

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Pakistan Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022



World Food
Programme

Table of contents

2020 Overview	3
Context and operations & COVID-19 response	7
Risk Management	8
Partnerships	10
CSP Financial Overview	11
Programme Performance	13
Strategic outcome 01	13
Strategic outcome 02	15
Strategic outcome 03	17
Strategic outcome 04	19
Strategic outcome 05	21
Cross-cutting Results	23
Progress towards gender equality	23
Protection and accountability to affected populations	24
Environment	25
Data Notes	25
Figures and Indicators	27
WFP contribution to SDGs	27
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	28
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	28
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	29
Annual Food Transfer	29
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher	29
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	31
Cross-cutting Indicators	49

2020 Overview

When it rains it pours. 2020 for Pakistan was a true embodiment of this phrase, both literally and figuratively. The country has had to brave extreme winter snowfall, locusts and monsoon flooding alongside the global COVID-19 pandemic in a context where over a third of the population was food-insecure. The situation was further complicated by the volatile security situation in certain parts of the country.

WFP continued to work with national and provincial authorities, donors and other partners to ensure that vulnerable populations had access to an adequate and healthy diet. Keeping in view the continued humanitarian needs arising from the multiple hazards and shocks in 2020, WFP revised its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) to accommodate the increased needs of affected population groups. During the year, WFP supported 2 million people with relief and recovery, as well as nutrition interventions. In response to a host of operational challenges presented by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP adapted its operational modalities by developing standard operating procedures and coordinating closely with the host Government to reinstate all its activities in the country. As a result, WFP was able to reach 64 percent of its planned beneficiaries in 2020. All programmes were delivered in a gender-sensitive manner with respect, dignity and greater focus on women's empowerment.

During the year, WFP provided relief assistance to people affected by extreme winter snowfall in Pakistan-administered Kashmir and monsoon flooding in Sindh Province, formerly displaced families, and vulnerable communities across the country affected by multiple hazards. Livelihood recovery assistance reached families affected by drought and displacement.

Nutrition support interventions focusing on the treatment and prevention of malnutrition continued across the country alongside governance and policy support initiatives. A major achievement in 2020 was the initiation of the EHSAAAS Nashonuma programme, which is a nutrition support intervention for pregnant women and children under 2 years of age. This programme is implemented in collaboration with the Government of Pakistan's EHSAAAS programme and built on the platform of the country's largest social safety programme, the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP).

Efforts continued to enhance the disaster preparedness and response capacities of the Government's disaster management infrastructure. Furthermore, WFP assisted government food departments at the provincial level and continued its technical support to the Government's family planning supply chain under the Supply Optimization through Logistics, Visibility and Evolution (SOLVE) project.

A mid-term review of the CSP was conducted in mid-2020 and completed in January 2021, which outlined the evolving context in Pakistan and identified areas of focus for WFP moving forward. These included strengthening the strategic engagement with provincial governments and further integration of strategic outcomes. The findings will be used to inform current CSP implementation as well as to inform the development of the next CSP.

Recognizing WFP's strong capacities and support in saving lives and changing lives, the Government of Pakistan scaled up its investment in joint programmes. The increased contributions made the host government a key donor of WFP in the country for both humanitarian and development activities.



2,005,816

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 191,655 (49% Female, 51% Male)

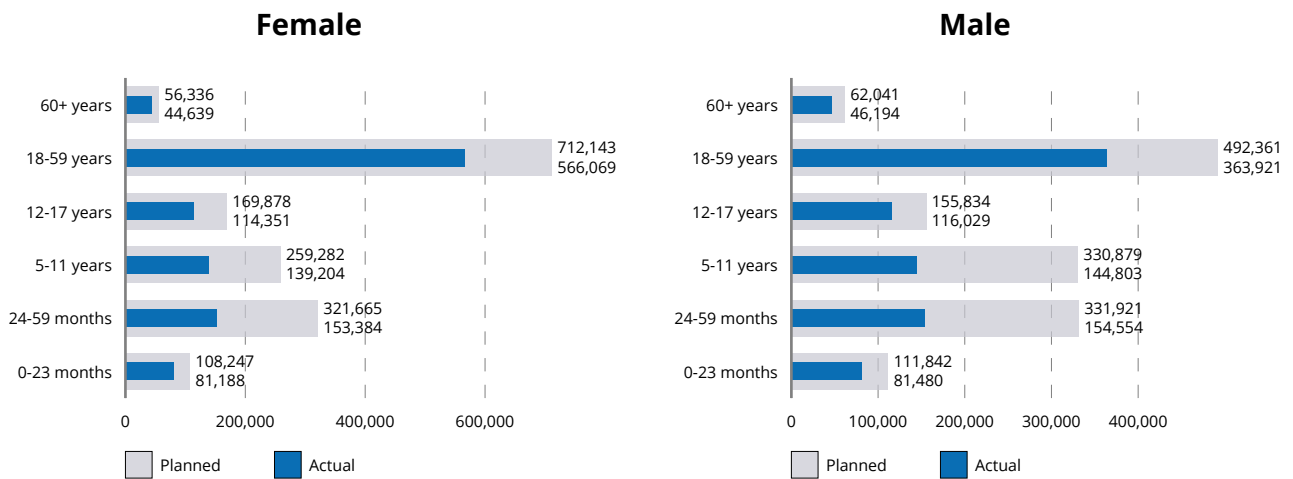


55% female

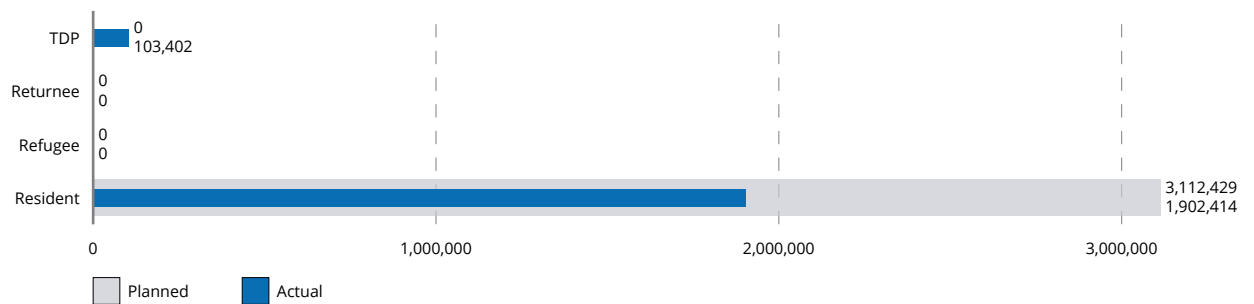


45% male

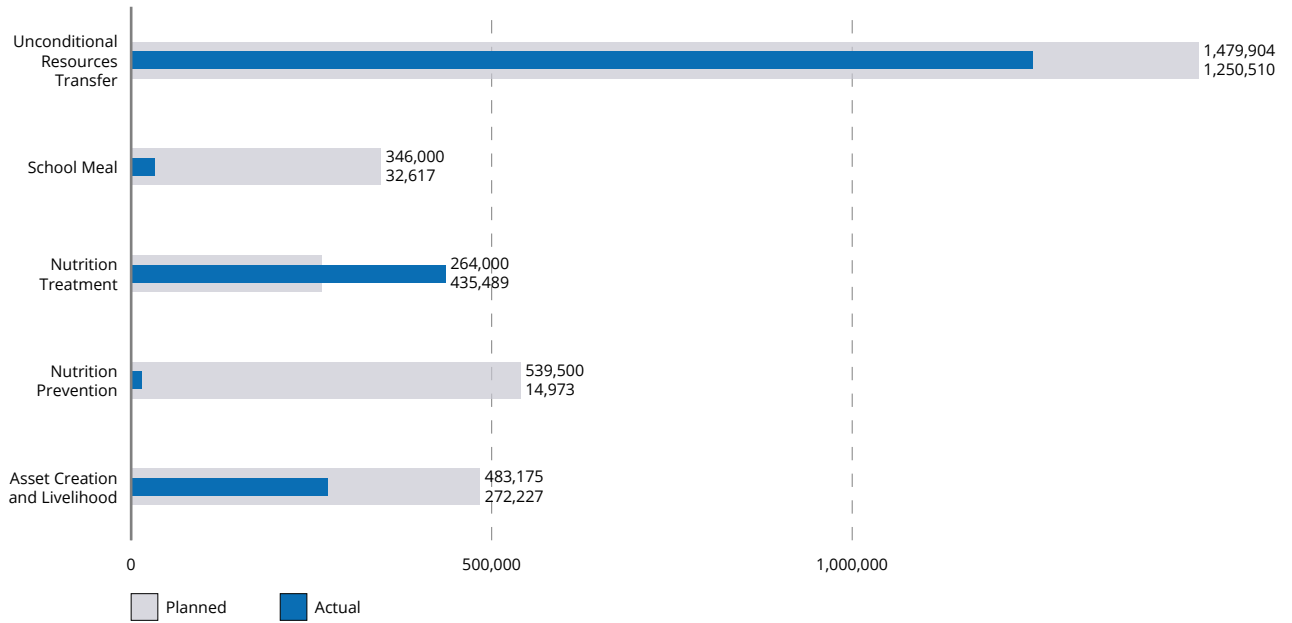
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



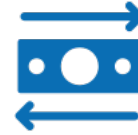
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT

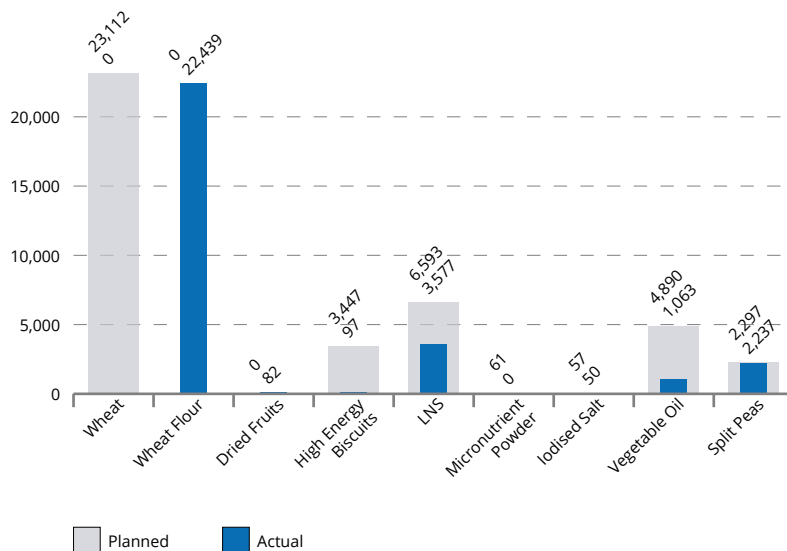


29,546 mt
total actual food transferred in 2020
of 40,458 mt total planned

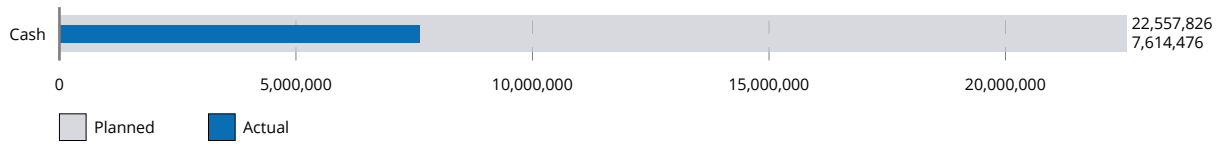


US\$ 7,614,476
total actual cash transferred in 2020
of \$US 22,557,826 total planned

