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For approval



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PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS – PAKISTAN 200867

Transition: Towards Resilient and Food-Secure Pakistan

Number of beneficiaries	7,458,700
Duration of project	3 years (1 January 2016– 31 December 2018)
Gender marker code*	2A
WFP food tonnage	307 114 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
Food and related costs	249,733,157
Cash-based transfers and related costs	68,672,320
Capacity development and augmentation	23,891,000
Total cost to WFP	422,780,765

*<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/gm-overview-en.pdf>

Executive Board documents are available on WFP's Website (<http://executiveboard.wfp.org>).

NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In recent years, Pakistan has advanced a wide range of policies and programmes that have created new transformational opportunities to ensure Pakistan's growth, including achievements in prioritizing and addressing food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP's proposed three-year transitional project¹ is designed with the aim of ensuring that the Government's plans and successes are supported.

In 2014, to respond to the new global and regional context, the Government produced Vision 2025, the roadmap for developing Pakistan's human and social capital, focusing on public service delivery, productivity, innovation and addressing the food insecurity and poverty. At the same time, as Pakistan continues to grow, a number of complex, interconnected challenges face the country, creating needs among the most vulnerable parts of the population and impacting the Government's ability to achieve its development agenda: vulnerability to frequently occurring, large-scale natural disasters; ongoing law and order operations in the northwest to combat militancy; temporary population displacement; and acute and chronic malnutrition in parts of the country. Set against this, WFP will continue to respond to the Government's request for collaboration as it shapes its response to these complex challenges, while assisting the most vulnerable people.

This transitional project situates WFP alongside Government priorities, working in partnership to ensure the success of Government-led efforts to improve food security and nutrition among communities affected by law and order operations and the effects of recurring climatic events; build resilience among communities in the most hazard-prone parts of the country; address malnutrition; and support an enabling environment for women to increase their social and economic equality. The operation positions WFP to work with the Government to support the voluntary return of the displaced in the northwest, as well as those still in displacement, until mid-2017.² The project will provide the flexibility to continue WFP's capability enhancement activities to prepare for and respond to future shocks, to transition to more technical support and recovery work, while also maintaining its unique ability to respond quickly and effectively, and prioritize relief or recovery windows. Through this transitional three-year period, the operation will ensure WFP's support to recovery needs is achieved through a comprehensive and integrated approach at provincial and federal levels and aligned with Vision 2025.

This transitional project will employ a range of strategic, locally relevant unconditional and conditional food and cash-based assistance. Locally produced, specialized nutritious foods will

¹ PRRO 200867 (Transition: Towards Resilient and Food-Secure Pakistan).

² In line with the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) Secretariat Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy, which outlines the displaced voluntary returns process (2015–17).

be used to prevent and treat malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women and children 6–59 months. Assistance will be targeted and focused in areas where food insecurity and low socio-economic indicators coincide, in hazard-prone districts, with high levels of malnutrition and where further integration of interventions with the Government, civil society and the United Nations can be strengthened.

The design of this project was informed by recommendations from the 2014 Mid-Term Evaluation, and is aligned with One UN II.³ It was developed through extensive consultation with federal and provincial⁴ authorities, donors, the United Nations and civil society. It is aligned with WFP’s Strategic Plan and contributes to Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3, Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, the Zero Hunger Challenge, the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement, Vision 2025, and with the launch of the post-2015 development agenda, this project will be aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals.

DRAFT DECISION^{*}

The Board approves the proposed protracted relief and recovery operation Pakistan 200867 “Transition: Towards Resilient and Food-Secure Pakistan” (WFP/EB.2/2015/8-B/3/Rev.1).

³ Strategic Priority Areas defined under “Coordination”.

⁴ Pakistan began the process of devolution to the provinces with the passage of the 18th amendment (2011).

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Context

1. With a population of 184 million – projected to increase to over 227 million by 2025⁵ – Pakistan is working to articulate a positive vision for internal reform and invest in efforts that reflect the importance of achieving the Government’s Vision 2025.
2. Vision 2025 links the Government’s development plan with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and commits the Government to reducing its food-insecure population from 60 to 30 percent; renews its commitment to the Zero Hunger Challenge and the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement; prioritizes and scales-up nutrition specific and sensitive interventions for improved access to food, including the use of specialized nutritious foods (SNF) for pregnant and lactating women and young children; food fortification; and livelihoods.⁶
3. Agriculture is one of the key features of Pakistan’s economy accounting for 45 percent of the country’s labour force and 21.4 percent of gross domestic production. Pakistan has made gains becoming a food surplus country, and a major producer of wheat. In the last year, there has been a reduction in the prices of staple foods⁷ and a concurrent decline in inflation: the price of wheat in March 2015 was 14 percent lower than a year ago,⁸ with the likely longer-term effect of increasing access to food if the trends continue.
4. At the start of 2015, the Government introduced a Return and Rehabilitation (“returns plan/process”) Strategy for the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) with a view to returning the displaced in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and FATA voluntarily to their areas of origin by the end of 2016 and creating an enabling environment to rebuild livelihoods and signaling the need for a steady transition from relief to more targeted recovery assistance. Alongside the Government’s returns process WFP will provide complementary relief assistance.
5. As a result of social and cultural norms and practices, women and girls face difficulties accessing humanitarian assistance and services. Girls’ access to education, especially in areas like FATA, the Frontier Regions (FRs) and Balochistan, remains a challenge, and there is a strong correlation between their level of education and all forms of undernutrition (stunting, wasting, and underweight).⁹ There has been a 12 percent increase in enrollment of girls in WFP-assisted primary schools in FATA with a 95 percent retention rate;¹⁰ but nationwide, 7.3 million children of primary school age are not enrolled, 57 percent of whom are girls.¹¹ Literacy among women in FATA ranges from 3 percent to 14 percent, and only 41 percent of boys and 24 percent of girls attend primary school.¹²

⁵ Pakistan Vision 2025.

⁶ Vision 2025. Pillar IV: Energy, Water and Food Security (nutrition component).

⁷ <http://www.wfp.org/countries/pakistan/food-security>

⁸ WFP. 2013. Does macro-economic stability matter for household food security? Special Focus: Pakistan. WFP Rome.

⁹ National Nutrition Survey (NNS). 2011. Government of Pakistan Planning Commission/United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).

¹⁰ These improvements were observed in WFP-assisted schools in FATA.

¹¹ Global Monitoring Report. 2011.

¹² Annual Education Statistical Report FATA, 2013–14.



The Food Security and Nutrition Situation

6. Pakistan has made significant gains with a strong agricultural base, and national food production which is sufficient to meet the needs of the population. But limited arable land, climate change associated with increased frequency and intensity of natural disasters including floods, prolonged droughts, and growing water stress, places Pakistan 76th out of 107 on the Global Food Security Index.⁵ According to Vision 2025, 60 percent of the population is facing food insecurity, and nearly 50 percent of children under 5 are malnourished.⁹ These are critical features of the current socio-economic landscape that hinder the development of children and young adults,⁵ and demand the development of a strong food security response and the creation of local capabilities to combat food insecurity and malnutrition.
7. Food and nutrition insecurity are primarily attributable to limited economic access by the poorest and most vulnerable – particularly women – to an adequate and diverse diet. An average Pakistani household spends 50.8 percent of monthly income on food,¹³ and shocks, including high food prices, flooding, and significant population displacement in the northwest since 2008 exacerbate the situation. The latest national nutrition survey found that 15 percent of children under 5 suffer from acute malnutrition, the second highest rate in the region,⁵ while close to 44 percent of children in the same age group are stunted, 32 percent are underweight and children under 2 consume less than half of their daily energy requirements and low levels of micronutrients.
8. Inadequate dietary diversity together with limited meal frequency mean only 7.3 percent of children aged 6–24 months receive a minimum acceptable diet. Other contributing factors to malnutrition include inadequate infant and young child feeding practices (IYCF), early and frequent childbearing and limited access to health services.¹⁴

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government

9. To respond to the new global context, trends and realities, the Government is working at the federal and provincial levels to promote a renewed resilience agenda, encouraging WFP to link its assistance with national safety nets to improve access to nutritious food.⁵
10. The Government of Pakistan supports a significant component of WFP's relief assistance through the contribution of domestically grown wheat – valued at USD 86 million in 2015 – making the Government the biggest host government donor to WFP globally, and the second largest donor to WFP in Pakistan. This contribution is a demonstration of commitment to ensuring food security and access for the most vulnerable, and the continuation of this assistance over the duration of this proposed project will ensure government ownership and facilitate continuity of assistance alongside support from donors.
11. In 2013, the Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MNFSR) signed an agreement with WFP to establish a dedicated Zero Hunger Cell (ZHC). Through this partnership the Ministry promotes a comprehensive approach to fight hunger and

¹³ Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES). 2010–11.

¹⁴ Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS), 2012–13.

malnutrition through coordinated multi-sector initiatives. WFP and the Ministry will pilot the National Zero Hunger Programme in 2016.

12. As a signatory to the SUN movement, the Government has incorporated nutrition specific and sensitive actions into multi-sector strategies at provincial level. Striving for better nutrition outcomes, and with WFP's technical support, the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reforms set up a SUN Secretariat at the federal level, and SUN working units are being established in the planning and development departments at the provincial level.
13. The Ministry of Health, with WFP, salt producers, the Micronutrient Initiative, UNICEF and the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition are working to increase micronutrient intake in the population and reduce the prevalence of iodine deficiency through a large-scale universal salt iodization programme; it currently benefits 174 million people and led to a nationwide reduction in iodine deficiency disorders.¹⁵
14. Anaemia, particularly among women and children, is being addressed through a wheat flour fortification programme. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Health, national and provincial fortification alliances have been established to create regulatory and policy changes for wheat flour fortification in the general population. WFP and the Micronutrient Initiative are supporting the Azad Jammu and Kashmir authorities in implementing a wheat flour fortification project that benefits 2.6 million people.
15. In FATA, WFP is supporting the FATA Secretariat's voluntary returns strategy through an expansion of WFP's livelihood, education and nutrition interventions inside FATA, complementing the returns.
16. Through the National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and National Disaster Management Plan of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), the Government ensures appropriate investment in and coordination of disaster preparedness and risk reduction. WFP works in close coordination with NDMA and the disaster management authorities at provincial, district, and state levels building capacity and providing structural, technical and training support.
17. In line with global concerns on climate change, and with the approach of the COP21 in Paris in December 2015, the Ministry of Climate Change is building links with WFP and other partners to address climate change resilience in food security. The Ministry will co-lead a climate risk and food security analysis with WFP to establish a vulnerability baseline for policy-making, targeting and to support the development of adaptation technologies.
18. In support of the Government's social safety net programme, the Benazir Income Support Programme, and the Lady Health Workers programme, WFP helps to improve targeting, resource allocation and facilitate increased coverage, awareness, and policy changes.

Policies, Capacities and Actions of other Major Actors

19. Food security and nutrition and related policy development are addressed by 19 United Nations and non-governmental organizations and academic and civil society partners.

¹⁵ Declined from 57 percent in 2001 to 18 percent and from 40 percent to 12 percent in mothers and school-aged children, respectively, NNS (2011).

20. Nutrition Development Partners (NDPs) convened by the World Bank, the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) Technical Working Group, the One UN II Nutrition and Food Security Working Groups (with UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO)) and the SUN United Nations and Business Networks collectively address policy issues and consolidate technical methodologies and innovation.

Coordination

21. United Nations development assistance is coordinated through One UN Programme II: three of its six strategic priority areas are relevant to WFP: 1) vulnerable and marginalized populations have equitable access and use of quality services; 3) increased national resilience to disasters, crises and external shocks; and 6) food and nutrition security for the most vulnerable groups. Humanitarian assistance is coordinated by the United Nations Humanitarian Country Team.
22. WFP and FAO co-lead the food security cluster, the cash working group and the provincial level food security working groups; WFP leads the logistics cluster and the information and communications technology working group, participates in the protection cluster and works with other actors on food security analysis and assessments.
23. WFP coordinates with the Ministry of Food Security and Research, the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions and FATA authorities on issues related to displacement in the northwest, the Government contribution of wheat and distribution of wheat flour, and cash transfers for the displaced.
24. WFP works in close collaboration with the Rome-based agencies in key areas of advocacy and policy support for the Government, focusing on returnees' food security and food security information systems.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

25. The goal of this project is to support existing positive trends in addressing malnutrition among women and children; ensure food and nutrition security among displaced communities; enable communities to build resilience in hazard-prone areas and contribute to Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3,¹⁶ MDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7,¹⁷ the Zero Hunger Challenge, SUN and One UN II.

¹⁶ Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies; Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies; Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs.

¹⁷ MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education; MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women; MDG 4: Reduce child mortality; MDG 5: Improve maternal health; MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability.

26. The objectives are to:

- ensure food security and nutrition among displaced people and support their voluntary return into FATA's denotified areas (Strategic Objective 1);
- stabilize, restore and improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations, and rebuild livelihoods through food assistance for assets (FFA) (Strategic Objective 2);
- build community resilience to climate change through nutrition-sensitive disaster risk reduction and livelihood activities (Strategic Objective 3); and
- enhance national logistics and disaster risk management infrastructure and capabilities (Strategic Objective 3).

WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY

Nature and Effectiveness of Food Security-Related Assistance

27. The focus of protracted relief and recovery programme (PRRO) 200250 (2013–2015) was enhancing food security and nutrition among displaced and vulnerable populations, reducing risk through preparedness and mitigation measures, and the reduction of malnutrition. The mid-term evaluation assessed the operation as appropriate and coherent for the context and noted that it had delivered significant results at its mid-point, reaching over four million beneficiaries in 2013–14 through general food distribution, CMAM, stunting prevention, food for education and food assistance for assets. Cash transfers were used in post-shock recovery to help short-term food insecurity and encourage market functionality.

28. The mid-term evaluation recommended that stunting prevention should be aligned with other interventions to increase its effectiveness and that provincial disaster risk management capacities should be enhanced. The gender and protection approaches in many activities were noted. The FFA activities improved food security and contributed to risk reduction. An efficient cash-transfer system was developed with potential for scaling up in the succeeding project. Overall, PRRO 200250 contributed to meeting the needs of vulnerable groups and promoting long-term recovery.

Outline

29. Alongside the Government's vision for growth and development, WFP will focus assistance on food insecurity and malnutrition, disaster management, education, and gaps that exist for the most vulnerable. Prioritization will emphasize the transition from relief to recovery, integration of activities, and a holistic nutrition intervention: there will be greater thematic, geographic and beneficiary integration among activities – supplemented by a supporting body of policy work – for greater visible impact on improving overall food security and nutrition, preparedness, disaster mitigation and resilience-building. In FATA, WFP's interventions will concentrate on recovery and social cohesion; in Sindh, Balochistan and KP nutrition and livelihood activities will be concentrated in the same areas, prone to disasters and malnutrition, for impact and reach.

30. Based on in-depth consultations with the Government, activities will be concentrated in areas identified with federal and provincial authorities as crucial to ensuring improvements in food security and nutrition over the next three years, contributing to achieving Vision 2025. These include areas where high food and nutrition insecurity and low socio-economic indicators coincide, in districts that are hazard prone, and where government capability can be further increased.

31. Food and cash assistance will complement a strategic body of work focusing on support to policy development, advocacy and capability enhancement at the federal and provincial levels in the areas of food security, nutrition policy, disaster preparedness and response, and government-led education initiatives. WFP will support the development of analytical capacity for the Government, and stakeholders to improve awareness, targeting, and programming.
32. Cash and food transfers will be the primary modalities of assistance with priority shifting towards greater use of cash where markets are stable and able to absorb the cash, and where security and implementation arrangements permit.
33. General food distribution for the displaced and returnees will continue, but will decrease in line with an expansion of conditional assistance and link with social and productive safety nets particularly in the areas of return.
34. WFP will ensure that women and men are consulted throughout the planning and implementation phases of all activities and will encourage female participation at all levels of implementation through the active application of the new WFP Gender Policy (2015–2020). Implementation will ensure that women are represented in community leadership committees.
35. To meet WFP's standard for safety, dignity and integrity, the implementation strategy will include collaboration with protection mandated agencies, engagement with local communities to understand decision-making patterns and power structures and their effects on the rights of vulnerable people. Specific mitigation measures will prevent exclusion, misappropriation or manipulation of WFP assistance; within the scope of participation in food for assets activities, measures will ensure that beneficiaries who are unable to take part (by reason of health, age or disability) will still receive assistance, either unconditionally or through light conditionality by adjusting work norms.

Relief Component

⇒ *General distributions*

36. At the request of the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions and the FATA Secretariat, WFP will continue to meet the monthly food needs of 1 million displaced people as of the start of the project and in line with the Government's voluntary return plan. All registered, displaced people will receive a six-month unconditional ration, upon denotification,¹⁸ including wheat flour, oil, pulses and salt. This ration bridges the gap between immediate relief response and short and medium-term recovery, mitigating food insecurity until livelihoods, productive assets, or first harvest are restored.
37. Given the fragile food security of displaced people, life-saving food assistance is required to support the process of resettling families. Monthly, unconditional relief assistance for populations affected by law and order operations in FATA will be provided during the first six months as agreed with the Government.¹⁹
38. Through monitoring done in the programme development stage, this project will ensure that women, men, boys and girls, as well as those with special needs, are consulted equally on distribution mechanisms and supported in participating in all steps of the design,

¹⁸ Denotification is the point at which the Government declares that an area, from where the population was displaced, is safe for returns to begin.

