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Pakistan

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2027

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Overview

Pakistan is a large and diverse country with the fifth largest population in the world and with great economic potential. Despite high levels of agricultural production and a solid manufacturing base, Pakistan is a lower-middle income country, mostly due to regular natural disasters as well as high dependence on international financial institutions, resulting in more than USD 133 billion of external debt. Malnutrition is high, with more than 40 percent of children chronically malnourished. The country also ranks 109th out of 127 countries on the Global Hunger Index. Exacerbating factors are high levels of inequality and high unemployment. Human capital development lags behind - Pakistan has the highest number of out of school children in the world, at an estimated 26 million.

Pakistan is ranked as the 5th most vulnerable country to climate risks reflecting the country's susceptibility to extreme weather events, such as the devastating floods in 2022. In the aftermath of the floods, the country's economy has recovered slowly with resources focused on rebuilding infrastructure and livelihoods. Fortunately, in 2024, there were no major disasters - only localised, seasonal flooding. After much anticipation, national elections took place in February and a new Government was elected to replace the interim Government.

The Government has invested heavily in human capital development through the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), a national social protection system, which targets the poorest quintile of the population across the country. The Benazir Nashonuma Programme (BNP), a flagship stunting prevention programme under BISP, was extended for another two years from mid-2024 to 2026. The programme is implemented by WFP Pakistan in 158 of the 170 districts across the country, and provides services and nutritional supplements to more than 2 million pregnant and breastfeeding women and children less than two years of age. WFP implements the programme in more than 560 facilitation centres and manages the supply chain of specialised nutritious foods for BNP as well as ready-to-use therapeutic foods for UNICEF which are used to treat moderate and severe acute malnutrition.

Micronutrient malnutrition remains a significant challenge in Pakistan with more than half of women and children having low haemoglobin levels. WFP works with small scale, private wheat millers to install microfeeders and provide premix to produce fortified wheat flour for their customers. These mills produce around 2,000 MT of fortified flour per month for local consumers.

In addition, the Prime Minister announced an education emergency in May, to mobilize Government, donors, and partners to work towards reducing the number of children not attending school. Provincial governments in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa partnered with WFP to invest in piloting school-based programmes in those provinces to address short term hunger and reduce the number of out of school children, as Pakistan has no national school meals programme.

In the absence of major natural hazards, in 2024 WFP was able to work more closely with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) on preparedness and planning. WFP was also able to continue work in climate resilience and livelihoods at the grassroots level and also had a proposal approved at the Green Climate Fund meeting in July, worth USD 10 million, to support integrated climate risk management in two districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. WFP is also piloting work on anticipatory action (AA) with NDMA, the Pakistan Red Crescent Society and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) for both floods and drought in key districts.

In addition to AA and climate resilience work, WFP also supported discussions around disaster risk finance as part of the Global Shield In-Country Process, working with partners such as the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the World Bank to advocate for links to adaptive and shock responsive social protection programmes.

WFP was the Government of Pakistan's main partner, both at national and provincial levels, for strategic, technical, and financial engagement and especially in support of national development priorities. WFP's key partners within the Government include the Benazir Income Support Programme, under the Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety (MOPASS), the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development, the Provincial Planning and Development Departments, the National Disaster Management Authority, and the Provincial Disaster Management Authorities along with the provincial Health and Food Departments.

WFP also partnered with 22 non-governmental organisations, mainly on stunting prevention, asset creation and livelihoods support. Besides UNICEF, FAO and WHO, WFP partnered with IFAD in Balochistan province to include nutrition-sensitive programming in their agricultural development work.

With more than two-thirds of WFP beneficiaries being women and girls, WFP programmes focus on promoting women's empowerment, through the BNP, girls' education, women's livelihoods and skills trainings, and women's participation in village development committees.

3,264,090

Total beneficiaries in 2024



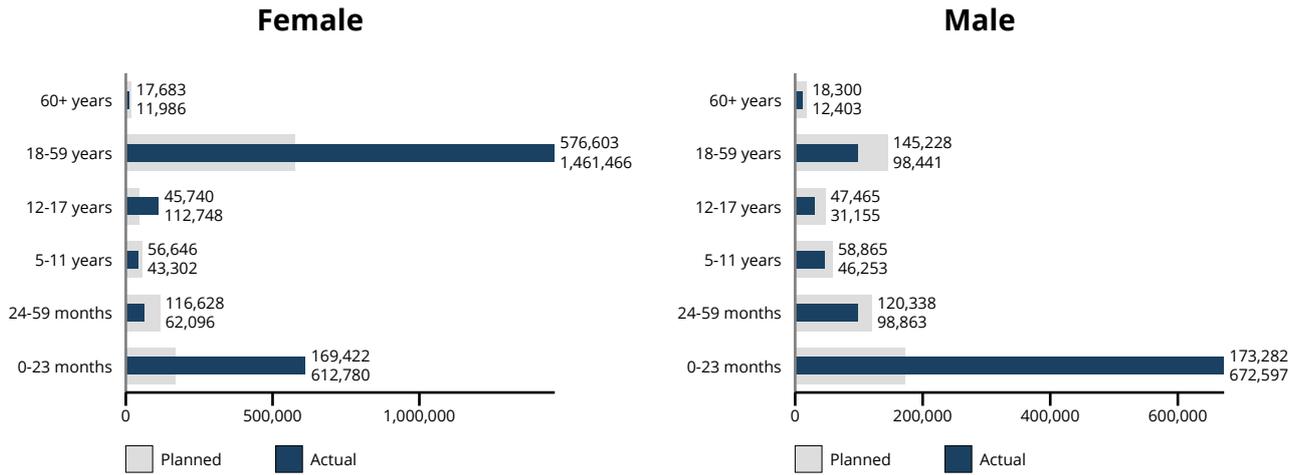
71% female



29% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 123,000 (71% Female, 29% Male)

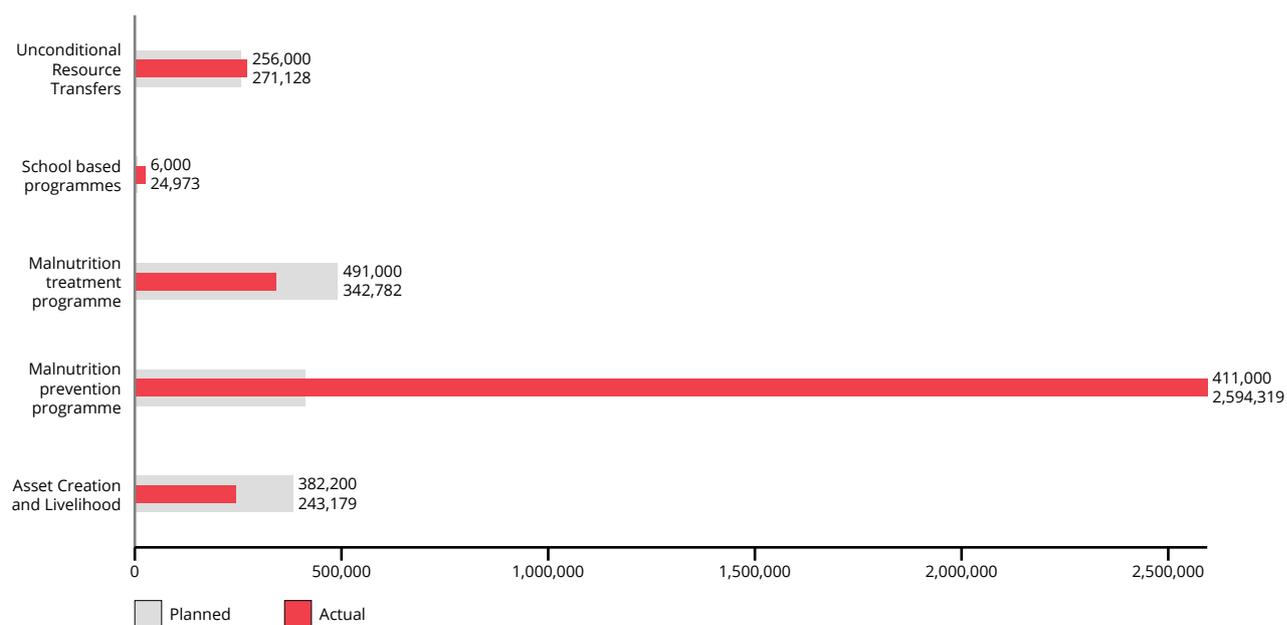
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



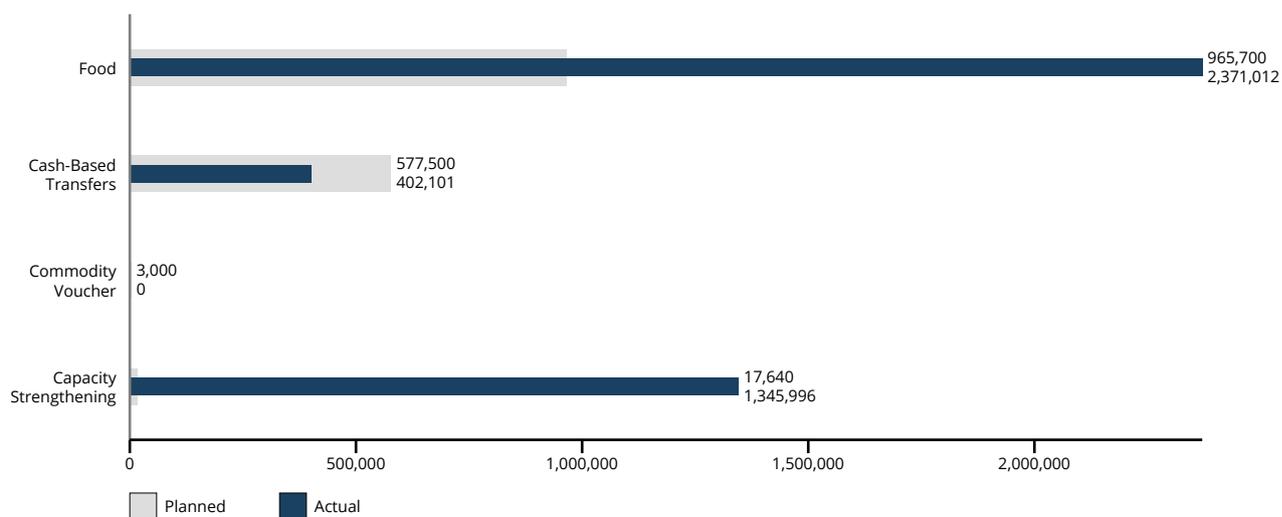
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



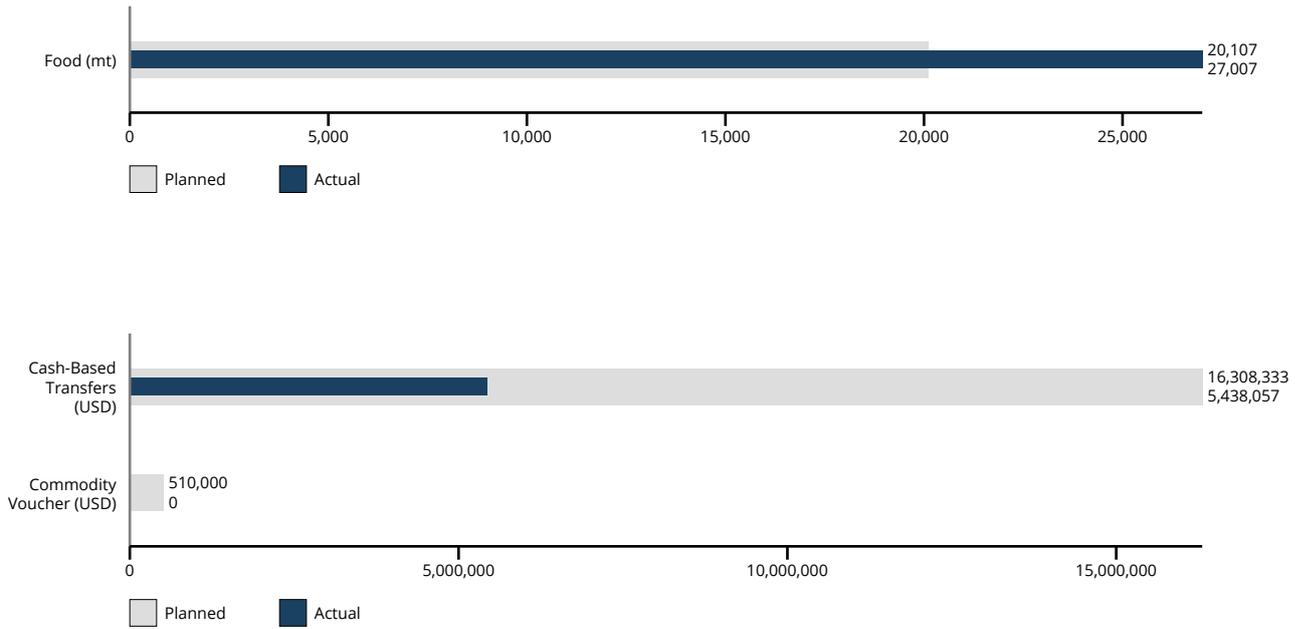
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



