



World Food
Programme

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Pakistan

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022

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Overview

In 2021, the Government of Pakistan endorsed a nationwide expansion of the stunting prevention programme 'Ehsaas Nashonuma' to combat chronic malnutrition, following several years of advocacy, collaboration and piloting with WFP. With confirmation of a multi-year contribution to WFP and as part of the Government's social safety net programme, now one of the largest in the world, Pakistan affirmed WFP as one of its partners of choice for development interventions, as well as for the provision of relief and recovery to communities affected by conflict and natural hazards. In doing so, Pakistan became the largest host Government donor to WFP globally.

WFP's portfolio of operations in Pakistan in 2021 encompassed the entire relief-recovery-development spectrum. Lifesaving relief assistance continued for displaced families in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province and flood-affected families in Sindh province. Assistance for families affected by multiple hazards, including COVID-19 was also carried forward from 2020, with all three relief assistance interventions concluding in the first half of 2021. In addition, WFP provided relief rations to families affected by flash flooding in the northern districts of KP province. Food assistance for assets interventions also supported conflict-affected families that had returned to their homes in KP province.

During the year, WFP provided cash-based support to adolescent schoolgirls in KP province to reduce the economic impact of COVID-19 on their families. The cash-based support had the additional benefit of laying the foundation for resuming their education. WFP's interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition also continued in targeted districts across the country.

WFP continued treating pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-59 months suffering from moderate acute malnutrition under the Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) intervention. Concurrently, the stunting prevention programme was implemented in 15 targeted districts across the country. WFP continued its efforts to support nutrition fora, including the Scaling Up Nutrition secretariat in Pakistan, and the national and provincial fortification alliances. Another significant achievement during the year was the finalization of a policy document for the commercialization of locally developed and produced specialized nutritious foods.

The pilot CMAM surge project, which was working to enhance the support capacity of Government health infrastructure, was concluded this year. In order to enhance the sustainability of this intervention, WFP provided an additional social safety-net cash support to the most vulnerable beneficiaries to maximize their prospects of accessing a diverse and healthy diet.

WFP continued augmenting the Government's disaster management authorities' capacity at national, provincial and district levels. A humanitarian response facility, in district Muzaffarabad, Pakistan Administered Kashmir, was handed over to the state disaster management authority. In addition, WFP provided technical guidance, capacity enhancement and augmentation support to all four provincial food departments. WFP also supported the preparation for and participation of the Government of Pakistan in the UN Food Systems Summit in New York.

In response to the escalating humanitarian situation in Afghanistan, WFP Pakistan supported WFP Afghanistan by procuring commodities locally, and transporting commodities, including in-kind shipments from the Karachi port to the Afghan border. Aviation support under the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service was also provided. In addition, WFP initiated assistance to food-insecure border communities in Pakistan and developed a contingency plan in case of a refugee influx.

As a result of funding shortfalls, which impeded the provision of take-home rations for primary school children as well as interventions relating to reducing micronutrient deficiencies, WFP reached 56 percent of its targeted beneficiaries. Consequently, food distribution targets were also not met.

All WFP operations were carried out in conjunction or close collaboration with all relevant federal, provincial and district-level Government line departments.

1,047,891

Total beneficiaries in 2021



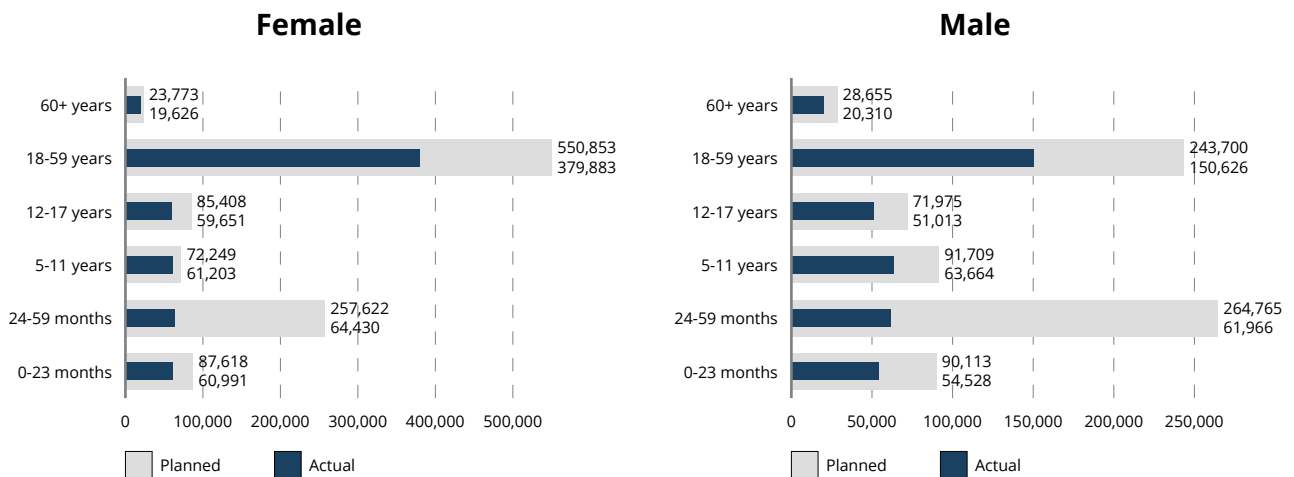
62% female



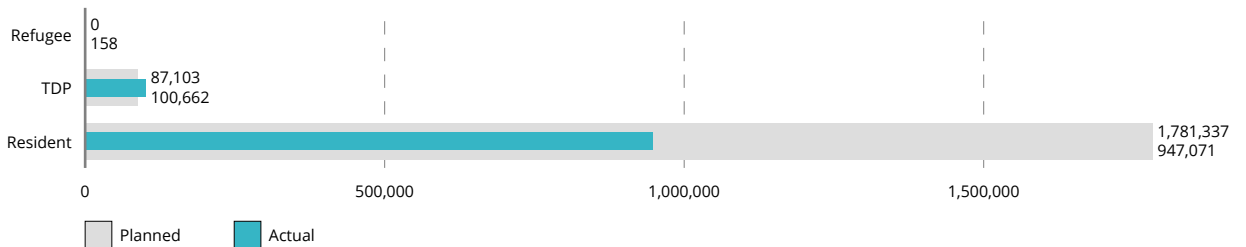
38% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 99,000 (49% Female, 51% Male)

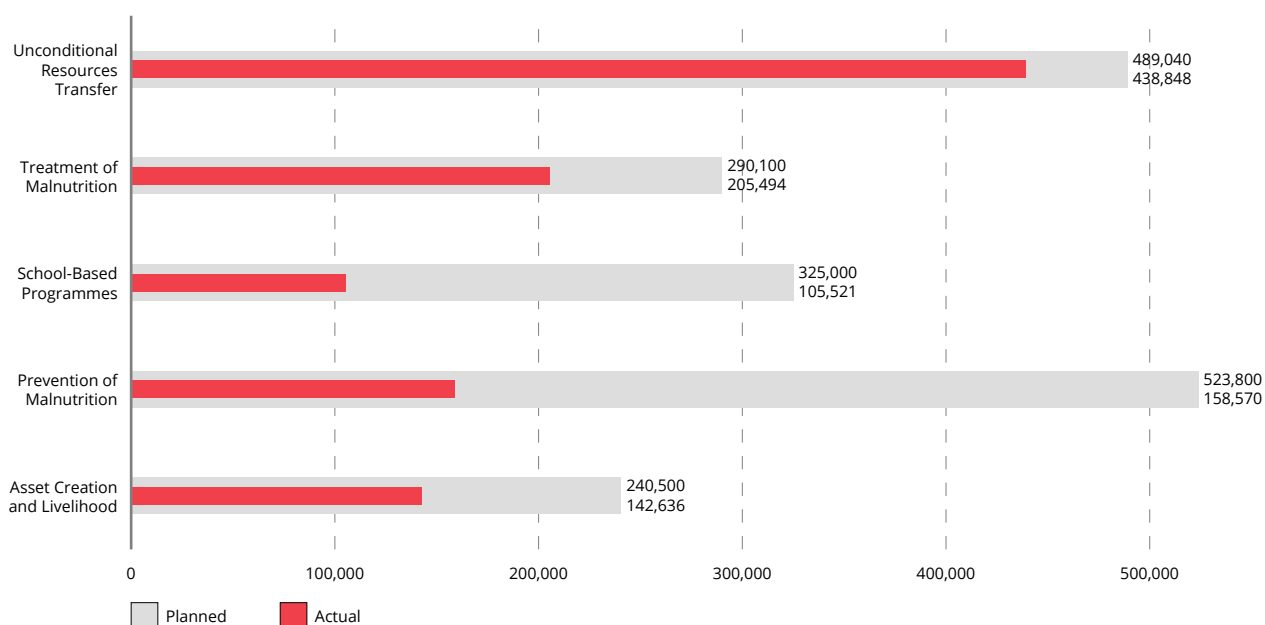
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



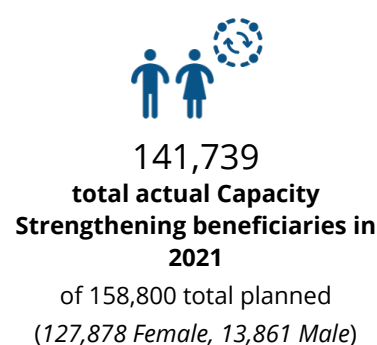
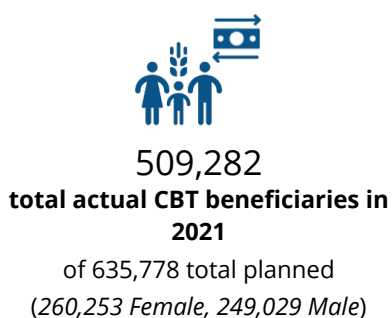
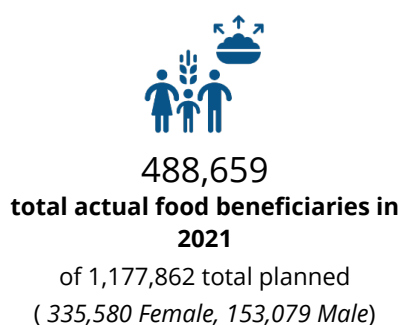
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



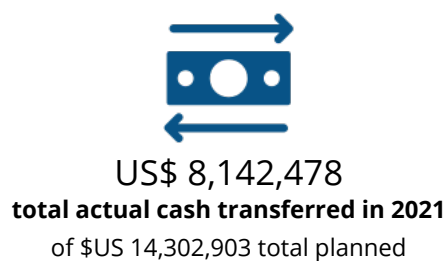
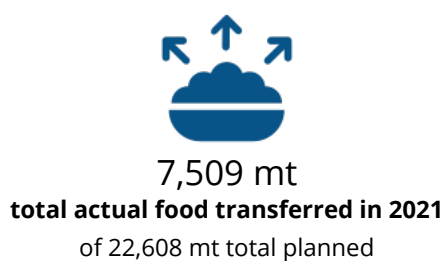
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



