

## COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

### REVISION

#### Pakistan Country Strategic Plan, revision 2

Gender and age marker code: |3|

	Current	Change	Revised
<b>Duration</b>	<i>31/Jan/18 – 31/Dec/22</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>31/Jan/18 – 31/Dec/22</i>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	9,297,029	587,228	9,884,257
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>474,414,034</b>	<b>920,018</b>	<b>475,334,051</b>
Transfer	343,122,600	3,313,326	346,435,926
Implementation	66,643,103	-1,799,460	64,843,643
Direct support costs	35,693,484	-650,000	35,043,484
Subtotal	<b>445,459,186</b>	<b>863,866</b>	<b>446,323,053</b>
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	28,954,847	56,151	29,010,998

### 1. RATIONALE

1. The current Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2018–2022) was formulated on the assumption that WFP would transition from direct implementation to capacity augmentation and technical assistance. The budget revision further supports the shift to a policy-oriented approach, strengthening Government capacity, while taking into account the funding landscape and context, whilst ensuring WFP operational capacity to provide humanitarian assistance as required.
2. The main factors triggering this revision are as follows:
3. Multiple natural hazards continue to affect Pakistan’s food security and livelihoods in 2021. This increased pre-existing vulnerabilities among communities still recovering from the events of 2020.
4. The need to provide institutional and policy support to strengthen social protection systems to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP was able to mobilize resources to provide upstream policy support to Pakistan’s largest safety nets programme, the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP). However, resources could not be mobilized to implement interventions including graduation models, R4 (Risk Reduction, Risk Transfer, Risk Reserves and Prudent Risk Taking) rural resilience models and other nutrition-specific safety nets interventions.
5. The school meal programme was planned to assist primary schoolchildren with an anticipated in-kind donation and forecasted complementary funding for with high energy biscuits. However, the funding did not materialise and accordingly the requirements for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province have been removed. However, in line with the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), additional requirements have been included in this BR for another province
6. Following the 3-pronged approach, starting from the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) and Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) for vulnerable districts, WFP planned to

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support communities in building resilience for through various programmes including livelihood restoration interventions, disaster risk reduction and addressing climate risks through Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP). Due to COVID-19, the launching of CBPP and subsequent community level interventions were delayed.

7. Various institutional capacity building initiatives were planned for 2021. Due to funding constraints and the involvement of national, provincial and district authorities in COVID-19 related preparedness and response actions, a number of planned activities under the current CSP have not been initiated and/or implemented.
8. Lack of funding from donors for climate change and resilience-building activities has resulted in a downward revision of plans to match potential funding sources.

## **2. CHANGES**

### *Strategic orientation*

9. There is no change in strategic direction of the CSP. The budget revision is recommended to align beneficiary numbers with 2021 needs and to include new operations under the existing activities.
10. There has been one previous budget revision, approved by the Regional Director in December 2020. The revision increased the budget by USD 27,500,773 and realigned beneficiary numbers to 2020 needs and assistance provided.

### *Strategic outcomes*

13. **Activity 1:** Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the populations that are affected or are likely to be affected by natural disasters and shocks.
14. Humanitarian assistance continues to be provided to populations affected by conflict and natural hazards. An increase in the number of beneficiaries in 2021 is required in view of several additional demands. In addition, the withdrawal of international military forces from Afghanistan may lead to an influx of refugees.
15. WFP has increased the provision of unconditional assistance. The unconditional relief assistance will continue to food insecure communities affected by multiple shocks, particularly in the provinces of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. Cash continues to be the preferred transfer modality where markets are found to be functional. **Activity 2:** Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.
16. Recovery activities in the form of asset creation and vocational skills training have increased in Sindh and in Balochistan. Livelihoods activities in conflict-affected districts will continue. The increase in recovery assistance to the most vulnerable people in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh provinces is based on some recent joint assessments to determine the impact of multiple shocks including flash floods, drought, COVID-19 pandemic and locust infestation. This is also in alignment with the HRP 2021.

