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Pakistan

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022

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Overview

In 2022, the final year of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022, WFP provided relief, recovery, and development assistance to 4.7 million people in Pakistan. This was more than five times the initial target and four times the number reached in 2021. Over the life of the five-year CSP, WFP reached 7.7 million people.

2022 saw unprecedented levels of monsoon rains that triggered widespread flooding. This caused substantial casualties and infrastructure damage, affecting more than 33 million people. Of those that WFP reached in 2022, 3.1 million people were flood survivors, who were experiencing "emergency" levels of food insecurity (Integrated Phase Classification, IPC Phase 4), requiring immediate assistance.

The Country Strategic Plan was premised on a progressive WFP transition from direct in-kind food and cash support to the provision of technical assistance to strengthen the capacities of national institutions, continuing a process initiated during the 2018 - 2022 CSP. Areas of focus include emergency preparedness, disaster management, nutrition, social protection, and food systems, while enabling grassroots communities to adapt to climate change, build resilience and improve their livelihoods.

While that shift was impacted in 2022 due to significant humanitarian needs from the floods, the climate hazards (heat wave in March and floods in June-October) underscored the imperative to accelerate the transition. A CSP for 2023-2027, endorsed in November by WFP's Executive Board, duly affirmed the commitment of the Government, donors, and stakeholders to doing so.

Notable achievements during the CSP that ended in December 2022 include the integration of WFP interventions into the national social protection system; and a successful push for significant expansion of a key national stunting prevention social protection programme, the Benazir Nashonuma Programme.

During the year, WFP also provided livelihood support to food-insecure communities in Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) provinces. This intervention was linked to the crisis in Afghanistan and the concern that this would trigger an influx of refugees. The large-scale cross-border movement did not occur, but there is a recognition of the need to strengthen and support already vulnerable communities in Pakistan impacted by the instability. These responses aimed to stabilize the food security of impoverished communities impacted by multiple hazards and shocks, while simultaneously building their resilience to cope with future stresses and provide employment opportunities (linked to the triple nexus). This was particularly pertinent to the intervention areas in KP and Balochistan provinces, which are impacted by the humanitarian crisis in neighbouring Afghanistan.

In 2022, WFP stepped up its involvement in the formulation and management of safety net initiatives. For example, WFP played a key role in the elaboration of shock-responsive support to flood-affected women and children through the provision of specialized nutritious foods, fortified wheat-flour, and cash grants, along with advice on healthy diets.

Nonetheless, the flooding - which caused an estimated USD 30 billion in damage and losses, particularly in the food, livestock, and fisheries sectors - drove WFP to also focus on crisis response in the second half of 2022. This was reinforced by growing evidence of a surge in already high rates of acute malnutrition. The focus on the crisis response was also demonstrated through the provision of over USD 100 million from donors in 2022.

This meant that there was less external funding for mitigating actions such as the building of community resilience or strengthening national capacities to improve emergency preparedness, disaster management, and food security. National and provincial authorities were also focused on the flood response and reconstruction.

Other challenges exacerbated by the flooding included rapid food price inflation; limited non-governmental organization partner capacity; supply chain disruptions, which resulted in food commodity shortages and delayed distributions; and diminished overland access to inundated communities.

Moving forward, WFP will continue to reinforce the Government's efforts to enhance food and nutrition security for the people of Pakistan, by reaffirming its role as the Government's partner of choice to build resilience and address root causes.

4,798,380

Total beneficiaries in 2022



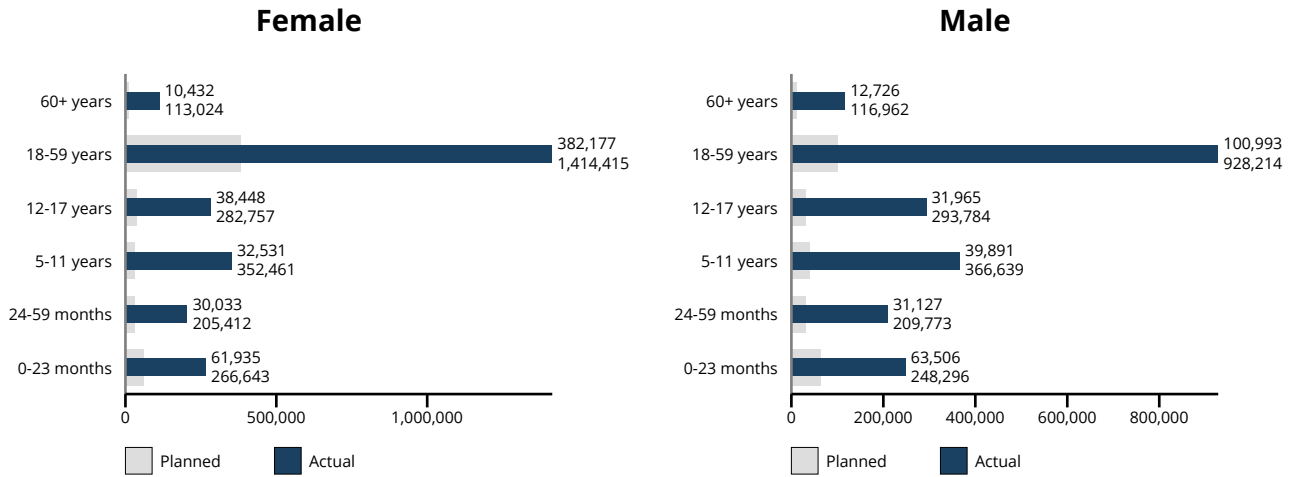
55% female



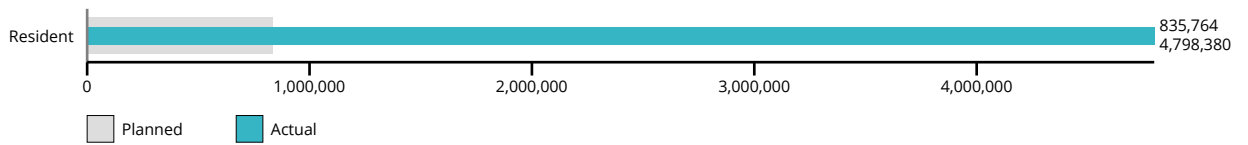
45% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 434,000 (49% Female, 51% Male)

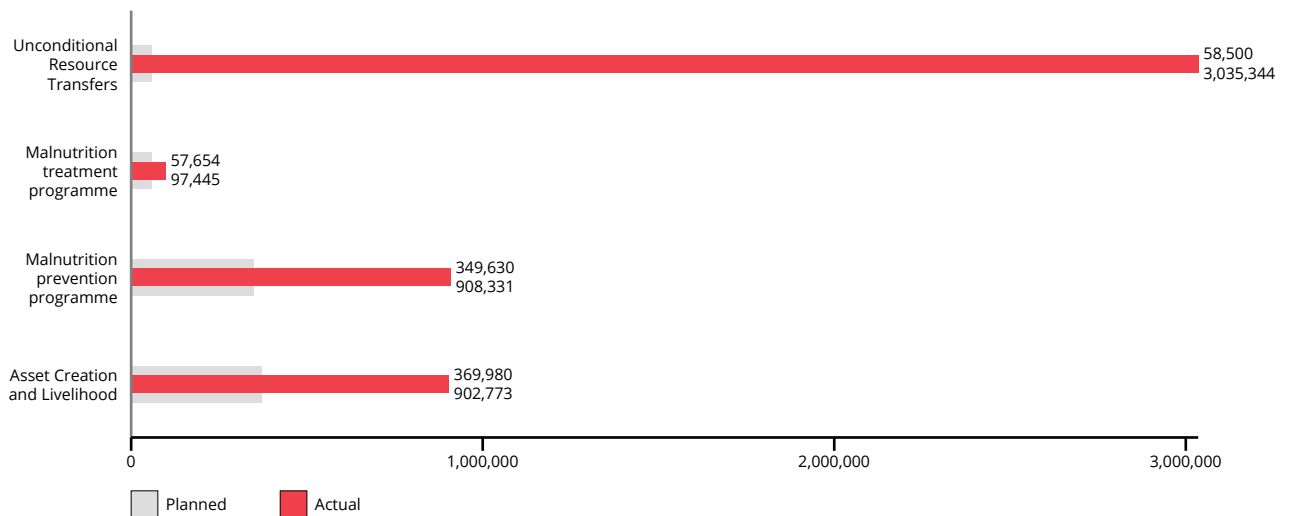
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



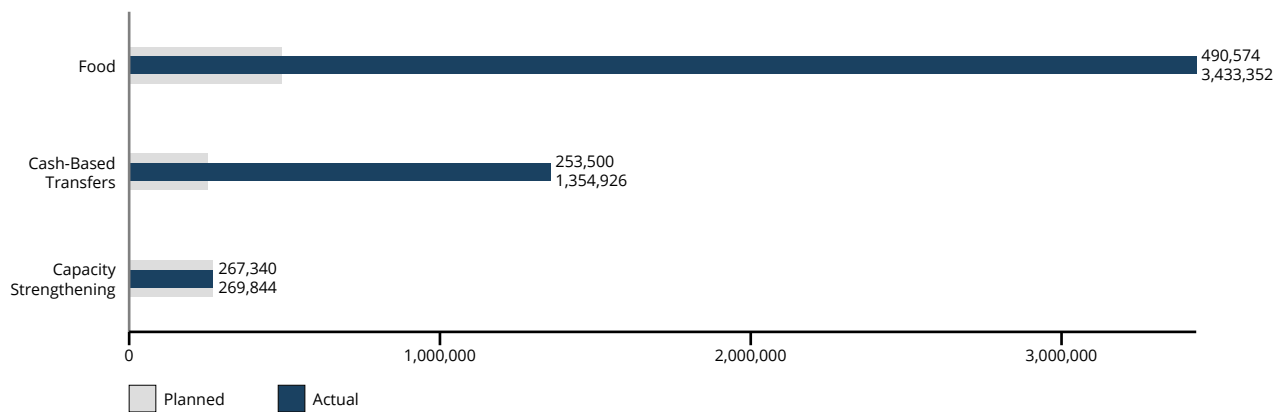
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