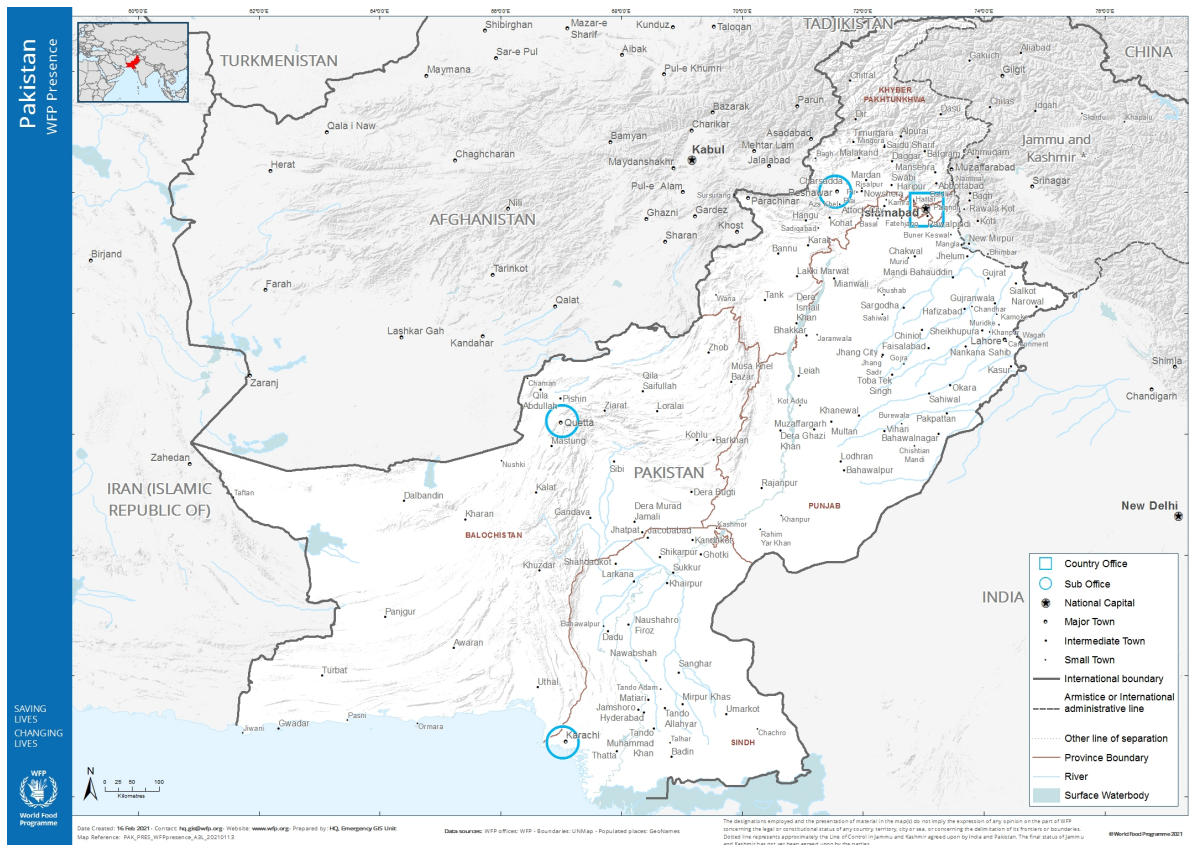
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Despite living in a food surplus country which is a major producer of wheat, 37 percent of Pakistan's population faced food insecurity. [1] Chronic poverty, high vulnerability to natural hazards and internal conflict were some of the driving factors. Deficient supply chains including storage infrastructure, post-harvest losses, high transaction costs and limited use of technology for commodity management aggravated the situation.

Pakistan remained home to approximately 100,000 internally displaced persons from the tribal districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Province. This region has faced numerous military operations against non-state armed actors. A WFP assessment revealed that 62 percent of the displaced persons continued to need food assistance. [2]

After a continuous drought in 2019, Pakistan faced multiple shocks in 2020. Heavy snowfall and avalanches in January caused numerous casualties and damaged homes and markets in Balochistan and Pakistan Administered Kashmir (P.A.K). A joint United Nations assessment from January 2020 estimated 1.76 million people were affected, with 401,000 in need of immediate food assistance. [3] The locust outbreak severely impacted agricultural production in all four provinces. Findings from a joint assessment by WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) revealed that crop production had significantly decreased compared to an average crop year. Reduced wheat production was reported by 93 percent of farming households in 2020. [4] Heavy monsoon rains during the latter half of the year caused flooding across Pakistan, with Sindh Province most affected. Widespread damage to crops, land, livestock and infrastructure left 1.2 million people highly vulnerable, based on joint United Nations assessments. [5]

For many Pakistanis, these multiple shocks severely depleted their coping capacities and compromised their ability to feed themselves. The COVID-19 pandemic further exacerbated the situation. While government restrictions contained the spread of the virus, movement restrictions and the closure of borders, offices and schools had a devastating economic impact. The lockdown negatively affected workers and daily wage-earners, especially those without means to arrange for daily essentials. Increased food prices added to their stress and vulnerability. [6]

In a country with an estimated 22.8 million children aged 5-16 years out-of-school and one of the highest dropout rates in the world, [7] extended school closures are expected to have long-lasting implications. A World Bank study predicted that an estimated 930,000 children may drop out of primary and secondary education. [8] A joint United Nations assessment revealed that the COVID-19 pandemic had affected the food security of millions of Pakistanis, especially the poorest. It is predicted that any new shock would cause an additional 2.45 million people to become food-insecure. [9]

The multiple shocks further deteriorated the country's already precarious nutrition situation. According to the latest national nutrition survey from 2018, 40.2 percent of children under 5 were stunted (a prevalence considered 'critical' by the thresholds set by the World Health Organization - WHO), 17.7 percent were wasted (the highest level of wasting in



the country's history) and 28.9 percent underweight. [10]

In response to the multiple shocks, WFP scaled up its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022 to meet increasing needs. WFP's budget revision allowed for an expansion of interventions under Strategic Outcome 1 (crisis response), which accommodated the immediate needs arising from COVID-19, the locust outbreak in KP, Balochistan and Sindh provinces, the snow emergency in AJK and Balochistan, the flood emergency in Sindh and the drought in Sindh and Balochistan. Additionally, short-term food assistance and conditional cash support benefitted internally displaced and returning families in KP.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP sought to improve access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food by partnering with Pakistan's largest safety net programme, the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP). To this aim, WFP provided unconditional cash top-ups to drought-affected BISP beneficiary households in Sindh and Balochistan. After the onset of COVID-19, WFP also provided unconditional cash transfers to underprivileged female students in KP's tribal districts to improve their nutrition and to encourage continued participation in schooling. In addition, WFP worked on building the analytical basis for articulating its future strategy in school health and nutrition in line with WFP's corporate School Feeding Strategy 2020-2030.

To address the nutritional needs of children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women, as outlined in Strategic Outcome 3, WFP focused on the treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition through community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM), stunting prevention and wheat flour fortification programmes. A highlight was the launch of a nationwide stunting prevention programme (EHSAAAS Nashonuma) linked to the country's national safety net (BISP/ EHSAAAS).

To enhance Pakistan's emergency response capacity, WFP continued to provide capacity strengthening to the Government under Strategic Outcome 4, including building a Humanitarian Response Facility in P.A.K. To support the Government's COVID-19 response, WFP provided personal protective equipment to government workers and distributed information, education, and communication materials to the public. Sanitization systems were improved in schools and handwashing facilities provided.

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP continued to strengthen government capacities to ensure the provision of food security and essential services to the people of Pakistan. WFP supported the Government with the construction of grain reserves in Punjab and trained government staff on end-to-end supply chain management. WFP also continued its Supply Optimization through the Logistics, Visibility and Evolution (SOLVE) project by improving family planning supply chains.

[1] Government of Pakistan, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (2019): National Nutrition Survey 2018. <https://www.unicef.org/pakistan/reports/national-nutrition-survey-2018-key-findings-report>.

[2] WFP (October 2020): TDPs Vulnerability Assessment.

[3] Rapid Needs Assessment, Snow and Rain Emergency (Balochistan) (January 2020).

[4] WFP, FAO (December 2020): Joint Report on Desert Locust Assessment.

[5] Rapid Needs Assessment: Rain Emergency Sindh (September 2020).

[6] FAO, WFP (2020): Rapid Assessment - Possible Impact of the Novel Coronavirus Pandemic (COVID-19). <https://www.wfp.org/publications/rapid-assessment-possible-impact-novel-coronavirus-pandemic-covid-19>

[7] UNICEF (2020): Education Giving every child the right to education. <https://www.unicef.org/pakistan/education>.

[8] Geven, Koen; Hasan, Amer (2020): Learning Losses in Pakistan Due to COVID-19 School Closures: A Technical Note on Simulation Results. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/34659>

[9] OCHA (2020): Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan for COVID-19 Pandemic. <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/globalhumanitresponseplancovid19-200510.v1.pdf>

[10] Government of Pakistan, UNICEF (2019): National Nutrition Survey 2018.

Risk Management

The multiple shocks faced during the year including the COVID-19 outbreak compounded many of the existing risks identified in the Country Strategic Plan, such as access restrictions, loss of gainful economic activities, increase in food prices, economic instability inadequate funding and a complex security situation. Many of WFP's existing operations were halted or disrupted for some time due to the lockdown imposed across the nation to contain the spread of COVID-19.



Access constraints, particularly in security sensitive areas of operation, restricted movement. Government restrictions linked to the pandemic and other factors led to unavoidable delays in the supply chain business processes for goods and services, leading to increased demurrage and storage costs at the Port of Karachi. Pipeline breaks resulted from a sudden increase in demand of food and COVID-19 restrictions.

WFP mitigated these risks by reforming procedures for beneficiary interactions, prepositioning contingency stocks and reappropriating funds from ongoing operations to meet urgent requirements. To mitigate delays in supply chain business processes and gaining access permits, WFP employed local staff, selected more than one cooperating partner and increased its follow-up with key port authorities. To meet urgent food needs and to mitigate dependency on government wheat reserves, WFP purchased wheat from international sources and obtained a tax exemption for importing raw materials for the local production of specialized foods.

In 2020, WFP also took action in response to the recommendations of an internal audit in 2019, improving beneficiary targeting and data management, gender integration, organizational structure, monitoring, communications and resource mobilization.



Partnerships

In 2020, WFP diversified its partnership portfolio and forged relationships with non-traditional donors. Funding from traditional donors further decreased in 2020, given Pakistan's classification as a middle-income country and donors' tightened aid budgets. However, thanks to WFP's committed efforts to deepen its partnerships with the host Government and international donors, opportunities for new partnerships emerged.

The Government of Pakistan itself diversified its portfolio of investments in WFP programmes, reflected in unprecedented support from the Government both at the federal and provincial levels. WFP signed a new partnership agreement with the Government of Pakistan's Division of Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety to carry out a joint nationwide stunting prevention programme. For the first time, WFP received funds from the provincial Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to carry out nutrition programmes.

Close collaboration with the country's national and provincial disaster management authorities continued in all relevant areas during the year. In the specific context of the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP supported disaster management authorities by providing them with mobile storage units for screening purposes and to store medical goods. Prefabricated latrines and hubs-in-boxes (to set up mobile offices) were also distributed.

WFP also deepened its partnership with the Government of Pakistan's Food Authorities at the provincial and district levels, the Elementary and Secondary Education Departments, the Federal Directorate of Education, Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training, Ministry of National Food Security and Research, Economic Affairs Division, National and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities and the Ministry of Health.

WFP collaborated closely with local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and academia to implement both humanitarian and development programmes. WFP relied on NGO partners due to their vital proximity, knowledge and capacity to reach beneficiaries, especially for emergency relief and resilience operations. WFP's main cooperating partners in Pakistan were ACTED, Taraquee Foundation, Youth Organization, Azat Foundation, Nations Capacity Building Programme, National Rural Support Programme, Basic Education and Employable Skills Training, Community Research and Development Organization, Foundation for Rural Development, Secours Islamique France and Women Empowerment Organization. WFP also partnered with Aga Khan University Karachi and Khyber Medical University Peshawar on nutrition research.

Throughout the year, WFP continued its engagement with other United Nations agencies in Pakistan, in particular, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for nutrition programmes, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) for livelihood and food systems support, and increasingly the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for education and nutrition support. WFP coordinated with FAO on multiple occasions for evidence generation purposes to inform relief programmes. In close coordination with the Government, WFP and FAO carried out an assessment to evaluate the impact of recent shocks, including the locust outbreak and COVID-19, on the food security and livelihoods of people residing in Sindh, Punjab and Balochistan. WFP also worked closely with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) as part of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) for coordinated emergency preparedness and response. While international financial institutions have not been involved in WFP's operations so far, WFP initiated a dialogue with the World Bank to explore partnership opportunities in common areas of support to the country.

WFP thanks its donors for their contributions to the Country Strategic Plan (CSP): Australia, Canada, China, the European Commission, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the Emergency Preparedness and Response Trust Fund, the One UN Trust Fund, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), and private donors, namely Careem Networks, Japan Association for the World Food Programme, Metro AG, PepsiCo Foundation and Unilever. Support to the CSP also included in-kind donations from Pakistan and Saudi Arabia and stand-by partner deployments from Switzerland and RedR.