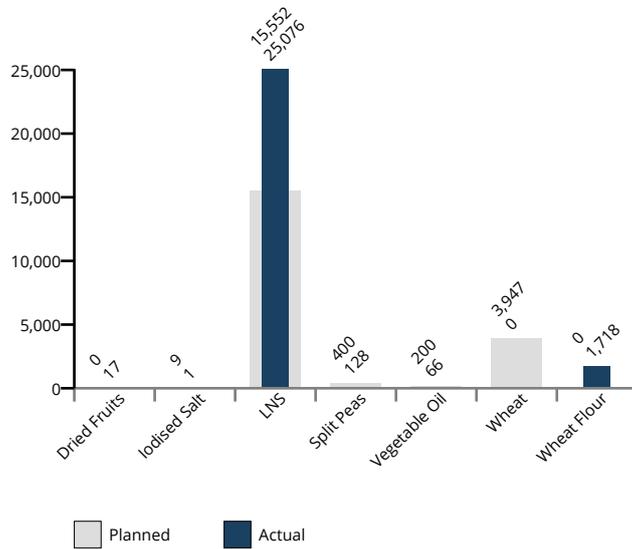
Beneficiaries by Modality



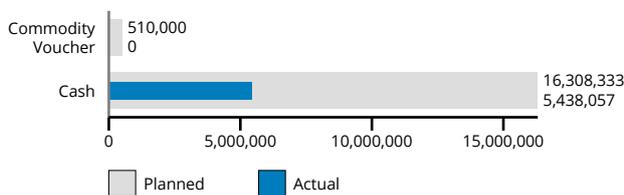
Total Transfers by Modality



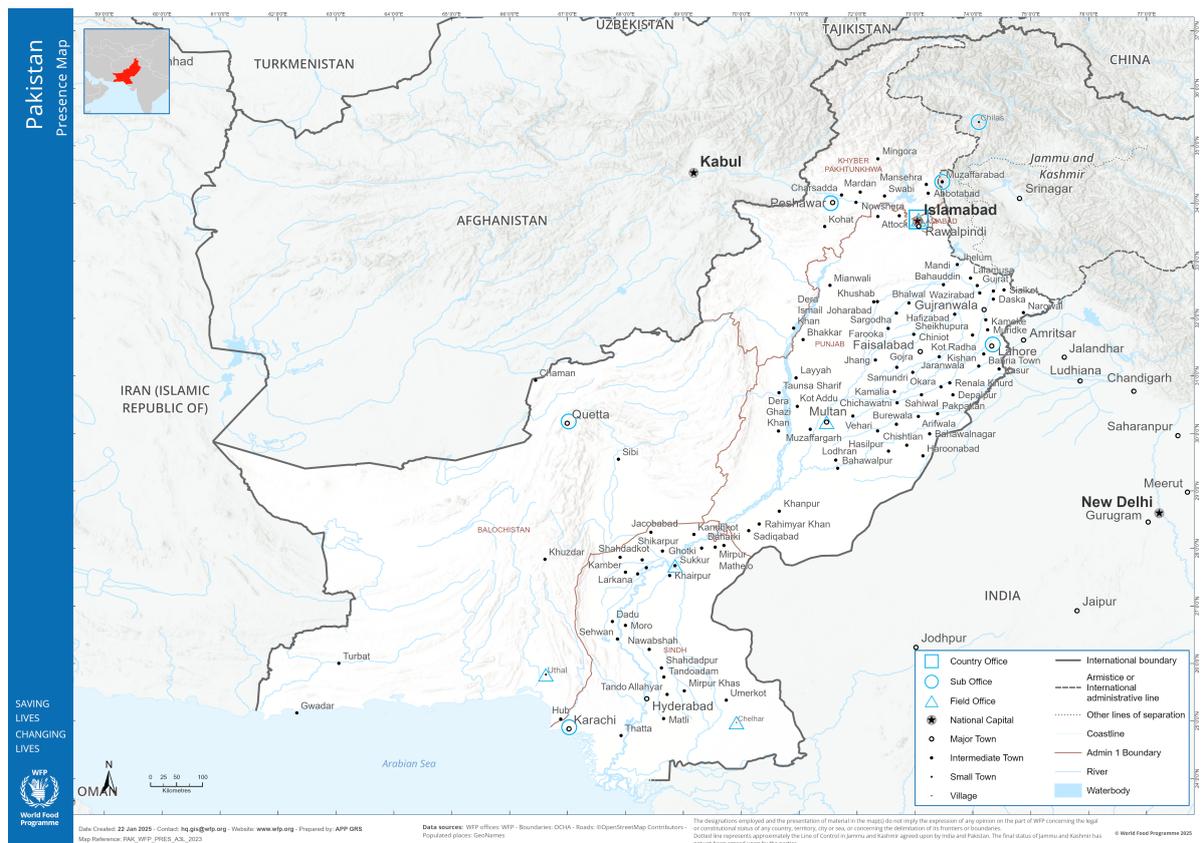
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Pakistan's extensive and varied landscape offers both opportunities and challenges for its young and growing population. The country's lifeline is the Indus River and its tributaries, which provide much-needed water for agriculture and living to most of the 250 million people of Pakistan. The Himalaya range in the north feeds these rivers through snow and glacier melts and they also influence the annual seasonal monsoons that arrive every year in June/July to supply water for agriculture and to replenish local water systems. However, Pakistan is very vulnerable to climatic events, which can easily disturb this ecosystem, and its growing population has put pressure on food systems as well as on public services such as the health and education systems. Cities have become crowded, and the air quality has become dangerous. The economy is overly dependent on agriculture, which not only employs and feeds a high percentage of the population but is also highly vulnerable to climatic events. The economy is unstable as a result, and public systems are not efficient or effective enough to absorb these shocks.

WFP's work in Pakistan addresses some of the root causes of food and nutrition insecurity by focusing on strengthening national and sub-national systems and capacities for emergency preparedness and early warning as well as with the health sector through implementation of the Benazir Nashonuma Programme under the Government of Pakistan's Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) to prevent stunting in children from the poorest households during the first 1,000 days of their lives. Expanding this window of opportunity, WFP is supporting the Government to invest in school-based programmes and is piloting school meals in the poorest province of the country, as an initial step towards getting children back to school.

During the year, the economy stabilised and improved gradually while recovering from the impacts of the 2022 floods. The agriculture season was good, likely also due to the silting from the flood waters which often recharges agricultural soils with nutrients, making it more productive than usual. Elections were held in February and the new Government has prioritized better preparedness for major events like floods and earthquakes, requiring technical and financial support from donors and the United Nations. In addition, to address the high number of out-of-school children, the Prime Minister announced an education emergency, requesting support from key partners, including WFP, to help get children back into classrooms. The Government also approved a second phase of the Benazir Nashonuma Programme (2024-2026) to continue the fight against malnutrition. Overall, despite some challenges, the federal and provincial governments are moving the development agenda forward, with a focus on economic development, education, and other programmes to support human capital development and continue to request for donor support and technical support from the UN and other international organisations.

Risk management

The main risks identified for 2024 were related to overall accountability and oversight related to BNP, staff health (mostly around severe air pollution) and the reliance on a single donor for the majority of WFP's funding.

WFP established an implementation support unit (ISU) within its programme unit to provide seamless consultation and coordination with BISP and its programme management unit (PMU). The supply chain strengthened its monitoring system for movement of BNP commodities by developing a commodity tracker that reduced diversions, while ISU worked with BISP PMU to develop a digital authentication tool for the Government to verify beneficiary eligibility for BNP and also to refresh training for cooperating partners.

In response to the hazardous air quality experienced mostly in Lahore and Islamabad, standard operating procedures were developed, and air purifiers were procured for the entire operation.

WFP expanded engagement with development partners looking at multi-year climate resilience and social protection work including on school meals programme.

An internal audit took place in the second quarter of 2024 and covered: risk management and management oversight, management of cooperating partners, external stakeholder relationship management and communication, management services, operational effectiveness, monitoring, community feedback mechanisms, logistics, and procurement. There were four observations with agreed actions, including a high-priority observation to improve planning and coordination with the Government.

Lessons learned

The Benazir Nashonuma Programme (BNP) emerged as a flagship initiative for addressing malnutrition in Pakistan, combining innovative approaches with strong collaboration among stakeholders. Key lessons from Phase 1 highlighted the programme's ability to adapt and scale-up despite challenges, ensuring impactful delivery.

One of the programme's standout features was its integration of health, nutrition, and social protection. BNP's model of conditional cash transfers, coupled with specialized nutrition supplements and routine health services, set a benchmark for combining relief with long-term resilience-building. Leveraging partnerships with organizations like UNICEF, WHO, and provincial health departments, BNP offered comprehensive services, including community-based management of malnutrition and behaviour change communication initiatives, which strengthened outreach and effectiveness.

Central Kitchen Pilot

Ensuring food safety and freshness in Quetta schools



© WFP/Mazhar Iqbal

Piloting a Central Kitchen Model for School Meals

How do you provide fresh, nutritious cooked meals to primary school children in urban and peri-urban government schools in a remote part of Pakistan? Build a kitchen!

Balochistan is the westernmost province in Pakistan whose capital, Quetta, situated only a few hours from the border with Afghanistan. It's the poorest province and the most remote part of the country and is the destination of many arrivals from rural areas and beyond. Government schools are in bad shape, but children are still clamouring to attend classes.

Following the results of a lengthy feasibility study, the WFP Balochistan Provincial Office recommended a central kitchen model to the Government, who agreed. The central kitchen offers many advantages - better controls over safety and quality, only one kitchen to monitor, bulk procurement of fresh locally available ingredients and a readily available workforce.

On a typical afternoon, fresh food ingredients begin to arrive. The dedicated kitchen team of 200 spring into action, sorting, washing, and cutting the ingredients with precision and care, working until late evening. Meanwhile, other staff clean 13,000 lunchboxes and cooking pots. Working 24 hours a day, the staff is divided into three shifts so that the cycle of preparation and cleaning is uninterrupted.

Around midnight, the Central Kitchen comes alive with the sounds of cooks beginning their work, filling the air with the comforting aroma of lentils, rice, and vegetables. The kitchen hums with the rhythm of chopping, stirring, and simmering, a symphony of care and precision.

By daybreak, the food is ready and by 7 am lunchboxes are being packed. By 9 am a fleet of vehicles sets off, carrying the lunchboxes to 39 schools scattered across the district. During school recess, children receive their lunchboxes, and the sight and smell of the food brings smiles and laughter. For many, this meal is their first of the day.

The lunchboxes start making their way back to the kitchen around mid-day. Each box is carefully counted and checked, ensuring that nothing is lost or wasted. The entire process then begins anew, a seamless cycle of nourishment and care that never stops, driven by the team's unwavering commitment to the children of Balochistan.

Operating in Balochistan is no easy task. Ensuring food safety and quality standards, maintaining hygiene, and managing a large team have been paramount. WFP has invested significantly in these areas, engaging the Balochistan Food Authority and deploying its own Food Safety and Quality unit for the entire project duration. Despite the

complexities, WFP has successfully ensured that meals reach schools on time and that no child has gotten ill from the meal. This pilot program marks a significant departure from WFP's usual focus on dry or packed food and nutrition supplements, making it a groundbreaking effort handled entirely by the local team.

During the first four months of the pilot, (August - November 2024) **548,000** meals in lunchboxes were distributed. The weekly menu has an average of **410** kcal per day - catering to the nutritional needs of the children. One of the cooks, Anwar, shares his thoughts: "Every day, we face new challenges, but knowing that our efforts are making a difference in these children's lives keeps us going. We are not just preparing food; we are nurturing dreams and hopes."

The Central Kitchen model's impact extends beyond just providing meals. Teachers have noted significant improvements in attendance and concentration levels among students. For many children, the school meal is their only reliable source of nutrition, making it crucial for their overall well-being and academic performance.

A six year-old student, expresses her gratitude: "I love coming to school because I know I will get a tasty meal. It helps me focus on my studies and play with my friends. I want to become a teacher one day and help other children like me."

As WFP continues to navigate the complexities of operating in Balochistan, the Central Kitchen model stands as a testament to what can be achieved through innovation, collaboration, and unwavering dedication. It is a shining example of how, even in the face of adversity, lasting change can be created to nourish the futures of the next generation.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Communities in Pakistan at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks are more resilient and have enhanced capacity to improve their livelihoods by 2027.



400 Government officials and stakeholders (78 women) received training in **emergency preparedness and anticipatory actions**.



1,000 community assets were rehabilitated or constructed, mostly in flood prone areas, directly benefiting more than **650,000 people**



13,000 rural women participated in skills development trainings to support their economic empowerment.

Outcome statement

Despite progress in Pakistan's economic development, the journey continues to be interrupted by periods of economic instability, climate shocks, and slow human capital development. Under activity 1, WFP works with national, provincial, and district-level disaster management authorities as well as community leaders to strengthen their capacities in early warning, emergency preparedness, and early action. Through activity 2, WFP engages vulnerable communities to enhance their resilience to climate-related shocks through the construction of community assets and to support them in expanding their livelihood opportunities, especially for women.

Resource analysis

For activity 1, the needs-based plan included the construction of humanitarian response facilities, which is no longer a priority. Thus the implementation plan reflects more of the reality on the ground, as the activity mostly relied on internally available resources generated from emergency programmes. However, in 2024, WFP secured a multi-year grant for this activity. Because the funds were received in July overall expenditures were rather low as much of the year was spent on acquiring funds and then developing the operational plan for the grant.

