



WFP Pakistan Country Brief

June 2022

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



Through the CMAM programme in AJK, Majrah Ali (13 months) receives nutritious food supplement which prevents malnutrition and helps him grow strong and healthy. @WFP/Henriette Bjorge

Operational Context

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

WFP Pakistan's Country Strategic Plan seeks to support this progress. Alongside the provision of critically needed relief and nutrition support to vulnerable population groups, WFP assistance aims to complement the Government's efforts in enhancing food and nutrition security of the people of Pakistan. WFP also provides technical support to the Government by conducting research to generate evidence to guide policy makers and assist in the development of relevant national strategies. WFP's work in Pakistan also encompasses community resilience building, disaster risk management and preparedness elements for sustainability and national ownership. WFP has been present in Pakistan since 1968.



Population (2017 census): **207.7 million**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

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

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

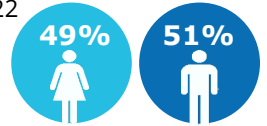
In Numbers

2,793 MT of food distributed in June 2022

US\$ 1,440,466 cash distributed in June 2022

US\$ 17.01 million six months (Jul 2022 – Dec 2022) net funding requirements

374,227 people assisted in June 2022



Operational Updates

- In June, WFP provided 76,635 pregnant women and 100,318 children under five with specialized nutritious food and health support through its nationwide stunting prevention programme, '*Benazir Nashonuma*'. The programme supports people registered with the Government's largest social safety net, '*Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP)*'. In addition to food and health support, enrolled women also receive supplementary cash transfers under the programme. So far, the programme is being carried out through 93 fully operational facilitation centers with plans to expand to 575 across 153 districts. Support will be provided to 1.7 million women and children over the next three years.
- WFP is carrying out a multi-donor funded livelihoods support and community stabilization programme in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) provinces to support food-insecure communities in the districts bordering Afghanistan. The response targets households affected by volatility at the Afghan border, recurring climatic shocks, and now also the worsening socio-economic crisis and extreme weather alerts across the country. It supports vulnerable people through food or cash transfers, conditional upon participation in community rehabilitation activities and trainings. In June 2022, around PKR 297 million (USD 1.4 million) in cash assistance and 2,844 MT of food was provided to 36,944 families in these two bordering areas. Additionally, 73 structural rehabilitation/construction schemes were completed in Balochistan i.e., the construction of water ponds, washing pads, water channels and sewerage channels.
- WFP launched its KSR relief-funded Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme in KP and the Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) region at a ceremony in Muzaffarabad, AJK. WFP aims to support 57,500 malnourished children and pregnant & lactating women through this lifesaving nutrition intervention.

After the Taliban takeover in August 2021, Afghanistan has endured a deepening and increasingly catastrophic humanitarian crisis. To support this dire situation in the neighbouring country, WFP Pakistan has been transporting food commodities from Pakistan into

Country Director: Chris Kaye

Contact info: Henriette Bjorge, OIC – Partnerships, Communication & Reporting (henriette.bjorge@wfp.org)

Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/pakistan

Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)		
Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Jul – Dec 2022 Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
475.33 m	427.76 m	17.01 m

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

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

Focus area: Crisis response

Activities:

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

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

Focus area: Root Causes

Activities:

- Institutional capacity strengthening activities
- School meal activities

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

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

Focus area: Root Causes

Activities:

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

Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable

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

Focus area: Resilience building

Activities:

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

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

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

Focus area: Root Causes

Activities:

- Institutional capacity strengthening activities.

Donors

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

Operational Updates (continued)

Afghanistan. In June, 20,872 MT of international shipments carrying food commodities was cleared at Karachi and dispatched to Afghanistan. Additionally, 26,022 MT of locally procured food was dispatched to Afghanistan, bringing the total amount of Pakistani commodities dispatched to 155,078 MT and international shipments to 98,625 MT.

- WFP along with FAO and other stakeholders will conduct an IPC Acute Food Insecurity analyses workshop in Karachi from 1-7 July 2022. Across the seven days, participants will analyse food security data collected from 28 highly vulnerable districts of Balochistan, KP and Sindh provinces. According to the last round of IPC analyses conducted in October 2021, 4.69 million people were estimated to be food insecure (in IPC Phase 3 or 4) during April-June 2022 in KP and Balochistan. The numbers are expected to increase in view of the global rise in prices of food and fuel triggered by the crisis in Ukraine. An up-to-date analysis of the current food security situation will help the Government and other humanitarian agencies to plan an appropriate response to the growing food insecurity in Pakistan.

Challenges:

- Pakistan is facing a growing debt crisis exacerbated by chronic trade imbalances, with soaring food and fuel prices further impacted by regional supply chain disruptions linked to the conflict in Ukraine. WFP's monthly price monitoring has shown that over the past 12 months, Pakistan has seen a rise in the prices of wheat (31 percent), edible oil (82 percent), chicken (51 percent), petrol (110 percent) and diesel (133 percent). Necessities including food are gradually becoming increasingly unaffordable for the most vulnerable households. Food inflation reached an all-time high of 25.92 percent in June.
- Food insecurity is being further challenged by increasing variations in weather due to climate change. WFP is monitoring the impact on the most food insecure areas and has recently updated and aligned its contingency plans with the nationally led monsoon preparedness plan led by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

Highlight:

- On 10 June, the Chakki fortification project won the WFP 2022 Innovation Award, which is only provided to five outstanding innovations from over 120 countries in which WFP operates. Through this project, WFP is improving access to, and the consumption of fortified wheat flour for up to 70 percent of the population. This is being achieved by enabling 50 Chakki or small-scale-mills owners to fortify their wheat flour, since most of Pakistan's population purchases its wheat from local Chakkis.