CSP Financial Overview






















WFP's five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022 for Pakistan had a revised needs-based budget of USD 106.9 million for 2020. The needs increased by USD 27 million under the CSP's first budget revision. During the year, the available resources amounted to USD 75.4 million, approximately 71 percent of the 2020 requirements. This was inclusive of USD 37.5 million carried over from 2019. Funding levels varied considerably among Strategic Outcomes. On the one hand, nutrition activities under Strategic Outcome 3 were fully funded in 2020, and crisis response activities under Strategic Outcome 1 received 88 percent against needs. On the other hand, only half of the resources (52 percent) required for capacity strengthening under Strategic Outcome 5 were available, and less than a quarter (24 percent) of the resources needed for climate risk management and emergency preparedness under Strategic Outcome 4. School feeding and social protection activities under Strategic Outcome 2 were the least funded, with only 15 percent of the 2020 needs covered.

By end-2020, 87 percent of the contributions to the CSP were received as directed multilateral funds. In response to the multiple shocks in 2020, WFP received funding from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (UN CERF) to assist affected populations in Pakistan Administered Kashmir, Balochistan, and Sindh. In addition, WFP finalized a multi-year agreement with its main donor, Pakistan's Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP). Secured funding for this long-term engagement with BISP will further improve WFP's response capacity through advance procurement and prepositioning of commodities, which will also help reduce operational costs. The Government of Pakistan has consistently been the largest host government donor to WFP and continued to provide for the cereal needs of humanitarian operations in the country, contributing 10,000 mt of wheat in 2020. This contribution came at a critical time, when there was a wheat shortage in the country and forecasts predicted compromised harvests following the locust outbreak. Apart from this in-kind donation, almost all remaining contributions (90 percent) to the CSP were received in the form of cash, which provided flexibility to purchase the most appropriate food, reduce delivery times, support local markets and stimulate local production.

During the year, WFP was able to expend 61 percent of the resources available for its operations in Pakistan. Resources that were received in the latter half of the year, along with their associated activities that were still ongoing by the end of 2020, account for a major proportion of the unspent resource balance. In addition, implementation delays due to the nationwide lockdown in response to COVID-19 impacted the timely utilization of available funds.



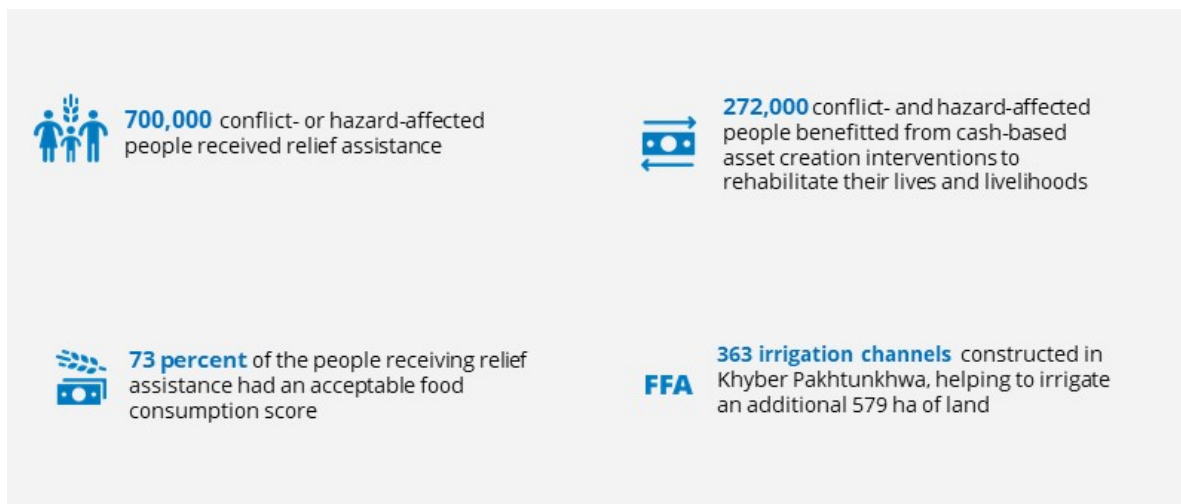
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Affected populations in Pakistan have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and/or other shocks.	 35,975,239	 7,869,525	 31,593,346	 22,974,309
02: The social protection system at federal and provincial levels provides the most vulnerable populations, especially women, adolescent girls and children, with improved and sustained access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food by 2022.	 16,608,498	 3,746,448	 2,428,228	 913,033
03: The entire population, especially children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age, in Pakistan has improved nutrition in line with national targets for 2025.	 25,299,807	 28,918,723	 26,877,807	 15,501,685
04: Communities in disaster-prone districts have more resilient food systems and development gains are better protected by disaster risk management systems at all levels by 2022.	 13,005,973	 2,355,831	 3,112,840	 1,162,627
05: Federal and provincial systems have strengthened capabilities to provide food security and essential services to the people of Pakistan by 2022.	 2,486,297	 330,139	 1,283,655	 261,343
Total:	 93,375,814	 43,220,666	 65,295,876	 40,812,997

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01: Affected populations in Pakistan have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and/or other shocks.



Since 1968, WFP has played a vital role as a first responder to emergencies in Pakistan, upon request from the Government. Over the years, it has positioned itself as a partner of choice for the host Government, which frequently requests WFP's assistance for the provision of relief and recovery support to disaster-affected people across the country. In 2020, WFP remained committed to its core mandate of ensuring that all conflict- and hazard-affected populations in Pakistan had adequate food and nutrition. This encompassed the provision of lifesaving relief food assistance along with recovery support to affected families.

Under Activity 1, WFP's food and cash-based relief assistance reached overall 75 percent of the planned 920,000 people across the country. WFP continued to provide monthly food rations to families that remained displaced in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Province due to the law enforcement operations in the region. This intervention maintained the food security of the displaced people who have little or no means to cater for their basic food needs.

In the first quarter of 2020, lifesaving food assistance also went to the people affected by extreme winter snowfall in Pakistan Administered Kashmir (P.A.K) and Balochistan provinces. In the latter half of the year, WFP's relief assistance targeted families affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and other shocks in priority districts of Balochistan, Sindh and KP provinces, and supported families affected by flooding induced by heavy monsoon rainfall in Sindh Province. WFP also complemented other humanitarian actors' assistance in response to the flooding by providing initial in-kind assistance and later cash assistance to the affected populations, to ensure that they had a more nutritious food basket. Increased humanitarian needs following the multiple shocks in 2020 meant that WFP supported more beneficiaries than planned with in-kind food assistance under Activity 1.

Simultaneously, under Activity 2, WFP continued recovery interventions through food assistance for assets (FFA) in order to help disaster-stricken communities rehabilitate their lives and livelihoods. This included support to conflict-affected families in KP who were returning to their homes after prolonged displacement only to find their lives and livelihoods devastated. WFP's livelihood support complemented the Government's efforts to stabilize the conflict-affected areas and contribute to economic growth and peace in the region. FFA interventions also targeted food-insecure communities in drought-affected districts of Sindh and Balochistan provinces to help them recover from the impact of recurrent droughts and develop their resilience to future hazards and shocks.

Strategic Outcome 1 was 88 percent funded against its needs-based plan, and 72 percent of the available resources were expended in 2020. A planned cash-based lifesaving social safety net intervention targeting 117,000 people in KP's Orakzai District under the Government's EHSAAAS programme could not be implemented, due to the Government's shift in funding priorities in the light of COVID-19. The cash-based interventions in response to floods and multiple shocks were both funded and initiated in the latter half of the year and were still ongoing by the end of 2020. This resulted in fewer beneficiaries supported under the relief component and less cash disbursed than planned. Lack of funding prevented WFP from reaching all planned beneficiaries with its FFA interventions. As the concrete assets to be built or

rehabilitated were planned based on the funds available, WFP was able to reach all planned output targets. Two-thirds of people engaged in these interventions reported benefits from their enhanced livelihood assets base, which was above the target and marked an increase by 6 percentage points from 2019.

Both the relief and recovery support interventions were successful in improving the food security situation of the targeted beneficiaries. The percentage of assisted beneficiaries under the relief component with acceptable food consumption met the target and recorded an improvement from the baseline. Similarly, the average consumption-based coping strategy index among relief beneficiary households was well within the stipulated target. Under the recovery support component, the percentage of livelihood beneficiary households with acceptable food consumption was well within the target but decreased from 2019. Beneficiaries were also found to adopt a greater amount of negative coping strategies compared to 2019, affecting both their food consumption and livelihoods. An analysis of these results indicates that pre-existing vulnerabilities of beneficiary households were exacerbated during 2020, predominantly due to the COVID-19 pandemic and its resultant socio-economic pressures, including increased food prices due to inflation. In particular, women targeted under the FFA intervention in the tribal districts of KP were found to rely more often on negative coping strategies. The proportion of household expenditure spent on food among recovery beneficiaries was higher than the targeted values but registered a decline from previous years. These findings highlight the positive effect of WFP's interventions but also reflect the need to continue them given the entrenched vulnerability of the targeted population.

In order to assess programme performance WFP collected food security information from targeted households prior and after the FFA intervention in some geographical areas. According to these monitoring findings, 14 percent more households had acceptable food consumption levels after participating in FFA interventions and nearly 9 percent fewer households used negative coping strategies to meet their food needs.

All activities were implemented in collaboration with the relevant federal and provincial government ministries and line departments, and cooperating partners – mostly local non-governmental organizations. In addition, WFP worked closely with the national and provincial disaster management authorities, particularly for the implementation of relief interventions. Cash was disbursed with the help of contracted financial service providers.

Although WFP was able to achieve a majority of the planned results of its relief and recovery interventions, 2020 brought about significant operational challenges. As can be expected, implementing such responses during the COVID-19 pandemic and the resultant nationwide lockdown was extremely difficult. WFP developed and implemented stringent standard operating procedures (SOPs) to safeguard the health and safety of its beneficiaries and staff. These SOPs were implemented in close coordination with partners and relevant government authorities. As a result, WFP was able to conduct cash distributions in its implementation areas during the nationwide lockdown. Access constraints in security-sensitive locations in Balochistan, KP and P.A.K presented their own set of problems. In particular, while implementing the snow emergency response in P.A.K, WFP was not able to secure access for its selected cooperating partner. Therefore, WFP distributed food in these areas directly with support from local volunteers. During cash-based livelihood support activities in Balochistan, WFP encountered the issue of expired computerized national identity cards for around 20 percent of targeted beneficiaries, resulting in considerable implementation delays.

WFP fully integrated gender and age-related concerns into both activities under this Strategic Outcome, resulting in Gender and Age Marker Monitoring scores of 4. In KP, 27 percent of participants in asset creation projects were women, who were engaged in different skill development training initiatives - a considerable increase compared to past years. In the course of the multi-hazard response, for the first time WFP identified and registered 30 most vulnerable transgender people in KP for cash assistance. The social framework in these communities inhibits the access of transgender people to gainful and dignified sources of employment, which makes them extremely vulnerable. During distributions, an equal number of male and female staff were present to facilitate access for women in particular.

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

Strategic outcome 02: The social protection system at federal and provincial levels provides the most vulnerable populations, especially women, adolescent girls and children, with improved and sustained access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food by 2022.



In times of crisis, women and children are often most affected by food insecurity. Through Strategic Outcome 2, WFP strives to ensure that the most vulnerable people, especially women, adolescent girls and children, have access to adequate and healthy diets leveraging the nation's social protection platforms.

Activity 3 sought to reduce malnutrition and increase vulnerable communities' access to social services by partnering with the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), the country's largest social safety net programme. In response to the drought in Sindh and Balochistan provinces, WFP had launched in 2019 a multi-donor funded shock-responsive social protection initiative to address the immediate food deficits in the worst affected districts. Beneficiaries were the poorest and most food-insecure populations whose agriculture- and livestock-based livelihoods were seriously disrupted, if not entirely eroded, by the dry spell. The intervention started in 2019 and concluded in August 2020 following delays due to structural and governance changes in BISP. The timing of the support ended up being beneficial, as the vulnerabilities of the targeted communities were exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, especially during the first wave as interprovincial movements were restricted and several businesses completely locked down. By the end of the project, all 561,000 beneficiaries received their respective cash top-up entitlements through the BISP platform.