Most grants designated for activity 2 are multi-year and were received at various times throughout the year; thus the available funds reflect these multi-year grants. Overall, the activity was well-funded, less than the needs-based plan but more than the implementation plan. Expenditure exceeded the implementation plan due to the fact that the contributions were not tied to the calendar year and that most contributions were multi-year.

Outputs

Activity 1 met all of its targets under capacity strengthening. Work focused on strengthening the capacity of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and selected provincial and district authorities to enhance institutional capacity for emergency preparedness, response planning, and anticipatory actions. Achievements under the first year of the multi-year grant included the installation of six automatic weather stations in critical regions of the country in collaboration with the Pakistan Met Department, establishing and equipping 24 community emergency response teams (CERTs) in vulnerable districts, training 163 Government officials and partners on anticipatory actions, and expanding the early action protocol in partnership with Pakistan Red Crescent Society.

For activity 2, targets fell short due to funding constraints. Halfway through the year WFP began engaging directly with interested donors and prepared several proposals, which may come to fruition in 2025, reflecting the way that development funds are accessed. However, the number of beneficiaries trained was only slightly lower than planned.

For climate resilience, in response to community demand, the focus shifted more towards the assets, with additional resources allocated for construction materials and fewer participants, resulting in fewer direct beneficiaries and less cash transferred than planned. Overall the work under this activity shifted from flood recovery to a focus on building climate resilience through community engagement, creating climate-related community assets, and enhancing livelihoods of community members. The specialised project on resilience building, with considerations for conflict sensitivity and stabilization under the EU, was completed as planned while work continued on the multi-year project under Norwegian funding. WFP embarked on a joint project with FAO in flood-affected areas of Sindh province. Both

men and women participated in livelihoods skills trainings where needs are determined through community consultations. Most men are learning about technical things such as phone repairs, etc. while women are requesting training for activities they can do from home, such as sewing and handicrafts or poultry raising. Taking the livelihoods trainings to the next step, WFP worked with women's groups to initiate sales of their products through community markets as well as through online marketplaces. The programme team received numerous home videos from some beneficiary communities, showing how the structures built in 2023 were successful in protecting the communities during the 2024 monsoon season.

Outcomes

The climate resilience capacity score (CRCS) reflects the success of WFP's resilience-building efforts wherein two-thirds of the assisted people were found to have a high climate resilience score. All other outcome results for activity 2 depict a positive trend, underscoring the enhanced food security of the targeted population. This improvement can be attributed to the sustained provision of support and assistance, which has played a vital role in aiding the community as they recover from the impact of multiple climate-induced hazards coupled with economic shocks. For the food consumption score (FCS), the target for an acceptable FCS was exceeded for both women and men.

For the livelihoods coping strategy index (LCSI), fewer than expected households were using crisis, emergency, and livelihood coping mechanisms; and a nominal decline was recorded in the adoption of consumption-based coping mechanisms from last year. These activities also enhanced the access of the assisted population to essential services and income-generating opportunities. Over half of the assisted population reported to have witnessed environmental benefits as a result of the projects implemented under this activity.

Amongst the assisted beneficiaries, nearly three-fourths were able to access income-generating avenues as a result of WFP's capacity strengthening activities. This percentage is higher for women as compared to men, which attests to the efforts made to enhance the participation of women.

Partnerships

Reflecting the focus on national capacity strengthening under activity 1, WFP signed a letter of understanding with the National Disaster Management Authority for the duration of WFP's CSP, with implementation outlined through Annual Workplans. WFP also initiated a partnership with the Pakistan Meteorological Department. Since mid-2024, WFP has partnered with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to implement a joint project for the next few years.

Under activity 2, the entry point for all projects is through consultations with provincial and district governments, building on local knowledge and regional priorities. For implementation, WFP partnered with a number of NGOs and continued its co-financing partnerships with Qatar Charity in Punjab and Sindh, Secours Islamique France (SIF) in three provinces, and Muslim Hands in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. Also in Sindh, WFP and FAO are working on a multi-year joint climate resilience project. Coordination with the Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority helped women entrepreneurs access markets. WFP's collaboration with Government technical departments, including Agriculture, Soil and Water Conservation, Livestock, Fisheries, and Forestry, created useful synergies while also empowering local departments with participatory methodologies that drive meaningful engagement, ownership, and impact at the grassroots level.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Work under activity 1 shifted focus from building humanitarian response facilities and other infrastructure work to actual capacity building through strengthened partnerships with the disaster management authorities, reflecting WFP's shift from direct implementation in 2022 and 2023 to capacity strengthening. This activity has dedicated funding from the European Commission (ECHO) for its work. Although there is interest in anticipatory actions, it is not yet clear if the approach will be effective for flooding in Pakistan as previous work has focused on drought.

In the recent past, activity 2 was focused on flood recovery work, with millions of dollars of funding. Work in 2024 reflects the reality of the donor landscape in Pakistan, which is mostly around development work and requires a different approach to fundraising. However, in 2024 WFP had a five-year proposal approved by the Green Climate Fund (GCF), which will commence in 2025. The work under activity 2 will continue to be dependent on how much money can be raised through traditional donors, as well as non-traditional sources such as the GCF or in partnership with international financial institutions.

Gender and Age Marker

Gender and age considerations were effectively incorporated into both activities, as reflected by their GAM-M ratings. For activity 1, with a focus on capacity strengthening and targeting Government employees, beneficiaries are mostly adult men. Activity 2 focuses on whole-of-community engagement, consultations with men and women while asset creation is done by men only. However, women in those communities participate in the livelihoods trainings, with a focus on activities that can be done in or around the home.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide capacity support to government's emergency preparedness and response infrastructure, systems and services to enable communities vulnerable to disasters to meet their food, nutrition and basic needs	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide skills development, access to assets and linkages to agriculture and micro-finance institutions to strengthen the livelihoods of vulnerable communities.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 02: Pakistan's people at higher risk of vulnerability, especially women and children, have greater access to affordable, nutritious diets and basic social services (education, health, and nutrition) by 2027.



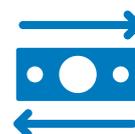
2.2 million pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under 2 years received **health and nutrition services** through Benazir Nashonuma Programme.



350,000 malnourished women and children received **treatment** through community-based and clinical programmes.



13,300 primary school children in 39 government schools of Quetta district received **cooked meals** from WFP and the Government of Balochistan.



11,000 parents of secondary school girls received **conditional cash stipends** from WFP and the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in the Merged Districts.

Outcome Statement

The high levels of malnutrition in Pakistan remain a pressing concern, requiring sustained and holistic efforts to address the nutrition of the most vulnerable in the country - especially women and children. WFP's work under this outcome supports the Government's efforts to ensure greater access to affordable, nutritious diets and basic social services, including education, health, and nutrition.

The first and largest activity (activity 3) focuses on providing technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment, while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food. Most of this work is conducted through the implementation of the Benazir Nashonuma Programme (BNP), which focuses on providing a variety of services (e.g., nutrition, health, behaviour change, etc.) to pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) and children 6-59 months of age who are enrolled in the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), the Government's flagship social protection programme. Support is provided during the first 1,000 days of life - the critical window from conception to two years of age - with a focus on stunting prevention. The longer-term objective of WFP's role in the BNP is to eventually transfer the implementation of the programme to the Government at all levels. Activity 3 also includes targeted programmes to implement community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM), especially in areas that were affected by the 2022 floods. Part of the programme includes the provision of specialized nutritious foods (SNF), which are produced and procured locally. In addition, the activity supports national fortification efforts, by providing technical support to more than 150 local, small-scale, wheat millers.

Activity 4 focuses on strengthening the national social protection system. As a complement to the CMAM treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, WFP also provided cash transfers to households through a cash-for-food security social protection pilot. This activity links with activity 1 in the areas of Anticipatory Action and adaptive and shock responsive social protection, but mostly on the policy and advocacy aspects. Activity 5 was designed in recognition of the fact that millions of children in Pakistan are out of school and the lack of education is a key driver that perpetuates the inter-generational cycle of malnutrition and poverty. In 2024, WFP initiated two pilot programmes in schools - a cooked meals pilot in Quetta district of Balochistan, in 39 government primary schools and a conditional cash transfer programme for secondary school girls in the merged districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province - both in partnership with their respective provincial government counterparts.

Resources for Results

WFP signed a two-year agreement with the Government in mid-2024 for the second phase of BNP, which funds the programme until mid-2026. Of the funds available, 36 percent were utilized during the year, with the remaining amount slated for use over the duration of the agreement.

As post-flood funds for CMAM were finishing in 2024, WFP scaled down implementation in Sindh and Balochistan. However, towards the end of the year, bilateral contributions enabled the initiation of a holistic nutrition support programme in one district of Sindh province.

No new funds were received for social protection work except the cash top-ups linked through the CMAM activities. WFP signed the agreement with the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government for the cash stipend programme in late 2023, and the contribution from the Government (78 percent of total) was received in 2024. While WFP provided the additional funds for Year 1 of the project.

For the Quetta cooked meals pilot, WFP received funds from the French Government and also used multi-lateral funds to start the pilot while the Government of Balochistan is providing the funds for the expansion in 2025.

Outputs

Under the BNP, WFP exceeded the 2024 target, mostly because the targets were not updated after the 2023 expansion of the programme. In 2024, 1.2 million new pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under 2 years of age were enrolled, making the total more than 2.2 million. This is because the eligible women are enrolled in early pregnancy (3-4 months) and remain enrolled through the child's second birthday. Every day new women are enrolled, while others graduate from the programme.

Also under the BNP, WFP enrolled girls aged 15-19 years old from the poorest households as part of a pilot activity that provides quarterly cash stipends, health education, and weekly iron and folic acid supplements to participants. In 2024, WFP successfully registered over 70,000 girls in the program.

The CMAM activity fell short of reaching its targets in terms of beneficiaries due to a lack of funding for maintenance and expansion.

Both school-based pilots began in the third quarter and ran through the end of November, so there were only outputs to report and no systemic changes since it was only the first phase of pilots. Using a combination of quantitative data on enrolment, attendance, dropout rates, and qualitative feedback revealed a 14 percent increase in enrolment under the cash stipend pilot in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. The major challenge for 2025 is to develop a reliable method for taking attendance in these remote schools.

Outcomes

The outcome results of the BNP are considerably lower than those of last year predominantly due to the fact that a majority of the assisted beneficiaries were newly enrolled in the programme and had not received sustained support prior to this. Thus the proportion of children consuming the minimum acceptable diet or having the minimum required dietary diversity fell short of targets and were substantially lesser than what they were in 2023. However, in 2024 WFP improved and expanded the post-distribution monitoring coverage, which could then account for a more realistic outcome. However, since the BNP is not a corporate programme and targets only people from the poorest wealth quintile, dietary diversity indicators are likely not practical or useful for this programme. The mid-term findings from the third-party evaluation of BNP, conducted by the Aga Khan University, shows promising results, with around 2.5 percent annual reduction in stunting and better birth outcomes (e.g., full term, birth weight, etc.) linked to duration in the programme. Nearly all the assisted beneficiaries adhered to the programme protocols by participating in an adequate number of distributions.

With regards to the CMAM response, the results of the programme were well in excess of the relevant SPHERE standards, inclusive of the mortality default non-response and recovery rates. Funding constraints impacted programme coverage relative to last year's results.

There will be no outcomes reported under school based programmes in 2024 due to the short duration of programmes' implementation.

Partnerships:

In 2024, collaborations with the provincial Departments of Health, Food, and Planning, alongside engagements with the Integrated Reproductive Maternal Nutrition and Child Health Programme and the Lady Health Workers Programme, were instrumental in the joint efforts under activity 3. At the federal level, WFP maintained strong relationships with relevant government line departments, such as the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), the Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives, the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination, and the Ministry of Food Security, Research, and Agriculture Pakistan. WFP also coordinated regularly with UNICEF on social and behaviour change communication within BNP.

Moreover, partnerships were strengthened with institutions like the Health Services Academy and the National Institute of Health in Islamabad, which spearheaded data collection initiatives for the Benazir Nashonuma Programme (BNP). The CMAM compendium of services continued to be implemented in collaboration with UNICEF and WHO, leveraging

the infrastructure and support of the Government of Pakistan's health system. Additionally, for the implementation of CMAM and stunting prevention programs, WFP partnered with multiple non-governmental organizations across the country, aligning closely with relevant authorities such as provincial health and nutrition directorates and nutrition cells.

Facilities under the Global Shield and Global Accelerator initiatives highlighted WFP's collaborative efforts with key stakeholders such as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, German Corporation for International Cooperation, International Labour Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations Development Programme, and UNICEF to bolster integrated social protection systems in Pakistan.

WFP is actively involved in the National Education Development Partners' Group (NEDPG) at the federal level, focusing on the numerous challenges within the education sector. Additionally, WFP is also a member of the task force established by the Prime Minister to tackle issues related to education in general, with a particular emphasis on out-of-school children. WFP's partnerships with the Governments of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are notable as they have committed the majority of funds for the two school based programme pilots.

Lessons learnt and next steps:

Lessons learned from the implementation of nutrition programmes in Pakistan underscored the importance of focusing on programme coverage and quality to ensure a continuum of care in the provision of nutrition services. Strengthening strategic engagement with the government with improved coordination, developing functional coordination platforms, diversifying staffing arrangements, ensuring strong oversight and accountability.

Working with initiatives such as Global Shield and the Global Accelerator require long-term engagement and patience as there are many partners, with many different interpretations of their work. This requires WFP to shift from a purely operational mind-set to a more strategic one.