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17. **Activity 3:** Augment Government of Pakistan social protection mechanisms like Benazir Income Support Programme to support food and nutrition insecure urban and rural poor people.
  18. Due to limited funding opportunities, two components of this Activity will be removed:
    - Developing nutrition-sensitive safety net models to reduce the nutritional vulnerabilities of ultra-poor households with a particular focus on adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, boys, and girls; and
    - Designing, piloting, and promoting the adoption of graduation models to serve urban and rural food-insecure populations.
  19. At the same time, WFP will implement an Integrated Community based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) Safety Nets project, under which CMAM graduates will be assisted with one-time unconditional cash assistance, which contributes to a small increase in the number of beneficiaries planned to be reached.
  20. **Activity 4:** Provide technical assistance on school meals to provincial governments and implement school meals programmes as appropriate.
  21. Based on the funding situation, the below changes have been made:
    - Removal of vegetable oil take-home ration and High Energy Biscuits (HEBs) onsite feeding requirements and caseload in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; and,
    - Inclusion of wheat flour take-home ration school meals programme for southern districts of Sindh as a response for anticipated floods. Fortified wheat flour is selected as take-home ration as it is the main staple food in Pakistan. This is in alignment with the HRP.
  22. Under nutrition interventions in **Activity 5**, a targeted supplementary feeding component has been included in 2021 in line with bilateral commitments for specific areas where malnutrition is high. Accordingly, the stunting prevention planned figures have adjusted as per agreement with national social safety net programme. However there is no change in the overall requirements of Activity 5.
  23. **Activity 6:** Due to pandemic-driven delays in launching the CBPP, WFP may only be able to launch and arrange the Training of Trainers (TOT) component. Planned community-level livelihood restoration and recovery interventions will not be possible during 2021, therefore this revision removes the the cash based transfers (CBT) component for the year 2021.
  24. **Activity 7:** CSP activities have been reprioritised considering the main requirements of national, provincial and district disaster management agencies as well as reduced in-house implementation capacities (human and financial).

## Beneficiary analysis

TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY & MODALITY								
Strategic Outcome	Activity	Activity type	Period	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
				(18+ years)	(18+ years)	(0-18 years)	(0-18 years)	
1	1	Humanitarian assistance	Current	410,672	426,933	377,632	393,547	1,608,784
			Increase/decrease	93,014	96,790	85,613	89,221	364,728
			Revised total	503,776	523,723	463,245	482,768	1,973,512
	2	Recovery	Current	542,098	563,811	499,264	518,852	2,124,025
			Increase/decrease	61,381	63,839	56,531	58,749	240,500
			Revised total	603,479	627,650	555,795	577,601	2,364,525
2	3	Social protection mechanisms	Current	146,810	152,646	144,594	140,570	584,620
			Increase/decrease	5,700	5,950	5,630	5,470	22,750
			Revised	152,510	158,596	150,224	146,040	607,370
	4	School meals	Current	47,600	55,700	277,900	368,600	749,800
			Increase/decrease	48,106	50,067	23,656	20,421	142,250
			Revised total	95,706	105,767	301,556	389,021	892,050
3	5	Nutrition	Current	1,361,400	-	1,127,143	1,174,254	3,662,800
			Increase/decrease					
			Revised total	1,361,400	-	1,127,143	1,174,254	3,662,800
4	6	Integrated climate risk management	Current	144,700	150,600	133,300	138,400	567,000
			Increase/decrease	(46,702)	(48,606)	(43,023)	(44,669)	(183,000)
			Revised total	97,998	101,994	90,277	93,731	384,000
	7	Disaster risk reduction	Current	-	-	-	-	-
			Increase/decrease					
			Revised total	-	-	-	-	-
5	8	Support for the SDGs	Current					
			Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
			Revised total	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL (without overlap)</b>			Current	2,653,281	1,349,690	2,559,833	2,734,225	9,297,029
			Increase/decrease	161,589	168,040	128,407	129,192	587,228
			Revised total	2,814,870	1,517,730	2,688,240	2,863,417	9,884,257

## Transfers

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

Strategic Outcome	Strategic Outcome 1				Strategic Outcome 2						Strategic Outcome 3					Strategic Outcome 4	
Activity	Act 1			Act 2	Act 3			Act 4			Act 5					Act 6	
Activity type	GFD	FFA	CMAM		FFA	Nut-sensitive safety net	Adolescent girls	Social Protection - livelihoods	School meals (pre- and primary school children)	School meals (primary school children)	School meals (secondary school girls)	CMAM		Stunting prevention / micronutrient deficiencies			Integrated climate risk management
			Children 6-59 months	Pregnant and lactating women								Children 6-59 months	Pregnant and lactating women	Children 6-23 months	Children 24-59 month	Pregnant and Lactating Women	
Modality	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food & CBTs	Food	Food	CBTs	Food	Food	Cash	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	CBTs
Cereals	444	444			444				128****								
pulses	44	44			44												
oil	25	25			25					13							
Iodized salt	1	1			1												
High Energy Biscuits	75								75	75							
Ready-to-use food (Wawamum)	50					50								50			
Ready-to-use food (Achamum)			100									100					
Lipid-based nutrient supplement (Mamta)	75			150			20*						150				50
micronutrient powder															1		
Total	714	514	100	150	514	50	20		75	88		100	150	50			50
Total kcal/day	2141**	1880	520	780	1880	260	104		338	452		520	780	260			260
%kcal form protein	14.2	14.8	10	10	14.8	10	10		11	8.3		10	10	10			10
Cash (US\$/family/month)		57			57			57/286***			9.5						57/20****
# of feeding days	60	90	90	120	90	360	360	90	198	198/150*****	270	90	120	360	360	180	90