In 2020, the successful collaboration with the BISP demonstrated the advantages of leveraging social protection systems to respond to disasters. Using the Government's existing safety nets during emergencies not only proved operationally convenient and economically feasible but also helped to deepen the relationship between the Government of Pakistan and WFP. The BISP's new National Socio-Economic Registry (NSER), a live database for beneficiary selection and targeting under national social protection scheme, will be beneficial to minimize inclusion and exclusion errors and support future targeting of WFP's social protection interventions. One of the learnings of the shock-responsive safety nets project was to distribute several cash top-ups together to make it more convenient for beneficiaries to collect their entitlements. In response to COVID-19, the BISP combined three months of entitlements under the EHSAS emergency cash programme in one disbursement (PKR 12,000 in total equivalent to USD 75 per household). The Government disbursed more than USD 1 billion under this EHSAS emergency cash programme and reached 12 million families across the country. Sixteen percent of all WFP cash-based transfers disbursed in 2020 in Pakistan were channeled through the national social protection system. Although this was more than planned, the percentage was lower than in 2019 given the increased amount of cash distributed under WFP's emergency response to the multiple shocks and hazards experienced in 2020.

Pursuing education, nutrition and social protection objectives, Activity 4 focused on technical assistance to federal and provincial education departments for the development of a Government-led school feeding and education support programme, as well as the implementation of an education pilot project for adolescent girls, under the overall umbrella of social protection. WFP initiated the pilot with the Elementary and Secondary Education Department of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, the pilot project provided income support to families of adolescent girls in tribal districts to encourage them to send and retain their girls in schools when schools reopen. In the longer term, the project is expected to contribute to increased enrolment and retention and improved gender

parity at secondary level of education in one of the most remote areas of the country, bordering Afghanistan. More than 5,000 adolescent girls enrolled in grade 6-10 in government secondary schools received monthly cash stipends (amounting to PKR 1,000) as unconditional support to help them meet their basic food needs, along with sensitization messages on health and nutrition. Prior to project implementation, teachers, parents and communities were informed of the eligibility and assistance criteria through community meetings, SMS messaging and announcements in local mosques (following COVID-19 prevention measures). This intervention suffered implementation delays due to difficulties faced in accessing the eligible girls or their families while schools were closed. For this reason, the number of beneficiaries supported and cash disbursed under this intervention fell considerably short of targets. The results of the initial phases of implementation of this pilot project helped tailor implementation modalities to enhance programmatic outreach.

WFP also entered a partnership agreement with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to enhance complementarity and synergies. The agencies agreed to complement each other's interventions according to their respective mandates, expertise and comparative advantages. The potential integration of other components, related to quality education, water, sanitation and hygiene, nutrition, health, sexual and reproductive health, in this WFP-led education project was also explored for future interventions to further increase the project's efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability. The partnership was guided by the global 'Framework for Reopening of Schools', which was developed jointly by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNESCO, WFP and the World Bank. The National Education Development Partner's Group, co-led by WFP, developed a document to facilitate the Government's decision-making on safe school reopening in the context of COVID-19.

In addition to implementing its own pilot, WFP continued to provide policy advice and technical support to relevant government departments at the federal and provincial levels for the design and implementation of Government-led school meals programmes. This included technical assistance to the Federal Ministry of Education and Professional Training to develop a school meals programme to improve school participation rates and to eradicate illiteracy, poverty and malnutrition. In the first phase, a small-scale healthy snack pilot was launched in thirteen schools of rural Islamabad. Other components, such as additional food items and nutrition education, were to be incorporated in the next phase. However, at the onset of the pandemic, programme activities were halted following school closures.

WFP also assisted the Planning Commission of Pakistan with the design of a school health and nutrition programme in six food-insecure and poverty-prone districts of southern Balochistan. The programme is planned to be piloted for three years, starting from the fiscal year 2021/22. The Planning Commission received a conceptual endorsement of the proposed programme and requested WFP to be a part of the Steering Committee and Project Management Unit at the federal level, which would start their work in the first quarter of 2021.

To better plan and respond to requests from federal and provincial government agencies for technical assistance on school feeding, WFP produced a paper on opportunities for school feeding in Pakistan, based on a desk review that analysed government policies, plans and legal frameworks. The objective was to provide a clear direction and strong basis for further engagement with the federal Government to develop a national school feeding policy for the country in 2021.

Activities under this Strategic Outcome were only 15 percent funded against the needs-based plan. In 2020, WFP had envisioned the implementation of a nutrition-sensitive safety net intervention targeting children and adolescent girls which did not materialize due to funding shortfalls. Similarly, the school feeding intervention targeting primary school children planned under Activity 4 did not receive any funding and was therefore not implemented.

With a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring score of 4, WFP fully integrated gender and age-related sensitivities into the implementation of Strategic Outcome 2 activities.

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

Strategic outcome 03: The entire population, especially children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age, in Pakistan has improved nutrition in line with national targets for 2025.



Pakistan has a daunting burden of 10 million stunted children and 5 million wasted children (17.7 percent global acute malnutrition rate) requiring an integrated nutrition response. In 2020, WFP continued to work with the host Government to improve the nutrition of the entire population in line with the objectives set forth in the country's Vision 2025 development plan. In partnership with the Government and other United Nations agencies, WFP provided technical expertise and implemented stunting prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition through Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programmes under Strategic Outcome 3, Activity 5. WFP also continued to advance the fortification agenda and *chakki* wheat flour fortification together with the National and Provincial Fortification Alliances (NFA and PFA). As a technical lead in nutrition alongside the Government, WFP generated landmark evidence and innovations to inform policies and programmes. Two operational research studies on stunting prevention were conducted in Pishin District, Balochistan, and Kurrum District, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), the results of which are due to be finalized and disseminated in 2021. In addition, WFP substantially improved nutrition governance across the country by supporting coordination platforms such as the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Secretariat, the SUN Business and SUN United Nations Networks, NFA and PFAs and the Pakistan One United Nations Programme III.

WFP originally envisaged to phase out the CMAM intervention by 2020, as the organization planned to focus more on malnutrition prevention. However, fresh funding for this activity received in the last quarter of 2020 allowed WFP to meet the persistent needs of the targeted vulnerable population groups. Therefore, the number of women and children supported under this intervention in 2020 was well above the planning numbers. At the same time, the amount of specialized nutritious food distributed was less than planned. While Activity 5 was sufficiently funded by year-end, WFP could not spend all available resources as funding was received late in 2020. Unspent balances will be used to conclude the intervention in 2021. Under the CMAM programme, children aged 6-59 months affected by moderate acute malnutrition received the locally developed and produced *Acha Mum*, a ready-to-eat specialized lipid-based nutrient supplement. Pregnant and lactating women (PLW) also received a lipid-based nutrient supplement, called *Maamta*. WFP has been implementing this intervention in Pakistan since 2009 in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO). In 2020, the performance indicators of the CMAM intervention were not only considerably better than the targets but also demonstrated improvements from 2019. However, programme coverage was lower than in previous years and fell short of the target due to the movement restrictions and implementation constraints caused by COVID-19. In addition, WFP continued the CMAM surge pilot project in Sindh Province based on the continued needs in the targeted district that became even more pertinent due to the pandemic. This project aimed at making health systems more resilient, enabling them to cope better with periodic peaks in demand for services to treat and manage acute malnutrition. In collaboration with the Nutrition Working Group, UNICEF, WHO and the Ministry of Health, WFP developed COVID-19 safety guidelines for CMAM programme implementation to ensure adequate safety and prevention mechanisms at CMAM sites and in the communities.

In order to reduce the prevalence of stunting in the country, the Government of Pakistan and WFP partnered to integrate stunting prevention into the country's flagship social safety net programme EHSAAAS. 2020 saw the launch of

the EHSAAS Nashonuma programme, which was based on WFP's tested stunting prevention model. The initiative became even more crucial during the pandemic. Under EHSAAS Nashonuma, marginalized PLW and children aged 6-23 months benefit from a comprehensive package of four interventions: awareness sessions on maternal, infant and young child feeding, health and hygiene practices, provision of specialized nutritious foods to both mothers and children, routine child growth monitoring and immunization and provision of conditional cash stipends directly managed by the Government (in addition to the EHSAAS programme's normal unconditional cash transfers). WFP and the provincial Government of KP initiated a stunting prevention initiative called Stunting Prevention Rehabilitation Integrated Nutrition Gain (SPRING). Following delays due to conflicting government funding priorities in the wake of COVID-19, activities started in November 2020 in two districts with scale-up plans for the coming years. WFP also coordinated with the provincial Government to mainstream stunting prevention programmes in regular development activities. The onset of the pandemic delayed the implementation timelines of these projects. As activities only started in the latter half of 2020, only 10 percent of targeted beneficiaries could be reached. WFP had also planned a blanket provision of micronutrient powders to reduce micronutrient deficiencies amongst children aged 24-59 months. This component did not receive any funding in 2020 and was therefore not implemented.

Together with other nutrition development partners, WFP supported the Government of Pakistan at the national and provincial levels in formulating multi-sectoral policies and strategies in alignment with the SUN movement. This multi-sectoral response aimed to enhance political commitment, awareness, resource allocation, and position nutrition at the centre of the national development agenda. WFP has been implementing a large-scale wheat flour fortification programme in Pakistan Administered Kashmir (P.A.K.) since 2014. In 2020, WFP provided technical guidance to the P.A.K. Food Department and raised awareness of nutrition and fortification matters through lady health workers and radio messages. In addition, a pilot project on fortification of wheat flour milled by small-scale mills started with the involvement of ten *chakkis* (small-scale wheat mills) in the urban and rural areas of the twin cities Islamabad and Rawalpindi. It is estimated that the project could cover the needs of 70 percent of the population in the targeted area who consume wheat flour produced by *chakkis*. In 2020, WFP developed a project management manual on *chakki* fortification together with a complete study on optimization of the fortification process at selected units with customized micro-feeders. WFP also provided financial and technical support to strengthen the NFA and all four PFAs. Following the formulation of the fortification strategies for the national level and Punjab, provincial fortification strategies for Sindh, Balochistan and KP were completed in 2020. Furthermore, WFP supported the revision of national fortification standards and initiated a feasibility study on rice fortification in Pakistan, the results of which are expected in early 2021.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP worked jointly with the relevant federal ministries and provincial line departments, the Benazir Income Support Programme – EHSAAS, Government Food Departments, and Planning and Development Departments. At the federal level, WFP maintained its relationship with the Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives, the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination, and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture Pakistan. WFP's partnerships with academic institutions such as the Aga Khan University Karachi and Khyber Medical University Peshawar were also important in strengthening data preparedness and evidence generation in the country. CMAM and stunting prevention programmes were implemented by non-governmental organizations, in coordination with relevant government authorities.

With a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring score of 4, WFP fully integrated gender and age into the implementation of Strategic Outcome 3, Activity 5.

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

Strategic outcome 04: Communities in disaster-prone districts have more resilient food systems and development gains are better protected by disaster risk management systems at all levels by 2022.



The Global Climate Risk Index's latest report [1] placed Pakistan fifth on the list of countries most affected by climate change during the past two decades. Through Activities 6 and 7, WFP's Strategic Outcome 4 aims to enhance the resilience of disaster-prone communities across the country in order to reduce their vulnerability to future hazards or shocks. This Strategic Outcome contributes to the National Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Policy and the National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Plan (2012-2022). The objective of WFP's DRM programmes is to enhance the disaster preparedness and response capacities of the Government at the national, provincial, district and community levels.

Under Activity 6, WFP published the Comprehensive Food Security and Livelihood Assessment (CFSLA) of the tribal districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Province and disseminated it to all key stakeholders. [2] WFP is implementing the three-pronged approach to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of longer-term resilience programmes. With close involvement of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and Balochistan University of Information Technology, Engineering and Management Sciences (BUIITEMS), WFP prepared a draft national-level integrated context analysis (ICA) and data analysis for an urban ICA, covering the three metropolitan cities of Karachi, Quetta and Peshawar. Both analyses were under review at the time of writing.