In Pakistan, there is no national school meals programme. The role of school meals is devolved to the provincial governments and any movement within the area of school meals requires starting from scratch as there is no existing system. This requires understanding of infrastructure, including water and sanitation, strong monitoring and building the programme. The lack of traditional donors and the huge number of school aged children in Pakistan requires new and creative ways of work, and Government engagement remains essential from the very beginning.

Gender and Age Monitoring Marker

Gender and age-related concerns were fully integrated into activity 3, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring score of 4. The activities target pregnant and breastfeeding women and children 6-23 months of age and have supported the registration of adolescent girls (aged 15-19) into the Adolescent Girls nutrition programme under BISP.

Nutrition programmes are specifically designed to address the participation and needs of vulnerable groups, taking into consideration the local context and specific requirements. For example, under CMAM and stunting prevention programmes, locally-developed, fortified specialized nutritious food supplements are provided to meet the specific nutritional needs of pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) and children.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments to provide effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide capacity strengthening to provincial and federal governments to improve safety net design and delivery, including through hybrid modalities, inclusive targeting, enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring and data analysis.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments to foster enabling policy and programme environments for implementation of school meals safety net programmes.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 03: Pakistan's food systems are resilient to shocks and support access to healthy and nutritious food by all of Pakistan's communities by 2027.



4 National Workshops were attended by WFP that stimulated **multisectoral dialogues** on resilient food systems and advocated for post-harvest management



USD 110,000 worth of micronutrient pre-mix were provided to the Food Department in Pakistan Administered Kashmir to support **wheat fortification**.

Outcome statement

High food prices, limited income opportunities, and poor accessibility to markets have significantly contributed to the increasing rates of food insecurity in Pakistan. Increased post-harvest losses affect the availability of affordable staple foods and inhibit proper management of strategic grain reserves needed for shock resilience. To address these underlying causes and mitigate their negative impact, strategic outcome 3 aims to strengthen Pakistan's food systems to be resilient to shocks in order to support access to healthy and nutritious food for all communities.

WFP collaborated with provincial and federal governments to strengthen their management of the national food systems, with an emphasis on ensuring policies are developed to be equitable, nutrition-sensitive, and shock-resilient. WFP's work focused on several main thematic areas: policy, partnerships, and knowledge sharing. For example, WFP facilitated consultations within provincial food departments to review their internal policies related to wheat procurement, fortification, and post-harvest management. Additionally, WFP engaged with national thought leadership entities, such as the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), to co-host a panel discussion on Transforming Food Systems to Mitigate the Impacts of Climate Change in Pakistan to further advocate for the implementation of the UN Food Systems Action Tracks and policy reforms to include food systems.

Resource analysis

This activity is funded internally, using locally-generated funds from WFP's supply chain support to the WFP Afghanistan Office. The focus of this outcome is on capacity strengthening for federal and provincial governments. Although the outcome is funded at 100 percent, expenditure was low due to the mostly academic and coordination-focused nature of the work.

Outputs

Outputs under outcome 3 are on country capacity strengthening (CCS) and, in 2024, WFP fully achieved all targets for engaging national institutions in CCS and conducting capacity strengthening sessions for national stakeholders at both national and provincial levels. By collaborating with other development agencies, federal and provincial government ministries, and national thought leadership, WFP continues to play an active role in advocating for improved post-harvest management, improved fortification efforts, and collaborative efforts to the progress of food systems transformation.

With a continued focus on CCS for improving food systems at the provincial levels and continued strategic advocacy at the federal level for actions towards food systems transformation, WFP's work in 2024 focused on developing a common baseline understanding of food systems with institutional counterparts through assessments that will lead to the identification of gaps and areas for improvement.

In partnership with the Balochistan Food Department, WFP facilitated and provided technical support for the Food System Reform Agenda through which a strategic advisory group and seven technical working groups completed a situational analysis and gap assessment of the internal processes of the Department.

In Sindh, WFP provided technical and financial support to the Sindh Food Department to complete a technical, financial, and environmental assessment for increasing wheat storage facilities in the province.

Working with the Economic Affairs Division, a report on the wheat sector was written to capture the existing information on wheat storage facilities across the country, with recommendations for necessary actions to meet storage needs.

Under the UN Resident Coordinator's office, WFP partnered with FAO, UNICEF, and IFAD to secure an additional USD 250,000 through a joint proposal from the SDG Fund for a project on the Integrated Roadmap for Sustainable Food Systems Transformation in Pakistan, which will be implemented in 2025.

Further, WFP facilitated meetings with the private sector to understand their existing capacities in post-harvest management, fortification, and production of nutritious foods. These discussions assisted in the identification of possible linkages between WFP activities and the potential for public-private partnership models within national systems.

Outcomes

In 2024, WFP contributed to a total of **six** strategies, programmes, and other system components to strengthen national systems. Through the above activities, the Food Department of the Government of Balochistan and the Food Department, Government of Sindh, and the Economic Affairs Division (EAD) assessed the current state of wheat storage and procurement policies and initiated discussions for possible solutions to improve these systems.

More specifically, WFP supported advancing the Food Department of the Government of Balochistan's Reform Agenda by facilitating necessary technical assessments required for anticipated policy reforms in 2025. These policy reforms are intended to improve the efficiency of wheat value chains, ensure strategic grain reserves are maintained in case of shocks, and allow for more equitable distribution of wheat in the markets. Likewise in Sindh, the technical and financial assessments on post-harvest management of wheat will contribute to the Food Department of the Government of Sindh's strategy for an appropriate public-private partnership model to manage essential strategic reserves in the province.

At the federal level, engagement and reports produced for the Economic Affairs Division contributed to internal governmental action on how to improve strategic management and reserves of wheat across the country.

With WFP's donation of micronutrient premix and technical guidance, the Food Department of Pakistan Administered Kashmir was able to increase its fortification programme, which is operated through its local millers, and to strengthen the availability of fortified wheat in the region. Further, WFP completed a value chain assessment on fortified wheat flour from farm gates to small-scale millers (chakkis). This study identified entry points for improving access and affordability of this commodity and pinpointed ways in which WFP's support to these millers can expand market linkages of fortified flour.

By engaging in policy dialogues, WFP supported continued dialogue with multisectoral stakeholders, including the Government, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, World Wildlife Fund, FAO, SDPI, IFAD, and Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC) regarding the necessary reforms at a federal and provincial level to increase action towards implementation of the United Nations Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) Action Tracks and monitoring of these activities. These dialogues supported the PARC management of the Sub-National Food Systems Dashboard and increased advocacy for advancing the Government of Pakistan's commitment to UNFSS.

Partnerships

The primary modality for national capacity strengthening under this outcome is coordination and partnerships. As such, WFP expanded collaboration with other development partners, such as the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), through active participation in several National Dialogues on Food Systems and the implementation of a sub-national food systems dashboard. Through collective advocacy, WFP and its partners have reinforced the need for policy reform accounts for climate resilience and access to nutrition-sensitive food before, during, and after shocks.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

In recognition of evolving political leadership and security constraints, WFP's flexibility remained critical to maintaining advocacy and improving food systems. Through signed memorandums of understanding and technical working groups established in 2023, WFP focused its attention on delivering technical expertise to provincial-level governments responsible for the implementation of policies regarding wheat procurement and post-harvest management.

Engagement with diverse actors, including other Rome-based agencies and development organizations, strengthened strategic alignment on food systems. Continued partnership will be essential for strong advocacy towards progress in the food systems transformation.

Conducting assessments, such as the situational analysis in Balochistan Food Department and the value chain assessment on fortified wheat flour, were also crucial to further identifying the significant gaps in existing national systems. In 2025, WFP will integrate cross-unit programmes to ensure that our activities further strengthen both government systems and enhance accessibility and affordability of staple products including fortified wheat flour.

Gender and Age Marker

With a focus on policy, advocacy, and country capacity strengthening at national and provincial levels, work under outcome 3 can impact all people of Pakistan, thus achieving a GAM-M score of 3.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance to the Government and private sector for a strengthened food supply chain and market system.	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 04: Communities in Pakistan at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks have access to adequate food and nutrition before, during and in the aftermath of shocks.



97,000 people benefited from WFP **unconditional cash or food assistance** in 2024.



35 national partner staff participated in **training** and other technical assistance initiatives.

Outcome statement

The overall aim of strategic outcome 4 is to ensure that communities in Pakistan, particularly those at higher risk of vulnerability to climate shocks, can access adequate food and nutrition before, during, and after these shocks. To achieve this aim, the key activity implemented is the provision of humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities affected by shocks.

This includes providing both unconditional cash transfers and food assistance, depending on the specific needs of the communities and their circumstances.

In 2024 there was no request from the Government to provide humanitarian assistance and thus there was no activation of this outcome. However, some households who were targeted for assistance in 2023 flood response, received their entitlements in early 2024, mostly because their national IDs had expired, and it took time for them to renew them. The computerised national identity card (CNIC) is required for households to receive digital cash transfers.

Resource analysis

Funds in this outcome were carried over from the 2023 flood response and were earmarked for providing full cash entitlements to registered beneficiaries who were unable to receive complete entitlements in 2023 due to delays in updating their paperwork. Therefore nearly all of the carried over funds were spent during the year. No new funds were raised in 2024 as there were no major emergencies.

Outputs

The outputs reflect the people targeted in 2023 but who only received entitlements in 2024 due to the reasons explained above. The output and outcome targets set forth under this strategic outcome were indicative, in anticipation of any sudden onset emergency that may warrant assistance from WFP. The amount of food and cash is several times higher than the number of beneficiaries due to the fact that these households received several months of entitlement in one go.

Outcomes

Outcomes are reflective of the greater 2023 flood response outcomes in terms of consumption and coping. Analysis of post-distribution monitoring data showed advancements in food security indicators, signalling improved household resilience. Notably, the majority of households did not resort to negative coping strategies to meet their food needs.

Partnerships

As the outcome was not activated to respond to a new emergency, there are no notable key partnerships to report.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

In 2024, the National Disaster Management Authority announced that they would only request international support if a disaster affected more than 600,000 persons. With no large active emergency, donors are unable to pre-position funds to allocate to WFP and other agencies. WFP has the capacity to respond to a rapid emergency with cash transfers, using existing agreements with financial service providers and building on the experience gained in the 2023 response. However, with no food-based programmes, WFP cannot guarantee a rapid emergency food response. Therefore the country office is planning to establish a food pipeline in 2025 which can be diverted for emergency response if the need arises.

Gender and Age Marker

With a gender and age marker monitoring score of 4, WFP fully integrated gender and age into the implementation of outcome 4 by registering women as beneficiaries, targeting households headed by women, and ensuring the participation of people of all ages and genders on the village development committees.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of vulnerable communities affected by natural hazards and shocks.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 05: Humanitarian and development partners and the Government of Pakistan have access to reliable common services on demand.



100,000 square meters of available storage under on-demand services



USD 513,000 generated from on-demand services

Outcome statement

Under strategic outcome 5 of the country strategic plan (CSP), WFP played a vital role by providing logistics support services to humanitarian partners, government agencies, and international non-governmental organizations (INGOs). These bilateral logistics services focus on various areas such as warehousing, transportation, shipping, procurement, and commodity/cargo handling.

Resource analysis

This outcome employs a self-funded service delivery mechanism and was added to the CSP in November 2023. In 2024, the total income generated through the on-demand services (ODS) was approximately USD 513,000.

Outputs

Supply chain provided ODS to 11 partners, including the Government of Balochistan, WFP Afghanistan and other UN agencies. The total storage capacity under ODS remained at 100,000 square meters. Procurement services valued at USD 24,000 were delivered, supporting emergency preparedness and response capacities. This contributed to a total income of USD 513,000 generated through ODS during the year. WFP also focused on strengthening internal capabilities, particularly in temperature-sensitive logistics services (TSL). Warehouse infrastructure improvements were also made in Quetta and Peshawar to better support partners' storage needs.

Outcomes

Service users expressed satisfaction with the quality of WFP's logistics services. Additionally, WFP maintained regular communication with partners to assess their needs, and the organization also maintains a roster of surge staff members, enabling WFP to quickly scale up warehouse operations, especially during monsoon season preparations.

Partnerships

Collaboration with private sector transportation and storage companies, along with the Government of Pakistan, remained essential under this strategic outcome. These partnerships ensured that necessary contracts were in place for seamless service provision.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

WFP remains committed to leveraging its supply chain expertise to support the delivery of humanitarian and development assistance. Under CSP outcome 5 (output 8.1, activity 8), the provision of on-demand services to partners will continue to focus on enhancing service efficiency and effectiveness.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Pakistan ranks 145th out of 146 countries on the 2024 Global Gender Gap Index, manifesting substantial gender disparities in economic participation, educational attainment, health and economic empowerment. The Gallop Pakistan's Literacy Rate Survey 2024 underscores a consistent decline in literacy rates, with substantial urban-rural discrepancies, compounding issues related to food and nutritional literacy among targeted women in particular.

Women confront multifaceted challenges, marked by limited decision-making abilities, exacerbated by patriarchal norms, which restrict access to resources, education, healthcare, and employment opportunities. The 2023 National Remote Survey for Women (NRSW) highlights this, indicating that 40 percent of non-working women cite male family members as the primary hurdle to their employment. This underscores pervasive gender disparities, necessitating comprehensive interventions to address societal barriers and enhance women's agency in various spheres.

