

WFP Pakistan Country Brief October 2021



SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES

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 socioeconomic 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**

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

Income Level: Lower middle

2020 Human Development Index: **154 out of 189**

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In Numbers

274 mt of food distributed in October 2021

US\$ 183,576 cash distributed in October 2021

US\$ 50.5 m six months (Nov 2021 – Apr 2022) net funding requirements

92,659 people assisted in October 2021





Operational Updates

- WFP in partnership with the Government continues its efforts to reduce stunting in Pakistan through the innovative nationwide Ehsaas Nashonuma programme. By the end of October, WFP has provided specialized nutritious food and health support to 37,177 pregnant and breastfeeding women, and 41,278 children under 2 years through the 50 fully operational facilitation centres (FCs). Refresher trainings were also conducted in October on programme protocols, Android application usage and communication strategies. To bridge the gap in the Communitybased Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) service in the targeted districts, WFP also continued the provision of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) services at the FCs.
- WFP continued its recovery livelihood programme to support displaced returnee families in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), drought affected families in Balochistan, and families affected by multiple shocks in Sindh. The livelihood programme assists vulnerable groups through cash transfers conditional upon participation in community rehabilitation activities and training designed for improving long-term food security and resilience. In October, WFP provided USD 211,676 in conditional cash transfers to 27,085 people in KP, Sindh and Balochistan.
- WFP concluded its safety net project in Umerkot, Sindh which was carried out during July-October 2021. Through the project, 2,446 people who graduated from the CMAM programme received a one-off unconditional cash transfer of PKR 15,000 (US\$ 93) per household. The cash transfer aimed at providing nutritional support to beneficiaries for up to four months and to initiate income diversifying activities. Social and behavioural change communication on diet diversity and on maintaining personal health and hygiene was also provided. WFP is planning for a post-distribution monitoring exercise to evaluate the impact of the project.

WFP Country Strategy



Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)		
Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Nov 2021 – Apr 2022 Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
475.3 m	204.2 m	50.5 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)

- WFP completed its Gender Transformative
 Programme in Pakistan with 37 gender equality
 benchmarks, significantly contributing towards
 gender equality and women's empowerment in the
 country. This will help ensure that the food security
 and nutritional needs of women, men, girls, and boys
 are considered while implementing programmes in
 Pakistan.
- WFP is supporting the Balochistan Provincial
 Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) in its
 drought preparedness and response planning. WFP
 helped procure ICT materials for PDMA and is also
 assisting with the construction of strategic warehouses
 in Chaman and Chagai districts bordering Afghanistan.
 Cold storage facilities will also be installed in these
 warehouses to enable the storage of temperature
 sensitive items.
- There is an increasing recognition of the 3-Pronged Approach (3-PA) globally as an innovative programming approach to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of programmes for resilience building, sustainable livelihoods, productive safety nets and disaster risk reduction and preparedness. The 3-PA includes Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), Seasonal Livelihood Planning (SLP) and Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP). In Pakistan, WFP is strengthening the capacity of key partners particularly Government counterparts in the application of the 3-PA approach in resilience building activities.
- WFP Pakistan continues to facilitate humanitarian action into Afghanistan through the flights of United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) bringing in humanitarian workers, and convoys carrying relief food across the border from Pakistan. WFP also supported the formulation of the 2022 Regional Response Plan for the expected Afghan refugee influx into Pakistan together with UNHCR.
- WFP is working to align the strategic outcomes of its work in Pakistan with the emerging Outcome Areas under the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023 - 2027 for Pakistan. WFP will be engaged in the three Outcome Areas of Basic Social Services; Gender and Protection; and Resilience and Climate Change.

Donors

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