Through seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) and related interventions, WFP identified additional programme activities that could be implemented based on people's capacities and livelihoods. SLP uses a consultative process to design and coordinate multi-year and multi-sectoral programmes with a view to foster integration, complementarity, sequencing and partnership. It brings humanitarian and development interventions together by combining seasonal, livelihood, gender, crisis and programme aspects to identify the most appropriate range of interventions and aligns these into complementary short- and long-term action plans. In 2020, WFP completed the SLPs for Kurram District, KP, and Kech District, Balochistan. Two more SLPs were partially completed for the districts of South Waziristan, KP, and Mastung, Balochistan.

The SLP products were developed with support from the provincial Government Planning and Development Department of KP. The SLP calendars have been used in district planning processes, for example by the Provincial Government Livestock and Dairy Development Department to create a new livestock project in the tribal districts of KP. The District Administration Orakzai, KP, has used the SLP calendar for all livelihood-related projects. In 2020, WFP also applied the SLP tool to plan its own food assistance for assets activity in the tribal districts of KP. In Balochistan, SLP activities were coordinated through the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA). In Kech District, Balochistan, the SLP calendar was acknowledged by relevant government officials who expressed interest in replicating this model across all districts of the province.

In 2020, WFP continued to support the Government's disaster management authorities through a wide range of emergency preparedness and response interventions. Activity 7 focused on capacity strengthening for disaster preparedness and response planning. Interventions included emergency response simulation exercises, school safety training, risk assessments, COVID-19 preparedness, mitigation and response-related measures, policy and legislative support, as well as the development of innovative learning and coordination platforms. In order to ensure the implementation of minimum preparedness actions, WFP provided technical and financial support to the relevant

Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs) to conduct a contingency planning exercise for both the monsoon and winter seasons. This exercise helped identify critical areas, risks and vulnerabilities, existing capacities, gaps and short- and long-term support needs.

WFP also offered capacity augmentation by providing critically needed infrastructure and equipment. In 2020, WFP completed the construction of a humanitarian response facility (HRF) in Muzaffarabad, District, Pakistan Administered Kashmir. This is the eighth such facility that WFP has constructed in the country. As all HRFs have been used for the ongoing COVID-19 response, WFP also provided technical assistance to the PDMAs in maintaining the facilities. The new HRF has a covered storage capacity of 960 mt and an open storage capacity of up to 10,000 mt. In view of the benefits of this facility and the vulnerability of the region to large-scale natural hazards, WFP decided to extend its storage capacity, subject to the availability of resources. This would cover the preparedness and response needs at the regional level, thereby enabling authorities to provide a timely response, particularly for sudden-onset emergencies.

In partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), WFP implemented the second phase of a joint project on Building Disaster Resilience in Pakistan (BDRP). The project works to strengthen the capacity of disaster management authorities at the federal, provincial, district and community levels. Activities completed in 2020 included disaster response simulation trainings and exercises at the district and national levels, design, development and launch of e-learning modules on school safety, provision of technical support to the provincial disaster management authorities for the development of government-led school safety and community-based disaster risk management initiatives and the formation and training of a district-level search and rescue team.

Moreover, WFP initiated a process for the integration of DRR education into the primary school curriculum in Sindh Province. A framework has been developed in collaboration with the Directorate of Curriculum Assessment & Research (DCAR) Sindh. Resource materials for upgrading the relevant textbooks have been submitted to DCAR Sindh and Sindh Text Book Board for final endorsement.

Mandatory closures of schools and offices due to COVID-19 meant that PDMA emergency preparedness and response efforts experienced delays. In order to facilitate safe return to schools and work, WFP supported PDMAs and Departments of Education in disinfecting schools and government buildings. Despite resource constraints, WFP also managed to support PDMAs in their response to and mitigation against COVID-19 through the provision of personal protective equipment, construction and improvement of sanitation facilities and distribution of handwashing materials in selected areas and schools.

This strategic outcome received only 24 percent of the funding required according to the needs-based plan. As a result, several planned activities could not be implemented, including a food assistance for assets intervention seeking to enhance the resilience of disaster-prone communities in targeted districts. Activities under this Strategic Outcome were planned based on the priorities identified under the National DRM Plan and resources available. Therefore, WFP was able to achieve all targeted outputs. The nationwide lockdown due to COVID-19 restricted the scope and delayed the timelines of some activities, resulting in lower expenditures than planned.

WFP enhanced the sustainability of its DRM activities by strengthening the technical capacities and ownership of key stakeholders. Government counterparts were actively engaged in partnerships which were formalized, for example, through annual work plan agreements with PDMAs. The Sindh Education and Literacy Department also signed a letter of approval to integrate school safety and DRR into education curricula. These results are expected to contribute to the National DRM Plan and gradually increase the resilience of disaster-prone communities.

Gender and age were well integrated into Activity 6 of this Strategic Outcome, as demonstrated by a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GaM M) score of 4. Activity 7 obtained a GaM M score of 3, indicating full integration of gender.

 [1] David Eckstein et al. (2019): Global Climate Risk Index 2020. Bonn/Berlin: Germanwatch. https://www.germanwatch.org/sites/germanwatch.org/files/20-2-01e%20Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202020_14.pdf

[2] WFP; Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (2020): Comprehensive Food Security & Livelihood Assessment (CFSLA). Merged Districts and Tribal Sub-Divisions Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. 2019-2020. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000119302/download/>

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Support all levels of the Government and communities in adopting and operationalizing an integrated climate risk management system.	4
Strengthen the government's and communities' capacity for disaster risk reduction.	3

Strategic outcome 05: Federal and provincial systems have strengthened capabilities to provide food security and essential services to the people of Pakistan by 2022.



Pakistan continues to produce surplus food, but post-harvest food losses compromise the availability of adequate food across the country. Consequently, the Government of Pakistan invests heavily in the strategic stockpiling of wheat. These regulatory measures are implemented by devolved provincial food departments to safeguard the interests of both growers and consumers.

Under Strategic Outcome 5, Activity 8, WFP worked with the Government to strengthen food storage and supply systems in the country. In Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), WFP provided technical assistance to the provincial governments for the construction of silos in major production centres. The objective was to optimize food storage in both provinces to minimize potential post-harvest losses. The initiative was designed following a public-private partnership model, paving the way for increased private sector involvement in the wheat supply chain. In 2019, WFP assisted the KP Food Department in conducting the feasibility study of wheat silos. Based on the findings of this study, the Food Department started to plan the development of strategic grain infrastructure (silos and warehouse storage facilities) in the province. In order to encourage this initiative and provide technical guidance, in 2021 WFP will construct one model facility for the Government in Malakand District, KP. In response to capacity strengthening needs of food departments in the country, WFP supported Pakistan's food authorities at provincial and district levels through training on end-to-end supply chain management. Technical assistance focused on improving the management of strategic grain reserves to maintain an appropriate quantity and quality of stock for future disaster responses. In 2020, the Punjab food department completed the construction of two silos, which are expected to be fully operational in 2021.

Concurrently, WFP continued to strengthen the family planning (FP) supply chain in Sindh and Balochistan under the Supply Chain Optimization through Logistics Visibility & Evolution (SOLVE) project. Underperforming supply chains were identified as one of the obstacles in achieving FP objectives and results. In light of its role as a key player in coordinating humanitarian and development supply chains, WFP was chosen as a technical partner to improve the FP supply chain of different stakeholders to ensure nationwide availability of FP supplies for improved results. WFP carried out FP supply chain case studies in Balochistan and Sindh provinces to identify bottlenecks and gaps. In addition, WFP organized supply chain working group meetings in both provinces. Public organizations involved in FP received training on warehouse management support. Technical support also served to optimize the transportation model of FP supplies in Sindh.

The SOLVE project was fully funded in 2020. As a result, WFP managed to engage more interested FP stakeholders than planned in the optimization of FP supply chains. Three out of four supply chain optimization activities under the strategic grain reserve support project took place in 2020, while one planned activity in Balochistan had to be cancelled due to the COVID-19 lockdown.

As Activity 8 under this Strategic Outcome focused on technical and infrastructure support to the Government, there was limited scope for the integration of gender and age aspects. Therefore, it obtained a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring score of 1.

WFP Gender and Age Marker

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

Cross-cutting Results

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

According to the 2020 Global Gender Gap Index Report, Pakistan ranked 151 out of 153 countries, only managing to surpass Iraq and Yemen. While the Government of Pakistan has taken notable steps to support vulnerable sections of the society, local contexts especially in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Balochistan remained highly challenging for the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment.

In 2020, WFP made concerted efforts to mainstream gender in all relevant interventions. The Pakistan Country Office rejoined WFP's corporate gender transformation programme, a year-long, structured capacity strengthening process through which the country office receives tailored technical assistance to systematically integrate gender into programmes, operations and the workplace. In order to fulfill its commitments to gender equality, a high-level Gender and Protection Results Group was formed to support the gender and protection efforts. Concerted efforts were made to create gender balance in staffing, resulting in an increase in female staff from 20 percent in 2019 to 26 percent in 2020.

WFP made significant changes to its beneficiary targeting approach by shifting its focus from status-based targeting that considered only displacement to a more nuanced approach that took into account the intersectionality of different vulnerability factors, such as sex, age and disability, thus enabling WFP to respond to the needs of vulnerable populations throughout its operations. An increase in women's representation and participation was observed in most interventions, facilitating gender balance and inclusivity in community decision-making bodies in tribal areas.

In food assistance for assets activities, women were particularly engaged in skills enhancement programmes. WFP recorded an increase from 41 percent in 2019 to 55 percent in 2020 in the share of households where women and men made decisions jointly. Several factors contributed to this change such as strong social mobilization efforts and changes in geographic areas of operation. For the first time, WFP integrated gender and disability aspects into community infrastructure development activities by building washing pads, drinking water supplies and paths specifically for women and children. The launch of WFP's education support programme targeting adolescent girls in tribal districts of KP marked another milestone in gender-transformative programming.

WFP systematically introduced gender budgets in field-level agreements with its cooperating partners to implement WFP's assistance in a gender-responsive manner. Partners were strongly encouraged to employ women and gender-sensitive staff and work in close coordination with women from the local communities. Gender-specific needs assessments and budget for activities particularly addressing gender-based violence (GBV) were prioritized by WFP and partners. As part of the awareness campaign against GBV during the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence, WFP distributed brochures and banners among partners and communities and initiated a social media campaign to increase awareness of GBV. In addition, WFP actively participated in inter-agency forums including the Protection Cluster, the Gender Resources Group, the Interagency Group on Gender and Development and the United Nations Gender and Humanitarian Task Force Pakistan.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP is committed to designing and carrying out activities that do not increase the protection risks faced by crisis-affected populations receiving assistance. It aims to ensure that food assistance is delivered in a way that contributes to the safety, dignity and integrity of vulnerable people.

In 2020, WFP developed the capacity of its staff and partners, while organizing 14 training sessions to assess the contextual, programmatic, institutional, financial and protection risks arising from both the context of operations and programme implementation and take adequate mitigation measures. Risk analyses has become a standard component of WFP's emergency preparedness and protection concerns are considered in programme design, objectives and tools.

During the year, most projects were designed based on assessments in which the views and needs of affected populations were documented and addressed. Cash distribution points were carefully selected in line with the needs and concerns of the targeted population and the principles of safety, dignity and integrity. Realizing the complex socio-cultural context for women beneficiaries of EHSAAAS Nashonuma programme, WFP arranged the cash distributions inside or near facilitation centres.

For its relief assistance, WFP ensured separate counters, waiting areas, verification and registration desks to facilitate the collection of entitlements by women and men. Vulnerable groups such as elderly people, children, widows and people with disabilities were prioritized during monthly ration distributions. In addition, women, elderly, seriously ill beneficiaries and those with disabilities could nominate an alternate to collect food or cash on their behalf with supporting verification documents.

For the first time in 2020, WFP extended unconditional cash transfers for six months to 30 high-risk transgender community members. The livelihoods of transgender people have been disproportionately affected by the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. They were identified by a local partner organization after extensive targeting and vulnerability assessments in the area. WFP made specific arrangements such as relaxing eligibility criteria, informing local communities, allocating specific time slots for transgender people to collect their entitlements and engaging local authorities to ensure government ownership.