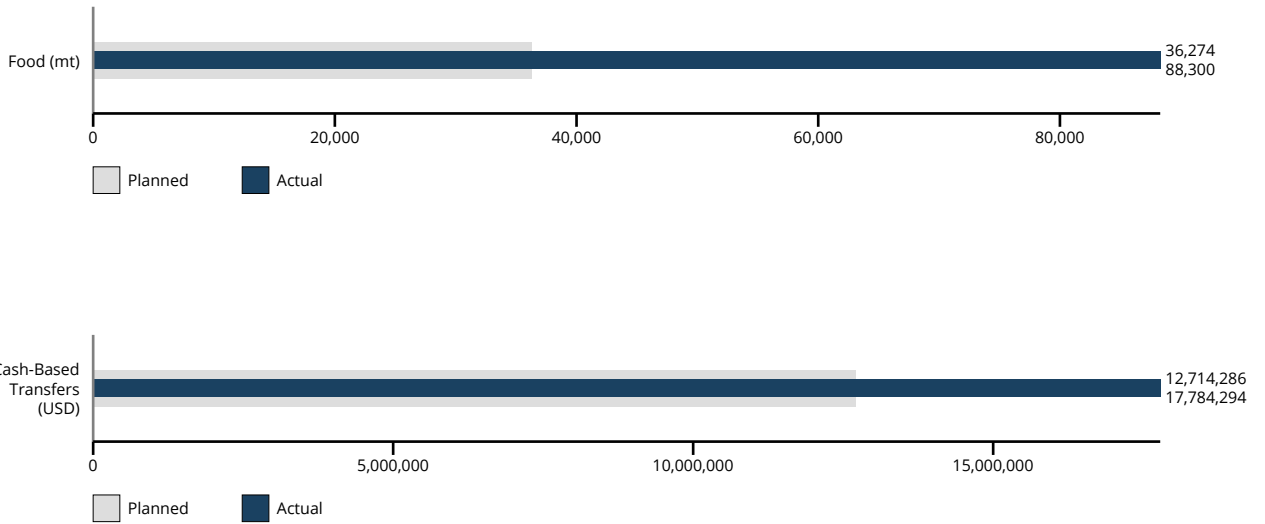
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



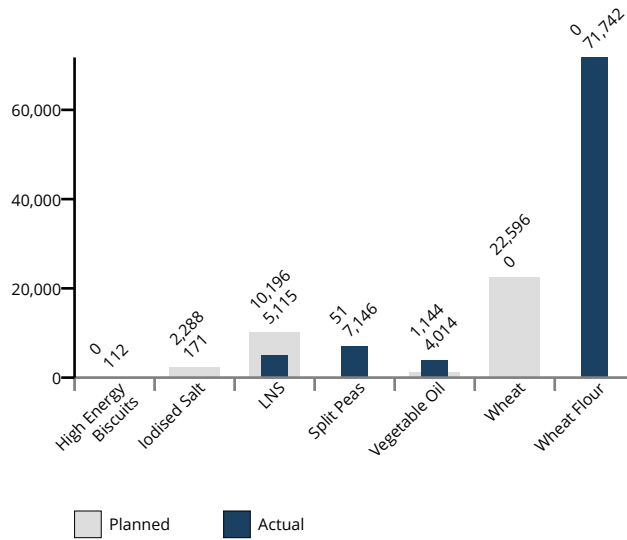
Beneficiaries by Modality



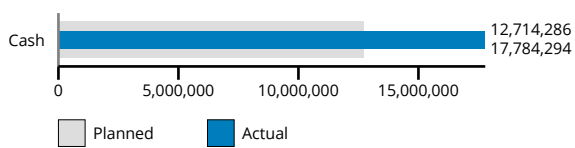
Total Transfers by Modality



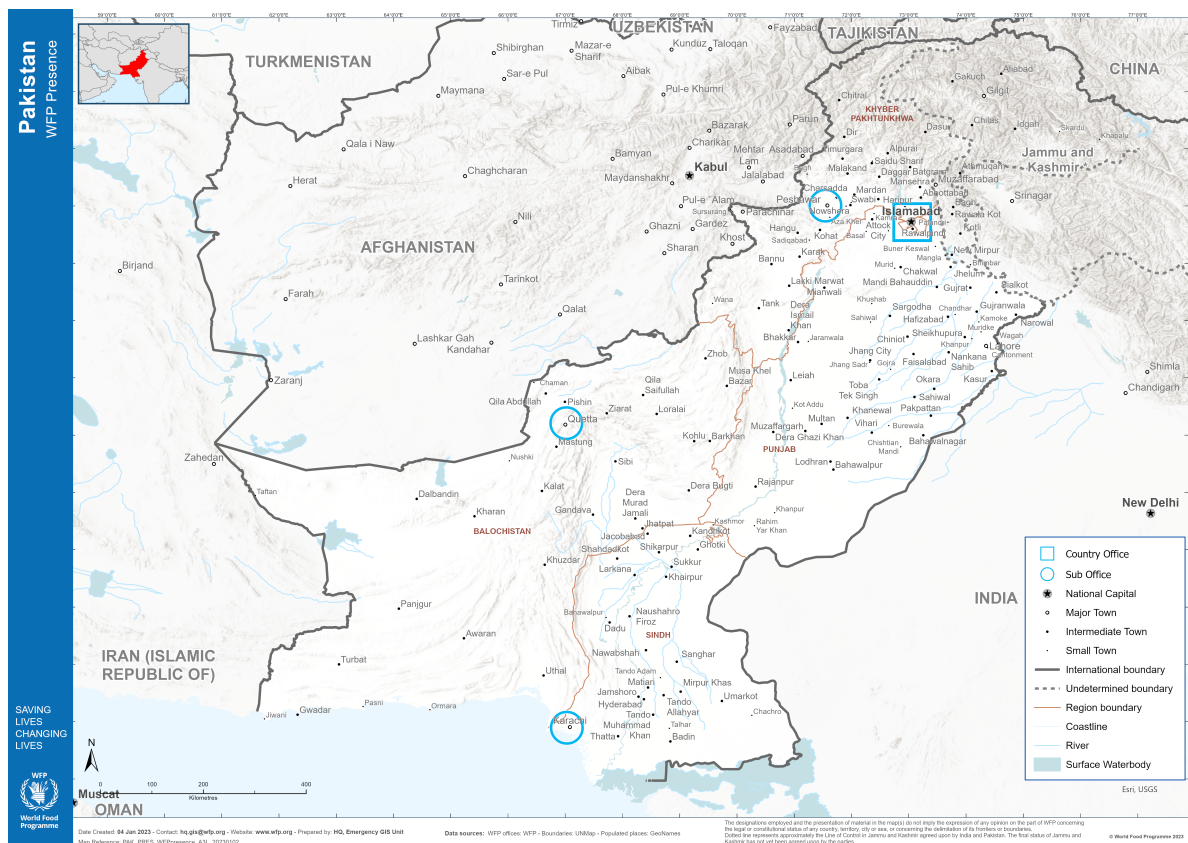
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



In 2022, WFP implemented wide-ranging responses to unprecedented climate shocks that devastated much of Pakistan and further undermined the food and nutrition security of tens of millions of people still reeling from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the conflict in Ukraine.

Throughout the year, WFP reached 3.1 million survivors hardest-hit by the floods - those among "emergency" food insecurity (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, IPC Phase 4) - with food, cash, nutritional support, and resilience-building assistance.

WFP assisted another 1.6 million people with relief, recovery, and development services, adding up to a total of 4.7 million people reached in 2022. This was more than five times WFP's planned number, and nearly five times the 1 million reached in 2021. It brought the cumulative number of people assisted by WFP over the five years of the CSP to 7.7 million.

The span of WFP's response to the 2022 shocks - a fierce, prolonged heat wave followed by record monsoon rains that caused widespread flooding - reflected the four pillars of the CSP: urgent assistance to disaster victims; nutritional support to children and women needing it most; enabling climate-prone communities to withstand extreme weather events; and boosting government capacities to tackle hunger.

The world's fifth most populous country, Pakistan's hunger and nutrition crises are underpinned and aggravated by deep-rooted structural problems, including high rates of poverty (21.9 percent), inequality, unemployment (6.9 percent), and environmental degradation.[1],[2] Pakistan is a lower middle-income country aspiring to obtain upper middle-income status by 2025, but unlikely to attain Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger by the 2030 target.

Pakistan ranked 161st out of 192 countries in the 2022 Human Development Index, having slipped from 154th of 189 in 2021. In terms of hunger and climate risks, Pakistan was ranked 99th out of 121 countries on the 2022 Global Hunger Index, and the 2021 Global Climate Risk Index listed the country as the world's 8th most susceptible to extreme weather events. That year's Global Gender Gap Index put Pakistan at 153rd out of 156 countries.

Political instability was heightened in 2022, following the formation of a new coalition government ahead of planned elections planned in 2023.

Pakistan's already severe economic and financial crises worsened throughout the year. This included: sluggish growth; a plummeting rupee; widening fiscal and balance of payments deficits; sharply rising government debt servicing costs;

exchange reserves dropping to a dangerous low level; and accelerating inflation - notably food, fuel, and fertilizer prices. A lack of investment and reform in the agriculture sector, although a key pillar of the economy, served to limit growth and development.

Nearly two-thirds of Pakistan's 221 million people are subsistence farming families that produce most of the country's food but account for the majority of its food-insecure - and of its officially estimated 82.7 million "multi-dimensionally poor".[3] The productivity is low due to entrenched socioeconomic inequities, outdated agronomic practices, and an increasingly hostile climate, among other factors.

The low capacity of subsistence farming families to prepare for or respond to shocks was underscored by exceptional flooding in 2022. This was the product of an intense, weeks-long heat wave that began in March and triggered significant melting of the country's northern glaciers, then epic monsoon rains.

Inundating one-third of the country, the flooding claimed over 1,700 lives, affected more than 33 million people - uprooting 8 million of them - and destroyed or damaged homes, schools, health facilities, roads, bridges and other infrastructure on a massive scale. Nearly 10 million acres of cropland were submerged, and livestock, food and seed stocks, and valuable topsoil were washed away. So, too, was much of the country's ready-to-harvest cotton and rice, traditionally top export earners. The autumn wheat-planting season was jeopardized, signalling significant scarcities of, and higher prices for the country's staple grain.

A government-led Post-Disaster Needs Assessment released in October estimated damage and losses at more than USD 30 billion - equivalent to some 10 percent of GDP - noting that resilient rehabilitation and reconstruction would cost at least USD 16.3 billion.

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis anticipated an alarming surge in the number of people in affected areas facing "crisis" or "emergency" levels of food insecurity (IPC 3 and 4) to 14.6 million by early 2023, from a pre-flood level of 6 million. It also estimated that an additional 1.1 million in IPC 3 were at risk of slipping into IPC 4.

Other assessments showed rising rates of acute malnutrition. Of 1 million children under 5 screened by UNICEF in the last quarter of 2022, 14.4 percent had moderate acute malnutrition and 8.2 percent severe acute malnutrition.

Rapidly rising staple food prices contributed to the deepening hardship and hunger. Cases of malnutrition among beneficiaries of the country's biggest social protection programme, the Benazir Income Support Programme, rose 53 percent in the second half of the year.

While funding for WFP's response materialized, the imperative of a strong focus on urgent humanitarian needs meant less attention to longer-term CSP objectives, including resilience- and institution-building.

Yet extreme weather events again highlighted the pressing need to meaningfully address the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition. The 2023-2027 CSP, which requires USD 781 million and was approved in November by WFP's Executive Board, makes that commitment.

Transitioning from direct programme implementation, WFP prioritizes the strengthening of national capacities via the provision of technical assistance on disaster preparedness and management, climate adaptation, resilience building, and social protection.

Risk Management

Major risks associated with operating in Pakistan's routinely complex and challenging environment became more pronounced in 2022, owing to the year's unprecedented climate shocks, continued insecurity in parts of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) provinces, the federal parliament's ouster in April of the Prime Minister, and a deepening of the country's multi-faceted economic crisis.

One significant challenge brought on by the devastating monsoon flooding was the limited availability of cooperating partners (CPs) able to meet the needs of the emergency response.

Mitigation measures included a range of WFP orientations and refresher training sessions for CP staff on policy, procedure, and performance standards, reinforcing key principles of field-level collaboration, food handling, and protection and accountability to affected populations and the recruitment of more staff.

Another challenge was the disruption of supply chains due to shortfalls in the availability of commodities, slowing assistance delivery. To mitigate these challenges, WFP enhanced coordination with relevant partners to expedite procurement. Risks relating to fraud and corruption were higher during the year but minimized by stringent oversight of CPs and more vigorous monitoring in other respects.

Strategic risks addressed included access and mobility constraints attributable to the volatile security situation in Balochistan and KP. Enhanced coordination with government authorities helped mitigate this, enabling WFP to secure a quicker turnaround on its requests for authorization for partners to implement activities, and for staff to travel to security-sensitive locations.

The disruption by the floods of overland access also led to delays to operations across the country as well as in flood-affected areas.

Resourcing shortfalls remained an overarching concern, not least for activities requiring consistent support over the medium- and long-term, such as nutritional assistance. Throughout 2022, WFP continued to advocate for multi-year funding.

Partnerships

With the year's two major climate shocks generating a significant scale-up, WFP moved to strengthen existing partnerships and forge new ones to meet pressing humanitarian needs and pursue development programmes.

Resources from the Government of Pakistan were maintained in 2022, reflecting its commitment in 2021 to considerable multi-year funding for WFP interventions within the nationwide stunting prevention Benazir Nashonuma Programme (BNP) launched in 2020.

Meanwhile, contributions by government- and private sector donors more than doubled to USD 119.3 million, with the lion's share earmarked for the flood response.

Host Government Partners

In 2022, an already productive relationship with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) was further strengthened by keen collaboration after the floods hit. WFP was the first international organization asked to assist the country, and in addition to mounting a sizeable assistance operation of its own, oversaw the clearance, handling and delivery of large volumes of bilateral aid, on behalf of the NDMA.

WFP leveraged a broadening involvement with the BNP and its parent, the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) - the country's flagship social protection enterprise overseen by the Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Social Security (PASS). That was achieved via the re-allocation of specialised nutritious food resourced by the Government for the BNP to flood-affected communities through the Blanket supplementary feeding programme for pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under 2 in the most hard-hit districts.

At the national level, WFP supported the NDMA by conducting assessments aimed at bolstering the country's food systems, and, with PASS and the Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives, established a multi-sectoral steering committee to advance the national school meals agenda.

WFP continued to strengthen its relationships with provincial authorities, most prominently with their disaster management administrations to respond to the flooding, but also in numerous other areas: nutrition with departments of health; school meals with departments of education; and rural livelihoods with departments of agriculture.

Such evolving relationships cemented WFP's place as a partner of choice for many local officials, which yielded significant dividends. For example, while in previous years assistance deliveries could be delayed or otherwise jeopardized by the failure of WFP or a cooperating partner to promptly secure a No Objection Certificate, improved engagement helped ensure no such denials throughout 2022.

Cooperating Partners

WFP's increasingly localized approach also helped generate a roster of some one hundred potential cooperating partners (CPs), many with experience in specific provinces, thereby furthering the key Country Strategic Plan (CSP) objective of reflecting stronger grassroots perspectives into WFP's work.

WFP worked with 30 non-governmental organizations as CPs in 2022, 23 of them local and 7 international, drawing on their knowledge of, and access to local communities.

Three were chosen through the agency-wide United Nations Partner Portal, capitalizing on the platform's established due diligence and verification processes and findings.

United Nations and International Financial Institutions

WFP collaboration with UN agencies proceeded swiftly: with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on needs assessments and rural livelihoods enhancement programmes; the International Labour Organization (ILO) on social protection; UNICEF on the treatment and prevention of malnutrition; UNICEF, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and the World Health Organization (WHO) on expanding primary healthcare system capacity for Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM); and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on Afghan refugee issues.

WFP led the country-level UN and humanitarian community's working group on cash transfers, and co-chaired, with FAO, the Food Security and Agriculture Working Group.

WFP stepped up engagement with international financial institutions - a growing source of funding for the Government of Pakistan - including the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, and the International Monetary Fund, to explore ways of supporting government-led social protection programmes, strengthening the country's food systems and boosting the local production of specialized nutritious foods.

Through the CSP 2023-2027, approved by its Executive Board in November, WFP pledges stronger partnerships with civil society, women's groups, private sector entities and academic institutions.

WFP would like to thank all donors for their generous contributions to WFP's Country Strategic Plan in Pakistan.[1]

CSP Financial Overview

The final year of the 2018-2022 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) saw a cumulative 76 percent of the five-year USD 514 million needs-based requirements met, thanks to direct donor contributions, multilateral funds from governments, and internal WFP resources.

A third budget revision of CSP (2018-2022) was approved in mid-2022, mainly to reflect the climate hazards and the surge in humanitarian assistance needs, with a budget expansion to USD 514 million, from the previously envisaged USD 475 million. At the same time, forecast spending on social protection, school meals, and resilience building was reduced.

Donor earmarking remained a challenge in 2022, with 85 percent of contributions expressly directed to specific Strategic Outcomes or associated Activities.

Almost half the total was dedicated to Strategic Outcome 1 (crisis response) and over one-third to Strategic Outcome 3 (nutrition).

WFP's response to the flood emergency in the latter months of the year - under Strategic Outcomes 1, 3, and 5- was costed at USD 225 million. Being in the last quarter of the CSP's final year, a second budget revision in the calendar year was not carried out as the available resources and expenditures remained within the cumulative five-year CSP budget, even though they exceeded the annual needs-based plan. By year's end, half that sum had been resourced, with 80 percent of contributions earmarked for emergency assistance and livelihoods support.

As a result, both confirmed contributions and WFP spending exceeded the levels anticipated for the year under the needs-based plan. With the flood response expected to continue in 2023, unspent balances from 2022 were carried over.


































There was some variation in funding-levels across the other activities. Activity 3 (social protection) was well-resourced thanks to the confirmation of contributions for the flood response in the latter part of the year. Activity 4 (school meals) was only 47 percent funded. Activity 5 (stunting prevention) was well funded, owing to a multi-year commitment by the Government of Pakistan in 2021.

Strategic Outcome 4 (resilience) activities were mostly funded by multilateral contributions, enabling expenditure to reach 87 percent of the needs-based plan for the year. While no donor resources were earmarked for Strategic Outcome 5, planned interventions were implemented using locally generated funds.

The budget for the CSP 2023-2027, approved by WFP's Executive Board in November, is USD 781 million.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	31,769,507	40,213,218	104,081,465	80,704,684
SO01: Affected populations in Pakistan have timely access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of natural disasters and/or other shocks.	30,045,068	38,371,843	102,673,589	80,498,003
Activity 01: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	2,320,513	9,950,058	67,010,288	51,397,806
Activity 02: Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	27,724,555	28,421,785	35,614,750	29,100,197
Non-activity specific	0	0	48,550	0
SO02: 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.	1,724,438	1,841,375	1,407,876	206,681
Activity 03: Augment social protection mechanisms to support the food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable urban and rural poor.	476,675	192,979	822,030	124
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to provincial governments for, and implement as appropriate, school meals.	1,247,762	1,648,395	585,845	206,557

SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	 45,334,006	 21,287,916	 76,191,964	 29,327,267
SO03: 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.	 45,334,006	 21,287,916	 76,191,964	 29,327,267
Activity 05: Assist the government to achieve SDG 2.2 with improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation.	 45,334,006	 21,287,916	 76,111,671	 29,327,267
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 80,292	 0
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	 4,724,764	 5,359,084	 6,206,255	 4,096,695
SO04: 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.	 4,724,764	 5,359,084	 6,206,255	 4,096,695
Activity 06: Support all levels of government and communities to adopt and operationalize an integrated climate risk management system.	 2,768,183	 2,180,927	 5,323,883	 3,614,673
Activity 07: Strengthen the government's and communities' capacity for disaster risk reduction.	 1,956,580	 3,178,156	 882,372	 482,022
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	 1,127,992	 960,500	 6,005,804	 3,024,160

SO05: Federal and provincial systems have strengthened capabilities to provide food security and essential services to the people of Pakistan by 2022.	1,127,992	960,500	6,005,804	3,024,160
Activity 08: Strengthen government and partner capabilities to provide food security and essential services.	1,127,992	960,500	6,005,804	3,024,160
Non-strategic result	0	0	1,909,538	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	82,956,270	67,820,719	192,485,490	117,152,808
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	7,203,058	7,729,131	13,766,179	5,167,643
Total Direct Costs	90,159,329	75,549,851	206,251,670	122,320,451
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	5,860,356	4,910,740	470,539	470,539
Grand Total	96,019,685	80,460,591	208,631,748	122,790,991

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.



WFP provided unconditional support to 3.1 million flood-affected people with 63,000 mt of food and USD 4.7 million in cash-based transfers

FFA

Livelihood support resilience-building activities assisted nearly 1 million people across the country



30 percent of participants in all livelihood support activities were women, and in Pakistan Administered Kashmir region, 67 percent were women

Addressing the basic food needs of people affected by natural hazards and conflicts via in-kind food and cash assistance, and asset creation and livelihoods support, were top WFP priorities throughout the 2018-2022 Country Strategic Plan (CSP).

They assumed particular importance and urgency in 2022 given the unprecedented mid-year flooding that upended the lives of tens of millions of people, many of them already very vulnerable to food insecurity, and inflicted damage and losses costed at some USD 30 billion, mostly to the food, livestock and fisheries sectors.

Subsequent outbreaks of waterborne diseases, and the time taken for floodwaters to recede for which 5 million people remained exposed or living close to flooded areas as of December, aggravated the myriad challenges confronting WFP and other responders.[1]

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

At the Government's request, WFP promptly mobilized and deployed available in-country food stocks to flood-affected areas and secured additional funding commitments from donors.

WFP prioritized those among the 4 million people classified by an Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis as suffering "emergency" levels of food insecurity - IPC Phase 4 - and by year's end reached 3.1 million of them - of which nearly half were women and girls - in 34 districts across four provinces. Three-quarters received in-kind rations and the rest cash-based support.

Given the unexpected scale and intensity of the flooding, the expeditious, large-scale WFP response significantly exceeded initial targets for the year in terms of the volume and value of emergency assistance provided and the number of recipients in 2022.

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

Where possible, WFP expanded the scale of ongoing livelihood support interventions in areas hit by the floods in 2022.

Other support for Activity 2 - fostering recovery from conflict and disaster through asset creation and improved livelihoods - was provided via i) livelihood interventions - food and cash grants - to rebuild critical community infrastructure in two food-insecure districts of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) provinces along their borders with Afghanistan; and ii) two districts of Sindh Province recovering from multiple hazards (including flooding, drought and a locust infestation).

The provision of livelihood assistance to food-insecure districts in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province was in support of the triple nexus approach (linking Humanitarian - Development - Peace Stabilisation), where assistance was provided to address food insecurity and at the same time (through training and asset creation) ensure that communities were less susceptible and vulnerable to conflict (through employment) and the impact of climate change (through assets strengthening mitigation and adaptation). Funds provided as part of the overall response to crisis in Afghanistan and the potential humanitarian impact in Pakistan, were used for these interventions along the border

district, targeting communities that would potentially host incoming refugees.

Livelihood interventions were implemented in close coordination with relevant government entities, and targeted communities actively engaged in decision making processes, not least concerning the identification of assistance recipients. Profiles of targeted villages were developed, and female cooperating partner staff interviewed women residents to ensure their needs and preferences were adequately reflected in the choice of projects and related training sessions.

The interventions supported the harnessing and management of natural resources, increased agricultural production, improved access to markets and the development of income-boosting skills. Nonetheless, livelihood interventions were adversely affected by the mid-year flooding, with the result that they were less successful than anticipated.

WFP worked to mitigate the impact of the flooding by assisting more villages than initially planned in affected areas, with livelihood support activities thereby increasing the overall number of assistance recipients beyond that originally envisaged. Available resources were stretched to accommodate more beneficiaries, sometimes meaning a reduction in ration sizes.

Nonetheless, monitoring of the impact of post-flood interventions showed that the food consumption scores of participants in Sindh improved considerably, with a commensurate decline in the proportion resorting to negative coping strategies. Results from Balochistan and KP, meanwhile, showed that the livelihood flood responses helped forestall a further deterioration in food security.

Most of the funding received for Strategic Outcome 1 was earmarked by donors for the flood response. Given that it only began in August, some of the resources were not spent during 2022 and were therefore carried over for use in 2023.

Gender and age-related concerns were fully integrated into both SO 1 activities, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring score of 4. More than 50 percent of the recipients of WFP assistance under livelihoods and recovery projects were women.

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.



WFP assisted in the development of an implementation plan for Social Protection Programs in Pakistan Administered Kashmir (PAK) region



WFP conducted a scoping study of social protection in Pakistan in collaboration with policymakers in the country



WFP, in collaboration with the Government of Pakistan organized a National Consultation on School Meals.

WFP provides technical support to the Government to design and run social protection programmes that seek to address significant, longstanding challenges for the population. That deficiency is underscored by the tens of millions of Pakistani children who do not go to school, high levels of youth unemployment, and the persistence of inter-generational poverty, hunger and malnutrition on a massive scale.

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

In 2022 WFP continued to step up its involvement in the formulation and management of social protection interventions, for example by playing a key role in the elaboration of shock-responsive safety nets in favour of children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) impacted by the flooding, particularly vulnerable to food insecurity.

WFP committed to a number of initiatives to address this. They include the provision, within the framework of the Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) model, of locally-produced specialized nutritious foods (SNF) to at-risk children under 5 and PLW, as a preventive measure (the CMAM is a multi-stakeholder undertaking begun in Pakistan in 2009 that involves a range of government entities, UNICEF, WHO and partners).

Another initiative was designed to encourage healthier food consumption over the medium- and long-term on the part of PLW and their children. WFP targeted those not covered by national safety net programmes, with cash and nutritionally fortified wheat flour. WFP also continued working to boost the capacities of the federal and provincial governments to support people vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity in a range of other ways.

WFP also began participating in a newly-established working group (with the National Disaster Management Authority, NDMA), the Pakistan Meteorological Department, other UN agencies and non-governmental organizations) on shock-responsive social protection and the role therein of anticipatory action.

WFP was invited to join a steering committee tasked with devising a safety net strategy for Pakistan Administered Kashmir. Its early guidance, not least concerning personnel and required skillsets, was well received.

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

WFP continued providing technical assistance to strengthen the Governments capacity to understand and take forward school feeding programmes across the country. The focus of this work has been to support relevant authorities and institutions to streamline thinking towards a national approach that takes account of provincial contexts.

Pakistan joined the multinational Global School Meals Coalition that had been launched in September 2021. The accession provided leverage for WFP to facilitate provincial and national consultations on the subject attended by representatives of key ministries, including those responsible for development and poverty alleviation.

Global School Meals Coalition participants stressed the importance of a more systematic approach to the use of school meals as a safety net in Pakistan. The outcome of the National Consultation has been a formal declaration which prioritizes the institutionalization of school meal programmes in relevant national and provincial policy and strategy documents.

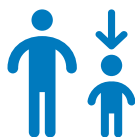
A subsequent WFP study of the feasibility of launching a school feeding programme in Balochistan that will provide cooked meals consisting of local staple foods was completed during the year.

As reflected in a mid-year CSP budget revision that lowered anticipated 2022 spending for school feeding, an envisaged donation of high-energy biscuits and associated funding failed to materialize. As a result, there were no field-level interventions under this Strategic Outcome during the year. Funding received in the latter part of the year was carried over for disbursement in 2023.

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.	N/A
Provide technical assistance on school meals to provincial governments and implement school meals programmes as appropriate.	N/A

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.



WFP continued scaling up its stunting prevention Benazir Nashonuma Programme in 2022 and operationalized 260 facilitation centres



Over 95 percent of the women and children treated under the Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme were cured



The programme on fortification of wheat flour milled by small-scale mills (chakkis) was scaled up to include 50 chakkis in five additional districts

Effective treatment and prevention of malnutrition became even more urgent in 2022 given the negative impacts of the heavy flooding for at-risk women of child-bearing age and children - the primary intended beneficiaries of Strategic Outcome 3.

Another of its key objectives became more pressing as a result: positioning nutrition squarely at the centre of Pakistan's development agenda and bolstering political commitment to meaningful progress at the federal, provincial and district levels.

Activity 5: Assist the government in achieving SDG 2.2 through improved governance, quality implementation, evidence generation and innovation

Malnutrition remains a key area of concern. The 2018 Pakistan national nutrition survey found that 18 percent of children under 5 were wasted, exceeding the World Health Organization emergency threshold of 15 percent. It also found that more than 40 percent of children under five were stunted. The number of children under five suffering from acute or severe acute malnutrition has also increased. This situation was exacerbated further by the 2022 floods.

Within this context, in 2022, WFP spurred a further scale-up of the government's national stunting prevention initiative, the Benazir Nashonuma Programme (BNP), part of the broader Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) safety net programme. That saw the extension of BNP activities from 50 to 260 facilitation centres in 122 of 141 districts in the course of the year, boosting programme coverage by 18 percentage points, well above the target level. The programme supported 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 BISP programme). Ninety-four percent of the BNP beneficiaries engaged in all cycles of programme activities, a testament to the quality of service delivery.

However, specialized nutritious foods (SNF) were distributed to fewer recipients than planned, making for less than satisfactory results in terms of dietary quality and diversity - a challenge compounded by a flood-induced escalation in staple food prices. A significant proportion of the facilitation centres were operationalized in the latter half of the year, and beneficiaries that were subsequently facilitated through them received significantly fewer rounds of SNF.

The scale-up also involved WFP funding for the provision of SNF and cash to eligible pregnant and lactating women (PLW) for them and their children under 2, guidance on infant and young child feeding and hygiene practices, and health monitoring.

WFP also assisted BISP stakeholders with designing and orchestrating a pilot regime to extend BNP care from the first 1,000 days of life to the first 8,000 days- specifically to cater for the health and nutritional needs of girls aged 15-19 in the poorest households. Associated training was given to over 1,500 government officials engaged in service delivery, 54 percent of them women.

WFP was involved in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Stunting Prevention Rehabilitation Integrated Nutrition Gain (KP SPRING) programme and provided SNF were provided to PLW and children under 2, as well as a range of nutrition-related guidance to adolescent girls. This came to a close during the year and part of its functions were subsumed under the broader BNP.

Within the framework of Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM), WFP was active during the year in 14 districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and in Pakistan Administered Kashmir, supporting more people than

planned. At-risk children were given Acha Mum, a chickpea-based paste fortified with vitamins and minerals, while PLW received Maamta, a nutritious supplement rich in vitamin-absorbing lipids. An efficient referral regime devised by WFP - enabling early and accurate identification of the most in need - made for both broader coverage than planned and higher than anticipated recovery rates.

WFP secured funding to initiate a CMAM "surge" pilot project - to boost the capacities of local health bodies to meet seasonal increases in demand for services to address acute malnutrition - in the Tharparkar District of Sindh.

To address the considerable countrywide challenge of micronutrient deficiency, WFP broadened its support for the fortification of wheat flour by small-scale mills (chakki) beyond the initial ten assisted in Islamabad. An additional 50 chakki in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab provinces were added to its roster of recipients and began fortifying their flour with vitamins and minerals commonly missing from the local diet: iron, zinc, folic acid and vitamin B12.

Surveys indicated that some 70 percent of the residents of beneficiary communities were consuming fortified flour as a result, typically in the form of chapati, the staple flatbread. Localized advocacy campaigns by WFP helped account for the success of the venture. WFP also took steps to launch a pilot project to fortify rice, based on the conclusions of a recently finalized feasibility study.

In the area of governance, WFP deployed two experts to the federal Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) secretariat housed at the Planning Commission of Pakistan in Islamabad, and others at SUN's provincial counterpart offices in Balochistan and Sindh. WFP remained co-chair of the SUN Business Network, which has a membership of more than 80 companies.

Financial and technical support - in the form of skilled staff - was provided to the National Fortification Alliance (a forum of stakeholders under the auspices of the Ministry of Health that advocate for food enrichment to tackle pervasive micronutrient deficiencies) and to each of its four provincial counterparts.

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



The Multi Hazards Vulnerability Risk Assessments (MHRAs) for five selected districts of Punjab were approved and published.



The report on Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI) for Balochistan was approved



Prefabricated offices and Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) were provided to provincial and district-level disaster management authorities

The devastating weather extremes of 2022 - a prolonged heat wave that saw temperatures of over 45C centigrade for weeks on end, followed by the heaviest-ever monsoon rains - reinforced the conviction among local and external stakeholders that the increasingly frequent and severe impacts of climate change must be meaningfully addressed.

However, despite the gravity of the year's crises and forecasts of even more extreme weather events in the future, mobilization of the resources needed to improve emergency preparedness and disaster management at the community level remained a challenge.

Activity 6: Support all levels of the Government and communities in adopting and operationalizing an integrated climate risk management system.

As the spring heat wave underscored, water is an increasingly scarce resource in Pakistan, especially in arid and semi-arid regions, and therefore a pointed topical challenge for agronomists, hydrologists and policy-makers.

WFP is actively engaged and launched livelihood projects in Sindh to enable smallholder communities to introduce drought-resistant, salt-tolerant crop varieties. In Pakistan Administered Kashmir, livelihood support involved planting of lemon, olive, guava trees alongside local berries to capture and conserve the precious rainwater needed to bring them to harvest.

Participants in the projects, which were designed to boost grassroots resilience as well as earnings, received vocational training in a range of relevant areas, including food preservation, processing, and marketing. More than two-thirds of the participants in Pakistan Administered Kashmir were women.

WFP worked with the Sindh Government's climate change directorate to analyse the potential impacts of climate change on the province and the wider Indus River basin, and to map all adaptation and mitigation activities underway. The ultimate aim of the exercise was to generate a framework for the sustainable socioeconomic development of the large area, taking proper account of the threats posed by global warming.

Activity 7: Strengthen the government's and communities' capacity for disaster risk reduction.

While engagement with the NDMA and PDMA for the flood response was vigorous and productive, funding constraints curtailed the implementation of planned new projects under the CSP with the federal agency and its provincial counterparts. Still, there were keen consultations during the year on the evolution of pre-existing initiatives and on areas of potential future partnership. WFP contributed to the elaboration of a range of national risk reduction policies and plans.

Consultations took place with other relevant entities, including the National Disaster Risk Management Fund and the Ministry of Climate Change. One theme was the pursuit of support from the Green Climate Fund, a major contributor to climate change adaptation and mitigation work around the world.

One reason for limited engagement with the NDMA on new projects was the all-consuming nature of the major responses to the year's extreme weather events. At the provincial level, WFP helped enhance the emergency preparedness and response capacities of KP's provincial and district disaster management agencies with training sessions for senior officials that focused on heat wave and forest fire risks.

Gender and age measurements were well integrated into Activity 6, as demonstrated by the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring score of 4.

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.	4
Strengthen the government's and communities' capacity for disaster risk reduction.	N/A

Strategic outcome 05: Federal and provincial systems have strengthened capabilities to provide food security and essential services to the people of Pakistan by 2022.



WFP transported 96,205 m³ of relief goods to 160 locations across Pakistan as part of its logistics augmentation support to the host Government



WFP led the logistics working group, which facilitated the exchange of information among partners responding to the 2022 floods

WFP provided a wide range of services to augment Pakistan's national, provincial, and district-level emergency response capacities, with a strong focus on improving the national supply chain network. As a partner of choice for the Government in logistics, WFP supported Pakistan's disaster management agencies, and local and international partners, in responding to the unprecedented mid-year flooding.

Activity 8: Strengthen government and partner capabilities to provide food security and essential services

WFP's flood response included a major logistics augmentation operation of its own, including the local and international procurement, and delivery, of large quantities of food commodities. In its capacity as the global humanitarian logistics lead, and on behalf of the NDMA, WFP managed the clearance, warehousing, and onward transportation of bilateral aid which came via air, sea, and rail.

Among those bilateral contributions, WFP handled 88 and 15 planeloads of humanitarian cargo from Gulf States and the United States, respectively, 12 trainloads from Turkey, and 334 containers into the southern port of Karachi - including 44 from the United Kingdom.

The in-country movement of assistance was also routinely tasked to WFP. With much of Pakistan under water for months after the rains, deliveries, and distributions were made by road and rail where possible, and otherwise, by boats provided by provincial authorities.

Between September and year-end, WFP transported more than 96,000 m³ of humanitarian cargo - including 150,000 tents - to 160 locations around the country, most of it carried on 2,700 contracted trucks.

The WFP-managed Logistics Cluster was not formally activated for the government-led flood response. Instead, WFP spearheaded the requisite dissemination to fellow responders - in-person and online - of key information, including provision of detailed maps facilitating access to flood-affected areas.

Beyond flood response support, in line with its commitment to boost the government's emergency preparedness and response capacities, WFP helped ensure the utility and maintenance of a network of eight Humanitarian Response Facilities it had built and handed over to local authorities during the period between 2015 - 2020. WFP also worked to strengthen national capacities through other infrastructure development and the provision of technical assistance to local food departments responsible for the management of strategic grain reserves or silos. Minimizing food losses through an effective supply chain remains a major priority.

Achievements in this area included:

- The construction of a 3,000 mt wheat storage facility in Malakand District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (formally inaugurated in February 2023)
- Support to the finalization of a feasibility study of the supply chain and storage infrastructure of Sindh and Balochistan food departments; and
- Technical assistance to Sindh's department on the construction of wheat silos.

WFP continued to procure food locally and abroad, based on cost-effectiveness, facilitating imports through Karachi port for its operations in both Pakistan and its neighbour, Afghanistan.

For its 2022 Pakistan operations, WFP purchased 93,000 mt of commodities - wheat, split peas, fortified food, vegetable oil and iodised salt - at a total cost of USD 67 million.

During the year, WFP purchased over 216,000 mt of food for its operations in Afghanistan valued at USD 208 million.

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's national development plan, Vision 2025, prioritizes gender equality as a primary goal. However, long-standing inequities persist, with women and girls continuing to suffer a wide range of opportunity-limiting discrimination. Pakistan's slide on the World Economic Forum's flagship Global Gender Gap Index continued in recent years, with its ranking declining to 153rd out of 156 countries in 2021, from 151st in 2020. It had been 112th in 2006.

Over the five years of the CSP - which expressly references in Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3 the aim of meeting the nutrition and social protection needs of women and girls - WFP demonstrated an improvement in identifying and assisting people and groups who were vulnerable to food insecurity, or at risk of becoming so. These included persons with disabilities and members of the transgender community.

In 2022, WFP continued encouraging implementing partners to recruit more women and to focus more on gender issues. For the first time, it also earmarked a specific proportion of field-level agreement budgets (5 percent) for the advancement of gender equality and other forms of inclusion.

Fifty-five percent of the 4.8 million people who received WFP assistance during the year were women and girls, up from 51 percent in 2021. Women often play an outsized role in the design, execution, and management of livelihood and resilience schemes. There was a significant increase in the proportion of women and girls directly receiving WFP emergency food rations and cash grants. They also constituted 78 percent of the recipients of WFP's nutritional support and 90 percent of participants who underwent training as part of their participation in livelihood and resilience activities.

A pilot livelihoods enhancement project launched during the year in Balochistan with a local non-governmental organization - entitled Women's Empowerment - Livelihoods and Enterprise Development (WE LED) - is training 200 female homemakers to better access commercial markets for a range of goods they make. Women accounted for more than two-thirds of the participants in community-based resilience-building projects jointly initiated by WFP and the forestry department of Pakistan Administered Kashmir. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh provinces, WFP projects provided opportunities for women to build and rehabilitate small-scale community infrastructure such as water pumps, washing areas, kitchen gardens, fruit nurseries and livestock sheds.

WFP will continue to promote women's empowerment and gender equality in the coming years. This will include considering ways to address points raised in a WFP evaluation of the CSP, released in October. The evaluation noted that the endorsement of WFP's Gender Transformation Programme was a positive step to providing opportunities to address structural issues and recommended a deeper gender analysis to uncover root causes of inequality and gender gaps. It also noted a need to foster the participation of men in the gender equity enterprise, especially to improve the enabling environment.

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

WFP's approach to upholding the rights of people vulnerable to food insecurity continued to be guided by the Protection and Accountability Policy and the Disability Inclusion Road Map. As always, the design and execution of WFP's operations prioritized the safety and dignity of recipients, amid the challenges and significant scale-up of 2022,

Yet the year's major climate shocks - notably the prolonged spring heat wave and the torrential monsoon rains that followed - made at-risk population groups, families and individuals more vulnerable to food insecurity.

A nationwide WFP protection survey in October found that, following the flooding, women and girls felt less safe in their homes and communities. Sixty-two percent of respondents expressed concern about a lack of safe spaces, while 80 percent said they were not aware of any availability locally of gender-based violence treatment or counselling services. At WFP's urging, cooperating partners (CPs) hired more female staff, deploying many to remote, deep-field locations, especially in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, where such vulnerability is often most acute.

An estimated 800,000 refugees from Afghanistan reside in Pakistan's flood-stricken districts suffered more hardship, with the climate calamities compounding the debilitating impacts of high poverty rates and limited access to basic services and livelihood opportunities. Already stretched refugee families resorted to extreme coping, including skipping meals, taking children out of school and the distress sale of limited productive assets, further aggravating food insecurity and malnutrition and undermining recovery prospects. While not directly targeting refugees, the overall flood response included resilience activities that are expected to benefit the overall community in disaster-prone areas.

WFP's protection and accountability mitigation measures include pre-distribution risk assessment and analysis, and clear guidance to CPs, local officials, community leaders and people reached, on targeting criteria and the rationale. Using a needs-based targeting approach, WFP ensures the specific needs of vulnerable groups such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, women, girls, children and members of the transgender community are adequately addressed in information-sharing, data protection, safety and post-distribution monitoring.

WFP's primary protection and accountability tool is a database-backed community feedback mechanism, which includes a toll-free hotline that enables recipients and others to confidentially express views on any and all aspects of its assistance, and flag concerns. The hotline is operated mostly by women fluent in local languages and trained to treat callers with sensitivity. That facilitates prompt action on feedback by WFP and CPs, and programming adjustments. In 2022, 91 percent of the complaints registered via the hotline were from women. Most concerned the relief assistance being provided to flood-affected households. Requisite follow-up by WFP and CP staff was consistently prompt, thorough and, as required, discreet. The hotline supports private reporting of sexual exploitation and abuse, and protecting these individuals remained a top WFP priority in 2022. This was illustrated by WFP's active participation in a UN-wide, in-country assessment of ten CPs, most of whom were active in the flood response. The assessment's conclusions and recommendations will be finalized in 2023.

WFP further strengthened protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) efforts by strengthening clauses on the subject in its field-level agreements with CPs, and related advisory sessions for their staff.

With the International Organization for Migration, WFP produced a new set of PSEA information and guidance materials, distributing more than 1,000 banners to CPs for display at distribution and other sites, and some 600,000 flyers to assistance recipients. Other 2022 milestones included a surge in the number of transgender communities receiving WFP assistance - from 30 to 130 - and the recruitment by a CP of a transgender staff member, a move that proved key to the identification groups in need. To ensure the continued protection and confidentiality of the personal information of assistance recipients on SCOPE, WFP's corporate beneficiary data management platform, WFP conducted a Privacy Impact Assessment of all its operations and implemented an action plan informed by the assessment's recommendations. WFP exceeded all indicator targets for 2022 pertaining to the proportion of assistance recipients able to access the support in a safe, dignified and unhindered manner.

WFP will continue to strengthen its efforts around protection and accountability to affected populations. This includes considering findings from a WFP evaluation of the five-year CSP, released in October. The evaluation found that while

WFP-collected protection indicators showed positive results, there were CPs that still struggled to operationalize protection principles, either because they lacked awareness of them or the knowledge to apply them. The evaluation also advised that the short-term nature of WFP projects in Pakistan and high turnover among CP staff meant a need to invest more in enhancing the protection capacities of partners, and more analysis of indicators.

Environment

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

The weather extremes of 2022 underscored the urgent need for climate-resilient infrastructure of all kinds to secure lives and livelihoods, and significantly strengthen Pakistan's food systems. The shocks also underlined that the smallholder farming families producing most of the country's food are increasingly threatened by climate change - notably those in ever-expanding arid regions.

The subsistence nature of smallholder farmers' agriculture and their limited access to financial and other resources mean they have little capacity to absorb or adapt to such shocks. Their vulnerability, like that of other Pakistanis, is also increasing because of environmental degradation and poor natural resource management. Worsening water scarcity remains a major obstacle to improved food security, a challenge aggravated by Pakistan's rapid population growth. Furthermore, experts warn that climate change will continue to manifest itself in accelerated glacial melt and rising sea levels, with grim implications for coastal areas and their ecosystems.

Much of WFP's work during the year was designed to strengthen food security and resilience for those most vulnerable to climate change, while protecting their environments. A large part of these efforts included implementing climate-resilient activities, that met the immediate food needs of communities in need, while simultaneously providing them with opportunities to build and rehabilitate productive assets, such as irrigation canals and flood protection embankments.

WFP also engaged in in-house environmentally-friendly initiatives in 2022, including the installation of solar panels at office buildings, and rainwater capture and storage facilities at warehouses. With the Country Strategic Plan 2023-2027, WFP commits to the adoption of an enhanced environmental management system, to minimize negative impacts. The focus areas include energy efficiency, water, and waste management, sustainable procurement, and a reduction in non-essential travel.

Data Notes

Context and Operations

[1] World Bank. Poverty & Equity Brief. South Asia Pakistan. October 2022.

https://databankfiles.worldbank.org/public/ddpext_download/poverty/987B9C90-CB9F-4D93-AE8C-750588BF00QA/current/Global_POVEQ_PAK.pdf

[2] World Economics. Pakistan's Unemployment Rate: 6.9%.

<https://www.worldeconomics.com/Demographics/Unemployment-Rate/Pakistan.aspx#:~:text=The%20population%20of%20Pakistan%20is,of%20work%20is%200.0%20million.>

[3] Government of Pakistan, UN Development Programme and University of Oxford. Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/multidimensional-poverty-pakistan>

Partnerships

[1] Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, European Commission, France, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Private Donors (Amazon, Bank of America, Cartier, Philanthropy, Chellaram Foundation, JP Morgan, Mastercard Asia, Mastercard Belgium, Morgan Stanley, PayPal, Pfizer, Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary, Share The Meal - Germany, Share The Meal - USA, Share the Meal, Singapore - Private, S&P; Global, Uber Technologies, UK ARUP Group, UPS Foundation), the Republic of Korea, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, USA

Strategic outcome 01

[1] United Nations Satellite Centre. Preliminary Satellite-Derived Flood Evolution Assessment, Islamic Republic of Pakistan - 3 January 2023. <https://unosat.org/products/3470>

* There are no outcome results as well as food expenditure share reported under Activity 1, as the response was implemented in the latter half of 2022 and the outcome results were not available at the time of Annual Country Report preparation. The activities completed under Activity 2 were programmed based on available resources. Thus, WFP was able to fully achieve all its targets for these activities.

Strategic outcome 02

The outputs under both activities in this strategic outcome were re-aligned in the most recent budget revision conducted in 2022. As a result, the targets were updated and WFP was able to achieve them fully.

Strategic outcome 03

* For Activity 5, the blanket supplementary feeding programme was implemented under the flood response. It was not initially planned for and therefore does not have a target beneficiary number.

Strategic outcome 04

The majority of the activities planned under this strategic outcome were based on available resources, thus enabling WFP to reach or almost reach all the stipulated targets in terms of outputs

Strategic outcome 05

The majority of the activities planned under this strategic outcome were based on available resources, thus enabling WFP to reach or almost reach all the stipulated targets in terms of outputs

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 :						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 undernourishment	%			16.9	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	1,917,591	1,993,465	3,911,057	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	1,488,229	1,547,115	3,035,344	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	17	18.4	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	75,792	21,654	97,445	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	39.4	40.9	40.2	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	229,854	58,321	288,175	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight	9.2	9.7	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	75,792	21,654	97,445	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development											
WFP Strategic Goal :						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\$	2,143,042, 2020 520	Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	8,949,475
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Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	280,208	2,163,668	772%
	female	555,556	2,634,712	474%
	total	835,764	4,798,380	574%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	63,506	248,296	391%
	female	61,935	266,643	431%
	total	125,441	514,939	411%
24-59 months	male	31,127	209,773	674%
	female	30,033	205,412	684%
	total	61,160	415,185	679%
5-11 years	male	39,891	366,639	919%
	female	32,531	352,461	1083%
	total	72,422	719,100	993%
12-17 years	male	31,965	293,784	919%
	female	38,448	282,757	735%
	total	70,413	576,541	819%
18-59 years	male	100,993	928,214	919%
	female	382,177	1,414,415	370%
	total	483,170	2,342,629	485%
60+ years	male	12,726	116,962	919%
	female	10,432	113,024	1083%
	total	23,158	229,986	993%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	835,764	4,798,380	574%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	369,980	902,773	244%
Malnutrition prevention programme	349,630	908,331	259%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition treatment programme	57,654	97,445	169%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	58,500	3,035,344	5188%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
High Energy Biscuits	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	2,288	171	7%
LNS	0	0	0%
Split Peas	51	7,146	14,055%
Vegetable Oil	1,144	4,014	351%
Wheat	22,596	0	0%
Wheat Flour	0	71,742	-
Strategic Outcome 02			
High Energy Biscuits	0	0	0%
LNS	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%
Wheat	0	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
High Energy Biscuits	0	112	-
LNS	10,196	5,115	50%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	10,928,571	14,700,785	135%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	1,785,714	3,083,509	173%

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 cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	19,122	388,693
			Male	19,878	404,073
			Total	39,000	792,766
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	9,561	1,150,683
			Male	9,939	1,196,214
			Total	19,500	2,346,897
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,539	62,645
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,071,429	4,673,400
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	7,520	36,876
			Male	1,880	4,292
			Total	9,400	41,168
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	73,300	262,359
			Male	76,200	272,741
			Total	149,500	535,100
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	76,231	167,003
			Male	79,249	173,610
			Total	155,480	340,613
A.2: Food transfers			MT	24,539	20,428
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	9,857,143	10,027,385

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	124,600	467,245
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	1,623	1,623
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	3	3
C: Targeted beneficiaries receive sufficient cash- and/or food-based transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements.				
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	49	49
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	3
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	2	2
K: Targeted beneficiaries receive sufficient cash- and/or food-based transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements.				
General Distribution				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	22	22
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.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	Individual	7,807	7,708
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.17: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	99	99
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	2,591	2,591
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	39,370	39,370
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	75,560	75,559
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.114: Volume (m3) of soil excavated from newly constructed waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3	130	130
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.115: Volume (m3) of soil excavated from rehabilitated waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3	17,400	17,370
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.116: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed	m3	43	43
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	3	3

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	2,765	2,765
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.123: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (3000-8000 cbmt)	Number	124	124
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	655	655
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.127: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt)	Number	9	9
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	40	40
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	143,200	143,200
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	131	131
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.159: Hectares (ha) of land brought under plantation	Ha	3,219	3,219
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.17: Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	108	108
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	126	126
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	2,864	2,864
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.59: Number of culverts and drainage systems repaired (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.1.65: Number of family gardens established	garden	15	15
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.8: Hectares (ha) of land under crops	Ha	24	24
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	5,000	5,000

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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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	WFP
	Male	4.7	<2.03	<2.03		1.77	2.03	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.7	<1.73	<1.73		1.85	1.73	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	50	≥78.9	≥78.9		41.9	78.9	WFP
	Male	65.5	≥69.6	≥69.6		52.5	69.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	64.45	≥73.4	≥73.4		51.6	73.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	50	≤21.1	≤21.1		58.1	21.1	WFP
	Male	33.5	≤29.8	≤29.8		46.8	29.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	34.55	≤26.1	≤26.1		47.8	26.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤0	≤0		0	0	WFP
	Male	1	≤0.9	≤0.9		0.7	0.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	1	≤0.5	≤0.5		0.6	0.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	52.4	<52.4	<52.4				WFP
	Male	47.9	<47.9	<47.9				programme monitoring
	Overall	48.2	<48.2	<48.2				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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Sindh - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	2.7		≤2.7	0.1			WFP
	Male	1.5		≤1.5	0			programme monitoring
	Overall	2.2		≤2.2	0			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	2.1	≥80.84	67.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.1	≥80.68	74.5	
	Overall	2.5	≥80.5	70.5	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	46.6	≤9.32	16.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	51.2	≤10.24	13.8	
	Overall	48.5	≤9.7	15.3	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	51.3	≤10.26	16.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45.7	≤9.14	11.7	
	Overall	40	≤9.8	14.2	
Food Expenditure Share	Female	83.3	≤83.3	34.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	86.4	≤86.4	34.5	
	Overall	84.6	≤84.6	34.3	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	72.7	≥72.7	97.9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	3.5	≤3.5	0.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	0.8	≤0.8	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	23	≤23	1.6	WFP programme monitoring
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	<10.9	4.7	1.5	14.23	WFP
	Male	6.09	<6.09	<6.09	2.85	2.69	4.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.42	<6.42	<6.42	3.04	2.5	5.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	40	≥55.9	≥55.9	59	25.49	55.9	WFP
	Male	52.2	≥59.5	≥59.5	40.8	29.1	59.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	51.4	≥59.3	≥59.3	42.8	28.61	59.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	10	≤44.1	≤44.1	37.7	66.67	44.1	WFP
	Male	36.8	≤39.5	≤39.5	51.9	55.11	39.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	34.9	≤39.9	≤39.9	50.7	56.68	39.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	50	≤0	≤0	3.3	7.84	0	WFP
	Male	11	≤0.9	≤0.9	7.3	15.78	0.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	13.7	≤0.9	≤0.9	6.5	14.71	0.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	29	<29	<29	39	92.15	55.8	WFP
	Male	45	<45	<45	40.2	46.13	51.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	44	<44	<44	39.9	52.4	51.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	2.8	<2.8	<2.8	1.8	1.68	2.97	WFP
	Male	2.65	<1.98	<1.98	1.6	1.71	1.98	programme monitoring
	Overall	2.86	<2.6	<2.6	1.6	1.71	2.06	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	53.7	54.5	29	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	16.7	25.1	39	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	0.3	8	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	29.3	20.1	23	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	61	63	67	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.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Major social safety nets adopt measures to address food security and nutrition vulnerabilities and serve the varying needs of the urban and rural poor men, women, boys and girls in order to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty and malnutrition.				
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	100	95
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 04: Provide technical assistance to provincial governments for, and implement as appropriate, school meals.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: 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.				
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	100	132
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

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥25			15.83	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	>70				Secondary data
	Male	3.56	>70	>70				Secondary data
	Overall	4.4	>70	>70				Secondary data
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to provincial governments for, and implement as appropriate, school meals.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	=1	=1	1			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Secondary School Girls - Location: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)								
Enrolment rate	Female	0	≥15	≥15			14	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥15	≥15			14	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	50	≤20	≤20			3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	≤20	≤20			3	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	50	≥80	≥80			97	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	≥80	≥80			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	91,690 91,690	114,421 114,421
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	166,250 166,250	112,761 112,761
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	0 0 0	129,021 112,545 241,566
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	45,295 46,395 91,690	67,811 58,321 126,132
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	15,051 15,417 30,468	26,208 21,653 47,861
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	0 0	264,169 264,169
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	166,250 166,250	162,043 162,043
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	27,186 27,186	49,584 49,584
A.2: Food transfers			MT	10,196	5,227

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	1,691	1,691
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	383	260
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	454	441
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	149	149
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	241	241
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	19	19
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.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	173	173
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: 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	5	5
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	5	5
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	341,000	282,669
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	1	1
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	316	316
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	8	8

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥7	≥7	7	5	5	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	84	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	>70	21.3	25.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.6	>70	>70	20.2	27.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.6	>70	>70	21	26.7		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>66	>66	94		51	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>66	>66	94			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>66	>66	94		51	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: CH - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	3.84	<15	<15	4.47	1.94	3.31	Secondary data
	Male	4.03	<15	<15	3.99	2.04	3.19	Secondary data
	Overall	3.93	<15	<15	4.24	1.99	3.25	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0.01	<3	<3	0	0.02	0.01	Secondary data
	Male	0.01	<3	<3	0.01	0.02	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0.01	<3	<3	0.01	0.02	0.01	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	2.06	<15	<15	0.38	0.26	0.09	Secondary data
	Male	1.89	<15	<15	0.56	0.28	0.07	Secondary data
	Overall	1.98	<15	<15	0.48	0.27	0.08	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	94.1	>75	>75	95.15	97.78	96.59	Secondary data
	Male	94.07	>75	>75	95.45	97.66	96.74	Secondary data
	Overall	94.09	>75	>75	95.29	97.72	96.66	Secondary data
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	69	>50	>50			47	Secondary data
	Male	69	>50	>50			47	Secondary data
	Overall	69	>50	>50	39	35.5	47	Secondary data
Target Group: PLW_BISP_Nashonuma - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	13.6	>13.6	>13.6	12.7	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.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	0	1,487
			Male	0	7
			Total	0	1,494
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	31,870	13,268
			Male	33,130	13,792
			Total	65,000	27,060
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,785,714	3,083,509

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
A: Targeted beneficiaries receive assistance to create assets to improve food security, enhance resilience to shocks, reduce risk and ensure sustainable livelihoods.				
Food assistance for training				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.18: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	Individual	1,892	1,892
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.19: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session	2	2
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	28	28
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	1	1
D: Targeted beneficiaries receive assistance to create assets to improve food security, enhance resilience to shocks, reduce risk and ensure sustainable livelihoods.				
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.1.131: Number of wells, shallow wells rehabilitated for irrigation/livestock use (0-50 cbmt)	Number	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.52: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures rehabilitated (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	1	1
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	173	173
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	6	6

