	<b>Total (USD)</b>
Cereals	69,269	27,707,491	14,611	5,113,963	83,880	32,821,454
Pulses	6,858	2,782,169	1,455	611,201	8,313	3,393,370
Oil and Fats	21,677	19,076,112	794	952,830	22,471	20,028,942
Mixed and blended foods	50,412	96,376,320	-	-	50,412	96,376,320
Other	416	6,138,540	37	9,765	453	6,148,304
<b>TOTAL (food)</b>	<b>148,632</b>	<b>152,080,632</b>	<b>16,897</b>	<b>6,687,759</b>	<b>165,529</b>	<b>158,768,391</b>
Cash-based transfers (USD)	-	63,219,780		12,590,215		75,809,995
<b>TOTAL (food and CBT value – USD)</b>	<b>148,632</b>	<b>215,300,412</b>	<b>16,897</b>	<b>19,277,974</b>	<b>165,529</b>	<b>234,578,386</b>

## 2. COST BREAKDOWN

	Strategic Result 1/ SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 1/ SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 2/ SDG Target 2.2	Strategic Result 4/ SDG Target 2.4	Strategic Result 5/ SDG Target 17.9	Total
Strategic outcome	1	2	3	4	5	
Focus area	Crisis Response	Root Causes	Root Causes	Resilience Building	Root Causes	
<b>Transfer</b>	22,256,826	648,210	0	0	0	<b>22,905,036</b>
<b>Implementation</b>	2,917,286	0	0	0	0	<b>2,917,286</b>
<b>Direct support costs</b>	<i>(no figures in the grey cells)</i>					<b>0</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>						<b>25,822,322</b>
<b>Indirect support costs (6.5%)</b>						<b>1,678,451</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>27,500,773</b>

	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 2 / SDG Target 2.2	Strategic Result 4 / SDG Target 2.4	Strategic Result 5 / SDG Target 17.9	Total
Strategic outcome	1	2	3	4	5	
Focus area	Crisis Response	Root Causes	Root Causes	Resilience Building	Root Causes	
<b>Transfer</b>	117,452,968	58,807,891	103,712,036	54,312,300	8,837,405	<b>343,122,600</b>
<b>Implementation</b>	12,676,873	14,188,830	24,178,081	13,874,083	1,725,235	<b>66,643,103</b>
<b>Direct support costs</b>	8,939,142	6,735,409	11,610,284	7,482,173	926,477	<b>35,693,484</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	139,068,983	79,732,130	139,500,401	75,668,556	11,489,117	<b>445,459,187</b>
<b>Indirect support costs (6.5%)</b>	9,039,484	5,182,588	9,067,526	4,918,456	746,793	<b>28,954,847</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>148,108,467</b>	<b>84,914,718</b>	<b>148,567,927</b>	<b>80,587,012</b>	<b>12,235,909</b>	<b>474,414,034</b>

**TABLE 2: FOOD RATION (g/person/day) or CBT VALUE (USD/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY**

Strategic Outcome	Strategic Outcome 1				Strategic Outcome 2						Strategic Outcome 3					Strategic Outcome 4	
Activity	Act 1			Act 2	Act 3			Act 4			Act 5					Act 6	
Activity type	GFD	FFA	CMAM		FFA	Nut-sensitive safety net	Adolescent girls	Social Protection - livelihoods	School meals (pre- and primary school children)	School meals (primary school children)	School meals (secondary school girls)	CMAM		Stunting prevention / micronutrient deficiencies			Integrated climate risk management
			Children 6-59 months	Pregnant and lactating women								Children 6-59 months	Pregnant and lactating women	Children 6-23 months	Children 24-59 month	Pregnant and Lactating Women	
Modality	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food & CBTs	Food	Food	CBTs	Food	Food	Cash	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	CBTs
Cereals	444	444			444												
pulses	44	44			44												
oil	25	25			25					13							
Iodized salt	1	1			1												
High Energy Biscuits	75								75	75							
Ready-to-use food (Wawamum)	50					50								50			
Ready-to-use food (Achamum)			100									100					
Lipid-based nutrient supplement (Mamta)	75			150			20*						150				50
micronutrient powder															1		
Total	714	514	100	150	514	50	20		75	88		100	150	50			50
Total kcal/day	2141*	1880	520	780	1880	260	104		338	452		520	780	260			260
%kcal form protein	14.2	14.8	10	10	14.8	10	10		11	8.3		10	10	10			10
Cash (US\$/family/month)		57			57			57/286***			9.5						57/20****
# of feeding days	60	90	90	120	90	360	360	90	198	198/150*****	270	90	120	360	360	180	90