2020 also saw the locally developed community feedback mechanism (CFM) replaced by Sugar CRM (Customer Relationship Management), WFP's new corporate CFM tool. Sugar CRM systematically integrates disability questions for disability inclusion. In order to encourage beneficiaries to register their feedback, CFM banners (both descriptive and pictorial) in local and regional languages were displayed at all distribution sites. Any complaint registered through this platform was dealt with in strict confidentiality, taking into consideration data protection principles, and tracked until the case was satisfactorily closed. During the reporting year, WFP's helpline desk received 3,188 calls, of which 91 percent were immediately addressed and the remaining 9 percent registered for further action. Women used the CFM less than men: only 11 percent of calls received were from women. This is mainly due to women's limited access to technology, especially in WFP's areas of operations.

WFP continued to engage other United Nations agencies and stakeholders in collective efforts to promote the protection of beneficiaries, including from sexual exploitation and abuse and fight gender-based violence. WFP also joined the United Nations Secretary General's Human Rights Task Force to strengthen and support the strategic dialogue with the Government of Pakistan on human rights.

In the context of COVID-19, WFP developed specific standard operating procedures to respond in a sensitive manner. Specific protection measures helped ensure safe, dignified and gender-sensitive provision of assistance. Communities were informed of distribution plans in advance, including the requirement to come to the distribution site in small groups with allocated time slots and delineated queue areas to ensure physical distancing and provision of hand sanitizers or washing sites. WFP's partners organized sex-segregated COVID-19 sensitization sessions and displayed awareness banners at distribution sites. WFP provided information about its activities through various channels in ways that considered local languages and differing literacy rates amongst women and men and their differing access to technology.

As a result of these efforts, nearly all people accessed WFP's assistance without safety challenges. The proportion of beneficiaries who reported that WFP's interventions safeguarded their dignity rose considerably from last year, and almost all beneficiaries felt that WFP's programmes maintained and respected their dignity.



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

In 2020, WFP continued efforts to minimize the environmental footprint of its interventions and contribute to the conservation of the environment.

For its food assistance for assets (FFA) in response to the drought, WFP targeted community members who received training on the Environmental and Social Management Framework and its requirements related to the completion of water schemes. This enabled WFP's cooperating partners to apply the framework and ensured the completion of all structural activities under the drought response following standard environmental guidelines. The framework includes tree plantation on feasible sites around ponds and lining of the watercourse to create awareness of the importance of wildlife and water conservation techniques. Targeted communities learned about the quality of water from available indigenous sources and its suitability for human consumption. Other FFA activities were planned to prevent environmental damage. WFP promoted tree plantation drives at each relief humanitarian hub through its cooperating partners. In addition, hygiene and cleanliness sessions were conducted during distributions which also covered proper disposal of food packaging. This helped keep the food distribution and cash disbursement sites clean and reduced the potential environmental damage caused by the improper disposal of the packaging of food rations.

During planning, design and implementation of all resilience-building activities, WFP carefully considered the negative impact of climate change and disasters. Recognizing that people affected by recurrent disasters are often the ones most dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods, WFP promoted appropriate management of ecosystems that can play a critical role in people's ability to prevent, cope with and recover from disasters. Environment-related education and awareness-raising was part of WFP's disaster risk management interventions, particularly during training. In addition, WFP worked to ensure environment-friendly structural interventions at the local level. Knowledge products developed by WFP also captured environment and climate change-related issues and recommended environmental protection measures.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

The Government of Pakistan provides WFP with in-kind contributions of wheat, which WFP mills into wheat flour, bags, transports and distributes. All costs associated with transforming wheat into wheat flour are covered by WFP.

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

Strategic outcome 01

Outcome indicators of the relief intervention were assessed through remote monitoring based on the COVID-19 protocols. Therefore, the food expenditure share among relief assistance beneficiaries could not be reported, as it requires face-to-face interviews.

Further information on the Gender and Age Marker can be found here:

<https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>

Strategic outcome 02

The cash top-ups provided under the drought response social safety net intervention reported under Activity 3 were programmed as a capacity strengthening component. Therefore, no cash disbursement shows in the output table. In 2020, WFP had envisioned a nutrition-sensitive safety net intervention which was not implemented due to funding gaps. Hence, outcomes corresponding to this intervention are not reported.

As the school feeding intervention targeting adolescent girls under Activity 4 was implemented in the last quarter of 2020, only two rounds of distributions could be conducted during the year. As a result, the corresponding indicators on enrollment, drop-out/retention rates could not be reported.

Strategic outcome 03


Given the delays in initiating stunting prevention activities, programme coverage and minimum acceptable diet among assisted children were not assessed in 2020. Furthermore, under the stunting prevention research project, WFP registered pregnant and lactating women (PLW) as targeted beneficiaries. While their newly born children were reaching the age of 6-23 months in 2020, their total number was not representative to report on this indicator.

Environment

Given recent changes to the methodology of the environment indicator, no partnership agreements have undergone environmental and social risk screening yet.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			15.9	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	762,123	793,221	1,555,354	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	337,810	351,598	689,408	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			12.3	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	337,810	351,598	689,408	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	762,123	793,221	1,555,354	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight			9.5	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	321,297	114,192	435,489	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			17.7	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	321,297	114,192	435,489	

Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			40.2	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	12,271	2,702	14,973
--	---	--	--	------	------	---	--------	--------	-------	--------



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

WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs				WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)			
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$	499,295,730	2018	Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	3,190,850	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,484,878	906,981	61%
	female	1,627,551	1,098,835	68%
	total	3,112,429	2,005,816	64%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	111,842	81,480	73%
	female	108,247	81,188	75%
	total	220,089	162,668	74%
24-59 months	male	331,921	154,554	47%
	female	321,665	153,384	48%
	total	653,586	307,938	47%
5-11 years	male	330,879	144,803	44%
	female	259,282	139,204	54%
	total	590,161	284,007	48%
12-17 years	male	155,834	116,029	74%
	female	169,878	114,351	67%
	total	325,712	230,380	71%
18-59 years	male	492,361	363,921	74%
	female	712,143	566,069	79%
	total	1,204,504	929,990	77%
60+ years	male	62,041	46,194	74%
	female	56,336	44,639	79%
	total	118,377	90,833	77%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	3,112,429	1,902,414	61%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
TDP	0	103,402	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	483,175	272,227	56%
Nutrition Prevention	539,500	14,973	2%
Nutrition Treatment	264,000	435,489	164%
School Meal	346,000	32,617	9%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	1,479,904	1,250,510	84%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Wheat	23,112	0	0%
Wheat Flour	0	22,439	-
Dried Fruits	0	82	-
High Energy Biscuits	180	97	54%
LNS	390	0	0%
Iodised Salt	57	50	88%
Vegetable Oil	1,267	1,063	84%
Split Peas	2,297	2,237	97%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
High Energy Biscuits	3,267	0	0%
LNS	65	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	3,622	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
LNS	6,138	3,577	58%
Micronutrient Powder	61	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	15,327,879	7,539,712	49%
Cash	2,765,789	74,764	3%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	4,464,158	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Affected populations in Pakistan have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and/or other shocks.					- Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided						
Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided						
Output Category K: Partnership supported						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	57,366 59,634 117,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	225,796 234,729 460,525	89,120 92,646 181,766
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	24,711 25,689 50,400	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	224,684 233,575 458,259	248,897 258,745 507,642
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	3,920 4,080 8,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	1,000 1,000	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	27,304	25,969
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	8,529,545	2,186,697
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Targeted beneficiaries receive sufficient cash- and/or food-based transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements.	A.1.13: Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance		General Distribution	individual	21,900	23,210
A: Targeted beneficiaries receive sufficient cash- and/or food-based transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements.	A.1.14: Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution		General Distribution	individual	4,300	4,292
A: Targeted beneficiaries receive sufficient cash- and/or food-based transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements.	A.1.15: Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		General Distribution	Number	22	21
	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided					

B: Targeted beneficiaries receive sufficient transfers, including specialized nutritious foods, to prevent and treat MAM.	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		General Distribution	Mt	180	97
	H.2*: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type					
H: Targeted beneficiaries receive sufficient cash- and/or food-based transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements.	H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	2
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
K: Targeted beneficiaries receive sufficient cash- and/or food-based transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements.	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	20	20

Activity 02: Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category D: Assets created

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	158,870 165,155 324,025	133,472 138,755 272,227
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	6,798,334	5,353,015
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Affected populations receive support to rebuild livelihoods and expedite their recovery process.	A.1.14: Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution		Food assistance for asset	individual	1,830	1,826
A: Affected populations receive support to rebuild livelihoods and expedite their recovery process.	A.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Food assistance for training	training session	1,000	1,406
A: Affected populations receive support to rebuild livelihoods and expedite their recovery process.	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Food assistance for training	individual	13,800	13,756
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
D: Affected populations receive support to rebuild livelihoods and expedite their recovery process.	D.1.108: Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	7,400	7,389
D: Affected populations receive support to rebuild livelihoods and expedite their recovery process.	D.1.110: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed		Food assistance for asset	meter	13,900	13,900

D: Affected populations receive support to rebuild livelihoods and expedite their recovery process.	D.1.116: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	10,700	10,751
D: Affected populations receive support to rebuild livelihoods and expedite their recovery process.	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	660	659
D: Affected populations receive support to rebuild livelihoods and expedite their recovery process.	D.1.125: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use rehabilitated/maintained (3000-8000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	155	154
D: Affected populations receive support to rebuild livelihoods and expedite their recovery process.	D.1.127: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	1,570	1,569
D: Affected populations receive support to rebuild livelihoods and expedite their recovery process.	D.1.128: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (>5000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	85	85
D: Affected populations receive support to rebuild livelihoods and expedite their recovery process.	D.1.131: Number of wells, shallow wells rehabilitated for irrigation/livestock use (0-50 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	7	7
D: Affected populations receive support to rebuild livelihoods and expedite their recovery process.	D.1.135: Number of community water ponds for domestic use rehabilitated/maintained (3000-8000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	125	123
D: Affected populations receive support to rebuild livelihoods and expedite their recovery process.	D.1.156: Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	17,600	17,605
D: Affected populations receive support to rebuild livelihoods and expedite their recovery process.	D.1.157: Number of animal shelters constructed		Food assistance for asset	animal shelter	2,900	2,810
D: Affected populations receive support to rebuild livelihoods and expedite their recovery process.	D.1.163: Number of hand washing facilities created		Food assistance for asset	Number	15	15
D: Affected populations receive support to rebuild livelihoods and expedite their recovery process.	D.1.32: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed		Food assistance for asset	Km	5	5
D: Affected populations receive support to rebuild livelihoods and expedite their recovery process.	D.1.41: Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	900	894

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
IDPs/Returnees; Pakistan; Food									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	4.7	<4.7	<4.7	1.02	1.6	3.2	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	4.7	<4.7	<4.7	2.03	1.5	5.4	
		Overall	4.7	<4.7	<4.7	1.73	1.5	5.3	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	50	≥50	≥50	78.9	77.2	38.5	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	65.5	≥65.5	≥65.5	69.6	68.1	57.5	
		Overall	64.45	≥64.5	≥64.5	73.4	70.4	56.2	

Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	50	<50	≤50	21.1	22.8	61.5	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	33.5	<33.5	≤33.5	29.8	31.2	40.9	
		Overall	34.55	<34.5	≤34.5	26.1	29.1	42.2	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	0	<0	≤0	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	1	<1	≤1	0.9	0.7	1.6	
		Overall	1	<1	≤1	0.5	0.5	1.6	

Activity 02: Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Pakistan; Cash									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Overall	6.16		≤6.14	4.62			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	34.7		≥34.7	48.5			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	48.7		≤48.7	44			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	16.6		≤16.6	7.5			WFP programme monitoring
FFA Beneficiaries; Federally Administered Tribal Areas;									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female	10.9	<10.9	<10.9	14.23	2.9	3.33	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	6.09	<6.09	<6.09	4.7	4.9	2.41	
		Overall	6.42	<6.42	<6.42	5.4	4.5	2.46	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	40	≥40	≥40	55.9	74.7	66.7	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	52.2	≥52.2	≥52.2	59.5	58.1	61.4	
		Overall	51.4	≥51.4	≥51.4	59.3	61.3	61.7	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	10	<10	≤10	44.1	24.3	22.2	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	36.8	<36.8	≤36.8	39.5	39.8	37.2	
		Overall	34.9	<34.9	≤34.9	39.9	37.3	36.2	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	50	<50	≤50	0	1	11.1	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	11	<11.5	≤11.5	0.9	1.5	1.4	
		Overall	13.7	<13.7	≤13.7	0.9	1.14	2.1	
Food Expenditure Share	Food assistance for asset	Female	29	<29	<29	55.8	53.1	52.2	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	45	<45	<45	51.3	63.1	55.1	
		Overall	44	<44	<44	51.6	61.5	54.5	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female	2.8	<2.8	<2.8	2.97	1.6	3.89	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	2.65	<2.6	<2.6	1.98	1.8	2.58	
		Overall	2.86	<2.6	<2.6	2.06	1.7	2.66	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	32	≥32	≥32	29	40.4		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	43	≤43	≤43	39	15.2		WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	4	≤4	≤4	8	1		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	21	≤21	≤21	23	43.4		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	≥70	≥65	67	61	76	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02 : The social protection system at federal and provincial levels provides the most vulnerable populations, especially women, adolescent girls and children, with improved and sustained access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food by 2022. - Root Causes

