



Country strategic plan revision

Pakistan country strategic plan (2023-2027), revision 1

Gender and age marker code: 3

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	1 Jan 2023 – 31 Dec 2027	N/A	1 Jan 2023 – 31 Dec 2027
Beneficiaries	7,064,200	529,350	7,593,550
Total cost (USD)	780,786,414	6,549,493	787,335,907
Transfer	583,336,679	-1,139,686	582,196,994
Implementation	87,364,517	6,426,535	93,791,052
Direct support costs	62,431,587	1,848,111	64,279,698
Subtotal	733,132,783	7,134,960	740,267,744
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	47,653,631	-585,467	47,068,164

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY FOR APPROVAL: Executive Director

1. RATIONALE

1. This budget revision aims to strengthen Pakistan’s national capacity to respond to crises and provide life-saving support to vulnerable populations through adjustments to programmes under the resilience building (CSP Outcome 1), root causes (CSP Outcomes 2 and 3) and crisis response (CSP Outcome 4) focus areas. It also introduces CSP Outcome 5 under the crisis response focus area (Outcome 5), further leveraging WFP’s supply chain expertise for enhanced humanitarian and development assistance.
2. In 2022, floods in Pakistan resulted in 1,700 fatalities, significant displacement and approximately USD 14.9 billion in damages, with USD 15.2 billion in economic losses. The estimated cost of rehabilitation and reconstruction was USD 16.3 billion. The disaster pushed approximately 8.4 to 9.1 million people into poverty, and the food-insecure population rose from 7 to 14.6 million people in affected districts,¹ disproportionately impacting marginalised groups through the loss of livelihoods.²
3. The 2022 floods led to food shortages, reduced access to safe drinking water and sanitation, and disruptions in health and nutrition service delivery, resulting in higher morbidity and

¹ Pakistan Floods 2022 Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, October 2022, Government of Pakistan.

<https://www.undp.org/pakistan/publications/pakistan-floods-2022-post-disaster-needs-assessment-pdna>

² Ibid

increased malnutrition.³ According to monitoring data from partners, 3.5 million children aged 6 to 59 months were identified as wasted in more than eighty flood-affected districts, of which 1.6 million were severely wasted, and 1.9 million children were moderately wasted.⁴ Moreover, preliminary findings of the IPC Acute Malnutrition analysis (AMN) in June 2023⁵ indicate that 2.1 million children aged 6 to 59 months in 32 of the flood-affected districts will require treatment for acute malnutrition up to January 2024. The trend analysis from a review of national surveys and the IPC⁶ indicate that acute malnutrition has remained consistently high in all districts since 2021,⁷ particularly in Sindh and Balochistan provinces.

4. According to the latest Acute Food Insecurity (AFI) IPC report, 10.5 million people (29 percent of the rural population) in 43 flood-affected districts in Pakistan were experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phases 3 or above) between April and October 2023, of which 2.1 million people are in IPC Phase 4.⁸ Moreover, the report projects this number to increase to 11.8 million people facing severe acute food insecurity (IPC 3 or above) between November 2023 and January 2024.⁹ For comparison, the IPC analyses in July 2022¹⁰ and April 2023 revealed a 10 percent increase in the proportion of people acutely food insecure in IPC 3+ in 16 flood-affected districts.
5. During and in response to the 2022 floods, WFP leveraged its existing footprint and supply chain capabilities to facilitate logistics services for development and humanitarian actors. As partner organisations continue to face supply chain challenges due to the limited availability of competitive service providers, WFP has been asked to continue this support through the provision of on-demand services, given its higher value-for-money compared to third-party logistics service providers.
6. An increased focus on food system infrastructure support, implemented jointly with government counterparts, is required, given the impact of the 2022 floods on this sector.

2. CHANGES

Strategic orientation

7. This budget revision provides WFP with additional capacity to respond to increased flood-related needs by expanding and extending recovery support and government social assistance.
8. Furthermore, it includes the addition of CSP Outcome 5, Output 8.1 and Activity 8 to enable the provision of on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners:
 - CSP Outcome 5: Humanitarian and development partners and the Government of Pakistan have access to reliable common services on demand

³ UNICEF Pakistan. March 2023. Rapid care and Feeding Assessment in Flood Affected Areas – Assessing Affected Children Needs in Real-time.

⁴ UNICEF, WFP and WHO. Emergency Nutrition Interagency Advocacy Note - March 2023. Unpublished.

⁵ Forthcoming.

⁶ SMART surveys conducted in 2021, Multiple Indicators Cluster Surveys (MICS) conducted in 2018-2020 and a National Nutrition Survey (NNS) conducted in 2018.