\* Each girl is provided with a 20 g package three times a week. Proposed quantities are based on estimates and are subject to change.

\*\* kcal values are based on a food basket of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, iodized salt and age-specific commodities (*Wawa Mum*, the lipid-based nutrient supplement *Mamta*, high energy biscuits) according to energy requirements.

\*\*\* Selected households are receiving one-off assistance as an incentive for graduating to livelihood support.

\*\*\*\* Participants are given USD 57/--- per month in compensation for their work in asset creation; USD 20 per participant is budgeted as a one-off insurance premium.

\*\*\*\* In 2021, children will be receiving wheat flour, in line with Global Humanitarian Response Plan

\*\*\*\*\* 198 days of on-site feeding and 150 days for take-home rations during the school year. As an incentive for retention in school, a take-home ration of 4.5 kg is distributed every second month for 150 days, providing 13 g per child per day.



<b>OVERALL CSP COST BREAKDOWN, FOLLOWING THE REVISION (USD)</b>						
	<b>Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1</b>	<b>Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1</b>	<b>Strategic Result 2 / SDG Target 2.2</b>	<b>Strategic Result 4 / SDG Target 2.4</b>	<b>Strategic Result 5 / SDG Target 17.9</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Strategic outcome</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>05</b>	
<b>Focus Area</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>	
<b>Transfer</b>	139,728,815	53,589,508	103,712,036	40,022,618	9,382,949	<b>346,435,926</b>
<b>Implementation</b>	15,530,444	11,952,094	24,178,081	11,329,139	1,853,886	<b>64,843,643</b>
<b>Direct support costs</b>	11,814,028	5,704,789	11,270,573	5,274,148	979,946	<b>35,043,484</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	167,073,286	71,246,391	139,160,690	56,625,905	12,216,781	<b>446,323,053</b>
<b>Indirect support costs</b>	10,859,764	4,631,015	9,045,445	3,680,684	794,091	<b>29,010,998</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>177,933,050</b>	<b>75,877,406</b>	<b>148,206,135</b>	<b>60,306,589</b>	<b>13,010,871</b>	<b>475,334,051</b>