Output Results

Activity 03: Augment social protection mechanisms to support the food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable urban and rural poor.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	1,544 1,606 3,150	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	275,116 286,004 561,120	275,109 285,993 561,102
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	5,000 5,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	790 810 1,600	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	65	0
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	962,956	0
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Poor and nutritionally vulnerable beneficiaries of safety nets have access to nutritious food in order to improve their nutrition.	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		General Distribution	individual	561,102	561,102
A: Poor and nutritionally vulnerable beneficiaries of safety nets have access to nutritious food in order to improve their nutrition.	A.1.23: Number of institutions supported for the delivery of shock responsive and nutrition sensitive social protection programmes		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	institution	1	1
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Major social safety nets adopt measures to address food security and nutrition vulnerabilities and serve the varying needs of the urban and rural poor men, women, boys and girls in order to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty and malnutrition.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	10	10

	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
C: Major social safety nets adopt measures to address food security and nutrition vulnerabilities and serve the varying needs of the urban and rural poor men, women, boys and girls in order to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty and malnutrition.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit		1	1
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to provincial governments for, and implement as appropriate, school meals.							
Output Category A: Resources transferred							
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided							
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	61,778 64,222 126,000	18,667 13,950 32,617	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	83,600 136,400 220,000		
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	61,180 99,820 161,000		
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	6,890	0	
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,802,833	74,764	
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted						
A: Targeted boys and girls in government primary schools, and girls in secondary schools, receive nutritious foods and participate in nutrition education programmes in order to improve their nutrition and increase school attendance.	A.6.26: Number of secondary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (take-home rations)	school	289	192	
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
C: Targeted boys and girls in government primary schools, and girls in secondary schools, receive nutritious foods and participate in nutrition education programmes in order to improve their nutrition and increase school attendance.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	29	29	
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						

C: Targeted boys and girls in government primary schools, and girls in secondary schools, receive nutritious foods and participate in nutrition education programmes in order to improve their nutrition and increase school attendance.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	8	7
C: Targeted boys and girls in government primary schools, and girls in secondary schools, receive nutritious foods and participate in nutrition education programmes in order to improve their nutrition and increase school attendance.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	4	5

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Augment social protection mechanisms to support the food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable urban and rural poor.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Pakistan; Cash									
Proportion of cash-based transfers channelled through national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	General Distribution	Overall	0	≥25	≥15	15.83	18.8		Secondary data

Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to provincial governments for, and implement as appropriate, school meals.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Secondary School Girls; Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; Food									
Enrolment rate	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Overall	0 0	≥0 ≥15	≥0 ≥0				Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Overall	50 50	≤20 ≤20	≤50 ≤50				WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Overall	50 50	≥80 ≥80	≥50 ≥50				WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03 : The entire population, especially children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age, in Pakistan has improved nutrition in line with national targets for 2025. - Root Causes

Output Results

Activity 05: Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output Category I: Policy engagement strategies developed/implemented

Output Category K: Partnership supported

Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female Male Total	168,652 172,748 341,400	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	27,417 28,083 55,500	2,967 2,702 5,669
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	78,890 82,110 161,000	116,820 114,192 231,012
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	136,000 136,000	9,304 9,304
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	103,000 103,000	204,477 204,477
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	6,199	3,577
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age benefit from nutrition-specific interventions to prevent all forms of malnutrition (particularly, acute, stunting, and micronutrient deficiencies).	A.1.14: Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution		Prevention of stunting	individual	2,350	2,337
A: Children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age benefit from nutrition-specific interventions to prevent all forms of malnutrition (particularly, acute, stunting, and micronutrient deficiencies).	A.1.14: Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	individual	850	846
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: Children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age benefit from nutrition-specific interventions to prevent all forms of malnutrition (particularly, acute, stunting, and micronutrient deficiencies).	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Prevention of stunting	health center	110	109

A: Children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age benefit from nutrition-specific interventions to prevent all forms of malnutrition (particularly, acute, stunting, and micronutrient deficiencies).	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	425	424
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age benefit from nutrition-specific interventions to prevent all forms of malnutrition (particularly, acute, stunting, and micronutrient deficiencies).	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	1,048	1,048
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age benefit from nutrition-specific interventions to prevent all forms of malnutrition (particularly, acute, stunting, and micronutrient deficiencies).	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	20	20
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Evidence-based cost-effective models for improved nutrition are made available to policy-makers and practitioners in order to inform policy and programme design to support nutritionally vulnerable people.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	14	14
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Evidence-based cost-effective models for improved nutrition are made available to policy-makers and practitioners in order to inform policy and programme design to support nutritionally vulnerable people.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	10	10
	C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					

C: Evidence-based cost-effective models for improved nutrition are made available to policy-makers and practitioners in order to inform policy and programme design to support nutritionally vulnerable people.	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	5	5
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Functional and effective governance across sectors exists at both federal and provincial levels to improve the nutritional status of the population, especially children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	56	56
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Functional and effective governance across sectors exists at both federal and provincial levels to improve the nutritional status of the population, especially children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	3
	C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: Functional and effective governance across sectors exists at both federal and provincial levels to improve the nutritional status of the population, especially children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age.	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	7	7
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
E*: Children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age benefit from nutrition-specific interventions to prevent all forms of malnutrition (particularly, acute, stunting, and micronutrient deficiencies).	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of stunting	Number	637	637
E*: Children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age benefit from nutrition-specific interventions to prevent all forms of malnutrition (particularly, acute, stunting, and micronutrient deficiencies).	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of stunting	Number	2,308	2,308

	I.1*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support								
I: Evidence-based cost-effective models for improved nutrition are made available to policy-makers and practitioners in order to inform policy and programme design to support nutritionally vulnerable people.	I.1*.1: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number		4			4
	K.1*: Number of partners supported								
K: Public and private sector actors consistently apply nutrition-sensitive approaches in order to improve the population's accessibility and adequate consumption of nutritious foods.	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner		4			4
	M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported								
M: Functional and effective governance across sectors exists at both federal and provincial levels to improve the nutritional status of the population, especially children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age.	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit		10			10

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Pakistan; Capacity Strengthening									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≥5	≥5	5	2		WFP programme monitoring
CH; Pakistan; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	3.84	<15	<15	3.31	3.34	2.84	Secondary data
		Male	4.03	<15	<15	3.19	3.45	2.97	
		Overall	3.93	<15	<15	3.25	3.39	2.91	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.01	<3	<3	0.01	0.01	0	Secondary data
		Male	0.01	<3	<3	0	0.01	0	
		Overall	0.01	<3	<3	0.01	0.01	0	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	2.06	<15	<15	0.09	0.6	1.04	Secondary data
		Male	1.89	<15	<15	0.07	0.66	1.03	
		Overall	1.98	<15	<15	0.08	0.63	1.03	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	94.1	>75	>75	96.59	96	96.12	Secondary data
		Male	94.07	>75	>75	96.74	95.89	96	
		Overall	94.09	>75	>75	96.66	95.97	96.06	

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	69	>50	>50	47	74	83	Secondary data
		Male	69	>50	>50	47	74	83	
		Overall	69	>50	>50	47	74	83	
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	>66	>66	51	88	87	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	>66	>66			97	
		Overall	0	>66	>66	51	88	91	
PLW; Pakistan; Food									
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Prevention of stunting	Overall	25.9	>25.9	>25.9	68.1	65.4		Joint survey

Strategic Outcome 04 : Communities in disaster-prone districts have more resilient food systems and development gains are better protected by disaster risk management systems at all levels by 2022.

- Resilience Building

Output Results

Activity 06: Support all levels of government and communities to adopt and operationalize an integrated climate risk management system.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	76,487 79,513 156,000	
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,464,158	0
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Shock-responsive safety net models are developed to pre-empt and mitigate the negative effects of a disaster on highly vulnerable households.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	240	240
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Shock-responsive safety net models are developed to pre-empt and mitigate the negative effects of a disaster on highly vulnerable households.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	6	6

Activity 07: Strengthen the government's and communities' capacity for disaster risk reduction.

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output Category L: Infrastructure and equipment investments supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: The humanitarian response system (including government, local and international actors) remains prepared and has an efficient supply chain network to respond and protect vulnerable communities in a timely manner.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	110	110

	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: The humanitarian response system (including government, local and international actors) remains prepared and has an efficient supply chain network to respond and protect vulnerable communities in a timely manner.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	3	4
	C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: The humanitarian response system (including government, local and international actors) remains prepared and has an efficient supply chain network to respond and protect vulnerable communities in a timely manner.	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	10	10
	C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: The humanitarian response system (including government, local and international actors) remains prepared and has an efficient supply chain network to respond and protect vulnerable communities in a timely manner.	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	US\$	450,000	350,000
	C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: The national, provincial, district and community system integrates disaster risk reduction and management, including climate- and environment-related risk management, to mitigate the risk of disasters on vulnerable communities.	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	7	7
	C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					

C: The national, provincial, district and community system integrates disaster risk reduction and management, including climate- and environment-related risk management, to mitigate the risk of disasters on vulnerable communities.	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	13	13
	C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: The national, provincial, district and community system integrates disaster risk reduction and management, including climate- and environment-related risk management, to mitigate the risk of disasters on vulnerable communities.	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	US\$	125,000	125,000
	H.3*: Number of engineering works completed, by type					
H: The humanitarian response system (including government, local and international actors) remains prepared and has an efficient supply chain network to respond and protect vulnerable communities in a timely manner.	H.3.1: Number of engineering works completed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	32	32
	L.1*: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type					
L: The humanitarian response system (including government, local and international actors) remains prepared and has an efficient supply chain network to respond and protect vulnerable communities in a timely manner.	L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	1
	L.2*: Amount of investments in equipment made, by type					
L: The humanitarian response system (including government, local and international actors) remains prepared and has an efficient supply chain network to respond and protect vulnerable communities in a timely manner.	L.2.1: Amount of investments in equipment made		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	US\$	1,300,000	1,300,000
	L.1*: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type					
L: The national, provincial, district and community system integrates disaster risk reduction and management, including climate- and environment-related risk management, to mitigate the risk of disasters on vulnerable communities.	L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	3
	L.2*: Amount of investments in equipment made, by type					

L: The national, provincial, district and community system integrates disaster risk reduction and management, including climate- and environment-related risk management, to mitigate the risk of disasters on vulnerable communities.	L.2.1: Amount of investments in equipment made		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	US\$	90,000	90,000
--	--	--	---	------	--------	--------

Strategic Outcome 05 : Federal and provincial systems have strengthened capabilities to provide food security and essential services to the people of Pakistan by 2022. - Root Causes

Output Results

Activity 08: Strengthen government and partner capabilities to provide food security and essential services.