⁷ Pakistan: IPC Acute Malnutrition - April 2021 to February 2022. October 2021. https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Pakistan_Acute_Malnutrition_2021Apr2022Feb_Report.pdf

⁸ Pakistan: IPC Acute Food Insecurity Snapshot – April 2023 to January 2024. June, 2023. <https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/pakistan-ipc-acute-food-insecurity-snapshot-balochistan-khyber-pakhtunkhwa-sindh-april-2023-january-2024>

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Pakistan: IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis July to December 2022. December 2022. [IPC_Pakistan_Acute_Food_Insecurity_2022JulDec_Report_Balochistan.pdf \(ipcinfo.org\)](https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Pakistan_Acute_Food_Insecurity_2022JulDec_Report_Balochistan.pdf)

- Output 8.1: Humanitarian and development partners and the Government of Pakistan benefit from reliable on-demand services to deliver more efficient and effective responses
 - Activity 8: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners
9. This is the first CSP 2023-2027 budget revision. Changes under Outcomes 1, 3 and 4 will cover 2023. The newly added Outcome 5 covers the entire duration of the CSP, while changes in Outcome 2 are made only in 2026 and 2027.

CSP outcomes

10. Under Outcome 1 (Activity 2), WFP will expand recovery activities to restore basic infrastructure and strengthen the livelihoods of 1,170,000 additional people in IPC Phase 4 (emergency) flood-affected areas in Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces, with a focus on the most vulnerable and marginalized population groups. Communities will focus on creating assets that strengthen resilience to shocks and recurring hazards, including flood protection walls, small check dams and the rehabilitation of pathways.
11. Under Outcome 2, WFP will adjust the budget to re-align the cost of implementing the Benazir Nashonuma Programme (BNP) for stunting prevention and to strengthen other activities to support the national social protection system:
- a. Using the lessons learned from scaling up the BNP stunting prevention programme across the country in support of the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), WFP will reduce the budget for implementing the programme over the last two years, based on the actual costs and ability to access resources from the Government of Pakistan for implementing the programme.
 - b. Under Activity 4, WFP will implement the integrated nutrition-safety nets projects, targeting the poorest pregnant and breastfeeding women and acutely malnourished children and mothers in flood-affected areas of Sindh and Balochistan. The projects will complement government programmes and prioritise women not covered by BISP. WFP will specifically provide (a) cash transfers to 6,140 pregnant and breastfeeding women and their households in Sindh and (b) cash transfers to 19,360 households with children under five treated under the Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition programme in Sindh and Balochistan, to promote their adequate food intake. In total, WFP will assist 165,750 additional beneficiaries through these interventions.
 - c. In 2023-2024, the Provincial Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa plans to launch a cash-based transfer programme for 30,000 adolescent schoolgirls in areas bordering Afghanistan to improve enrollment, attendance and gender parity in education. Under Activity 5, WFP will support the Government to adopt the same design piloted by WFP in the Newly Merged Districts in 2021. WFP will help the Government set up implementation arrangements for onboarding of Financial Service Providers (FSP), develop a monitoring and evaluation framework, train project staff and facilitate cash disbursements. It is a cost-sharing project where the Government will allocate funds for cash disbursement, while WFP is responsible for implementation costs. WFP and the Government will develop a transition plan for the Government to progressively assume responsibility for implementation. WFP will also support the Government in targeting schools based on the prevalence of food insecurity in their respective areas and other community-identified factors of vulnerability and risk, such as high drop-out rates, low enrolment and security.

12. Under Outcome 3, a minor budgetary increase allows the accommodation of expenses incurred during the flood response specific to the transportation of non-food items for the Government.
13. Under Outcome 4 (Activity 7), WFP will provide unconditional assistance to 1,150,000 beneficiaries in IPC 4 areas affected by floods. Moreover, as the 2022 floods underscored the nutritional vulnerability of children 6 to 23 months of age and pregnant and breastfeeding women in emergencies, working through health centres, WFP will provide individual specialised nutritious foods (SNFs) to 140,000 beneficiaries for three months to prevent malnutrition. The prevention package will include malnutrition screening for all beneficiaries and referrals to treatment programmes for those found to be malnourished. As there will be an overlap of 12,000 beneficiaries between the relief and nutrition interventions, WFP will assist 1,278,000 additional beneficiaries under this activity.
14. Under Outcome 5 (Activity 8), WFP will leverage its supply chain expertise to strengthen the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Pakistan. WFP will provide non-food procurement, administration, engineering and logistics on-demand services on a full-cost recovery basis to the Government and both humanitarian and development partners.
15. Monitoring and Evaluation: To maintain oversight of the increased caseload of the 2022 flood response, WFP augmented its monitoring capacity by appointing over 50 community volunteers in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme and hiring additional field monitors from the early days of the response to 2022 floods. This augmented capacity remained part of the M&E team during 2023 and helped to maintain oversight. It will be continued during 2024, based on operational requirements. This will help WFP to meet corporate requirements for monitoring and accountability to affected populations and to generate evidence for existing and new interventions. Accordingly, a monitoring, review, and evaluation plan will ensure adequate monitoring coverage and availability of resources. Data collected through the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM), as well as the issue tracking and escalation system for process monitoring, will enhance WFP's oversight capacity by means of data triangulation and inform programme implementation and any required course correction while prioritizing beneficiaries' safety, confidentiality and inclusion. An annual customer satisfaction survey and monthly monitoring will facilitate performance tracking under Outcome 5.
16. Partnership: The Pakistan 2022 Flood Response Plan, extended to December 2023 in response to ongoing needs, will guide the humanitarian response.¹¹ WFP will continue its close partnership with the Government, United Nations entities, humanitarian and development organizations and donors to address pressing humanitarian needs.
17. Targeting: Existing protocols for targeting and prioritization will guide beneficiary targeting. WFP will continue to work with BISP to complement its targeting to ensure complementarities (either through horizontal or vertical expansions) during shocks and for resilience activities. For nutrition interventions, WFP will continue to work with BISP to ensure that households receiving government cash assistance also receive nutrition support. Discussions with the Government are underway to increase complementarity between the National Socio-Economic Registry and data from other assessments, given the Government's lead role in targeting humanitarian and development assistance.
18. Transition and handover: For the floods, WFP will gradually transition from direct implementation of emergency response to capacity-strengthening support. Relief operations

¹¹ [Pakistan 2022 Floods Response Plan | United Nations in Pakistan](#)

have been gradually phased out and transition to early recovery began in the second quarter of 2023. The early recovery phase will subsequently transition to longer-term resilience and livelihood-building activities. Adding on-demand services under Outcome 5 will support and significantly enhance the Government and relevant partners' capacity to respond to future shocks.

19. **Risk management:** Further deterioration in food insecurity may exceed WFP's response capacity. WFP, the Bureau of Statistics and provincial governments are undertaking Comprehensive Food Security and Livelihood Assessments (CFLA) in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh. The findings will inform programme design and resource prioritization.

WFP will ensure its response protects and promotes the safety and dignity of the affected people, to the extent possible. To assess and mitigate protection risks throughout the programme cycle, WFP will engage different stakeholders and networks, including specialized United Nations entities, protection groups and women's rights organizations. WFP will further strengthen its existing monitoring and reporting mechanisms to detect and address gender and protection risks that may arise. WFP also will aim to strengthen further the existing Community Feedback Mechanism in the areas of confidential reporting of sexual exploitation and abuse allegations and other sensitive complaints and protection issues. WFP will continue supporting partners in building their capacities and strengthening mechanisms for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

Beneficiary analysis

CSP Outcome	Activity	Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0-18 years)	Boys (0-18 years)	Total
CSP 1	1	Current					
		Increase/ decrease					
		Revised					
	2	Current	490,000	483,500	448,500	489,000	1,911,000
		Increase/ decrease	300,000	296,020	274,592	299,388	1,170,000
		Revised	790,000	779,520	723,092	788,388	3,081,000
CSP 2	3	Current	2,181,000		1,185,700	1,234,300	4,601,000
		Increase/ decrease	(569,600)	-	(355,612)	(370,188)	(1,295,400)
		Revised	1,611,400	-	830,088	864,112	3,305,600
	4	Current	65,500	41,100	38,100	41,600	186,300
		Increase/ decrease	42,500	41,936	38,901	42,413	165,750
		Revised total	108,000	83,036	77,001	84,013	352,050
	5	Current	-	-	4,200	4,200	8,400
		Increase/ decrease			30,000		30,000
		Revised total			34,200	4,200	38,400
CSP 4	7	Current	91,600	90,600	83,800	91,500	357,500
		Increase/ decrease	353,257	291,441	304,266	329,036	1,278,000
		Revised	444,857	382,041	388,066	420,536	1,635,500
TOTAL <i>(without overlap)</i>		Current	2,828,100	615,200	1,760,300	1,860,600	7,064,200
		Increase/ decrease	(83,843)	422,183	99,932	91,077	529,350
		Revised	2,744,257	1,037,383	1,860,232	1,951,677	7,593,550

Note: out of additional beneficiaries under activity 2, 70% will be also be assisted under activity 7. The remaining 30% will be additional which have been included in the totals.