To bolster comprehensive programs, the National Commission on the Status of Women's Development of a National Gender Data Portal aligns Pakistan's gender data with international commitments, enhancing gender-responsive planning. The portal, encapsulating the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Beijing Platform for Action, and SDG targets, serves as a pivotal resource for enhancing women's empowerment across sectors and fostering inclusive development practices.

WFP's gender-responsive initiatives in 2024 have spotlighted inclusive programmatic interventions, carving pathways for women and adolescent girls to attain autonomy and resilience. A key achievement includes increased participation of women in decision-making processes within households, encouraging equitable distribution of food resources and empowering women to spearhead asset creation and income generation endeavours.

The emphasis on women's participation in village development committees (VDCs) highlights an intentional push for gender-inclusive decision-making, enabling women to voice needs and contribute substantively to community initiatives. The gender-informed programming led WFP to introduce women-specific activities aiming to make them economically self-reliant through asset creation and livelihood and promoting their networking with professional institutes (like the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority and Technical Education & Vocational Training Authority) along with digital marketplaces.

WFP's nutrition programmes have a dedicated focus on catering to the nutrition needs and gaps of pregnant and breastfeeding women, and children 6-23 months. The Benazir Nashonuma Programme (BNP) intervention, as part of the Government's Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), has multiple components including an activity to improve the health and nutrition of adolescent girls aged 15-19, a largely unsupported population group in the country. Under this component, WFP is helping to identify and register eligible adolescent girls from the poorest households and is also supporting the supply chain for iron-folate tablets used in the programme.

Moreover, the substantial increase in women's participation in asset creation and income generation activities signifies a shift towards economic empowerment and autonomy. WFP has not only met but surpassed targets in promoting women's empowerment, as evidenced by the increased participation of women in decision-making and livelihood activities.

To support the above gender-focused programming, WFP provided dedicated budget allocations to support activities as well as grant agreements with partners to ensure the effective implementation of programme protocols on gender, ensuring no one is left behind. Induction sessions for cooperating partners were held with structured sessions on gender, disability, and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). Besides programmatic gender inputs, WFP played a vital role by contributing to the interagency inputs to mainstream gender as co-chair alongside UNICEF for the PSEA Network through its Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provincial office.

Through activity 2 which targets women's livelihoods and resilience-building, 49 percent of direct beneficiaries were women or girls, while more than 70 percent of direct beneficiaries in activity 3 are women and girls.

WFP's monitoring data highlights notable progress in leveraging gender-responsive programming, reflected in increased percentages of households where women actively participate in decision-making processes regarding food usage. As per PDM data for activity 2, in 77 percent of households, decisions were made jointly (both men and women) and in 81 percent both men and women decided together on how to use cash transfers provided by WFP. These figures are quite high for a place like Pakistan, which has some very conservative rural communities.

Protection and accountability to affected people

Affected people are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected people are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In 2024, the protection context in Pakistan was shaped mostly by climatic extremes and periods of insecurity, mostly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. Similar to 2023, security concerns and incidents of armed violence continued, particularly in areas bordering Afghanistan. Frequent protests and sit-ins across various regions contributed to logistical challenges. These dynamics affected some of WFP's work, mostly due to travel to BNP facilitation centres, road closures and cellular network outages that impacted the use of technology in the field and even in cities and towns.

The primary responsibility for ensuring protection and upholding individuals' rights in Pakistan lies with the Government. This responsibility spans national, provincial, and district-level authorities, as mandated by national legislation and relevant international conventions. UN agencies, including WFP, play a complementary role, adhering to protection and accountability principles enshrined in international law to support the Government's efforts.

During the year, WFP Pakistan undertook several significant initiatives to enhance protection and accountability measures aimed at improving outcomes for affected populations. Including establishing a dedicated protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP) team to enhance its efforts in addressing protection concerns and ensuring accountability across its operations. One key accomplishment was the strengthening of the community feedback mechanism (CFM) to better capture, address, and resolve feedback and complaints from beneficiaries. WFP worked collaboratively with the Government and cooperating partners to reinforce existing accountability systems and implemented specific measures to mitigate protection risks and enhance accountability throughout its programs.

In programs such as climate resilience and livelihoods, measures were taken to ensure people-centred outcomes. This included conducting community consultations at the outset, promoting community participation through village development committees (VDCs), and involving both men and women in decision-making processes. Special attention was paid to adapting registration requirements to respect sociocultural norms by making photo IDs optional for women, ensuring the dignity of women in conservative areas.

The BNP remained focused on providing tailored support for women and children, with features like centre designs and infrastructure for persons with mobility limitations. Specific components include infant and young child feeding (IYCF) corners, which facilitate breastfeeding through a privacy and dignity lens, quick registration and cash disbursement services, and door-to-door campaigns by social mobilisers to deepen community outreach, registration, and engagement. A centralized case management system was introduced to address concerns efficiently, reflecting a commitment to responsiveness.

In the community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) program, eligible women and children were identified through community engagement activities, along with mother and father support groups to increase awareness and participation among both parents. Specific components included separate infrastructure and female staff to ensure the comfort and safety of women in the program.

The CFM served as a formalized communication channel between WFP and communities, allowing beneficiaries to provide feedback and seek clarifications. All feedback was processed centrally to inform decision-making processes and enhance program effectiveness. Different channels, including hotlines and in-person interactions, were utilized to improve outreach and inclusivity, while close coordination with partners ensured a harmonized approach to addressing concerns.

An additional operator was hired for the CFM in 2024, resulting in increased engagement and responsiveness. Over 5,000 questions, feedback, and complaints were registered, 11 percent of the registered complaints and feedback related to cash assistance, service delivery, the selling of food items, and challenges encountered with cooperating partners. Follow-ups for these concerns were primarily managed by provincial offices, ensuring context-specific, timely responses that facilitated course correction and programme adjustments where necessary.

Programmes prioritized sharing information within communities through inclusive approaches and continuous monitoring by the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) team. Efforts included providing printed materials and verbal sensitization to disseminate critical information effectively and sensitively.

WFP remained committed to preventing and addressing sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) through robust systems and collaboration with various stakeholders. Dedicated teams managed SEA-related complaints with a focus on cultural sensitivity and confidentiality. Support was also extended to first responders through partnerships with UN agencies, protection groups, and women's rights organizations.

WFP actively participated in interagency forums to coordinate referrals for victim assistance and specialized services, emphasizing the need for consolidation of efforts at various levels. At the provincial level, WFP co-chaired the PSEA network in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan alongside UNICEF, demonstrating its leadership and commitment to addressing these critical issues collaboratively.

In 2024, outcome indicators for protection and accountability across WFP activities demonstrated positive trends. Results highlight that assisted individuals experienced safe, dignified, and meaningful access to WFP programmes and largely understood their entitlements and the selection criteria. A cross-referencing analysis of WFP's outcome assessment pertaining to protection and accountability and the feedback of the CFM indicated that there is room for WFP and its cooperating partners (CPs) to raise awareness on reporting mechanisms for misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse.

Results from the year include that 72 percent of individuals who received assistance reported having clarity on their entitlements, while 80 percent were aware of the selection criteria. Eighty percent beneficiaries indicated that they comprehended the information received; however, only two percent demonstrated knowledge of how to report misconduct or access accountability mechanisms. Nearly all men and 99 percent of women reported being treated with respect, feeling safe, and encountering no barriers to accessing assistance.

WFP continued to uphold its commitment to data protection and privacy principles, ensuring that personal data was collected with informed consent and securely managed. This included implementing secure data-sharing mechanisms with partners to protect the privacy of individuals engaging with WFP programmes.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Pakistan faces critical environmental challenges exacerbated by climate shocks and growing population pressures, impacting food security and nutrition. Rising temperatures, erratic weather patterns, and extreme events like floods and droughts significantly affect agriculture, livestock, and the infrastructure essential for food systems stability.

In response to these challenges, WFP's interventions under activity 2 in particular focused on promoting environmental sustainability and community resilience. Initiatives such as the construction of flood protection structures, development of water conservation systems, and establishment of community-based response teams demonstrate WFP's commitment to addressing environmental vulnerabilities while supporting livelihoods. Climate-smart practices, trainings in agricultural resilience, and skills enhancement programs empowered communities to adapt to climate shocks and diversify income sources sustainably.

WFP in Pakistan ensures the integration of environmental and social safeguards by incorporating screening tools, awareness activities, and collaboration with local stakeholders. All activity 2 field-level agreements have undergone rigorous environmental and social risk assessments to prevent unintended environmental harm. This is led by the WFP engineer who designs the community asset activities.

Nutrition activities are implemented in government health centres. WFP supply chain team collects used supplementary nutritious food packets from facilitation centres and is working with a company to process and recycle the waste.

The Quetta school meals pilot uses a central kitchen model so all meals are prepared in a single location. The provincial office has an agreement with a local organisation to take organic waste from meal preparations for compost.

Environmental education and awareness activities with the community and partners are integrated in programmes and activities wherever feasible. Monitoring of asset creation activities and optimized supply chain operations contribute to sustainable project implementation and positive environmental impact.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP has made significant progress in implementing the Environmental Management System (EMS), which, as launched in the second quarter of 2023, represents a key part of its commitment to sustainability in areas such as energy efficiency, waste management, water conservation, sustainable procurement, and staff awareness.

A major initiative driven by EMS recommendations is WFP's shift to renewable energy. Under the WFP environmental and energy efficiency programme (EEP), WFP successfully won the bid for the installation of a 32 kVA solar power system at Achini Bala warehouse in Peshawar. Funding has been secured, and the procurement process is in its final stages. In addition, a 10 kVA solar power system has already been installed at the Quetta warehouse, significantly reducing reliance on traditional energy sources and minimizing WFP's carbon footprint. There are plans to extend solar installations to other WFP facilities, including provincial offices and warehouses, further decreasing energy costs and environmental impact.

To reduce plastic waste, WFP initiated the procurement process for the services of suppliers for the production of eco-pavers made from packaging waste collected at BNP Facilitation Centres (FCs). These eco-pavers will be used in construction projects across WFP facilities, promoting the circular supply chain /economy by repurposing waste into valuable infrastructure.

To conserve water, WFP has implemented measures such as installing low-flow faucets and conducting regular leak checks. These actions help reduce water consumption and ensure the efficient use of this vital resource.

WFP's procurement processes emphasize sourcing environmentally friendly products and materials. By selecting suppliers who follow sustainability best practices, we reduce the environmental footprint of our supply chain and encourage eco-conscious decision-making within the organization.

WFP regularly conducts training sessions to raise staff awareness about environmental sustainability, which empower employees to adopt responsible environmental behaviours at work and in their daily lives.

By implementing these practices, WFP is contributing to a more sustainable and environmentally responsible future. WFP is not only improving the sustainability of its operations but also setting a positive example for the wider community, contributing to a greener, more sustainable future.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

Outcome 1 focuses on emergency preparedness and early warning as well as building climate resilience and developing livelihoods. To date, there has been little nutrition integration into these activities. However, since the recruitment of a social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) expert in late 2024, WFP will begin to develop communication tools and messages for target communities, beginning in 2025.

For the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa secondary school girls stipend programme, WFP has developed a nutrition education book with the Department of Education in local languages for use by secondary school girls. The same is being developed to complement the Balochistan school meals pilot for children and their parents, focusing on visual messages.

Addressing root causes of malnutrition is the main priority of the Benazir Nashonuma Programme, which is a part of the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) - the country's flagship social protection programme. BNP provides a package of services, including specialised nutritious foods, to pregnant and breastfeeding women from the poorest households, registered under the BISP kafalaat programme. BISP has a contract with UNICEF to implement the SBCC component of the BNP directly within the facilitation centres.

WFP's work in technical support to 150 small-scale wheat millers (chakkis) has supported the chakkis in producing 1,800 to 2,000 MT of fortified wheat flour per month, which is consumed by rural households around the country and contributes to the prevention of micronutrient malnutrition.

WFP Balochistan provincial office has been implementing the We-Led programme focusing on women's empowerment and nutrition by supporting production training centres (PTCs), cultivating skills in production, enterprise development, and financial literacy. These centres equipped women with the resources and knowledge necessary to generate sustainable income, invest strategically in assets like poultry and kitchen gardens, and ensure access to diversified and sufficient diets. By enabling communities to prioritize preventive health measures and access nutritious diets, WFP's programs enhanced resilience against shocks and chronic stressors.

WFP is also a subcontractor to IFAD for supporting integrated livelihoods and nutrition interventions through the gwadar lasbela livelihoods support project (GLLSP) - Phase II, which emphasizes the strong link between income generation and food security enhancement. WFP established nutri-hubs in two coastal districts with a focus on improving the affordability and accessibility of nutritious foods, empowering communities to make informed decisions while enhancing their household income.

By launching direct interventions such as nutri-hubs, communities were actively encouraged to consume diverse diets, thus developing a better understanding of nutrient-rich food groups and innovative cooking practices. Indirect interventions, including livelihood support for women post-floods and cross-referrals between BNP and GLLSP projects, helped tackle food insecurity, one of the primary drivers of malnutrition, in a holistic manner. By enhancing household incomes and knowledge, these efforts directly impacted nutrition statuses across communities.