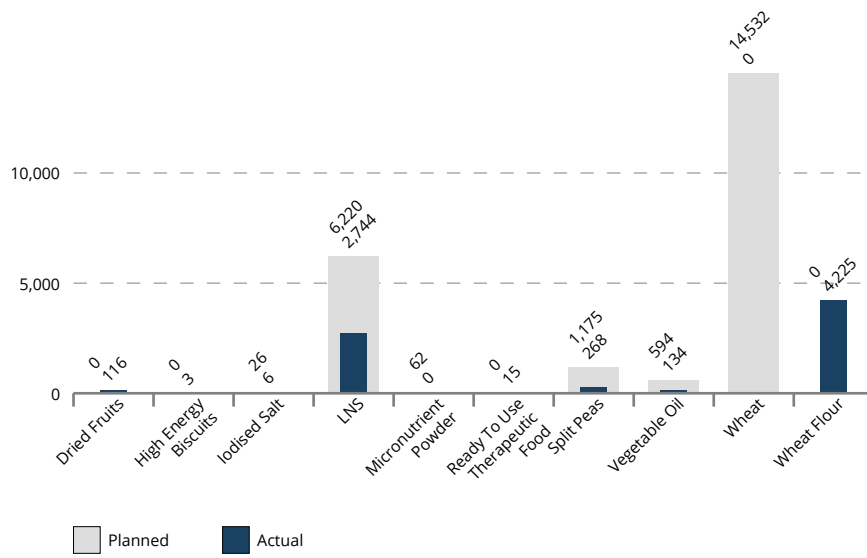
Beneficiaries by Modality



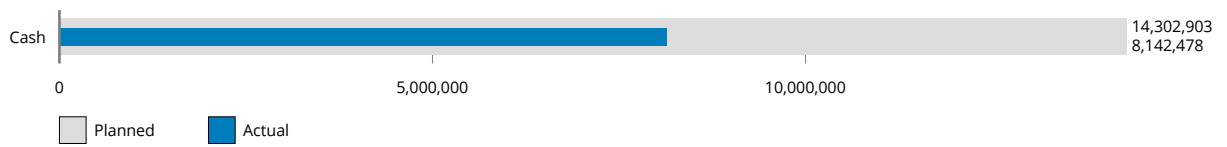
Total Food and CBT



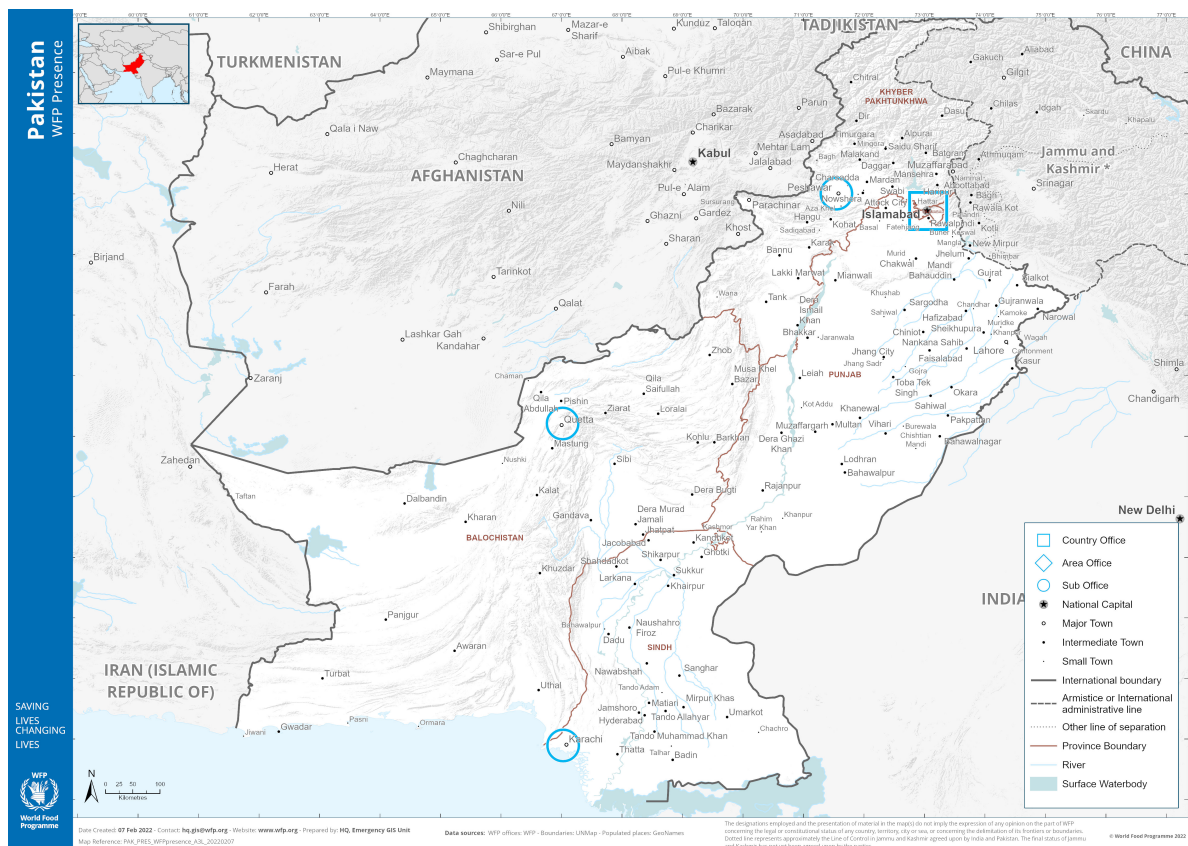
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



In 2021, Pakistan faced further waves of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Government took steps to limit the virus' spread and socio-economic impact by conducting mass vaccination campaigns, expanding cash transfer programs and implementing measures to sustain economic growth. Temporary lockdowns successfully limited the infection's spread while permitting economic activity to continue, thereby mitigating an economic fallout.

Regional stability, however, was impacted following the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan, the fall of the Government and takeover by the Taliban in August 2021. According to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 15,042 Afghan refugee households arrived in Pakistan in 2021. However, while WFP was prepared to provide immediate lifesaving assistance to an influx of refugees from Afghanistan, none was requested. The Pakistan Country Office provided supply chain and aviation support to WFP operations in Afghanistan, helping them scale up due to the urgent humanitarian crisis. During the year, the process of return of displaced families in the country's north-west was completed. These families had been forced to leave their homes due to prior law enforcement operations in the tribal districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province. Overall, the law-and-order situation in Pakistan remained stable with localized small-scale terrorist attacks and sectarian violence.

The above notwithstanding, Pakistan continues to experience high levels of poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition. According to the Multidimensional Poverty Index 38.3 percent of the population is multidimensionally poor. According to Pakistan's Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) 2019-2020, the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the country, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) is 16 percent. This food insecurity was especially pronounced in several provinces; near the end of 2021, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) in selected districts across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh and Balochistan found that 4.7 million people (25 percent of the population analysed) were facing high levels of acute food insecurity. Pakistan is one of ten countries in the world where more than half of all children under age five suffer from stunting, wasting, or both^[1]. The country also hosts the world's second-highest number of out-of-school children with 22.8 million children aged 5-16 not attending school^[2]. In 2021, schools were only sporadically open due to government measures to curb the spread of COVID-19. This consequently impacted WFP's ability to fully implement programmes, including cash-based transfers.

The country also faces climatic extremes, particularly droughts which hamper optimal crop production. In 2021, a small-scale flood emergency was declared by the provincial government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa due to heavy rains and flash flooding.

In terms of WFP's interventions, the year saw the implementation of lifesaving relief assistance interventions that had been initiated in the latter half of 2020. These included providing food rations to families that remained displaced in the country's north-west due to the law enforcement operations in the region and lifesaving cash support to families in Sindh province that had been affected by heavy monsoon rains and flooding. WFP also continued its response in targeted districts of Sindh, Balochistan and KP for vulnerable families affected by COVID-19 and other shocks. These interventions were completed in the first half of 2021. In the latter half of the year, WFP also provided food rations to families affected by flash floods and heavy rainfall in KP province.

WFP provided recovery support to families that had returned to their areas of origin in the tribal districts of KP province to help these families revitalize their lives and livelihoods after a prolonged period of displacement. Recovery assistance was also provided to families in Sindh and Balochistan that were struggling due to the economic impact of COVID-19, recurrent droughts and other hazards.

WFP provided cash-based social safety net support to families in Sindh to assist them in accessing a healthy and nutritious diet. Unconditional cash-based transfers were also provided to targeted adolescent girls and their families in KP province to circumvent the detrimental economic impact of COVID-19 and set the grounds for the resumption of these girls' education.

As part of the Government's Ehsaas Nashunoma programme, a stunting prevention programme, which saw the Government invest significant funds to combat chronic malnutrition in partnership with WFP, WFP implemented a stunting prevention programme in 15 selected districts. This intervention worked to reduce the incidence of malnutrition amongst pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children through the provision of locally engineered and produced supplementary nutritious food. WFP and the government in KP also implemented the pilot phase of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Stunting Prevention Rehabilitation Integrated Nutrition Gain (KP SPRING). Under this programme WFP provided PLW and children under 2 with Specialized Nutritious Foods (SNF) to circumvent the incidence of chronic or acute malnutrition. These initiatives were complemented by evidence generation and policy and governance support activities that worked to further inform and promote nutrition support programmes in the country. WFP also continued to treat and prevent moderate acute malnutrition. The Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition intervention continued in five targeted districts of Sindh and Balochistan provinces.

Efforts to augment the capacities of the Government's disaster management authorities continued during the year. Initiatives completed were the piloting of the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI) Assessment for the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) in Balochistan and the transfer of a Humanitarian Response Facility in district Muzaffarabad, in Pakistan Administered Kashmir. Emergency storage facilities were also constructed in drought prone-districts in Balochistan. As part of its efforts to strengthen the Government of Pakistan's climate risk management practices, WFP conducted a climate risk analysis under the Critical Climate Initiative (CCI) in five livelihood zones in three provinces. WFP was also part of a regional study on the impact of COVID-19 on urban food systems, which included eight selected cities from six countries. The preparation of district level seasonal livelihood programming products and community action plan continued in 2021.

During the year WFP provided technical and institutional support to the food departments of Sindh, Balochistan and Punjab.

Risk Management

Most of WFP Pakistan's interventions are implemented in complex and unstable environments that are exposed to a number of risks. Following a risk assessment for 2021, WFP developed risk registers and monitored detective and preventive risk indicators.