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category K: Partnership supported

Output Category L: Infrastructure and equipment investments supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Strategic grain reserves management is improved to maintain an appropriate quantity and quality of stock to moderate the supply for populations affected by a shock or prolonged stress.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	4	3
	C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: Strategic grain reserves management is improved to maintain an appropriate quantity and quality of stock to moderate the supply for populations affected by a shock or prolonged stress.	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	1
	C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: Strategic grain reserves management is improved to maintain an appropriate quantity and quality of stock to moderate the supply for populations affected by a shock or prolonged stress.	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	1	1
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
K: Infrastructure to store the strategic grain reserves is designed and built to minimize losses and improve quality control to serve the people of Pakistan.	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	1	1
	L.1*: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type					
L: Infrastructure to store the strategic grain reserves is designed and built to minimize losses and improve quality control to serve the people of Pakistan.	L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	5	5

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Pakistan; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	General Distribution		Overall	0	>20	≥15	14	8.30
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Pakistan; Food	Act 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	40.20	≤20	≤20	6	34
			Decisions made by men	Overall	39.80	≤30	≤30	39	25
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	20	≥50	≥50	55	41
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Federally Administered Tribal Areas	Act 02: Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	Food assistance for asset		Female	0	≥10	≥10	42	12.80
				Male	0	≥90	≥90	58	87.20
				Overall	0	≥100	≥100	100	100

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Pakistan; Food	Act 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	General Distribution	Female	99	=100	=100	100	100
			Male	99	=100	=100	100	100
			Overall	99	=100	=100	100	100
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Pakistan; Food	Act 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	General Distribution	Female	100	≥90	≥80	100	100
			Male	100	≥90	≥80	99	100
			Overall	100	≥90	≥80	99	100
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Pakistan; Food	Act 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	General Distribution	Female	89	≥90	≥90	100	89
			Male	89	≥90	≥90	99	89
			Overall	89	≥90	≥90	99	89

Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Pakistan; Food	Act 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	General Distribution	Female	40.40	>80	>80	75	74
			Male	40.40	>80	>80	77	81
			Overall	40.40	>80	>80	77	78
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Pakistan; Food			Overall	0	=100	=100	90	46

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Pakistan	Act 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	General Distribution	Overall	0	=100			
	Act 02: Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	=100			
	Act 03: Augment social protection mechanisms to support the food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable urban and rural poor.	General Distribution	Overall	0	=100			
	Act 05: Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=100			
	Act 06: Support all levels of government and communities to adopt and operationalize an integrated climate risk management system.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	=100			
Secondary School Girls; Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Act 04: Provide technical assistance to provincial governments for, and implement as appropriate, school meals.	School feeding (take-home rations)	Overall	0	=100			

World Food Programme

Cover page photo © WFP/Jalil Ahmed
Beneficiaries at WFP cash distribution center are observing COVID-19 SOPs in Umerkot, Sindh Province.

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

Financial Section

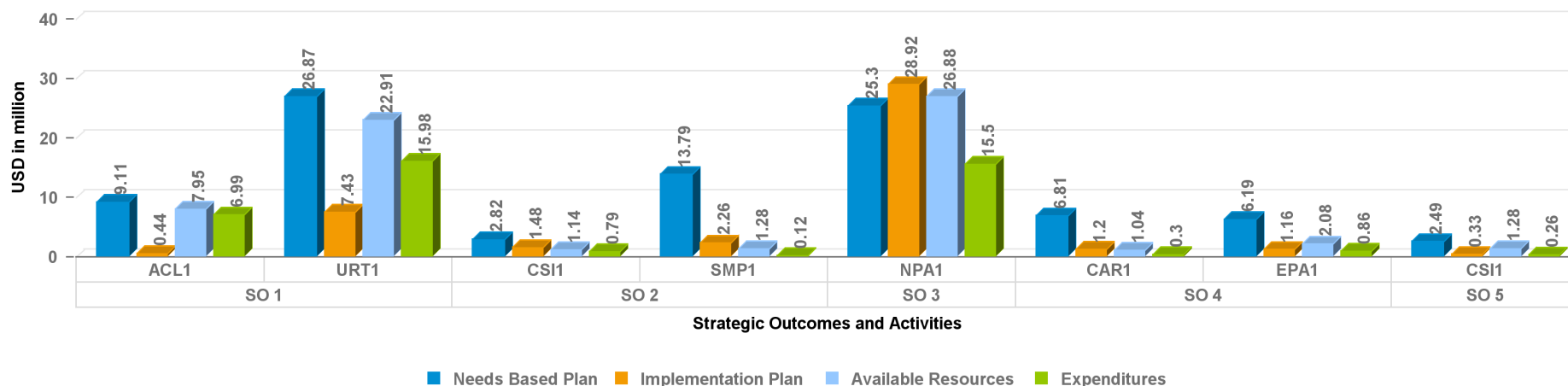
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Affected populations in Pakistan have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and/or other shocks.
SO 2	The social protection system at federal and provincial levels provides the most vulnerable populations, especially women, adolescent girls and children, with improved and sustained access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food by 2022.
SO 3	The entire population, especially children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age, in Pakistan has improved nutrition in line with national targets for 2025.
SO 4	Communities in disaster-prone districts have more resilient food systems and development gains are better protected by disaster risk management systems at all levels by 2022.
SO 5	Federal and provincial systems have strengthened capabilities to provide food security and essential services to the people of Pakistan by 2022.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.
CAR1	Support all levels of government and communities to adopt and operationalize an integrated climate risk management system.
CSI1	Augment social protection mechanisms to support the food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable urban and rural poor.
CSI1	Strengthen government and partner capabilities to provide food security and essential services.
EPA1	Strengthen the government's and communities' capacity for disaster risk reduction.
NPA1	Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.
SMP1	Provide technical assistance to provincial governments for, and implement as appropriate, school meals.
URT1	Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.

Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	The social protection system at federal and provincial levels provides the most vulnerable populations, especially women, adolescent girls and children, with improved and sustained access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food by 2022.	Augment social protection mechanisms to support the food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable urban and rural poor.	2,815,770	1,483,982	1,144,836	791,914
		Provide technical assistance to provincial governments for, and implement as appropriate, school meals.	13,792,729	2,262,467	1,283,393	121,120
	Affected populations in Pakistan have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and/or other shocks.	Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	9,107,334	440,742	7,947,323	6,991,476
		Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	26,867,906	7,428,783	22,911,307	15,982,834
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	734,716	0
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			52,583,738	11,615,974	34,021,575

Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	The entire population, especially children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age, in Pakistan has improved nutrition in line with national targets for 2025.	Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.	25,299,807	28,918,723	26,877,807	15,501,686
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			25,299,807	28,918,723	26,877,807	15,501,686
4	Communities in disaster-prone districts have more resilient food systems and development gains are better protected by disaster risk management systems at all levels by 2022.	Support all levels of government and communities to adopt and operationalize an integrated climate risk management system.	6,811,787	1,196,032	1,037,726	299,059
		Strengthen the government's and communities' capacity for disaster risk reduction.	6,194,187	1,159,799	2,075,114	863,569
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			13,005,974	2,355,831	3,112,841	1,162,628
5	Federal and provincial systems have strengthened capabilities to provide food security and essential services to the people of Pakistan by 2022.	Strengthen government and partner capabilities to provide food security and essential services.	2,486,297	330,139	1,283,655	261,344
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,486,297	330,139	1,283,655	261,344
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,270,510	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,270,510	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			93,375,816	43,220,668	66,566,388	40,813,001

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Direct Support Cost (DSC)		6,997,856	3,665,000	6,991,931	4,077,784
	Total Direct Costs		100,373,673	46,885,668	73,558,320	44,890,785
	Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		6,524,289	3,047,568	1,865,673	1,865,673
	Grand Total		106,897,962	49,933,236	75,423,993	46,756,458



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

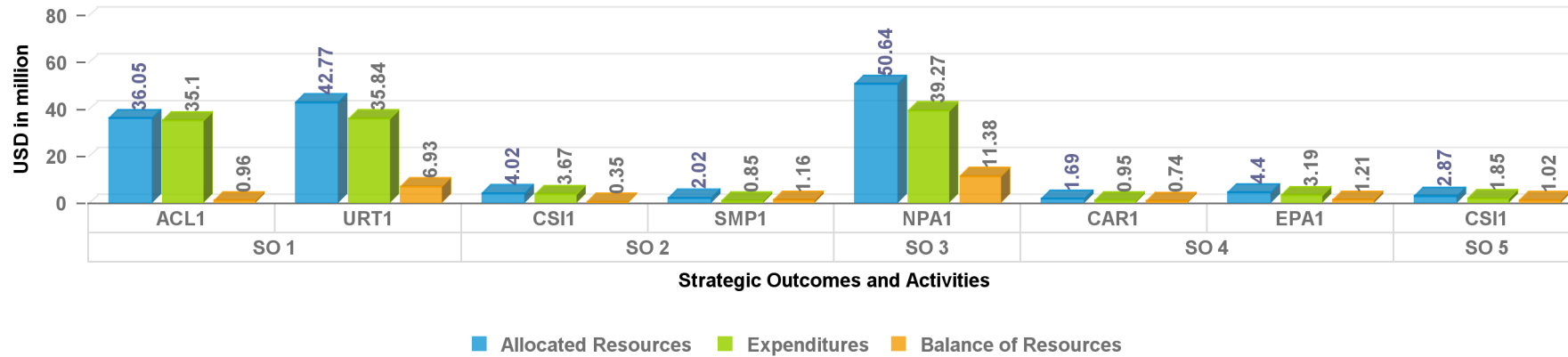
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Affected populations in Pakistan have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and/or other shocks.
SO 2	The social protection system at federal and provincial levels provides the most vulnerable populations, especially women, adolescent girls and children, with improved and sustained access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food by 2022.
SO 3	The entire population, especially children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age, in Pakistan has improved nutrition in line with national targets for 2025.
SO 4	Communities in disaster-prone districts have more resilient food systems and development gains are better protected by disaster risk management systems at all levels by 2022.
SO 5	Federal and provincial systems have strengthened capabilities to provide food security and essential services to the people of Pakistan by 2022.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.
CAR1	Support all levels of government and communities to adopt and operationalize an integrated climate risk management system.
CSI1	Augment social protection mechanisms to support the food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable urban and rural poor.
CSI1	Strengthen government and partner capabilities to provide food security and essential services.
EPA1	Strengthen the government's and communities' capacity for disaster risk reduction.
NPA1	Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.
SMP1	Provide technical assistance to provincial governments for, and implement as appropriate, school meals.
URT1	Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.

Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Affected populations in Pakistan have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and/or other shocks.	Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	71,887,620	36,052,842	0	36,052,842	35,096,995	955,847
		Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	58,076,767	42,111,891	658,973	42,770,864	35,842,391	6,928,473
		Non Activity Specific	0	734,716	0	734,716	0	734,716
	The social protection system at federal and provincial levels provides the most vulnerable populations, especially women, adolescent girls and children, with improved and sustained access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food by 2022.	Augment social protection mechanisms to support the food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable urban and rural poor.	6,726,844	4,024,785	0	4,024,785	3,671,862	352,922

Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	The social protection system at federal and provincial levels provides the most vulnerable populations, especially women, adolescent girls and children, with improved and sustained access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food by 2022.	Provide technical assistance to provincial governments for, and implement as appropriate, school meals.	42,621,467	2,016,014	0	2,016,014	853,741	1,162,273
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			179,312,698	84,940,248	658,973	85,599,221	75,464,990	10,134,232
2	The entire population, especially children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age, in Pakistan has improved nutrition in line with national targets for 2025.	Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.	87,814,489	50,642,573	0	50,642,573	39,266,451	11,376,122
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			87,814,489	50,642,573	0	50,642,573	39,266,451	11,376,122

Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Communities in disaster-prone districts have more resilient food systems and development gains are better protected by disaster risk management systems at all levels by 2022.	Support all levels of government and communities to adopt and operationalize an integrated climate risk management system.	11,843,259	1,688,934	0	1,688,934	950,266	738,667
		Strengthen the government's and communities' capacity for disaster risk reduction.	18,265,656	4,403,766	0	4,403,766	3,192,221	1,211,545
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			30,108,915	6,092,700	0	6,092,700	4,142,487	1,950,213
5	Federal and provincial systems have strengthened capabilities to provide food security and essential services to the people of Pakistan by 2022.	Strengthen government and partner capabilities to provide food security and essential services.	7,760,842	2,868,610	0	2,868,610	1,846,299	1,022,311
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			7,760,842	2,868,610	0	2,868,610	1,846,299	1,022,311
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,270,510	0	1,270,510	0	1,270,510
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,270,510	0	1,270,510	0	1,270,510
Total Direct Operational Cost			304,996,944	145,814,641	658,973	146,473,614	120,720,227	25,753,388
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			21,010,828	13,870,738	0	13,870,738	10,956,591	2,914,147

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

11/02/2021 04:41:54

Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			326,007,772	159,685,379	658,973	160,344,353	131,676,818	28,667,535
			21,190,505	8,353,749		8,353,749	8,353,749	0
			347,198,277	168,039,128	658,973	168,698,102	140,030,567	28,667,535



This donor financial report is interim

Brian Ah Poe

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures