



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
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WFP Pakistan Country Brief May 2021



Staff unloading WFP trucks in Sindh @Mahira Afzal

Operational Context

Pakistan is making significant investments to accelerate progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and its national development programme – Vision 2025. However, high levels of malnutrition, frequent natural hazards, a volatile security climate in parts of the country and the impact of COVID-19 are challenges that continue to obstruct socio-economic progress.

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

WFP has been present in Pakistan since 1968.



Population (2017 census):
207.7 million

Income Level: **Lower middle**

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

2019 Human Development Index:
152 out of 189

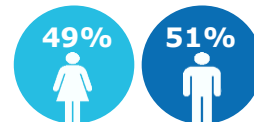
In Numbers

423 mt of food distributed in May 2021

US\$ 275,503 cash distributed in May 2021

US\$ 19.78 m six months (Jun– Nov 2021) net funding requirements

140,554 people assisted
in May 2021



Operational Updates

- WFP continues to provide cash-based transfers to adolescent female students in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's (KP) tribal districts, to incentivize their enrolment and continued attendance in schools. In the month of May, WFP supported 13,024 female students across 208 schools in KP through cash transfers.
- WFP also provides support to internally displaced people (IDPs) residing in camps in KP's ex-FATA region. In the month of May, WFP provided 15,418 IDPs with in-kind food support.
- With the help of additional funding, WFP is carrying on its recovery food assistance for assets (FFA) programme in Balochistan and the tribal districts of KP. Through the FFA programme, WFP assists vulnerable groups including returnee families and drought affected people through cash transfers. The transfers are conditional upon participation in community rehabilitation activities and trainings aimed at improving long-term food security and resilience. In the coming months, WFP aims to transfer USD 2.23 million among returnee families in KP and drought affected households in Balochistan.
- To support the early recovery of vulnerable communities affected by COVID-19 and other recent shocks, WFP is carrying out a needs assessment in two districts of Sindh (Mirpur Khas and Sanghar) and one district of Balochistan (Chaghai). These assessments will identify geographical priority areas and determine vulnerability profile for beneficiary targeting.

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Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Jun – Nov 2021 Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
474.41 m	195.62 m	19.78 m

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

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

Focus area: Crisis response

Activities:

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

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

Focus area: Root Causes

Activities:

- Institutional capacity strengthening activities
- School meal activities

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

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

Focus area: Root Causes

Activities:

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

Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable

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

Focus area: Resilience building

Activities:

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

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

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

Focus area: Root Causes

Activities:

- Institutional capacity strengthening activities.

Operational Updates (continued)

- Together with the Food and Agriculture Organization and International Fund For Agricultural Development, WFP supports the Government of Pakistan's preparations for the UN Food Systems Summit (FSS) which will take place in New York in September 2021. Given the COVID-19 pandemic and its devastating impact on development, the FSS is meant to catalyse Sustainable Development Goals attainment by 2030. Specifically, the FSS aspires to (1) ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all; (2) shift to sustainable consumption patterns; (3) boost nature-positive production; (4) advance equitable livelihoods; and (5) build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress. The UN provides support to the Government of Pakistan in the FSS preparatory process. A national FSS consultation took place on 25 May, where priority actions and game changing solutions were discussed to address Pakistan's food system challenges. WFP championed four game changing actions; (1) expand social protection and make it adaptive to shocks, as well as nutrition sensitive, (2) help smallholder farmers improve their resilience to shocks, (3) reform grain storage and management, by increasing capacity by 7 million metric tons, (4) realize the right to adequate food for all.
- WFP in partnership with the Alliance of Biodiversity and CIAT (CGIAR) is examining the impact of future climatic hazards on Pakistan's food security. The purpose is to support the Government's understanding of the effects of climatic hazards, and to adjust programmes accordingly. In addition to national-level analysis, the study focuses on five areas in Balochistan, KP and Sindh susceptible to food insecurity and natural hazards.

Donors

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