WFP is subject to the Government's clearance system, which affects WFP's and implementing partners' ability to access certain locations. The approval process for the Non-Objection Certificates (NOC) can be time-consuming, taking more than four weeks, with high uncertainty. In 2020, about 50 percent of the requests for NOCs were declined, thus negatively affecting the implementation of WFP programmes. In 2021, new mitigation measures helped deal with these access issues, allowing WFP to secure 90 percent of the required NOCs.

The COVID-19 pandemic has been both a direct and indirect source of operational risks affecting WFP's work. Over 2021, this included supply chain delays at the port in Karachi, leading to demurrage charges. Several measures were put in place that reduced residual risk levels, including the formulation of stringent Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) specific to each intervention, which were followed by WFP and partner staff at all implementation levels.

WFP Pakistan carries out several systematic risk assessments for its strategic activities and ensures that mitigation measures are reinforced in a timely manner.

Partnerships

In 2021, a historic agreement was signed between WFP and the Government of Pakistan to help expand the government stunting prevention Ehsaas Nashonuma programme. The agreement, which included USD 204 million in funding marks the largest government contribution to WFP operations. The Government also donated in-kind wheat to support WFPs relief operations in the country, which WFP milled into wheat flour and distributed to beneficiaries.

Through continued consultations and advocacy, WFP sustained and renewed partnership agreements with federal and provincial governments. Training sessions were also provided to local actors to strengthen their capacity.

WFP worked closely with the host Government and the Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees to respond to the humanitarian crisis that unfolded in August 2021. Contingency plans drawn to assist a potential influx of refugees from Afghanistan and to aid highly food insecure host communities adjacent to the Pakistan-Afghanistan border increased opportunities to engage with partners. WFP also participated in the Regional Refugee Response Plan alongside other UN agencies.

In 2021, focus shifted towards pursuing provincial-level partnership opportunities. This led to securing funding from the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for the second consecutive year, for stunting prevention initiatives.

Strategic partnerships with various ministries at the federal and provincial level were also strengthened. WFPs partnership with the disaster management authorities for humanitarian response and emergency preparedness allowed WFP to access populations affected by COVID-19 and other shocks. WFP also worked closely with food and health departments to carry out programmes and assessments to strengthen the country's food and health systems. Establishing partnerships with the Education and Poverty Alleviation & Social Safety divisions enabled the delivery of school feeding services. Support was also extended to the Government for their participation in the 2021 Food Systems Summit.

WFP worked closely with non-governmental organizations on CSP activities 1, 3 and 5, under Strategic Outcomes 1, 2 and 3 respectively. The main cooperating partners were Concern Worldwide, Shifa Foundation, Primary Healthcare Initiative, and Centre of Excellence for Rural Development.

WFP developed partnerships with academia i.e., the Aga Khan University Karachi, Khyber Medical University Peshawar and the Balochistan University of Information Technology, Engineering and Management Sciences to generate evidence, conduct feasibility studies and carry out assessments.

Discussions were also initiated locally with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank to identify programme synergies and advance joint agendas in relevant areas.

WFP engaged with UN agencies, including UN Women, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. WFP also worked with UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA and WHO for nutrition and education programmes, with all agencies collaborating to strengthen government capacity.

To support in developing Pakistan's COVID-19 socioeconomic impact and response plan, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) co-led the food security and nutrition analysis and response. WFP and FAO also carried out an assessment to evaluate the impact of recent shocks on the food security and livelihoods of Pakistani people, as well as the joint implementation of rural livelihoods activities (asset creation and trainings). WFP worked alongside the Government and other UN partners to monitor COVID-19's impacts on household food security and nutrition and establish a nationwide surveillance system. WFP contributed to the UN Common Country Assessment for Pakistan. WFP and UNHCR also prepared a section of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus framework.

WFP diversified its donor base in Pakistan with new and previous partners. Efforts were made to partner with international financial institutions, global funds, and the Gulf states. For example, Japan's Association for the World Food Programme, WFP's fundraising partner in Japan, allocated funds for school feeding programmes in Pakistan. WFP shared a concept note with the Green Climate Fund for strengthening Pakistan's resilience to climate change after carrying out extensive consultations with the Ministry of Climate Change. WFP also provided technical assistance to the national Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) secretariat and assisted with strengthening provincial SUN units. WFP is also a co-convenor of the SUN Business Network under which a pitch competition among small and medium-sized enterprises was held in 2021 to encourage businesses to bring forward nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific ideas.

WFP thanks its donors for their support to the CSP.

CSP Financial Overview

In 2021, one budget revision to the Pakistan Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022 was approved, to support the shift to a policy-oriented approach, whilst ensuring WFPs operational capacity to provide humanitarian assistance. The revision increased the budget by USD 1 million to USD 446 million. An increase in crisis response activities was offset by the decrease in school meals and resilience-building activities. The increase under crisis response was related to multiple natural hazards that continue to affect national food security, while the decrease was linked to the phasing out of the school meals programme and a reduction under the resilience activities owing to lack of funding.













By the end of 2021, almost half of the total five-year CSP requirements in Pakistan were funded. With the focus now shifting to longer-term, sustainable interventions, a downward trend in humanitarian funding was observed. In addition, earmarking remained a challenge for WFP operations in Pakistan as only a quarter of the total contributions received in 2021 were flexible.

For 2021, crisis response and nutrition activities consisted of almost 70 percent of the total needs, with 90 percent of the total confirmed funds for the year. Expenditure levels under these activities which fall under strategic outcomes 1 and 3 remained on the lower side as donor contributions for the potential Afghan refugee response as well as the host government multi-year contribution were received in the last quarter of the year and will be carried into 2022. For resilience-building activities, WFP used an internal Immediate Response Preparedness (IR-Prep) allocation to enhance readiness in line with the regional refugee preparedness and response plan in the provinces of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan and a second allocation for drought preparedness. WFP also implemented a school-based safety net for schoolgirls aimed to increase female enrolment in secondary schools by providing monthly cash-based transfers to girls. This project was implemented using contributions received in the latter half of 2020, amounting to only a quarter of the total needs for the year, and was concluded in 2021. Under Activity 8, available funds relating to the construction of a wheat storage facility for the government was initiated in 2021 and will continue in 2022. Since the project was officially initiated in mid-June 2021, expenditures recorded against this activity in 2021 are low.

The Government of Pakistan has consistently been one of the largest host government donors to WFP. Since early 2020, WFP has been supporting the Government to combat chronic malnutrition with the implementation of a stunting prevention programme. In 2021, following the successful implementation of the pilot project, the Government endorsed a nationwide expansion of the programme with the confirmation of a multi-year contribution to WFP. The total multiyear contribution is reflected in 2021, which explains the high amount of available resources under this Strategic Outcome. This contribution covered the full needs for stunting prevention funding in 2021.

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.	25,217,044.0	32,319,346.0	46,636,621.0	14,212,765.0
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.	5,074,286.0	4,743,892.0	1,497,652.0	1,139,328.0
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.	23,998,210.0	20,859,669.0	209,814,624.0	12,052,642.0
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.	3,034,317.0	2,058,034.0	2,453,961.0	1,049,199.0
05: Federal and provincial systems have strengthened capabilities to provide food security and essential services to the people of Pakistan by 2022.	2,348,000.0	1,278,406.0	1,115,669.0	97,302.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	325,797.0	0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	59,671,857.0	61,259,347.0	261,844,324.0	28,551,236.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	6,829,598.0	5,192,626.0	5,503,110.0	3,746,403.0

Total Direct Costs	 66,501,455.0	 66,451,973.0	 267,347,434.0	 32,297,639.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 4,322,595.0	 4,319,378.0	 10,443,842.0	 10,443,842.0
Grand Total	 70,824,050.0	 70,771,352.0	 277,791,275.0	 42,741,481.0

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.



446,412 beneficiaries provided with life-saving support, including **4,750 MT** of food and **USD 4.4 million** in cash-based assistance



93 percent of female beneficiaries receiving unconditional cash-based assistance had acceptable food consumption scores



49 percent of beneficiaries of recovery support through food assistance for assets were female

WFP continues its commitment to ensure that all conflict and hazard affected people across the country have adequate food and nutrition. In 2021, WFP provided lifesaving relief food assistance along with recovery support to disaster affected people across the country, upon request by the Government of Pakistan.

Activity 1: Provision of humanitarian food and cash-based relief assistance to meet the basic food needs of disaster-affected people

During 2021, WFP continued its cash-based relief response for the families that were affected by heavy monsoon rainfall in the Sindh province in 2020, as well as people affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and other shocks in the most vulnerable districts of Balochistan, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). The provision of relief food assistance to families that remained displaced in KP province also continued in 2021. All three interventions were concluded in the first half of the year. In the latter half of the year, WFP provided lifesaving food assistance to families that were affected by heavy rainfall and flash flooding in three districts of KP. All of these interventions were implemented in close collaboration with all relevant government departments at the federal and provincial levels.

During the year, 87 percent of the beneficiaries targeted under these cash-based responses were assisted. With regards to interventions implemented using the food-based modality, WFP phased out support to families upon their return to their areas of origin. In the latter half of the year, funding shortages compelled WFP to provide reduced rations to people affected by flooding in the northern districts of KP province. Therefore, the tonnage of food distributed was considerably less than what was planned. WFP also had a contingency caseload for a potential refugee influx from Afghanistan which did not materialise. This accounts for the underachievement against planned targets of beneficiaries, under both assistance modalities.

Beneficiaries of WFP's cash-based relief response generally saw improvements in food consumption, with a greater proportion of people with acceptable Food Consumption Score. There were also fewer people adopting negative coping strategies compared with the baseline, indicating that assisted families had to struggle less to feed themselves. The proportion of household income expended on food was also lower than what was targeted as a result of this intervention.

The exception was in KP province, where displaced beneficiaries in refugee camps on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, saw their food consumption deteriorate, due in part to the cessation of informal cross-border trade brought on by border fencing.

Some of the beneficiaries targeted under these interventions faced issues in the collection of their cash entitlement during the cash disbursements due to problems in the identification and authentication process. To rectify this, affected participants were contacted to update their biometric information with the National Database & Registration Authority (NADRA), which is used for identification and authentication purposes at cash redemption points.

Activity 2: Support the recovery of conflict and disaster-affected population to address food insecurity and help rebuild their livelihoods

Recovery support food assistance for assets (FFA)/livelihood interventions focused on facilitating families affected by multiple hazards and shocks including the COVID-19 pandemic, floods, droughts, and locust outbreaks. Families in the

KP province that had recently returned to their areas of origin after a prolonged period of displacement were provided with recovery support. Through these activities, conditional cash-based transfers were provided to meet the household food needs and build household and community assets that reduce vulnerability to disasters, strengthen livelihoods, and build resilience. All activities followed nature-based approaches adapted specifically to the local context. These programmes supported the improvement of anticipatory, absorptive, and longer-term adaptive capacities of the targeted households.