## Annex 1: Revised Line of Sight

PAKISTAN (2018-2022)				
Collective Outcome	Collective Outcome	Collective Outcome	Collective Outcome	Collective Outcome
UNSDCF Outcome	UNSDCF Outcome	UNSDCF Outcome	UNSDCF Outcome	UNSDCF Outcome
SR 1 – Access to food (SDG Target 2.1)	SR 1 – Access to food (SDG Target 2.1)	SR 2 – No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)	SR 4 – Sustainable food systems (SDG Target 2.4)	SR 5- Capacity strengthening (SDG Target 17.9)
CRISIS RESPONSE	ROOT CAUSES	ROOT CAUSES	RESILIENCE BUILDING	ROOT CAUSES
<b>STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1:</b> Affected populations in Pakistan have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and shocks	<b>STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2:</b> The social protection system at the federal and provincial levels provides the populations most in need, especially women, adolescent girls and children, with improved and sustained access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food by 2022	<b>STRATEGIC OUTCOME 3:</b> The entire population, especially children under 5; adolescent girls and women of reproductive age, has improved nutrition in line with national targets for 2025	<b>STRATEGIC OUTCOME 4:</b> Communities in disaster prone districts have more resilient food systems and development gains are better protected by disaster risk management systems at all levels by 2022	<b>STRATEGIC OUTCOME 5:</b> Federal and provincial systems have strengthened capabilities for providing food security and essential services by 2022
BUDGET SO 1: \$177,933,050	BUDGET SO 2: \$75,877,406	BUDGET SO 3: \$148,206,135	BUDGET SO 4: \$60,306,589	BUDGET SO 5: \$13,010,871
UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO 1: 4,338,037	UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO 2: 1,499,420	UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO 3: 3,662,800	UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO 4: 384,000	UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO 5: N/A
<b>OUTPUT 1:</b> 1.1 Targeted beneficiaries receive sufficient cash-based and/or food transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements (Act 1) 1.2 Targeted beneficiaries receive sufficient transfers, including specialized nutritious foods, to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) (Act 1)	<b>OUTPUT 2:</b> 2.1 Poor and the most nutritionally exposed beneficiaries of safety nets have access to nutritious food in order to improve their nutrition (Act 3) 2.2 Major social safety nets address food security and nutrition related requirements and serve the diverse needs of urban and rural poor men, women, boys and girls in order to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty and malnutrition (Act 3)	<b>OUTPUT 3:</b> 3.1 Functional and effective institutional arrangements and partnerships in all sectors and at both the federal and provincial levels contribute to improving the nutrition status of the population, especially children under 5; boys and girls and adolescent girls and women of reproductive age; 3.2 Public sector and private sector actors are aware of and able consistently to follow nutrition sensitive approaches in order to improve the population's access to and adequate consumption of nutritious foods; 3.3 Children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age benefit from nutrition specific interventions to prevent all forms of malnutrition, particularly acute malnutrition, stunting and micronutrient deficiencies; 3.4 Evidence-based, cost effective models for improved nutrition are made available to policymakers and practitioners in order to inform policy and programme design to support the nutritional requirements of those most in need.	<b>OUTPUT 4:</b> 4.1 Natural disaster and shock responsive safety net models are developed to prevent and mitigate the negative effects of disasters and shocks on those most exposed and in need (Act 6) 4.2 Targeted beneficiaries receive assistance for creating assets that improve food security, enhance resilience to natural disasters and shocks, reduce risk and ensure sustainable livelihoods (Act 6)	<b>OUTPUT 5:</b> 5.1 Infrastructure for government supply chain systems (health and storage of strategic grain reserves) is designed and built to minimize losses and improve quality control for the benefit of the people of Pakistan. 5.2 Best practices in the management of supply chain systems are shared with the Government to facilitate improved maintenance of stocks of appropriate quantity and quality for supplying populations affected by natural disasters and shocks or prolonged stress.
<b>ACTIVITY 1:</b> Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the populations that are affected or are likely to be affected by natural disasters and shocks. (category 1; modality: Food, CBT)	<b>ACTIVITY 3:</b> Augment Government of Pakistan social protection mechanisms like Benazir Income Support Programme to support food and nutrition insecure urban and rural poor people. (category 8; modality: Food, CBT, CS)	<b>ACTIVITY 5:</b> Assist the government in achieving SDG 2.2 through improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation. (category 6; modality: Food, CS)	<b>ACTIVITY 6:</b> Support all levels of the government and communities in adopting and operationalizing an integrated climate risk management system. (category 3; modality: CBT, CS)	<b>ACTIVITY 8:</b> Strengthen government and partner capabilities to provide food security and essential services. (category 8; modality: CS)
<b>OUTPUT 1 (Cont):</b> 1.3 Affected populations receive support for rebuilding livelihoods and expediting recovery. (Act 2)	<b>OUTPUT 2 (Cont):</b> 2.3 Targeted boys and girls in government primary schools and adolescents in secondary schools receive nutritious foods and participate in nutrition education programmes in order to improve their nutrition and increase school attendance. (Act 4)		<b>OUTPUT 4 (Cont):</b> 4.3 An interlinked national, provincial, district and community system integrates disaster risk reduction and management, including management of climate and environment related risks, to mitigate the risk of natural disasters and shocks for communities most exposed and in need. (Act 7) 4.4 The humanitarian response system, including government, local and international actors, remains prepared and has an efficient supply chain network for responding to disasters and protecting communities that are most exposed and in need in a timely manner. (Act 7)	
<b>ACTIVITY 2:</b> Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods. (category 2; modality: Food, CBT)	<b>ACTIVITY 4:</b> Provide technical assistance on school meals to provincial governments and implement school meals programmes as appropriate. (category 4; modality: Food, CBT, CS)		<b>ACTIVITY 7:</b> Strengthen the government's and communities' capacity for disaster risk reduction. (category 11; modality: CS)	
				<b>TOTAL BUDGET: \$ 475,334,051</b>
				<b>TOTAL UNIQUE DIRECT BENEFICIARIES: # 9,884,257</b>