Transfers

TABLE 2: Food ration (g/person/day) or cash-based transfer value (USD/person/day) by CSP Outcome and Activity

CSP Outcome	CSP 1		CSP 2						CSP 4						
Activity	Activity 2		Activity 3			Activity 4		Activity 5			Activity 7				
Activity Type	Enhance resilience and livelihoods		Support nutrition interventions			Strengthen social protection		Operationalize school meals			Emergency Response				
Sub-activity			CMAM		Stunting prevention	Top-up cash assistance	HH package	School meals (Flat Bread)	School Meal	Cash stipend	GFD			TSFP***	
Beneficiary type	HH	HH	Child	PBW	Child	PBW	Individual	Individual	Primary	Primary	Secondary	HH	HH	Children and PBW	
Modality (food or cash)	Food	CBTs	Food	Food	Food	Food	CBTs	CBTs	Vouchers	CBTs	CBTs	Food	CBTs	Food	
cereals	451											451			
pulses	46											46			
oil	25											25			
salt	1											1			
sugar															
Supercereal															
Supercereal Plus															
micronutrient powder															
Ready-to-use food (Wawamum)					50										
Ready-to-use food (Achamum)			100											100	
lipid-based nutrient supplement				150		175								150	
Total	523		100	150	50	175						523			
total kcal/day (to be completed for food and cash modalities)	1,887		520	780	260	282						1,887			
% kcal from protein	14.2		100	100	10	13						14.2			
cash (USD/person/day; use average as needed)		0.21					0.18	0.23	17	11.11*	3.57**		0.21		
Number of feeding days per year	90	90	90	120	360	360	90	198	300	300		180	180		

** Primary schoolchildren will receive 2,000 Pakistan rupees (PKR) per month. The transfer rate is based on PKR. The USD value displayed in the table above is calculated based on the currency exchange rate at the time of approval of the CSP.*

*** Secondary school girls will receive PKR 1,000 per month, in line with the Government's plan for assisting adolescent girls. The USD value displayed in the table above is calculated based on the currency exchange value as of July 2023.*

**** This sub-activity is introduced via this revision.*

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE						
	Current budget		Increase		Revised budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	16,800	9,687,846	16,901	5,915,463	33,701	15,603,309
Pulses	1,701	1,208,604	1,711	1,026,756	3,412	2,235,360
Oil and Fats	851	2,083,678	856	1,364,730	1,706	3,448,408
Mixed and blended foods	80,145	295,857,541	-20,699	-57,958,480	59,446	237,899,061
Other	38	14,462	38	9,507	76	23,969
TOTAL (food)	99,534	308,852,130	-1,193	-49,642,024	98,341	259,210,107
CBT (USD)		65,136,889		52,632,857		117,769,746
TOTAL (food & CBT USD)	99,534	373,989,019	-1,193	2,990,833	98,341	376,979,853

3. COST BREAKDOWN

TABLE 4: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)						
WFP strategic outcomes	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 1	SO 5	Total
CSP outcomes	CSP 1	CSP 2	CSP 3	CSP 4	CSP 5	
Focus area	Resilience Building	Root Causes	Root Causes	Crisis Response	Crisis Response	
Transfer	35,823,194	-83,180,370	500,000	32,874,160	12,843,330	-1,139,686
Implementation	4,156,120	-3,004,100	18,012	3,465,620	1,790,882	6,426,535
Direct support costs	<i>(no figures in the grey cells)</i>					1,848,111
Subtotal						7,134,960
Indirect support costs						-585,467
TOTAL						6,549,493

TABLE 4: OVERALL CSP/ICSP/LEO COST BREAKDOWN, AFTER REVISION (USD)						
WFP strategic outcomes	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 1	SO 5	Total
CSP outcomes	CSP 1	CSP 2	CSP 3	CSP 4	CSP 5	
Focus area	Resilience Building	Root Causes	Root Causes	Crisis Response	Crisis Response	
Transfer	120,544,860	387,545,328	7,440,000	53,813,475	12,843,330	582,196,994
Implementation	20,037,688	64,431,072	1,120,573	6,410,837	1,790,882	93,791,052
Direct support costs	12,917,793	44,237,774	863,417	4,752,778	1,507,935	64,279,698
Subtotal	153,510,341	496,214,175	9,423,990	64,977,090	16,142,147	740,267,744
Indirect support costs	9,978,172	32,253,921	612,559	4,223,511	0	47,068,164
TOTAL	163,488,513	528,468,096	10,036,549	69,200,601	16,142,147	787,335,907