Interventions were implemented in close coordination with relevant Government line departments at the federal, provincial and district levels. Targeted communities were heavily engaged at all levels of programme implementation. All partners, including relevant Government staff and members of community-level bodies formed to facilitate the implementation of these programmes were engaged in training and orientation sessions relating to the implementation modalities, selection criteria and programmatic outcomes of these interventions.

As physical outputs and training initiatives were planned based on available resources, WFP was able to achieve nearly all of them against their targets. WFP had also planned to implement a food-based livelihood programme in the tribal districts of KP in response to a potential refugee influx from Afghanistan. As this did not materialise, planned targets were not met.

The situation in neighbouring Afghanistan also had a negative impact on the region’s economy due to the cessation of cross-border trade. This affected the results of the recovery support intervention in this region because income loss reduced the food consumption of these people. Consequently, it is expected that people in affected districts will likely adopt more negative coping strategies in the future.

It should be noted that a sizeable proportion of the resources under this Strategic Outcome were received in the latter half of the year, which is why the available resources appear higher than expenditures. The funds that were secured towards the end of 2021 will be disbursed in 2022.

Regular coordination with the financial service provider ensured sufficient cash availability at the disbursement points, which ensured seamless distribution without delays. The Village Development Committees (VDC) that were established for the implementation of project activities assisted in the mobilization of beneficiaries for cash disbursements, thus improving beneficiary outreach.

WFP is utilizing SCOPE - WFPs Corporate tool for beneficiary data management - for all its relief and recovery operations for providing food as well as cash assistance in Pakistan.

Gender and age-related concerns were fully integrated into both activities under this Strategic Outcome, resulting in Gender and Age Marker Monitoring scores of 4.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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
Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	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.



Cash-based assistance provided to students in **242** secondary girls' schools in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



97 percent retention rate in schools targeted by WFP



2,442 households provided with cash-based assistance in support of longer-term recovery for vulnerable women and children

In 2021, WFP's activities under Strategic Outcome 2 focused on nutrition support interventions in Sindh province. WFP also implemented cash-based transfers in support of girls' education and their families in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province.

Activity 03: Augment (or scale up) existing or national social protection mechanisms to support the food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable urban and rural poor

WFP provided unconditional cash assistance to formerly malnourished pregnant and lactating women, and caretakers of children aged 6-59 months, who had graduated from WFP's Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme in district Umerkot, Sindh. This unique complementary initiative sought to help mothers revive their livelihoods and afforded them access to income generating activities. Their improved economic status was expected to ensure that they can continue to access a healthy and diversified diet.

This response was implemented in conjunction with the ongoing nutrition support project to augment the capacity of the health system in the district to help further support malnourished people in the targeted district. WFP provided cash transfers to targeted households whose members had been treated by WFP through its Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) initiative Training and orientation sessions on the implementation modalities of this programme were conducted for all stakeholders and at all administrative levels, according to the plan.

WFP initially targeted 3,500 households of people who had graduated from the CMAM programme in district Umerkot, Sindh, with the assumption that one household would be reached per person. During the project implementation, multiple people who had graduated from the CMAM programme were found to belong to the same household; as a result, WFP reached fewer households and beneficiaries against the plan. During the registration process it was also found that targeted people were facing multiple vulnerabilities, including poverty, lack of access to diversified food and diets, scarcity of drinking water, issues of poor hygiene and health. Therefore, the transfer amount was increased for households with both malnourished mothers and children, thus accounting for the proportionally higher percentage of cash disbursement. These mothers and caretakers were also provided with sensitization messages on health and hygiene related topics to further improve knowledge at the grassroots level.

Activity 4: Provide technical assistance to provincial governments for, and implement as appropriate, school meals

Under this activity, WFP provided cash support in the conflict-affected areas of KP province to set the grounds for the resumption of education for adolescent girls following school disruptions linked to government measures to curb COVID-19. These unconditional transfers were also intended to minimize the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on these families. In addition, WFP also engaged the Government of Balochistan to assist the development of their province-level school feeding policies and programmes.

During the year, WFP supported 77 percent of the targeted beneficiaries under the cash-based component of this response. The percentage distribution of cash under this component was greater than what was planned, firstly because the response could not evolve into the conditional phase, and secondly because this intervention was initiated in the latter half of 2020, some pending disbursements from the preceding year were also conducted in 2021.

Despite COVID-19 related access constraints, WFP was able to provide support to 84 percent of the schools targeted under this response. The relevant staff of the education department in the targeted schools and at the administrative level were engaged in training sessions on the implementation criteria and modalities of this programme as per the project plan. WFP also planned to conduct a school feeding programme providing take-home rations to primary

school children to incentivise their regular attendance to school. However, this could not be done due to insufficient funds. The retention and dropout rates recorded for the schools that were targeted under this response exhibited a positive trend. The drop-out rate was well below the baseline and the retention rate was 37 percentage points above the annual target. The increase in enrolment rate however was also four percentage points more than of what was targeted, in spite of the sporadic closure of schools during the year due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This cash-based education support programme for adolescent girls was concluded in 2021 and, while it was conducted with sporadic school closures, the assessment showed promising results for its further continuation and expansion.

Engagement with the Government of Balochistan also continued throughout the year to provide them technical support for the development of a context-specific school meals programme.

Under this Strategic Outcome WFP focused on generating evidence and demonstrating the effectiveness of model approaches to the respective provincial governments. To generate evidence that informs and supports future programme decisions in this area of work, WFP also developed ten in-depth case studies focused on women in the context of a qualitative case study on shock responsive social protection in the provinces of Sindh and Balochistan.

All activities carried out under Strategic Outcome 2 were implemented in close collaboration with the relevant Government line departments at all administrative levels. WFP established key strategic partnerships with the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Federal Ministry of Education and Professional Training and Division of Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety Nets, all of which facilitated the effective delivery of support. The joint nutrition & social safety net intervention in Sindh was conducted through the Department of Health, Sindh. In addition, partnerships with UNICEF and UNFPA helped WFP avoid duplication of support, particularly during the COVID-19 lockdown period.

At the federal level, WFP co-chairs the National Education Development Partners Group (NEDPG) together with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), where it helps ensure coordination amongst all actors working to improve the education sector of the country. This year funding through the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) and Education Cannot Wait initiatives was coordinated through the NEDPG. After the Government of Pakistan became a signatory of the global School Meals Coalition, WFP also engaged with other stakeholders for developing long-term partnerships for the improvement of the education sector and ensuring that every child is provided with a healthy and nutritious school meal.

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.



Stunting prevention through Ehsaas Nashonuma implemented in 15 districts, with plans to expand to 131 districts



205,000 children and PLW treated for wasting, with **98 percent** recovery rate



Policy document on commercialization of locally-developed-and-produced **specialized nutritious foods** finalized



Small-scale mills (Chakkis) fortified **200 MT of wheat flour**

The prevalence of malnutrition is incurring high socio-economic costs and undermining longer-term development prospects in Pakistan. WFP continues to treat and prevent malnutrition through targeted interventions tailored to the contexts they operate in. These programmes are complemented by advocacy, policy support and evidence generation initiatives to inform future programming in health and nutrition.

Programme Implementation

In 2021, WFP implemented the Ehsaas Nashonuma programme in 15 districts. The intervention is integrated into the country's flagship safety-net programme, EHSAAAS, and targets marginalized pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 6-24 months through four interventions: awareness sessions on health and hygiene; provision of specialized nutritious foods (SNF); routine child growth monitoring and immunization; and conditional cash-based transfers (in addition to the unconditional cash-based transfers received under the Kifalat component of the EHSAAAS programme). The nationwide expansion of this intervention to an additional 131 districts was approved in the latter half of the year.

In parallel, a stunting prevention initiative that had started in 2019, was implemented in two districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), through a multisectoral approach. The KP Stunting Prevention Rehabilitation Integrated Nutrition Gain (KP SPRING) programme, co-funded by WFP and the Government of KP, provided PLW and children aged 6-24 months with SNF to augment their dietary intake to reduce the incidence of chronic and acute malnutrition. Adolescent girls were specifically targeted under this programme through specific interventions, including the Adolescent School Girls Nutrition through Supplementation and Enhancing Nutrition Awareness, Attitude and Practices. Under this intervention, deworming and iron and folic acid tablets were also provided. The programme is expected to be expanded to two additional districts in 2022.

In 2021, WFP supported 87 percent of the targeted beneficiaries of its stunting prevention initiatives. The percentage of children supported against the planned targets is greater than the percentage of PLW reached against annual targets. This is because the timeframe for accessing and targeting PLW was shorter and most PLW experience effects of malnutrition after their first trimester and thus joined the programme late. The underachievement against the targeted number of PLW accounts for a major proportion of the underachievement of food distributed under this activity. In terms of results, a greater percentage of the children targeted had a minimum acceptable diet compared to the previous year and a majority of the beneficiaries followed the programme protocols throughout. The proportion of women with an adequate diverse diet fell considerably short of targets due to cultural norms where women often compromise their own diet to cater for the needs of their families.

Since 2009, WFP has supported the Government in implementing a Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme, to treat moderate acute malnutrition (wasting) in children aged 6-59 months and PLW. The programme administers locally developed and produced SNF 'Achamum' to children, and 'Maamta' to PLW. In 2021, the programme was implemented in five districts of Sindh and Balochistan and reached 70 percent of the planned beneficiaries. While the number of children supported exceeded annual targets, the percentage of PLW

supported falls short for the same reasons mentioned earlier. This is the other factor contributing to the underachievement of distributed tonnage of SNF against what was planned under Activity 5. The recovery rate of the CMAM project is greater than the annual targets and has shown improvement from the preceding years. Similarly default rates indicate the success of this intervention. Resource constraints, however, continued to limit the percentage of eligible beneficiaries covered, which had declined compared to past years and falls short of targets.

WFP also extended the provision of CMAM services to the Ehsaas Nashonuma districts. The pilot CMAM surge project, which has been ongoing since 2017, was concluded in 2021. This intervention augmented the capacity of the existing health infrastructure of District Umerkot, Sindh to cater for seasonal surges in demand for services.

Staff engaged in the implementation of these programmes participated in trainings on implementation protocols, thereby improving service delivery. Wherever feasible, beneficiaries were provided health and hygiene -related social and behavioural change messages to enhance the sustainability of the programme.

A programme to fortify wheat flour milled by small-scale mills (Chakkis), has been functional through 10 Chakkis in Islamabad. The programme successfully achieved 100 percent fortification of whole wheat flour produced by these Chakkis during the pilot phase, which led to the scale-up of the programme from two to five districts. This programme enabled the fortification of 200 MT of wheat flour, making essential nutrients accessible to over half a million people in Pakistan.

In 2021, WFP had also planned to provide micronutrient powder in targeted districts of KP and Balochistan provinces, as a component of its operational research studies on stunting prevention (which were concluded in 2020). However, this could not be conducted due to funding shortfalls.

Policy and Governance

WFP continues to strengthen the National Fortification Alliance (NFA) based at the Ministry of National Health Services Regulation and Coordination (MNHSR&C) and Provincial Fortification Alliances (PFA) based at the respective provincial departments. During the year, formulation of the provincial fortification strategies of Balochistan and KP were completed, marking the completion of strategy documents at all levels. WFP provided guidance to the Ministry's Nutrition Wing in formulating the Global Action Plan for Wasting and was an active member of the National Maternal Nutrition and Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) taskforce under the leadership the Ministry.

WFP has been supporting Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) since 2013, a collaborative movement under the leadership of the Nutrition Section of the Planning Commission of Pakistan. Concurrently, WFP remains committed to support UN coordination on nutrition through leading the One UN Programme III, Outcome 4 Nutrition with UN agencies, part of the SUN UN Network. In 2021, WFP was the solo lead agency of the SUN UN Network and the SUN Business Network (SBN).

A policy document was completed by WFP for the commercialization of locally developed and produced SNF and was endorsed by the Government. WFP supported a feasibility study on rice fortification in Pakistan and worked on strengthening the capacity of newly established food authorities in Balochistan and Pakistan Administered Kashmir. These achievements account for the planned technical assistance and institutional strengthening activities under this outcome, all of which were achieved as planned.

Evidence Generation

To assess the impact of CMAM surge, WFP conducted a Standardized Monitoring and Assessment for Relief and Transition (SMART) and Semi-Quantitative Evaluation of Access and Coverage (SQUEAC). The SMART findings showed improvement in the nutritional status of PLW and children under five compared to the 2018 survey. Improvements were seen in breastfeeding rates, and iron and folic acid intake. The reports for stunting prevention studies, which were concluded in the previous year were finalized in 2021 and shared with all relevant stakeholders to inform nutrition programmes.

WFP's scale-up of activities based on additional funding received in the latter half of the year was in progress in 2021 and actual implementation will be in 2022. This accounts for the unexpended funds under this outcome.

All activities under Strategic Outcome 3 were carried out with the Provincial Departments of Health, Benazir Income Support Programme EHSAAAS, Government Food and Planning and development Departments, the Integrated Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (IRMNCH) Programme, the Lady Health Worker (LHW) Programme at provincial level. At the Federal level, WFP sustained its relationship with the Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives, Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination and Ministry of Food Security, Research and Agriculture Pakistan to advocate for food and nutrition security in Pakistan.

With a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring score of 4, WFP 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.



Climate Risk Analyses conducted in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Sindh provinces



Seasonal livelihood programming products and community action plan distributed to 4 districts



Pilot Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index assessment conducted for 6 districts

Pakistan is extremely prone to natural hazards such as droughts, floods, earthquakes and climatic extremes. According to the Climate Risk Index 2021, Pakistan ranks eighth amongst countries most affected by extreme weather events between 2000 and 2019. Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFPs overall approach is to strengthen the capacities of disaster management authorities and other government line departments, through strategic programme interventions and the development of knowledge products.

Due to funding shortages, no community-level interventions were implemented under this Strategic Outcome during 2021. The focus remained on the implementation of institutional capacity strengthening initiatives in the drought and refugee preparedness context and the completion of activities that were carried forward from 2020. All programmatic outputs under this strategic outcome were planned according to available resources, therefore WFP was able to reach all of the planned targets.

Activity 6: Support all levels of government to adopt and operationalize an integrated climate risk management system

Recognizing the critical need for generating evidence and formulating systems to assess and mitigate climate risks in Pakistan, WFP continues to push forward initiatives that catalyse government and donor support in this area. In 2021, WFP conducted Climate Risk Analyses (CRA) under the Critical Climate Initiative (CCI), in five livelihood zones in three provinces i.e., Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh. The recommendations of this study support policy development and implementation, medium to long-term climate-sensitive targeting, specific activities to reduce risk to vulnerable communities, forecast-based financing, and donor mapping for potential funding opportunities. The study report has been finalized and is due to be released in 2022.

WFP was also part of a regional level study in eight selected cities from six countries on urban food systems. In Pakistan, Peshawar City (the provincial capital of KP province) was selected to be part of this research. The study focused on understanding the impact of COVID-19 on urban food systems and typologies in areas of higher vulnerability. The findings of this study identify potential entry points for the Government of Pakistan and other development actors for their COVID-19 response and strengthen the resilience of urban food systems against inevitable future shocks.

WFP, in close collaboration with Balochistan University and under the overall leadership of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), reviewed and revised the countrywide Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) on Food Security and Natural Hazards data. In addition, urban ICA indicators and processes were reviewed and revised, and a household level survey was conducted in Quetta city. Finalization of the reports based on these revisions is due to be completed in the first quarter of 2022.

A revised plan for conducting seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) and community-based participatory planning activities in the targeted districts was shared with NDMA in 2021. In view of the spike in COVID-19 cases in the first half of the year, NDMA put these activities on hold as they involved extensive engagement through face-to-face workshops. In the latter half of the year, upon receipt of clearance from NDMA, SLP stakeholder consultation workshops for districts Bajaur, North Waziristan, Orakzai districts in KP province, were conducted. The SLP products for districts Bajaur and North Waziristan, KP and Community Action Plan (CAP) for district Orakzai KP were prepared and disseminated to all relevant stakeholders. In addition, the urban SLP calendar for Quetta was also prepared. These achievements collectively account for the capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and capacities of nutrition stakeholder during the year.

Activity 7: Strengthen the Governments and communities capacity for disaster risk reduction

One of the major achievements this year was the piloting of the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI) Assessment for Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) in Balochistan and selected District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs). After completion of the informant interviews for this study, a consultative workshop

was organized for all relevant stakeholders. Findings of this study will be used to determine needs and technical support for capacity building activities next year.

WFP has constructed a network of Humanitarian Response Facilities (HRF) across Pakistan, in order to enhance the disaster preparedness and response capacities of the Government of Pakistan. In 2021, WFP handed over the eighth HRF, this time in Muzaffarabad, to the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) for Pakistan Administered Kashmir. This facility is expected to strengthen the storage capacity of the SDMA for the pre-positioning of emergency response equipment as well as other relief items. Construction of this facility was completed in 2020. This facility was completed and handed over to SDMA despite difficult conditions due to COVID-19 lockdowns, challenging weather conditions and geographic constraints including the region’s mountainous terrain.

During 2021, an independent assessment of the HRF network in Pakistan was conducted to determine its effect on the country's capacities for emergency preparedness and response and ascertain the degree of integration of these facilities with the national disaster management systems. The study report has been compiled and its findings are due to be shared in 2022.

WFP strengthened the PDMA in Balochistan's capacity to prepare for and respond to drought. This included technical support to formulate the drought preparedness and response plan. Construction of Emergency Storage Units in two drought prone regions in Balochistan and equipping PDMA and selected DDMA with requisite information and communications technology (ICT) equipment for data management are also part of this initiative. In addition, the District Disaster Management Unit D.I. Khan has been equipped with additional emergency response equipment to strengthen the response capacity at the district level. To enhance the coordination and implementation capacity of PDMA Sindh, WFP developed, launched, and deployed a state-of-the-art web-based coordination system. The system would help mainstream coordination among PDMA, DDMA and NGOs in the region.

To enhance the outreach of WFPs school safety programme , particularly considering COVID-19 related restrictions, WFP in collaboration with Department of Education Sindh and other relevant stakeholders deployed an e-School safety learning module for school children and teachers. This initiative also included the provision of relevant information technology (IT) equipment to selected schools for the smooth functioning of this innovative learning platform. This online platform is intended to help in developing and promoting basic emergency preparedness and response related concepts and practices among schoolteachers and students, thus contributing to enhanced preparedness at school level. The web-based coordination system provided to PDMA, and the e-School safety learning module are the two outcome-level capacity strengthening initiatives reported under this Strategic Outcome.

The integration of efforts and overall partnerships with Disaster Management Authorities and other Government line departments at the national and provincial level were limited owing to funding shortfalls.

However, a few consultations were arranged to take forward discussions on effective programme implementation and to ensure the sustainability of results. Government counterparts were engaged through meetings, workshops, and other interactive working sessions. This engagement helped with the smooth implementation of activities as well as with strengthening their planning and implementation capacities. WFP had extensive stakeholder consultations with the Ministry of Climate Change and other government line department/authorities for the development of a concept note for the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Similarly, WFP consulted with UNHCR on the Refugee Response Plan. Such partnerships and consultations are expected to set a platform for future strategic collaborations.

All programme interventions under this Strategic Outcome have focused on involvement of men, women as well as people with disabilities and the elderly to cover all aspects of emergency preparedness and response. The needs of people with disabilities and the elderly were carefully considered in the planning and implementations of the programme interventions.

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

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.	3
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.



Feasibility studies on supply chain and storage infrastructure conducted in Sindh and Balochistan



Supply chain assessment of Umerkot district health department conducted



71,700 MT of food commodities procured in Pakistan and transported to **Afghanistan**

The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact of recurrent droughts underlines the importance of a resilient food system in the country. WFP's initiatives under Strategic Outcome 5, Activity 8, continue to work to strengthen the food storage and supply systems, laying the foundation for a resilient food system nationwide. Supply chain assistance was also extended to WFP's operation in Afghanistan due to the humanitarian crisis. During 2021, 71,700 MT of food was procured in Pakistan and transported to Afghanistan. In addition, 31,000 MT of international shipments of food were cleared in Karachi port and transported to Afghanistan. Initially, securing required permissions for the export of some of the food commodities to Afghanistan was a challenge. However, this was resolved by enhancing coordination between the two country offices, which allowed WFP Pakistan to plan the procurement and transportation of food commodities in a more timely and efficient manner. Importantly, WFP Pakistan also obtained approval from the Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MNFSR) to procure wheat from the Government through Pakistan's Agricultural Storage & Services Corporation (PASSCO) to support WFP's operations in Afghanistan.

In 2021, activities under this Strategic Outcome worked to strengthen national capacities through infrastructure development and the provision of technical assistance to food departments to manage strategic grain reserves efficiently. Technical assistance was provided to the provincial food department of Punjab for the operationalization of steel silos, the construction of which was completed in 2020, with technical support and guidance from WFP. In addition, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the food department of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) for the construction of a model wheat storage facility in Malakand. During 2021, the technical surveys, assessment, detail engineering design and tendering were completed, with actual construction of the facility expected in 2022.

Furthermore, WFP conducted feasibility studies for the food departments of Sindh and Balochistan to improve wheat storage and supply chain operations. The purpose of the studies were to obtain a complete understanding of the supply chain of wheat, initiating from the grower and ending with the grain being released to the mills. The studies helped identify areas of improvement, costs that would be incurred, as well as potential challenges and inefficiencies that need to be addressed. In addition, WFP also engaged staff of the food departments of these two provinces in training sessions on optimal supply chain management practices.

During 2021, WFP supported the preparation and participation of the Government of Pakistan in the UN Food Systems Pre-Summit in Rome and Summit in New York. In this regard, WFP, FAO, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) supported the establishment of the national Food Systems Summit (FSS) Secretariat under the leadership of the Ministry of Food Security and Research. WFP as the Global Anchor Agency for Action Track 5 (Resilient Food Systems) developed the first draft of the technical position paper. WFP also supported GAIN in developing the technical position paper for Action Track 1 (Access to Safe and Nutritious Food for All). Furthermore, in order to enhance interest and ownership at the provincial level, WFP organized a workshop on food systems in Quetta, which was attended by senior government officials along with all other key stakeholders.

Under the umbrella of the community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) surge pilot project ongoing in district Umerkot, Sindh since 2017, WFP carried out a supply chain assessment of the existing infrastructure of the Health Department in the district. The study helped identify and propose solutions to the different supply chain bottlenecks and issues that can potentially hamper the supply of health commodities. Furthermore, WFP extended supply chain assistance to the Ehsaas-Nashonuma Programme through the establishment of warehouses and undertaking technical assessments as and when required for the smooth implementation of the project.

Funding remained a challenge to implement the planned capacity strengthening activities under this Strategic Outcome although efforts to mobilize donor support continued throughout the year. The scope of the planned capacity strengthening and institutional support activities during the year was therefore limited to available resources, which is why WFP was successfully able to achieve all targets.

Activities under Strategic Outcome 5 were carried out in collaboration with the different food departments KP, Sindh, Balochistan and Punjab, with whom WFP has established strong partnerships.

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, the Gender and Age marker was not applicable to this Strategic Outcome.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Strengthen government and partner capabilities to provide food security and essential services.	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Pakistan ranked 154th among 189 countries on the UN Human Development Index (HDI, 2020), the lowest in South Asia. In terms of gender equality-related indicators, the global Gender Gap Index Report (2020) reveals that the overall ranking for Pakistan slipped from 112 in 2006 to 151 in 2020.

In 2021, WFP made concerted efforts to mainstream gender in all relevant interventions. Its targeting approach included intersectionality to assess vulnerable people based on sex, age, and disabilities. In 2021, 62 percent of the total beneficiaries supported by WFP were women. An estimated 100,000 WFP beneficiaries were people with disabilities, of which 49 percent were women. During the year, 51 percent of cash transfer, 90 percent of capacity strengthening, and 68 percent of food transfer beneficiaries identified as women. WFP also continued cash support to 30 transgender community members. Efforts to design context-sensitive tailored activities for women continued.

Women attended skill-based trainings, including carpet weaving, food preservation, poultry management, and kitchen gardening. WFP integrated gender into community infrastructure development activities by building washing pads, drinking water supplies, and pathways.

The proportion of women participants in food assistance decision-making entities pertaining to WFP cash interventions increased considerably during the year. Economic pressures presented by the COVID-19 pandemic saw the proportion of households where decisions were made by women decline as did the percentage of households where men and women made decisions together. This was mainly due to the expansion of programme activities to difficult and culturally conservative areas, particularly in Balochistan.

WFP's education support programme targeting adolescent girls in tribal districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) marked another milestone in gender-transformative programming. WFP initiated cash-based transfers to secondary school girls in the tribal districts of KP, a region where only five percent of girls have completed their secondary education.

Anecdotal reports from teachers in the region state that girls have re-joined schools after becoming aware of WFP's education support programme and parents state that cash stipends are being used to meet the educational needs of girls.

Another gender transformative program in the drought affected areas of Sindh provided unconditional cash assistance to pregnant and lactating women who graduated from the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition intervention. The projects post monitoring report reveals that the money was invested in productive assets such as livestock and starting small businesses by the female beneficiaries. This increased their confidence and status within their families.

The Ehsaas Nashonuma programme also specifically targeted pregnant and lactating women, through the provision of specialized nutritious food to reduce the incidence of malnutrition amongst them.

WFP systematically introduced gender budgets for its cooperating partners. Partners allocated budgets for gender-targeted activities and specifically employed staff to work in closely with women from local communities. WFP worked in collaboration with women-focused NGOs and significantly contributed towards UN interagency forums i.e., the Inter-Agency Gender and Development Group, the Gender-Theme Groups, Human Rights Task Force, and others.

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

Although Pakistan has experienced an overall marked improvement in its security atmosphere, there have been reports of instability and insecurity in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Balochistan provinces. Protection issues differ between and within provinces based on their specific geographic social and cultural contexts. Particularly the tribal districts of KP province have increased security concerns. Minorities, political dissidents, humanitarian workers, refugees and activists are at a risk of targeted violence, surveillance, and insecurity online and offline^[1].

WFP employees and partners prevented and mitigated protection risks by upholding the do no harm policy and minimum standards while implementing humanitarian actions. As a starting point, risks assessments and registers were developed and cooperating partners (CPs) were provided with orientation sessions as soon as they signed an agreement with WFP, where specific emphasis was put on adherence to programme protocols and eligibility criteria and ensuring transparency and accountability at all levels. In addition, exclusive sessions were also held on the protection of marginalized communities. Specific protection measures were taken in selecting distribution sites that are safe and easily accessible for men/women/children and others along with separate infrastructure and female staff available to assist women. WFP also strengthened partners capacities in delivering humanitarian response in a gender-sensitive manner. CP staff were made fully aware of the relevant gender and protection context, including gender-based violence in the field and how to respond/mitigate it.

Moreover, the selected CPs sensitized the local communities on the purpose, objectives, targeting criteria and implementation modality in a participatory manner. Each beneficiary's prior consent was also obtained for personal data collection. Special emphasis was put on the provision of assistance in a dignified manner. This included the selection of distribution points close to the beneficiary households and ensuring the selection of a neutral location to avoid attachment of political or ethnic affiliations. Nearly all WFP beneficiaries under Activity 1 reported that they received assistance in an unhindered manner, without any safety challenges. They also testified that the assistance was provided to them in a dignified manner. WFP also developed specific standard operating procedures to minimize the spread of COVID-19. Importantly, WFP also collected data from targeted beneficiaries on which languages they would prefer to receive information and ensured that information is relayed in those languages. As a result, 91 percent of Activity 1 beneficiaries were found to be well informed about the programmes they were engaged in.

WFP remained committed to ensuring protection against and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse by enforcing and integrating the approach in all its responses and establishing appropriate response mechanisms. WFP has a dedicated helpline and fully trained Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) focal points to manage such complaints in a responsible manner and with confidentiality, maintaining cultural sensitivity. WFP also engages with formal and informal networks such as UN agencies, protection groups and women's rights organizations to support their efforts as first responders to prevent gender-based violence.

WFP also has a robust Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) in place. In order to encourage beneficiaries to register their feedback and complaints, the CFM banners (both descriptive and pictorial) in local and regional languages were distributed and displayed at all cash distribution sites. The toll-free CFM hotline is managed by female staff members knowing various local languages to respond to the callers. Any complaint registered through the platform was addressed with strict confidentiality, with consideration of data protection principles, through proper channels and tracked until the case was satisfactorily closed. A nominal decline was recorded for the proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed, and integrated into programme improvements, predominantly due to COVID-19-related access constraints that hindered the movement of beneficiaries. During the reporting year WFP received 2,000 calls through its hotline, of which 88 percent were responded to immediately and the remaining 236 calls were referred to relevant staff/ unit for further follow up. WFP observed a significant increase in women accessing the hotline from 4 percent in 2020 to 27 percent in 2021. Due to effective and timely information received through the CFM, WFP recognized low disbursement in some areas due to work-related migration and as a result, made changes in the programme and provided communities an option of alternate recipient (another family member) to collect the cash.

WFP adheres to strict personal data privacy and protection principles, protecting its beneficiaries' data privacy rights. WFPs Corporate tool for beneficiary data management called SCOPE has stringent protocols and checks in place to protect confidential beneficiary information. In addition, for its cash-based transfers, WFP uses a secure protocol to transfer data from WFP to the Financial Service Provider (FSP). WFPs shares encrypted files with the FSP, where only authorized personnel can access and process it without being able to view or edit its contents. To mitigate data protection risks, WFP completed the Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) for two projects and initiated another PIA to assess the risks associated with all WFP operations in the country. The newly initiated PIA will be completed early next year and will identify major data protection gaps, if any, and provide recommendations to ensure beneficiaries' data are processed in adherence with corporate data protection standards, including when shared with external partners.

Environment

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

WFP has also ensured that its interventions do no harm to the environmental conditions of the areas they are implemented in and instead, have a positive environmental impact.

During the year, WFP continued its livelihood support interventions to build the resilience of vulnerable communities, especially those residing in disaster-prone areas. These interventions supported people with managing and reducing climate-related risks to food security and nutrition and adapting to climate change. For instance, 47,000 tree seedlings were provided to the targeted households to encourage tree plantation in the targeted communities. Initiatives under this intervention encouraged the targeted communities to work to protect their environments. In addition, during the project planning, selection and technical feasibility of prioritized food assistance for assets interventions in Sindh, WFP ensured the implementation of the corporate tool and guidelines on environmental and social safeguards. The outcomes of this environmental screening process have helped in identifying potential environmental effects of specific food assistance for assets interventions and their related environmental management recommendations. While agreements for screening checklists have not been adopted yet at the field level, WFP has designed and shared a screening checklist for some projects and is in the process of integrating these into the system at all levels.

Furthermore, it was recognized that improper disposal of specialized nutritious food packaging poses a risk of polluting the environment of targeted communities. WFP initiated collection of the empty food packages and is preparing a recycling plan. This plan is due to be finalized in the first half of 2022.

Furthermore, WFP has installed solar panels in many of its warehouses and facilitation centres in the country. These initiatives helped cut down on energy consumed from the national grid, thus reducing the emission of greenhouse gases.

Data Notes

Context and Operations

[1] <https://www.iris-france.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/IARAN-Pakistan-Stunting-2030.pdf>

[2] Pakistan Education Statistics 2016-17, Academy of Educational Planning and Management, Government of Pakistan (most recent report)

Partnerships

Pakistan, Australia, Canada, China, Germany, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, European Commission, JAWFP, METRO, Careem, Red Room, PEPSI Co, UNILEVER, UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), UN Country based pool funds, UN FAO, UN other funds and agencies and WFP SRAC (Strategic Resource Allocation Committee).

Strategic outcome 01

No data on food expenditure share for IDPs was collected, as remote monitoring methodology was adopted.

Under Activity 2 (support the early recovery phase) assisted population was different within same targeted locations.

Strategic outcome 03

Two separate sets of Minimum Dietary Diversity are reported as previous project was concluded in 2020 and a new project is initiated this year.

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) not report this year as previous project was concluded in 2020. A new project started this year but it was on very early stages of implementation.

Strategic outcome 04

WFP conducted first-ever pilot project to establish Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index in partnership with Provincial Disaster Management Authority Balochistan. Due to this only baseline value is appearing this year.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/media_2021/01/2021_hrw_world_report.pdf

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

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)	%			16	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	207,245	215,704	422,949	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	284,927	296,557	581,484	
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	215,036	223,812	438,848	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	284,927	296,557	581,484	
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	163,310	41,395	204,705	
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	163,310	41,395	204,705	

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	80,738	22,324	103,062
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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\$	4,800,430	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	790,917	402,107	51%
	female	1,077,523	645,784	60%
	total	1,868,440	1,047,891	56%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	90,113	54,528	61%
	female	87,618	60,991	70%
	total	177,731	115,519	65%
24-59 months	male	264,765	61,966	23%
	female	257,622	64,430	25%
	total	522,387	126,396	24%
5-11 years	male	91,709	63,664	69%
	female	72,249	61,203	85%
	total	163,958	124,867	76%
12-17 years	male	71,975	51,013	71%
	female	85,408	59,651	70%
	total	157,383	110,664	70%
18-59 years	male	243,700	150,626	62%
	female	550,853	379,883	69%
	total	794,553	530,509	67%
60+ years	male	28,655	20,310	71%
	female	23,773	19,626	83%
	total	52,428	39,936	76%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,781,337	947,071	53%
TDP	87,103	100,662	116%
Refugee	0	158	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	240,500	142,636	59%
Prevention of Malnutrition	523,800	158,570	30%
School-Based Programmes	325,000	105,521	32%
Treatment of Malnutrition	290,100	205,494	70%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	489,040	438,848	89%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Dried Fruits	0	116	-
High Energy Biscuits	0	3	-
Iodised Salt	26	6	23%
LNS	0	0	0%
Split Peas	1,175	268	23%
Vegetable Oil	594	134	23%
Wheat	11,602	0	0%
Wheat Flour	0	4,225	-
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
High Energy Biscuits	0	0	0%
LNS	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%
Wheat	2,929	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
LNS	6,220	2,744	44%
Micronutrient Powder	62	0	0%
Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	0	15	-

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	13,636,645	7,250,647	53%
Cash	666,258	891,832	134%
Food systems are sustainable			

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.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	11,700	10,777
			Male	11,700	12,686
			Total	23,400	23,463
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	139,306	121,792
			Male	144,822	126,612
			Total	284,128	248,404
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	89,496	85,578
			Male	92,666	88,967
			Total	182,162	174,545
A.2: Food transfers			MT	8,983	4,750
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	5,314,065	4,418,748
Activity 02: Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	5,920	6,035
			Male	1,480	1,175
			Total	7,400	7,210
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	94,334	69,934
			Male	98,066	72,702
			Total	192,400	142,636
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	21,514	0
			Male	26,586	0
			Total	48,100	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,413	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	8,322,581	2,831,899

Output Results				
Activity 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted beneficiaries receive sufficient cash- and/or food-based transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements.				
General Distribution				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.13: Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance	individual	3,000	3,166
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.15: Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	Number	12	11
H: Targeted beneficiaries receive sufficient cash- and/or food-based transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
H.2: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type	H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational	unit	1	1

K: Targeted beneficiaries receive sufficient cash- and/or food-based transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	9	9
Activity 02: Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Affected populations receive support to rebuild livelihoods and expedite their recovery process.				
Food assistance for training				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	676	675
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	7,400	7,210
D: Affected populations receive support to rebuild livelihoods and expedite their recovery process.				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.108: Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	10,100	10,100
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.117: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line rehabilitated	Km	40.78	40.78
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	360	357.6
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.125: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use rehabilitated/maintained (3000-8000 cbmt)	Number	261	258
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.131: Number of wells, shallow wells rehabilitated for irrigation/livestock use (0-50 cbmt)	Number	24	24
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.156: Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	25,600	20,589
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.157: Number of animal shelters constructed	animal shelter	24	24
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	7.86	7.86
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.41: Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails rehabilitated	Km	500	495
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	1.29	1.29
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.58: Number of culverts and drainage systems built (between 4-6m in width)	Number	2	2

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Number	47,000	47,000
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Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COVID Response - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	2.97		≤2.97	1			WFP
	Male	4.53		≤4.53	3.35			programme monitoring
	Overall	4.28		≤4.28	2.95			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	64.4		≥64.6	93.1			WFP
	Male	35.8		≥35.8	50.8			programme monitoring
	Overall	40.5		≥40.5	54.2			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	16.9		≤16.9	5.7			WFP
	Male	37		≤37	43.3			programme monitoring
	Overall	33.8		≤33.8	42			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	18.5		≤18.5	1.2			WFP
	Male	27.2		≤27.2	5.9			programme monitoring
	Overall	25.7		≤25.7	3.8			WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	29.03		≤29.03	2.29			WFP
	Male	59.33		≤59.33	52.12			programme monitoring
	Overall	54.6		≤54.6	43.64			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: IDPs/Returnees - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	4.7	<1.02	<1.02	2.64	1.02	1.6	WFP
	Male	4.7	<2.03	<2.03	1.77	2.03	1.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.7	<1.73	<1.73	1.85	1.73	1.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	50	≥78.9	≥78.9	41.9	78.9	77.2	WFP
	Male	65.5	≥69.6	≥69.6	52.5	69.6	68.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	64.45	≥73.4	≥73.4	51.6	73.4	70.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	50	≤21.1	≤21.1	58.1	21.1	22.8	WFP
	Male	33.5	≤29.8	≤29.8	46.8	29.8	31.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	34.55	≤26.1	≤26.1	47.8	26.1	29.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	0	0	WFP
	Male	1	≤0.9	≤0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	1	≤0.5	≤0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	52.4	<52.4	<52.4			43.5	WFP
	Male	47.9	<47.9	<47.9			55.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	48.2	<48.2	<48.2			52.8	WFP programme monitoring

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: FFA Beneficiaries - Location: Federally Administered Tribal Areas - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	10.9	<10.9	<14.23	1.5	14.23	2.9	WFP
	Male	6.09	<6.09	<4.7	2.69	4.7	4.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.42	<6.42	<5.4	2.5	5.4	4.5	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	40	≥55.9	≥55.9	25.49	55.9	74.7	WFP
	Male	52.2	≥59.5	≥59.5	29.1	59.5	58.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	51.4	≥59.3	≥59.3	28.61	59.3	61.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	10	≤44.1	≤44.1	66.67	44.1	24.3	WFP
	Male	36.8	≤39.5	≤39.5	55.11	39.5	39.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	34.9	≤39.9	≤39.9	56.68	39.9	37.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	50	≤0	≤0	7.84	0	1	WFP
	Male	11	≤0.9	≤0.9	15.78	0.9	1.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	13.7	≤0.9	≤0.9	14.71	0.9	1.14	WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	29	<29	<29	92.15	55.8	53.1	WFP
	Male	45	<45	<45	46.13	51.3	63.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	44	<44	<44	52.4	51.6	61.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	2.8	<2.8	<2.97	1.68	2.97	1.6	WFP
	Male	2.65	<1.98	<1.98	1.71	1.98	1.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	2.86	<2.6	<2.06	1.71	2.06	1.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	32	≥32	<32	54.5	29	40.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	43	≤43	<43	25.1	39	15.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	4	≤4	<4	0.3	8	1	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	21	≤21	<21	20.1	23	43.4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥70	≥67	63	67	61	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.

Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	3,150	2,446
			Male	350	0
			Total	3,500	2,446
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	11,154	7,796
			Male	11,596	8,103
			Total	22,750	15,899
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	270,968	227,183

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

Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	66,925	62,289
			Male	69,575	43,232
			Total	136,500	105,521
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	90,537	0
			Male	97,963	0
			Total	188,500	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,929	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	395,290	664,649

Output Results				
Activity 03: Augment social protection mechanisms to support the food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable urban and rural poor.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Poor and nutritionally vulnerable beneficiaries of safety nets have access to nutritious food in order to improve their nutrition.				
General Distribution				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.14: Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	18	18
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	individual	3,500	2,446
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.23: Number of institutions supported for the delivery of shock responsive and nutrition sensitive social protection programmes	institution	1	1
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.28: Number of project participants (male)	individual	700	436
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.29: Number of project participants (female)	individual	2,800	2,010
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to provincial governments for, and implement as appropriate, school meals.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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.				
School feeding (take-home rations)				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.14: Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	44	44
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.26: Number of secondary schools assisted by WFP	school	289	242

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Augment social protection mechanisms to support the food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable urban and rural poor.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of cash-based transfers channelled through national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Overall	0	≥25	≥15.83		15.83	18.8	Secondary data
Target Group: Children - Location: Punjab / RAHIM YAR KHAN - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	5.31	>70	≥7.25				7.25	Secondary data
	Male	3.56	>70	≥7.58				7.58	Secondary data
	Overall	4.4	>70	≥7.43				7.43	Secondary data

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Secondary School Girls - Location: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)								
Enrolment rate	Female	0	≥15	≥10	14			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥15	≥10	14			
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	50	≤20	≤40	3			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	≤20	≤40	3			
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	50	≥80	≥60	97			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	≥80	≥60	97			

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.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	54,800 54,800	49,950 49,950
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	69,700 69,700	58,670 58,670
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female Male Total	170,183 174,317 344,500	0 0 0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	27,071 27,729 54,800	27,626 22,324 49,950
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	Female Male Total	0 0 0	395 394 789
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	40,964 42,636 83,600	46,934 41,395 88,329
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	69,700 69,700	58,670 58,670
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	206,500 206,500	116,376 116,376
A.2: Food transfers			MT	6,282	2,759

Output Results				
Activity 05: Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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).				
Prevention of stunting				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.14: Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	854	841
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	66	66
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.14: Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	1,800	1,791
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	155	155
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).				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	378	378
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.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	14	14
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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	9	9
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.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	5	5

C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	13	13
C: Public and private sector actors consistently apply nutrition-sensitive approaches in order to improve the population's accessibility and adequate consumption of nutritious foods.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	4	4
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).				
Prevention of stunting				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	124,500	103,722
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.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
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.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	Number	4	4
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.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	44	44
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.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	11	11

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥5	≥5	5	5	2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>70	>70	66			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: CH - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	3.6	>70	>20	25.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.6	>70	>20	27.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.6	>70	>20	26.7			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>66	>66		51	88	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>66	>66		51	88	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: CH - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	3.84	<15	<3.31	1.94	3.31	3.34	Secondary data
	Male	4.03	<15	<3.19	2.04	3.19	3.45	Secondary data
	Overall	3.93	<15	<3.25	1.99	3.25	3.39	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0.01	<3	<0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	Secondary data
	Male	0.01	<3	<0	0.02	0	0.01	Secondary data
	Overall	0.01	<3	<0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	2.06	<15	<0.09	0.26	0.09	0.6	Secondary data
	Male	1.89	<15	<0.07	0.28	0.07	0.66	Secondary data
	Overall	1.98	<15	<0.08	0.27	0.08	0.63	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	94.1	>75	>96.59	97.78	96.59	96	Secondary data
	Male	94.07	>75	>96.74	97.66	96.74	95.89	Secondary data
	Overall	94.09	>75	>96.66	97.72	96.66	95.97	Secondary data
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	69	>50	>50		47	74	Secondary data
	Male	69	>50	>50		47	74	Secondary data
	Overall	69	>50	>50	35.5	47	74	Secondary data WFP survey
Target Group: PLW_Ehsaas Nashonuma - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	13.6	>13.6	>13.6	14.9			WFP programme monitoring

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Shock-responsive safety net models are developed to pre-empt and mitigate the negative effects of a disaster on highly vulnerable households.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	145	145	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	4	4	
Activity 07: Strengthen the government's and communities' capacity for disaster risk reduction.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	105	105	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	5	5	
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.					
Emergency preparedness activities					
C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	US\$	1,325,000	1,325,000	
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.					
Emergency preparedness activities					
H.3: Number of engineering works completed, by type	H.3.1: Number of engineering works completed	unit	2	2	
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.64: Number of logistics hubs established	hub	1	1	
K: 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.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	16	16	
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.					
Emergency preparedness activities					

L.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type	L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented	unit	2	2
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Outcome Results								
Activity 07: Strengthen the government's and communities' capacity for disaster risk reduction.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Balochistan - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency preparedness activities								
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	2.15	≥2.15					WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=4	=2	2			WFP programme monitoring

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	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.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	3	3
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.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	3	3
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.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
L.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type	L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented	unit	2	2

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	0	>20	≥14	27.6	14	8.3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	20	≥50	≥55	42	55	41	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	39.8	≤30	≤39	53	39	25	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	40.2	≤20	≤6	5	6	34	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Federally Administered Tribal Areas - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	0	≥10	≥42	35	42	12.8	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥90	≥58	65	58	87.2	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥100	≥100	100	100	100	Secondary data

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP
	Male	99	=100	=100	100	100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	≥90	≥100	99	100	100	WFP
	Male	100	≥90	≥99	99	99	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥90	≥99	99	99	100	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	89	≥90	≥100	98	100	89	WFP
	Male	89	≥90	≥99	98	99	89	programme monitoring
	Overall	89	≥90	≥99	98	99	89	WFP programme monitoring

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=90	88	90	46	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	40.4	>80	>75	90	75	74	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40.4	>80	>77	92	77	81	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40.4	>80	>77	91	77	78	WFP programme monitoring

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥50	0			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥50	0			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Augment social protection mechanisms to support the food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable urban and rural poor.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥50	0			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to provincial governments for, and implement as appropriate, school meals.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Secondary School Girls - Location: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥50	0			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥50	0			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 06: Support all levels of government and communities to adopt and operationalize an integrated climate risk management system.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥50	0			WFP programme monitoring

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Mother and child receive food supplements and guidance at an Ehsaas Nashonuma Facilitation Center in Kohat, Balochistan.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

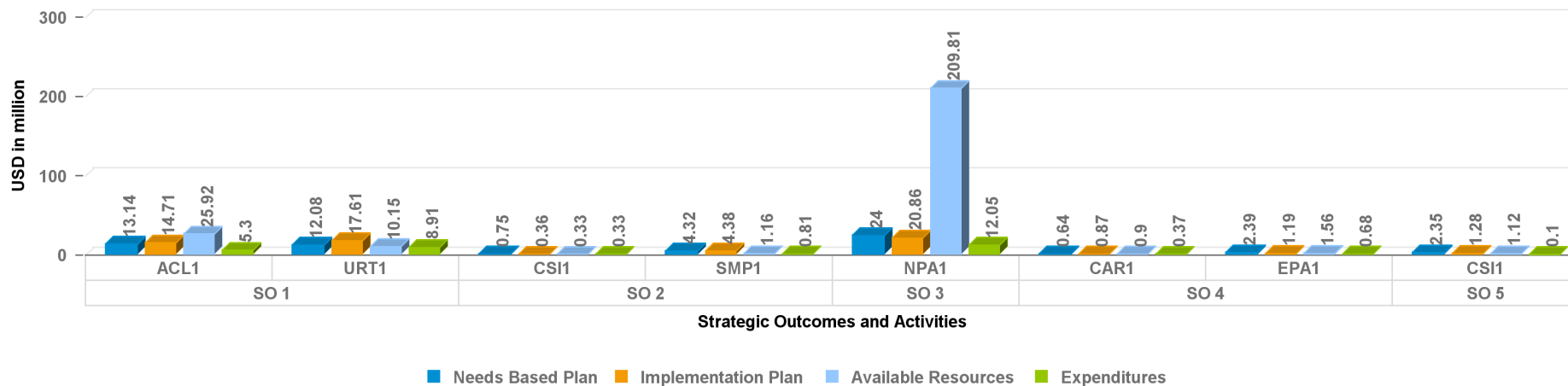
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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.

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Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	13,140,975	14,711,446	25,916,797	5,303,913
		Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	12,076,069	17,607,900	10,145,870	8,908,852
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	10,573,955	0
	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.	753,408	364,174	333,304	332,387
		Provide technical assistance to provincial governments for, and implement as appropriate, school meals.	4,320,878	4,379,718	1,164,347	806,941
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			30,291,331	37,063,238	48,134,273

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Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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.	23,998,210	20,859,669	209,814,624	12,052,642
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			23,998,210	20,859,669	209,814,624	12,052,642
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.	639,465	872,209	895,781	373,182
		Strengthen the government's and communities' capacity for disaster risk reduction.	2,394,852	1,185,824	1,558,180	676,017
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			3,034,317	2,058,034	2,453,961	1,049,199
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.	2,348,000	1,278,406	1,115,669	97,302
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,348,000	1,278,406	1,115,669	97,302
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	325,797	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	325,797	0

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Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Total Direct Operational Cost		59,671,857	61,259,347	261,844,324	28,551,237
	Direct Support Cost (DSC)		6,829,598	5,192,626	5,503,110	3,746,403
	Total Direct Costs		66,501,455	66,451,973	267,347,434	32,297,640
	Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		4,322,595	4,319,378	10,443,842	10,443,842
	Grand Total		70,824,050	70,771,352	277,791,275	42,741,481



Wanee Piyabongkarn
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

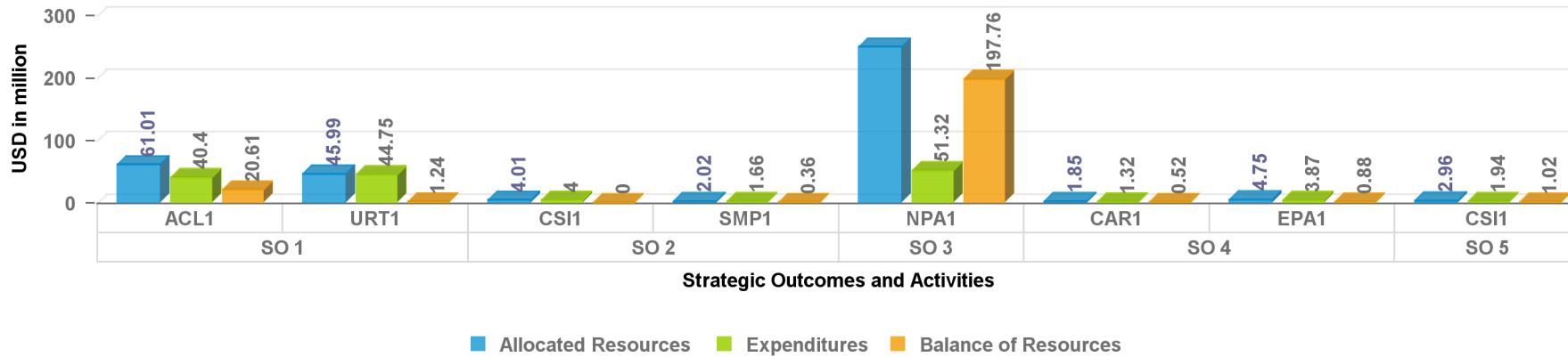
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.	Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	70,152,836	45,329,288	658,973	45,988,261	44,751,243	1,237,018
		Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	85,028,595	61,013,791	0	61,013,791	40,400,908	20,612,883
		Non Activity Specific	0	10,573,955	0	10,573,955	0	10,573,955
	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.	7,480,252	4,005,167	0	4,005,167	4,004,250	917

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Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.	46,942,345	2,018,089	0	2,018,089	1,660,683	357,406
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			209,604,028	122,940,289	658,973	123,599,263	90,817,084	32,782,179
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.	111,812,699	249,081,076	0	249,081,076	51,319,093	197,761,982
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			111,812,699	249,081,076	0	249,081,076	51,319,093	197,761,982

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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.	Strengthen the government's and communities' capacity for disaster risk reduction.	20,660,508	4,750,401	0	4,750,401	3,868,238	882,163
		Support all levels of government and communities to adopt and operationalize an integrated climate risk management system.	12,482,724	1,846,047	0	1,846,047	1,323,448	522,599
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			33,143,232	6,596,448	0	6,596,448	5,191,686	1,404,762
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.	10,108,842	2,961,967	0	2,961,967	1,943,600	1,018,367
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			10,108,842	2,961,967	0	2,961,967	1,943,600	1,018,367
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	325,797	0	325,797	0	325,797
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	325,797	0	325,797	0	325,797
Total Direct Operational Cost			364,668,802	381,905,577	658,973	382,564,550	149,271,463	233,293,087

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Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	27,840,425	16,459,701	0	16,459,701	14,702,994	1,756,706
		Total Direct Costs	392,509,227	398,365,278	658,973	399,024,251	163,974,457	235,049,794
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	25,513,100	18,797,591		18,797,591	18,797,591	0
		Grand Total	418,022,327	417,162,869	658,973	417,821,842	182,772,048	235,049,794

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
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