\* Each girl is provided with a 20 g package three times a week. Proposed quantities are based on estimates and are subject to change.  
 \*\* kcal values are based on a food basket of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, iodized salt and age-specific commodities (*Wawa Mum*, the lipid-based nutrient supplement *Mamta*, high energy biscuits) according to energy requirements.  
 \*\*\* Selected households are receiving one-off assistance as an incentive for graduating to livelihood support.  
 \*\*\*\* Participants are given USD 57/--- per month in compensation for their work in asset creation; USD 20 per participant is budgeted as a one-off insurance premium.  
 \*\*\*\*\* 198 days of on-site feeding and 150 days for take-home rations during the school year. As an incentive for retention in school, a take-home ration of 4.5 kg is distributed every second month for 150 days, providing 13 g per child per day.

## Annex 1: Line of Sight

No change in the line of sight.

PAKISTAN (2018-2022)				
Collective Outcome	Collective Outcome	Collective Outcome	Collective Outcome	Collective Outcome
UNSDCF Outcome	UNSDCF Outcome	UNSDCF Outcome	UNSDCF Outcome	UNSDCF Outcome
SR 1 – Access to food (SDG Target 2.1)	SR 1 – Access to food (SDG Target 2.1)	SR 2 – No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)	SR 4 – Sustainable food systems (SDG Target 2.4)	SR 5- Capacity strengthening (SDG Target 17.9)
CRISIS RESPONSE	ROOT CAUSES	ROOT CAUSES	RESILIENCE BUILDING	ROOT CAUSES
<b>STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1:</b> Affected populations in Pakistan have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and shocks	<b>STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2:</b> The social protection system at the federal and provincial levels provides the populations most in need, especially women, adolescent girls and children, with improved and sustained access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food by 2022	<b>STRATEGIC OUTCOME 3:</b> The entire population, especially children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age, has improved nutrition in line with national targets for 2025	<b>STRATEGIC OUTCOME 4:</b> Communities in disaster prone districts have more resilient food systems and development gains are better protected by disaster risk management systems at all levels by 2022	<b>STRATEGIC OUTCOME 5:</b> Federal and provincial systems have strengthened capabilities for providing food security and essential services by 2022
<b>BUDGET SO 1: \$148,108,467</b>	<b>BUDGET SO 2: \$84,914,718</b>	<b>BUDGET SO 3: \$148,567,927</b>	<b>BUDGET SO 4: \$80,587,012</b>	<b>BUDGET SO 5: \$12,235,909</b>
<b>UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO 1: 3,732,809</b>	<b>UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO 2: 1,334,420</b>	<b>UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO 3: 3,662,800</b>	<b>UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO 4: 567,000</b>	<b>UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO 5: N/A</b>
<b>OUTPUT 1:</b> 1.1 Targeted beneficiaries receive sufficient cash-based and/or food transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements (Act 1) 1.2 Targeted beneficiaries receive sufficient transfers, including specialized nutritious foods, to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) (Act 1)	<b>OUTPUT 2:</b> 2.1 Poor and the most nutritionally exposed beneficiaries of safety nets have access to nutritious food in order to improve their nutrition (Act 3) 2.2 Major social safety nets address food security and nutrition related requirements and serve the diverse needs of urban and rural poor men, women, boys and girls in order to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty and malnutrition (Act 3)	<b>OUTPUT 3:</b> 3.1 Functional and effective institutional arrangements and partnerships in all sectors and at both the federal and provincial levels contribute to improving the nutrition status of the population, especially children under 5, boys and girls and adolescent girls and women of reproductive age. 3.2 Public sector and private sector actors are aware of and able consistently to follow nutrition sensitive approaches in order to improve the population's access to and adequate consumption of nutritious foods. 3.3 Children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age benefit from nutrition specific interventions to prevent all forms of malnutrition, particularly acute malnutrition, stunting and micronutrient deficiencies. 3.4 Evidence-based, cost effective models for improved nutrition are made available to policymakers and practitioners in order to inform policy and programme design to support the nutritional requirements of those most in need.	<b>OUTPUT 4:</b> 4.1 Natural disaster and shock responsive safety net models are developed to pre-empt and mitigate the negative effects of disasters and shocks on those most exposed and in need (Act 6) 4.2 Targeted beneficiaries receive assistance for creating assets that improve food security, enhance resilience to natural disasters and shocks, reduce risk and ensure sustainable livelihoods (Act 6)	<b>OUTPUT 5:</b> 5.1 Infrastructure for government supply chain systems (health and storage of strategic grain reserves) is designed and built to minimize losses and improve quality control for the benefit of the people of Pakistan. 5.2 Best practices in the management of supply chain systems are shared with the Government to facilitate improved maintenance of stocks of appropriate quantity and quality for supplying populations affected by natural disasters and shocks or prolonged stress.
<b>ACTIVITY 1:</b> Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the populations that are affected or are likely to be affected by natural disasters and shocks. (category 1; modality: Food, CBT)	<b>ACTIVITY 3:</b> Augment Government of Pakistan social protection mechanisms like Benazir Income Support Programme to support food and nutrition insecure urban and rural poor people. (category 8; modality: Food, CBT, CS)	<b>ACTIVITY 5:</b> Assist the government in achieving SDG 2.2 through improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation. (category 6; modality: Food, CS)	<b>ACTIVITY 6:</b> Support all levels of the government and communities in adopting and operationalizing an integrated climate risk management system. (category 3; modality: CBT, CS)	<b>ACTIVITY 8:</b> Strengthen government and partner capabilities to provide food security and essential services. (category 8; modality: CS)
<b>OUTPUT 1 (Cont):</b> 1.3 Affected populations receive support for rebuilding livelihoods and expediting recovery. (Act 2)	<b>OUTPUT 2 (Cont):</b> 2.3 Targeted boys and girls in government primary schools and adolescents in secondary schools receive nutritious foods and participate in nutrition education programmes in order to improve their nutrition and increase school attendance. (Act 4)		<b>OUTPUT 4 (Cont):</b> 4.3 An interlinked national, provincial, district and community system integrates disaster risk reduction and management, including management of climate and environment related risks, to mitigate the risk of natural disasters and shocks for communities most exposed and in need. (Act 7) 4.4 The humanitarian response system, including government, local and international actors, remains prepared and has an efficient supply chain network for responding to disasters and protecting communities that are most exposed and in need in a timely manner. (Act 7)	
<b>ACTIVITY 2:</b> Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods. (category 2; modality: Food, CBT)	<b>ACTIVITY 4:</b> Provide technical assistance on school meals to provincial governments and implement school meals programmes as appropriate. (category 4; modality: Food, CBT, CS)		<b>ACTIVITY 7:</b> Strengthen the government's and communities' capacity for disaster risk reduction. (category 11; modality: CS)	
				<b>TOTAL BUDGET: \$ 474,414,034</b>
				<b>TOTAL UNIQUE DIRECT BENEFICIARIES: # 9,287,029</b>