In 2024, challenges encountered in nutrition integration initiatives primarily revolved around ensuring sustained access and affordability of nutritious diets for marginalized communities, as the provision of intermediate or short-term support (aligned with resource availability) compromises programmatic outcomes. Additionally, expanding nutrition-sensitive programs in remote regions encountered logistical barriers due to geographical constraints. Overcoming resistance to behavioural changes toward adopting new dietary practices necessitated persistent efforts and active community engagement. Moreover, the limited availability of trained personnel and financial resources presented significant obstacles to scaling up programmes effectively.

Partnerships

The primary source of WFP Pakistan's funding is from the Government of Pakistan through the Benazir Income Support Programme, where WFP signed an agreement worth USD 193 million to implement the next phase of the Benazir Nashonuma Programme from July 2024 through June 2026. WFP also received funding from the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to implement the secondary school girls' cash stipend programme in part of the province over a three-year period. In addition, the Government of Balochistan has pledged more than USD 5 million towards the school meals pilot in Quetta district for two years.

In mid-2024 WFP led the preparation of a joint proposal with FAO to implement a project on emergency preparedness, early warning and anticipatory action, which was funded by ECHO, and runs from mid-2024 through 2025. Funds from activity 2 were mostly earmarked for use in 2024-2025, while additional, unallocated funds were used under this activity to deliver on WFP's commitments under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework's (UNSDCF) Living Indus initiative. In mid-2024, WFP's Green Climate Fund proposal for climate resilience work in two districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province was approved at the GCF Board Meeting in Korea, valued at USD 10 million over the next five years.

WFP also received multi-year earmarked funding for community management of acute malnutrition work in Sindh province as well as USD 2 million from the Government of France towards the pilot school meals work in Balochistan.

Building on these initial successes, WFP will continue to prepare activity level proposals for multi-year funding from the resident bilateral donors while also continuing to seek partnerships and funding from provincial government sources. WFP is also in discussions with the Asian Development Bank around social protection and school meals.

Focus on localization

In 2024, WFP Pakistan continued its commitment to localization efforts, recognizing the pivotal role of local actors in humanitarian response, nutrition support activities and resilience building. Under outcome 1, partnerships with local responders and organizations, helped strengthen district disaster management structures, enhancing resilience and overall preparedness. By actively involving affected communities in decision-making processes, responses became more relevant, sustainable, and community-owned, aligning closely with national priorities and enhancing ownership at all levels.

WFP's dedication to localization was evident through partnerships with 35 cooperating partners, comprising 13 national NGOs, 14 government partners, and 3 academic partners, for emergency preparedness, livelihoods, resilience, nutrition, and school meals programmes.

Through comprehensive sessions conducted throughout the year, WFP strengthened the capacities of local partners, enabling them to implement programmes with quality, efficiency, and effectiveness. The financial contribution from Cooperating Partners in WFP programmes reached USD 1.9 million in 2024, marking a significant demonstration of partners' commitment and ownership. As WFP expands its engagement in flagship programmes like the BNP, which involves a diverse range of partners, WFP continues to position itself as a trusted and reliable partner of choice for the host Government and other stakeholders

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Working through the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, WFP's work is actively supporting 3 of the main pillars, including the Living Indus Initiative. For coordination, WFP was active in monsoon season preparations led by OCHA and also participated in interagency earthquake preparedness work during the year. Primary UN engagement included joint work with FAO in emergency preparedness and anticipatory action (ECHO grant), and also joint livelihoods work in the Shah Benazeerabad district of Sindh province. WFP also co-leads the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification work with FAO, conducting exercises twice a year. WFP worked with WHO and UNICEF on a number of activities, including updating the national protocols for management of acute malnutrition. The agencies are also partners with BISP for components of the BNP programme, such as referrals and treatment for

severe acute malnutrition of BNP beneficiaries and on social and behavioural communication. The country office, with support from the regional bureau and headquarters, actively engaged in the Global Shield In-Country Process, working with the World Bank and GIZ at federal and provincial levels to advocate for the inclusion of adaptive social protection activities. This also included WFP's participation on a panel on the Global Shield alongside the Govt of Pakistan at a COP 29 side event. WFP is a sub-contractor to IFAD for their project in the coastal districts of southern Balochistan, focusing on nutrition sensitive programming on their food security and livelihoods multi-year project. In food systems, WFP is part of a group of UN agencies working together under the guidance of the Resident Coordinator's office to design and implement a food systems project through the UN multi-partner trust fund.

Financial Overview

In the second year of the country strategic plan (CSP) for 2023-2027, WFP continued advancing project objectives through the implementation of key activities, including food security, nutrition, and school meals. The available funds during the first two years of the CSP represented 63 percent of the USD 787 million required over the five-year CSP. Notably, the Benazir Nashonuma Programme (BNP), a multi-year government-funded programme which is implemented by WFP, was renewed for an additional two years in mid-2024 and funding was approved until mid-2026. The BNP funds make up around 74 percent of the allocated funds and total expenditures captured under activity 3.

Throughout 2024, WFP's strategic allocations encompassed various critical areas, with 9 percent of available funds distributed across activities 2, 3 (excluding stunting prevention activities under the Benazir Nashonuma Programme), 4, 5, and 7 to sustain momentum in addressing nutrition challenges, strengthen food systems and maintain readiness to respond to any sudden onset emergency.

With two years of BNP funds programmed in the system, the CSP was fully funded but between the earmarking of BNP resources, other multi-year funds and the timing of contributions, funding was inconsistent. In addition for WFP's crisis response focus area (strategic outcome 4), the work will only be activated in the event of a large-scale emergency and thus no new funds were received in 2024. Expenditures remained consistent, with 80 percent of the allocated funds utilized during the year. However, activity 1 faced notable funding shortfalls, with only 15 percent of needs met.

WFP completed a technical budget revision in response to a corporate directive to align assessment and monitoring and evaluation (AME) costs within the projects financial framework. Although the overall budget remained unchanged, strategic cost adjustments within activities aimed to enhance tracking of AME-related expenditures and improve program efficiency.

The confirmed resources for the entire CSP 2023-2027, totalling USD 502 million (95.5 percent), primarily originated from the Government of Pakistan (including BNP funding for two years) as well as direct multilateral funding, demonstrating a strong partnership with key donors. A further 3 percent from multilateral contributions and 1.5 percent from other sources reinforced the diverse funding base. Nearly all of the contributions received in 2024 were earmarked at the activity level.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	26,260,325	13,862,045	17,535,339	9,194,316
SO01: Communities in Pakistan at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks are more resilient and have enhanced capacity to improve their livelihoods by 2027.	20,953,395	10,455,565	14,375,673	6,130,925
Activity 01: Provide capacity support for the government's emergency preparedness and response infrastructure, systems and services to enable communities at higher risk of vulnerability to disasters to meet their food, nutrition and basic needs.	10,194,133	414,938	1,574,764	197,542
Activity 02: Provide long-term adaptation, skills development, access to assets, links to agriculture, financial inclusion and risk financing to strengthen the livelihoods of communities at higher risk of vulnerability.	10,759,262	10,040,628	12,800,910	5,933,383
SO04: Communities in Pakistan at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks have access to adequate food and nutrition before, during and in the aftermath of shocks.	5,306,931	3,406,479	3,159,666	3,063,391
Activity 07: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability to natural hazards and shocks.	5,306,931	3,406,479	3,159,666	3,063,391
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	107,146,408	79,305,162	277,396,795	100,719,209
SO02: Pakistan's people at higher risk of vulnerability, especially women and children, have greater access to affordable, nutritious diets and basic social services (education, health, and nutrition) by 2027.	107,146,408	79,305,162	277,396,795	100,719,209

Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.	93,576,270	75,425,414	108,887,402	96,590,473
Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening to provincial and federal governments to enable them to improve safety net design and delivery, including through hybrid modalities, inclusive targeting, enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring and data analysis.	11,390,485	2,774,940	4,443,836	3,158,707
Activity 05: Provide technical and operational assistance to provincial and federal governments to foster enabling policy and programme environments for the implementation of school meals safety net programmes.	2,179,653	1,104,807	3,926,300	970,029
Non-activity specific	0	0	160,139,257	0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	1,550,807	1,571,231	1,990,049	73,319
SO03: Pakistan's food systems are resilient to shocks and support access to healthy and nutritious food by all of Pakistan's communities by 2027.	1,550,807	1,571,231	1,990,049	73,319
Activity 06: Provide technical assistance to the Government and the private sector for a strengthened supply chain and market system for fortified and other nutritious food.	1,550,807	1,571,231	1,990,049	73,319
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	3,031,359	1,812,815	723,051	225,201

SO05: Humanitarian and development partners and the Government of Pakistan have access to reliable common services on demand.	3,031,359	1,812,815	723,051	225,201
Activity 08: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.	3,031,359	1,812,815	723,051	225,201
Non-SDG Target	0	0	3,030,498	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	137,988,899	96,551,253	300,675,732	110,212,045
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	11,410,137	8,014,052	9,785,282	8,085,906
Total Direct Costs	149,399,036	104,565,306	310,461,014	118,297,951
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	9,497,606	6,669,131	9,170,333	9,170,333
Grand Total	158,896,642	111,234,437	319,631,348	127,468,284

Data Notes

Strategic outcome 01

1: The Climate Capacity Score (CCS) measures the proportion of WFP-assisted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage a more uncertain and adverse climate. This indicator provides a score from 0 to 15 for each sampled community, categorized as follows: High CCS (above 10), Medium CCS (5–10), and Low CCS (below 5). The table reflects the average score of 35 communities and details regarding the proportion of communities showing improved capacities to manage climate shocks and risks are explained in the narrative.

Strategic outcome 02

1: No value is reported against "A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes" as this pertained to a cash voucher programme which was not conducted in 2024. Hence no value is reported against A.4.1.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

1: As this was the first year for collecting results against these indicators, the first values are recorded as baseline, hence there is no follow up value

Protection and accountability to affected people

1: First year value on Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures is entered as baseline

Nutrition integration

For indicators "Nutrition-sensitive score" and "Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component", first monitoring value for the CSP serves as baseline.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	563,478	959,712	170%
	female	982,722	2,304,378	234%
	total	1,546,200	3,264,090	211%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	173,282	672,597	388%
	female	169,422	612,780	362%
	total	342,704	1,285,377	375%
24-59 months	male	120,338	98,863	82%
	female	116,628	62,096	53%
	total	236,966	160,959	68%
5-11 years	male	58,865	46,253	79%
	female	56,646	43,302	76%
	total	115,511	89,555	78%
12-17 years	male	47,465	31,155	66%
	female	45,740	112,748	246%
	total	93,205	143,903	154%
18-59 years	male	145,228	98,441	68%
	female	576,603	1,461,466	253%
	total	721,831	1,559,907	216%
60+ years	male	18,300	12,403	68%
	female	17,683	11,986	68%
	total	35,983	24,389	68%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,546,200	3,264,090	211%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	382,200	243,179	63%
Malnutrition prevention programme	411,000	2,594,319	631%
Malnutrition treatment programme	491,000	342,782	69%
School based programmes	6,000	24,973	416%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	256,000	271,128	105%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Dried Fruits	0	17	-
Iodised Salt	3	0	0%
Split Peas	130	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	65	0	0%
Wheat	1,280	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 04			
Iodised Salt	6	1	24%
LNS	0	0	0%
Split Peas	270	128	47%
Vegetable Oil	135	66	49%
Wheat	2,667	0	0%
Wheat Flour	0	1,718	-
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
LNS	15,552	25,076	161%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	6,750,000	2,741,716	41%
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	1,500,000	234,196	16%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	8,058,333	2,462,145	31%
Commodity Voucher	510,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Communities in Pakistan at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks are more resilient and have enhanced capacity to improve their livelihoods by 2027.					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 02: Provide long-term adaptation, skills development, access to assets, links to agriculture, financial inclusion and risk financing to strengthen the livelihoods of communities at higher risk of vulnerability.						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 02: (2.1) Communities at higher risk of vulnerability to disaster and food and nutrition insecurity benefit from income-generating activities and access to services, including those related to information, skills and risk financing, that enhance their resilience and livelihoods (Tier 1).						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female	56,218	52,872	
			Male	58,442	54,963	
			Total	114,660	107,835	
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	131,175	66,358	
			Male	136,365	68,986	
			Total	267,540	135,344	
A.2.5 Quantity of food provided to people and communities through livelihood skills training activities			MT	443		
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	1,034	16.75	
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	2,025,000	1,077,963	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	4,725,000	1,663,757	

Other Output						
Activity 01: Provide capacity support for the government's emergency preparedness and response infrastructure, systems and services to enable communities at higher risk of vulnerability to disasters to meet their food, nutrition and basic needs.						
Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 01: (1.1) Communities at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks benefit from improved government capacity to implement climate change policies and strategies; anticipate and prepare for shocks in order to mitigate risks; and provide timely support to crisis-affected people before and after shocks (Tier 3).						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	25	25	

C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	595	595
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	US\$	50,000	50,000

Activity 02: Provide long-term adaptation, skills development, access to assets, links to agriculture, financial inclusion and risk financing to strengthen the livelihoods of communities at higher risk of vulnerability.