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
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\$	130,000	130,000
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.				
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	173	173
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	6	6
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	6	6
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	6	6
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\$	15,000	15,000
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.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
H.3: Number of engineering works completed, by type	H.3.1: Number of engineering works completed	unit	2	2
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	2	2
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.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
L.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type	L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented	unit	3	3
L.2: Amount of investments in equipment made, by type	L.2.1: Amount of investments in equipment made	US\$	90,000	90,000
L: 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.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
L.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type	L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented	unit	2	2

Outcome Results								
Activity 07: Strengthen the government's and communities' capacity for disaster risk reduction.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Balochistan - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency preparedness activities								
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	2.15	≥2.15	≥2.15				WFP survey
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	2		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	0	>80	>80				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.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	62	62
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
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	2	2
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	5	5
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	1	1
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	1	1

Outcome Results

Activity 08: Strengthen government and partner capabilities to provide food security and essential services.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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	=3	=3	3			WFP programme monitoring

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	>20	32	27.6	14	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	≥50	43.6	42	55	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	≤30	52.8	53	39	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	≤20	3.6	5	6	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥10	32	35	42	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	68	65	58	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	98	100	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	98	100	100	
	Overall	99	=100	=100	98	100	100	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	≥90	≥90	98	99	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	98	99	99	
	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	98	99	99	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	89	≥90	≥90	99	98	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89	≥90	≥90	99	98	99	
	Overall	89	≥90	≥90	99	98	99	

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	=100	100	88	90	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	>80	87.44	90	75	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40.4	>80	>80	95.18	92	77	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40.4	>80	>80	92.78	91	77	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	=100	0	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	=100	0	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	=100	0	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	=100	0	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	=100	0	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	=100	0	0		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Shehzad Noorani

Naila (centre) with her siblings: After spending two weeks on the road due to floods, her family returned home to Sindh and started rebuilding.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

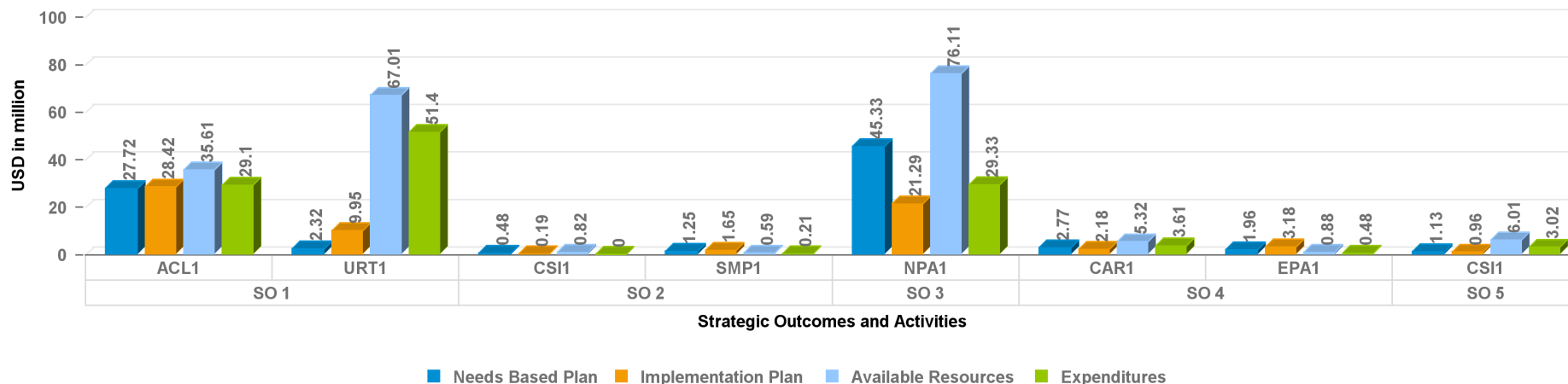
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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 2022 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.	27,724,555	28,421,785	35,614,751	29,100,197
		Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by disaster.	2,320,514	9,950,058	67,010,289	51,397,806
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	48,551	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.	476,676	192,980	822,031	124
		Provide technical assistance to provincial governments for, and implement as appropriate, school meals.	1,247,763	1,648,396	585,846	206,557
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			31,769,507	40,213,218	104,081,466	80,704,685

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Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.	45,334,007	21,287,916	76,111,671	29,327,268
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	80,293	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			45,334,007	21,287,916	76,191,964	29,327,268
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.	2,768,184	2,180,928	5,323,883	3,614,673
		Strengthen the government's and communities' capacity for disaster risk reduction.	1,956,580	3,178,156	882,373	482,022
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			4,724,764	5,359,084	6,206,256	4,096,695

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Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	1,127,992	960,501	6,005,805	3,024,161
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,127,992	960,501	6,005,805	3,024,161
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,909,539	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,909,539	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			82,956,271	67,820,719	194,395,030	117,152,809
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			7,203,059	7,729,132	13,766,180	5,167,643
Total Direct Costs			90,159,329	75,549,851	208,161,209	122,320,452
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			5,860,356	4,910,740	470,539	470,539
Grand Total			96,019,686	80,460,592	208,631,748	122,790,991



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

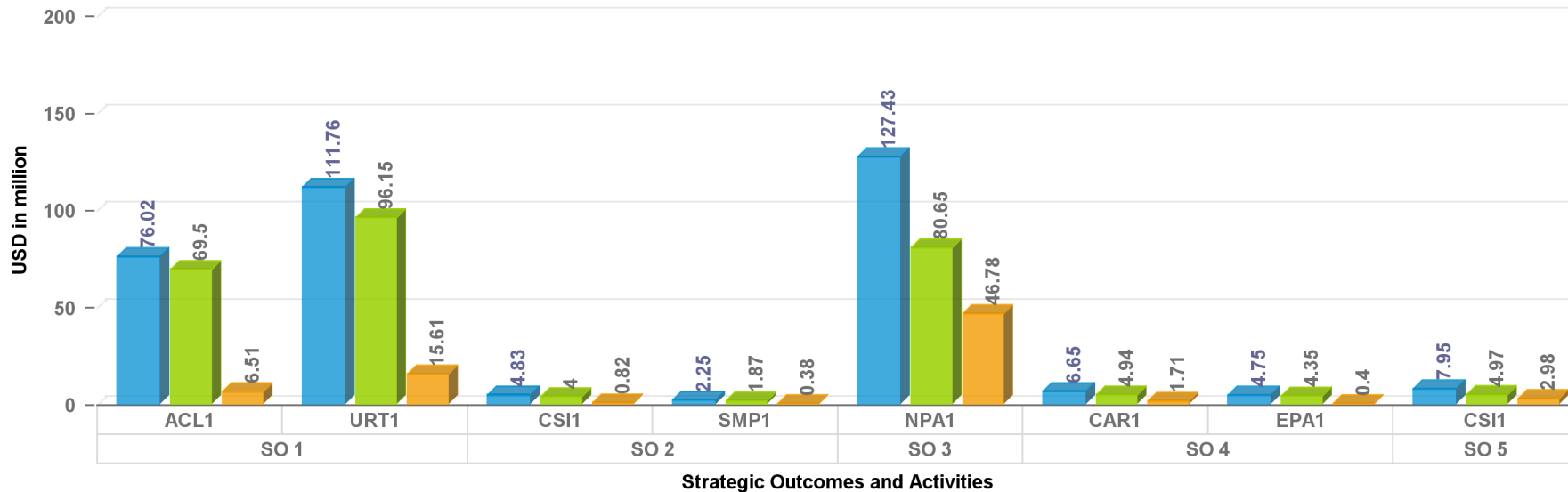
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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.

Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
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 2022 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	72,473,350	107,131,724	4,629,808	111,761,532	96,149,049	15,612,482
		Support affected populations during the early recovery phase to address food insecurity and rebuild livelihoods.	112,753,150	76,015,659	0	76,015,659	69,501,105	6,514,553
		Non Activity Specific	0	48,551	0	48,551	0	48,551
	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.	7,956,928	4,826,280	0	4,826,280	4,004,374	821,906

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Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	48,190,108	2,246,528	0	2,246,528	1,867,240	379,288
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			241,373,536	190,268,741	4,629,808	194,898,549	171,521,769	23,376,781
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.	157,146,706	127,430,765	0	127,430,765	80,646,361	46,784,404
		Non Activity Specific	0	80,293	0	80,293	0	80,293
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			157,146,706	127,511,058	0	127,511,058	80,646,361	46,864,697

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Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

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.	22,617,088	4,750,610	0	4,750,610	4,350,260	400,350
		Support all levels of government and communities to adopt and operationalize an integrated climate risk management system.	15,250,908	6,647,331	0	6,647,331	4,938,122	1,709,210
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			37,867,996	11,397,942	0	11,397,942	9,288,382	2,109,560
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.	11,236,834	7,510,585	438,820	7,949,405	4,967,761	2,981,644
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			11,236,834	7,510,585	438,820	7,949,405	4,967,761	2,981,644
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,909,539	0	1,909,539	0	1,909,539
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,909,539	0	1,909,539	0	1,909,539
Total Direct Operational Cost			447,625,072	338,597,864	5,068,628	343,666,493	266,424,272	77,242,221

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Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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)	35,043,484	27,965,544	503,630	28,469,174	19,870,638	8,598,537
		Total Direct Costs	482,668,556	366,563,408	5,572,258	372,135,667	286,294,909	85,840,757
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	31,373,456	19,268,130		19,268,130	19,268,130	0
		Grand Total	514,042,013	385,831,538	5,572,258	391,403,797	305,563,039	85,840,757

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