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 02: (2.1) Communities at higher risk of vulnerability to disaster and food and nutrition insecurity benefit from income-generating activities and access to services, including those related to information, skills and risk financing, that enhance their resilience and livelihoods (Tier 1).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	12,000	12,000

CSP Output 02: (2.1) Communities at higher risk of vulnerability to disaster and food and nutrition insecurity benefit from income-generating activities and access to services, including those related to information, skills and risk financing, that enhance their resilience and livelihoods (Tier 2).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	133	133
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	17	17
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	360	360
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared	Food assistance for asset	Km	220	221
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.5: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Km	117	117

D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	155	155
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	550	550
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.9: Number of culverts and drainage	Food assistance for asset	Number	41	41
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.14: Number of tree nurseries established/supported.	Food assistance for asset	Number	2	2
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.15: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Food assistance for asset	Number	4,700	4,700
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.5: Kilometers (km) of drinking water supply line constructed/rehabilitated/maintained.	Food assistance for asset	Number	2	2
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.8: Number of fishponds constructed/rehabilitated/maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	3	3
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.9: Number of fuel efficient stoves produced/distributed	Food assistance for asset	Number	1,106	1,106
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for training	Number	5,100	5,100
D.4: Percentage of assets created through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) monitored through the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service identified as visible or maintained	D.4.g.1: Percentage of food assistance for assets (FFA) activities under monitoring visible through the Asset Impact Monitoring Satellite	Food assistance for asset	%	89.47	73.68

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide capacity support for the government's emergency preparedness and response infrastructure, systems and services to enable communities at higher risk of vulnerability to disasters to meet their food, nutrition and basic needs.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥3	≥1	1	1	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 02: Provide long-term adaptation, skills development, access to assets, links to agriculture, financial inclusion and risk financing to strengthen the livelihoods of communities at higher risk of vulnerability.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	Overall	24	≤24	≤24	24		WFP programme monitoring
Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	Overall	12	≥12	≥12	12		WFP programme monitoring
Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	Overall	64	≥64	≥64	64		WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	20.4	≤20.4	≤20.4	1.2		WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	68.8	≥68.8	≥68.8	32.2		WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	10.8	≥10.8	≥10.8	66.6		WFP programme monitoring
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	2.4	<2.4	≤2.4	2.4	2.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.9	<4.9	≤4.9	4.2	4.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.2	<4.2	≤4.2	3.6	4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	3.8	>3.8	>3.8	25	16.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.4	>17.4	>17.4	25.9	26.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17.9	>17.9	>17.9	25.6	24.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	91.2	<91.2	<91.2	70.6	67.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	81.2	<81.2	<81.2	68.1	63.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	79	<79	<79	69	64.7	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5	<5	<5	4.4	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.4	<1.4	<1.4	6	9.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.1	<3.1	<3.1	5.4	10.9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	22.4	<22.4	<22.4	1.18	12.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.8	<17.8	<17.8	0.66	10.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17.3	<17.3	<17.3	1	11.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	1.3	<1.3	<1.3	0.47	0.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.5	<15.5	<15.5	0.22	0.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.7	<9.7	<9.7	0.38	0.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	21.3	<21.3	<21.3	0	8.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.4	<9.4	<9.4	0	38.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.1	<13.1	<13.1	0	32.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	55	>55	>55	98.35	77.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57.3	>57.3	>57.3	99.12	50.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	59.9	>59.9	>59.9	98.62	55.9	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥70	≥60	69	55	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥80	≥50	56	74	WFP programme monitoring
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Overall	20.4	≤20.4	≤20.4	1.2		WFP programme monitoring

Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Overall	68.8	≥68.8	≥68.8	32.2	WFP programme monitoring
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Overall	10.9	≥10.9	≥10.9	66.6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Female	0	≥70	≥50	83	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥70	≥50	61	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥70	≥50	74	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities						
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks	Overall	8 - Medium CCS	12 - High CCS	8 - Medium CCS	8 - Medium CCS	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions	Overall	0		≥90	61	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Pakistan's people at higher risk of vulnerability, especially women and children, have greater access to affordable, nutritious diets and basic social services (education, health, and nutrition) by 2027.					Root Causes
Output Results					
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.					
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 03: (3.1) Government institutions benefit from technical assistance in the provision of nutrition services and a nutrition-sensitive safety net to populations at higher risk of vulnerability and from a private sector capacitated to increase the availability of specialized nutritious food (Tier 1).					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female Total		71,083 71,083
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of stunting	Female Total		1,261,618 1,261,618
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	104,234 106,766 211,000	601,194 660,424 1,261,618
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	136,344 139,656 276,000	80,504 129,060 209,564
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	200,000 200,000	815,844 815,844
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	215,000 215,000	133,218 133,218

A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	15,552	25,076.07
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	15,552	25,076.07

Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening to provincial and federal governments to enable them to improve safety net design and delivery, including through hybrid modalities, inclusive targeting, enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring and data analysis.

Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 04: (4.1) Government institutions benefit from technical assistance for the design and implementation of evidence-based, inclusive, and shock-responsive social protection systems that better address the food security and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability (Tier 1).

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	101,695	85,537
			Male	82,805	88,923
			Total	184,500	174,460
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	7,891,667	2,369,271

Activity 05: Provide technical and operational assistance to provincial and federal governments to foster enabling policy and programme environments for the implementation of school meals safety net programmes.

Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 05: (5.1) Government receives support for the development and implementation of national school feeding policy frameworks that ensure children receive nutritionally adequate daily meals in targeted communities (Tier 1).

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female		11,678
			Total		11,678
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	1,500	5,924
			Male	1,500	7,371
			Total	3,000	13,295
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	1,500	
			Male	1,500	
			Total	3,000	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	166,667	92,875
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	510,000	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	900,000	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	450,000	350,340

Other Output

Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 03: (3.1) Government institutions benefit from technical assistance in the provision of nutrition services and a nutrition-sensitive safety net to populations at higher risk of vulnerability and from a private sector capacitated to increase the availability of specialized nutritious food (Tier 1).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	568	568
			centre/site	118	118

CSP Output 03: (3.1) Government institutions benefit from technical assistance in the provision of nutrition services and a nutrition-sensitive safety net to populations at higher risk of vulnerability and from a private sector capacitated to increase the availability of specialized nutritious food (Tier 2).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	2,077,000	2,077,000
			Individual	345,000	342,782

CSP Output 03: (3.1) Government institutions benefit from technical assistance in the provision of nutrition services and a nutrition-sensitive safety net to populations at higher risk of vulnerability and from a private sector capacitated to increase the availability of specialized nutritious food (Tier 3).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	20	20
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	65	65
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	2,300	2,300
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	4	4
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	90	90

Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening to provincial and federal governments to enable them to improve safety net design and delivery, including through hybrid modalities, inclusive targeting, enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring and data analysis.

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 04: (4.1) Government institutions benefit from technical assistance for the design and implementation of evidence-based, inclusive, and shock-responsive social protection systems that better address the food security and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability (Tier 1).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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A.1.9: Number of women WFP has transferred cash to, into an account in their name, disaggregated by account type (bank, mobile money, others)	A.1.9.g4: Percentage of women with a mobile money account in their name as part of the total number of people with a mobile money account in their name	General Distribution	%	100	86.51
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CSP Output 04: (4.1) Government institutions benefit from technical assistance for the design and implementation of evidence-based, inclusive, and shock-responsive social protection systems that better address the food security and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability (Tier 3).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	4	4
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	119	119
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	3	3

Activity 05: Provide technical and operational assistance to provincial and federal governments to foster enabling policy and programme environments for the implementation of school meals safety net programmes.

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 05: (5.1) Government receives support for the development and implementation of national school feeding policy frameworks that ensure children receive nutritionally adequate daily meals in targeted communities (Tier 1).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (take-home rations)	school school	39 400	39 392

CSP Output 05: (5.1) Government receives support for the development and implementation of national school feeding policy frameworks that ensure children receive nutritionally adequate daily meals in targeted communities (Tier 3).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	104	104
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	4	4

CSP Output 05: (5.1) Government receives support for the development and implementation of national school feeding policy frameworks that ensure children receive nutritionally adequate daily meals in targeted communities (Tier 1).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	87

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥10	≥6	6	6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female		>70	>70	76		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>70	>70	76		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	84	>70	>70	76	70	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	94	>90	≥90	94	93	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94	>90	≥90	94	92	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94	>90	≥90	94	93	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	33.5	≥80	≥60.4	36.5	59.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35	≥80	≥60.4	32.8	61.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34	≥80	≥60.4	35	60.4	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	51.5	≥80	≥60.1	54.9	59.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57.4	≥80	≥61.1	57	62.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	52.3	≥80	≥61.1	56	61.1	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	21	≥70	≥41.9	23.9	41.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.8	≥70	≥41.9	21	42.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21	≥70	≥41.9	23	41.9	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	1.02	<15	<15	1.39	1.02	Secondary data
	Male	1.01	<15	<15	0.06	1.01	Secondary data
	Overall	1.02	<15	<15	1.52	1.02	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.06	<3	<3	0.06	0.06	Secondary data
	Male	0.03	<3	<3	0.03	0.03	Secondary data
	Overall	0.03	<3	<3	0.04	0.03	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0.1	<15	<15	4.88	0.1	Secondary data
	Male	0.1	<15	<15	5.16	0.1	Secondary data
	Overall	0.1	<15	<15	5.01	0.1	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	98.54	>75	>75	93.42	98.54	Secondary data
	Male	98.54	>75	>75	93.42	98.54	Secondary data
	Overall	98.54	>75	>75	93.42	98.28	Secondary data
Target Group: MAM children - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female			>50	43.1		WFP survey
	Male			>50	43.1		WFP survey
	Overall	0	>50	>50	43.1	48	WFP survey
Target Group: PBW - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	12.7	≥50	≥27.8	49.6	27.8	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening to provincial and federal governments to enable them to improve safety net design and delivery, including through hybrid modalities, inclusive targeting, enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring and data analysis.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PBW - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	20.1	≥28.4	≥28.4	32.9		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Provide technical and operational assistance to provincial and federal governments to foster enabling policy and programme environments for the implementation of school meals safety net programmes.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national school Health and Nutrition/including School Feeding programmes with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥8,000,000	≥4,000,000	4,242,297		WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 03: Pakistan's food systems are resilient to shocks and support access to healthy and nutritious food by all of Pakistan's communities by 2027.					Root Causes	
Other Output						
Activity 06: Provide technical assistance to the Government and the private sector for a strengthened supply chain and market system for fortified and other nutritious food.						
Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools						
CSP Output 06: (6.1) Government institutions and the private sector have strengthened capacity to ensure that food systems are shock-resilient, equitable, gender-responsive and nutrition-sensitive (Tier 3).						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	3	3	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	6	6	
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	US\$	110,000	109,784	

Outcome Results							
Activity 06: Provide technical assistance to the Government and the private sector for a strengthened supply chain and market system for fortified and other nutritious food.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥20	≥6	6	1	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: Communities in Pakistan at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks have access to adequate food and nutrition before, during and in the aftermath of shocks.					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 07: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability to natural hazards and shocks.						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 07: (7.1) Communities at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks benefit from timely support before and during shocks that allows them to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements (Tier 1).						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	35,056	47,396	
			Male	36,444	49,272	
			Total	71,500	96,668	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	3,078	1,913.69	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,500,000	234,196	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	12,870,000	4,891,620	

Other Output						
Activity 07: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability to natural hazards and shocks.						
Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 07: (7.1) Communities at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks benefit from timely support before and during shocks that allows them to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements (Tier 3).						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	2	2	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	35	35	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	2	2	

Outcome Results							
Activity 07: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability to natural hazards and shocks.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.8	<13.8	≤1.9	1.26	1.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.7	<6.7	≤2.9	1.63	2.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7.7	<7.7	≤2.8	1.5	2.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	15	≥15	≥15	27.3	23	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24	≥24	≥24	39.4	21	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23	≥23	≥23	35.1	21	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	46	≤46	≤46	72.7	49.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	62	≤62	≤62	60.2	60.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	57	≤57	≤57	64.7	60	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	39	≤39	≤39	0	27.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14	≤14	≤14	0.4	18.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19	≤19	≤19	0.2	19	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	44	≤44	≤44	3.6	3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	9	≤9	≤9	0.7	30	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	23	≤23	≤23	2	15	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	24	≥24	≥24	93.8	52	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 05: Humanitarian and development partners and the Government of Pakistan have access to reliable common services on demand.					Crisis Response	
Other Output						
Activity 08: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 08: (8.1) Humanitarian and development partners and the Government of Pakistan benefit from reliable on-demand services to deliver more efficient and effective responses (Tier 3).						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.10: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	H.10.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	Service Delivery	%	100	100	
H.3: Number of engineering works prioritized by national actors completed	H.3.2: Number of completed engineering works related to warehouses and large storage facilities constructions/rehabilitation for government and partners	Service Delivery	Number	1	1	

Outcome Results							
Activity 08: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide long-term adaptation, skills development, access to assets, links to agriculture, financial inclusion and risk financing to strengthen the livelihoods of communities at higher risk of vulnerability.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Overall	55	≥55	≥55	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	93	≥93	≥93			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95	≥95	≥95			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94	≥94	≥94	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Overall	53	≥53	≥53	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	50	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥0	≥0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	≥50	≥50	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Meets standard	Meets standard	Meets standard	Not applicable		WFP survey
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Exceeding	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	86,715	144,100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	36,285	102,400	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	123,000	246,500	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide long-term adaptation, skills development, access to assets, links to agriculture, financial inclusion and risk financing to strengthen the livelihoods of communities at higher risk of vulnerability.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	97.78	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	96.91	95.56	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.47	97.46	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	89	=100	=100	100	98.89	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	89	=100	=100	100	99.05	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	89	=100	=100	89.89	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89	=100	=100	88	88.89	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	89	=100	=100	89.47	95.56	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	98.73	97.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.12	97.67	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98	=100	=100	97.86	95.16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.08	79.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	=100	97.93	93.02	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	97.86	93.55	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	97.09	96.55	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	97.63	93.95	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 07: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability to natural hazards and shocks.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Pakistan - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97	=100	=100	100	98.95	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	=100	=100	100	99.79	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	=100	=100	100	99.55	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97	=100	=100	100	97.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	=100	=100	100	98.54	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92	=100	=100	100	98.21	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97	=100	=100	100	98.95	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	=100	=100	100	99.79	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	=100	=100	100	99.55	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Secondary data
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Exceeding	Meeting	Meeting	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	63,560	=2,740,640	≥98,272	118,386	171,787	WFP survey
	Male	105,401	=1,391,760	≥56,348	83,780	257,248	WFP survey
	Overall	161,961	=4,132,400	≥154,625	202,166	428,535	WFP survey

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide long-term adaptation, skills development, access to assets, links to agriculture, financial inclusion and risk financing to strengthen the livelihoods of communities at higher risk of vulnerability.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	90	≥90	≥90	82.55	89.89	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91	≥90	≥90	85.16	86.83	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90	≥90	≥90	84.02	87.9	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	100	≥80	≥80	87.6	84.81	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	≥80	≥80	92.86	91.11	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	≥80	≥80	88.89	85.71	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	98	=100	=100	71.24	66.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	=100	=100	79.34	79.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	=100	73.37	68.37	WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide long-term adaptation, skills development, access to assets, links to agriculture, financial inclusion and risk financing to strengthen the livelihoods of communities at higher risk of vulnerability.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥40	33.33	16.67	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	9	≥11	≥9	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	52	≥75	≥75	73.27		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28	≥60	≥60	78.43		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41	≥70	≥70	74.82		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	36	≥50	≥50	80.35		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15	≥50	≥50	66.38		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27	≥50	≥50	76.16		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	5	≥30	≥25	9.85		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	≥20	≥15	11.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5	≥25	≥20	10.35		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening to provincial and federal governments to enable them to improve safety net design and delivery, including through hybrid modalities, inclusive targeting, enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring and data analysis.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	1	≥10	≥5	3.69		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	≥10	≥5	8.94		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	≥10	≥5	5.27		WFP programme monitoring

Activity 07: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability to natural hazards and shocks.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Pakistan - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	10	≥10	≥10			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≥10	≥10			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≥10	≥10	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Syed Anayatullah Shah
WFP's school meals programme boosts attendance, enhances learning
outcomes and tackles nutritional deficiencies, supporting both education and
health.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

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

Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1		Communities in Pakistan at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks are more resilient and have enhanced capacity to improve their livelihoods by 2027.
SO 2		Pakistan's people at higher risk of vulnerability, especially women and children, have greater access to affordable, nutritious diets and basic social services (education, health, and nutrition) by 2027.
SO 3		Pakistan's food systems are resilient to shocks and support access to healthy and nutritious food by all of Pakistan's communities by 2027.
SO 4		Communities in Pakistan at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks have access to adequate food and nutrition before, during and in the aftermath of shocks.
SO 5		Humanitarian and development partners and the Government of Pakistan have access to reliable common services on demand.
SO 1	ACL1	Provide long-term adaptation, skills development, access to assets, links to agriculture, financial inclusion and risk financing to strengthen the livelihoods of communities at higher risk of vulnerability.
SO 1	EPA1	Provide capacity support for the government's emergency preparedness and response infrastructure, systems and services to enable communities at higher risk of vulnerability to disasters to meet their food, nutrition and basic needs.
SO 2	NPA1	Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide technical and operational assistance to provincial and federal governments to foster enabling policy and programme environments for the implementation of school meals safety net programmes.
SO 2	SPS1	Provide capacity strengthening to provincial and federal governments to enable them to improve safety net design and delivery, including through hybrid modalities, inclusive targeting, enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring and data analysis.
SO 3	CAR1	Provide technical assistance to the Government and the private sector for a strengthened supply chain and market system for fortified and other nutritious food.
SO 4	URT1	Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability to natural hazards and shocks.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.

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Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Communities in Pakistan at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks are more resilient and have enhanced capacity to improve their livelihoods by 2027.	Non Activity Specific			0	
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			26,260,325	13,862,045	0	9,194,316
2.2	Pakistan's people at higher risk of vulnerability, especially women and children, have greater access to affordable, nutritious diets and basic social services (education, health, and nutrition) by 2027.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	160,139,257	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			107,146,408	79,305,162	160,139,257	100,719,209

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Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Communities in Pakistan at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks are more resilient and have enhanced capacity to improve their livelihoods by 2027.	Provide long-term adaptation, skills development, access to assets, links to agriculture, financial inclusion and risk financing to strengthen the livelihoods of communities at higher risk of vulnerability.	10,759,262	10,040,628	12,800,910	5,933,383
		Provide capacity support for the government's emergency preparedness and response infrastructure, systems and services to enable communities at higher risk of vulnerability to disasters to meet their food, nutrition and basic needs.	10,194,133	414,938	1,574,764	197,542
	Communities in Pakistan at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks have access to adequate food and nutrition before, during and in the aftermath of shocks.	Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability to natural hazards and shocks.	5,306,931	3,406,479	3,159,666	3,063,391
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			26,260,325	13,862,045	17,535,339	9,194,316

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Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	Pakistan's people at higher risk of vulnerability, especially women and children, have greater access to affordable, nutritious diets and basic social services (education, health, and nutrition) by 2027.	Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.	93,576,270	75,425,414	108,887,402	96,590,473
		Provide technical and operational assistance to provincial and federal governments to foster enabling policy and programme environments for the implementation of school meals safety net programmes.	2,179,653	1,104,807	3,926,300	970,029
		Provide capacity strengthening to provincial and federal governments to enable them to improve safety net design and delivery, including through hybrid modalities, inclusive targeting, enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring and data analysis.	11,390,485	2,774,940	4,443,836	3,158,707
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			107,146,408	79,305,162	117,257,538	100,719,209
2.4	Pakistan's food systems are resilient to shocks and support access to healthy and nutritious food by all of Pakistan's communities by 2027.	Provide technical assistance to the Government and the private sector for a strengthened supply chain and market system for fortified and other nutritious food.	1,550,807	1,571,231	1,990,049	73,319
2.4)	Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)		1,550,807	1,571,231	1,990,049	73,319

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Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners and the Government of Pakistan have access to reliable common services on demand.	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.	3,031,359	1,812,815	723,051	225,201
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			3,031,359	1,812,815	723,051	225,201
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,030,498	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	3,030,498	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			137,988,899	96,551,253	300,675,732	110,212,045
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			11,410,137	8,014,052	9,785,282	8,085,906
Total Direct Costs			149,399,036	104,565,306	310,461,014	118,297,951
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			9,497,606	6,669,131	9,170,333	9,170,333
Grand Total			158,896,642	111,234,437	319,631,348	127,468,284


 Michael Hemming
 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

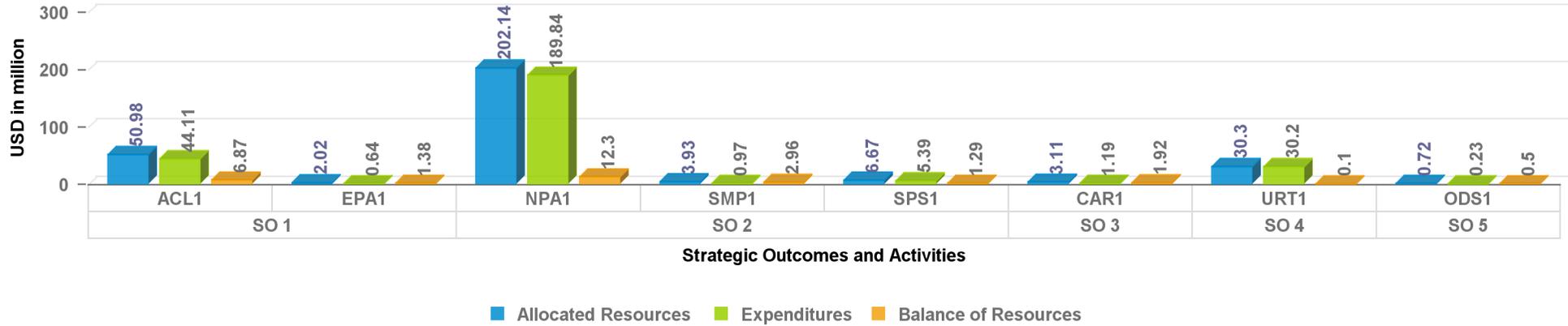
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Communities in Pakistan at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks are more resilient and have enhanced capacity to improve their livelihoods by 2027.	
SO 2	Pakistan's people at higher risk of vulnerability, especially women and children, have greater access to affordable, nutritious diets and basic social services (education, health, and nutrition) by 2027.	
SO 3	Pakistan's food systems are resilient to shocks and support access to healthy and nutritious food by all of Pakistan's communities by 2027.	
SO 4	Communities in Pakistan at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks have access to adequate food and nutrition before, during and in the aftermath of shocks.	
SO 5	Humanitarian and development partners and the Government of Pakistan have access to reliable common services on demand.	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	ACL1	Provide long-term adaptation, skills development, access to assets, links to agriculture, financial inclusion and risk financing to strengthen the livelihoods of communities at higher risk of vulnerability.
SO 1	EPA1	Provide capacity support for the government's emergency preparedness and response infrastructure, systems and services to enable communities at higher risk of vulnerability to disasters to meet their food, nutrition and basic needs.
SO 2	NPA1	Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide technical and operational assistance to provincial and federal governments to foster enabling policy and programme environments for the implementation of school meals safety net programmes.
SO 2	SPS1	Provide capacity strengthening to provincial and federal governments to enable them to improve safety net design and delivery, including through hybrid modalities, inclusive targeting, enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring and data analysis.
SO 3	CAR1	Provide technical assistance to the Government and the private sector for a strengthened supply chain and market system for fortified and other nutritious food.
SO 4	URT1	Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability to natural hazards and shocks.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.

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Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Communities in Pakistan at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks are more resilient and have enhanced capacity to improve their livelihoods by 2027.	Provide capacity support for the government's emergency preparedness and response infrastructure, systems and services to enable communities at higher risk of vulnerability to disasters to meet their food, nutrition and basic needs.	17,129,040	2,021,153	0	2,021,153	643,931	1,377,221
		Provide long-term adaptation, skills development, access to assets, links to agriculture, financial inclusion and risk financing to strengthen the livelihoods of communities at higher risk of vulnerability.	61,562,923	50,975,174	0	50,975,174	44,107,647	6,867,527
	Communities in Pakistan at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks have access to adequate food and nutrition before, during and in the aftermath of shocks.	Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability to natural hazards and shocks.	46,723,356	30,299,110	0	30,299,110	30,202,835	96,275
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			125,415,319	83,295,437	0	83,295,437	74,954,414	8,341,023

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Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	Pakistan's people at higher risk of vulnerability, especially women and children, have greater access to affordable, nutritious diets and basic social services (education, health, and nutrition) by 2027.	Provide capacity strengthening to provincial and federal governments to enable them to improve safety net design and delivery, including through hybrid modalities, inclusive targeting, enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring and data analysis.	21,590,052	6,674,804	0	6,674,804	5,389,675	1,285,129
		Provide technical and operational assistance to provincial and federal governments to foster enabling policy and programme environments for the implementation of school meals safety net programmes.	4,897,847	3,926,376	0	3,926,376	970,105	2,956,271
		Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.	182,391,229	202,138,083	0	202,138,083	189,841,155	12,296,929

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Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	Pakistan's people at higher risk of vulnerability, especially women and children, have greater access to affordable, nutritious diets and basic social services (education, health, and nutrition) by 2027.	Non Activity Specific	0	160,139,257	0	160,139,257	0	160,139,257
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			208,879,129	372,878,520	0	372,878,520	196,200,935	176,677,586
2.4	Pakistan's food systems are resilient to shocks and support access to healthy and nutritious food by all of Pakistan's communities by 2027.	Provide technical assistance to the Government and the private sector for a strengthened supply chain and market system for fortified and other nutritious food.	3,611,607	3,107,330	0	3,107,330	1,190,600	1,916,730
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			3,611,607	3,107,330	0	3,107,330	1,190,600	1,916,730
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners and the Government of Pakistan have access to reliable common services on demand.	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.	5,556,019	723,547	0	723,547	225,697	497,850
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			5,556,019	723,547	0	723,547	225,697	497,850
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,030,498	0	3,030,498	0	3,030,498
Subtotal SDG Target			0	3,030,498	0	3,030,498	0	3,030,498
Total Direct Operational Cost			343,462,075	463,035,333	0	463,035,333	272,571,646	190,463,687

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Annual Country Report

Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	24,815,522	18,805,375	0	18,805,375	17,105,999	1,699,377
		Total Direct Costs	368,277,596	481,840,708	0	481,840,708	289,677,644	192,163,063
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	23,549,903	20,801,113		20,801,113	20,801,113	0
		Grand Total	391,827,500	502,641,821	0	502,641,821	310,478,757	192,163,063

This donor financial report is interim


CHIEF, CFORC
 Michael Hemling
 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