¹⁹ The six-month return package will finish in mid-2017, at the end of the six-month period for the last of the returns.

implementation and monitoring of general food distribution and cash assistance. Women and girls will be consulted separately to ensure culturally sensitive issues are respectfully managed. In order to improve the rates of female inclusion in relief, WFP will issue cash and ration cards for entitlements to women, child-headed households, widows, polygamous households, adjusting distributions accordingly.

⇒ *Contingency*

39. While the Government's preparedness and response capability has increased, this project includes a contingency to be activated at the request of the Government to provide additional resources to respond to any large-scale disaster – future displacement or shocks affecting some 390,000 people per year – and allows flexibility and timeliness for a relief response which exceeds the needs anticipated in this project document.

Nutrition Component

40. The elements of the nutrition component are: i) policy and advocacy; ii) prevention and management of malnutrition for the most vulnerable groups – prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition, prevention of stunting, home food fortification to address micronutrient deficiencies, and local development and scaled up production of specialized nutritious foods; and iii) universal salt iodization and wheat flour fortification.

⇒ *Policy and advocacy*

41. WFP will increase its provision of technical assistance to the Government in nutrition policy and advocacy matters in collaboration with UNICEF, FAO, WHO and nutrition partners to raise awareness and obtain resources to scale up nutrition interventions and establish nutrition in the Government's development agenda.
42. WFP will provide technical assistance to the Government in establishing a SUN secretariat and working units at national and provincial levels to facilitate inter-sector coordination, policy alignment, harmonization of standards and enhanced monitoring, and will continue to collaborate with nutrition partners on policy formulation to ensure that nutrition plans include WFP's food and cash based approaches and are effectively implemented.
43. The impact of gender inequalities on nutrition assistance will be assessed and addressed from the very onset of assistance and throughout the period of implementation. Gender integration in nutrition programmes will be accomplished by increasing the number of females who distribute and monitor at activity sites.

⇒ *Community Management of Acute Malnutrition*

44. In partnership with UNICEF and WHO, WFP will continue to provide treatment for moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women across Pakistan. In Balochistan and FATA, this is implemented through government institutions with a view to sustainability and integration with other programmes within existing health infrastructure.
45. Prevention of acute malnutrition through blanket supplementary feeding with specialized nutritious foods will target children aged 6–23 months with lipid-based nutrition supplement (LNS) Wawa Mum, and children under 3 with high-energy biscuits for three months following an emergency to prevent deterioration in nutritional status.

⇒ *Prevention of stunting*

46. WFP will continue to support the prevention of stunting in the first 1,000 days of life in two districts in Sindh (ongoing), two districts in Balochistan and in two FATA agencies.
47. Alongside awareness-raising for infant and young child feeding and hygiene promotion activities, pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6–23 months will receive specialized nutritious foods produced in-country as part of an integrated food/nutrient-based approach, which will be aligned with non-food based approaches and other nutrition sensitive interventions. Stunting prevention will be linked with cash-based social protection schemes to assist families in getting the ‘right food at the right time’. Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and stunting will be addressed through prioritized activities to improve complementary feeding, dietary diversity and meal frequency.
48. For treatment of MAM and prevention of stunting, this project will prioritize activities for improving complementary feeding practices to increase dietary diversity and meal frequency for reaching the minimum acceptable diet along with extended breastfeeding, combined with complementary food, from 6–23 months.

⇒ *Addressing micronutrient deficiencies through home food fortification*

49. Children aged 24–59 months, will receive micronutrient powders (MNP) through existing community level health structures, managed by provincial health departments. To treat acute malnutrition and prevent stunting, WFP will shift from fortified wheat-soya blend and vegetable oil rations to a locally made LNS. This shift is predicated on an acceptability study; recommendations from the Lancet Series (2013) which demonstrates improvements in maternal nutrition through the use of this specialized food; recommendations from the PRRO mid-term evaluation; government preference; and evidence that pregnant and lactating women are sharing their wheat-soya blend and oil rations with family members, reducing its impact on improving nutritional status.
50. Building on the Government’s commitment to reduce micronutrient malnutrition, in partnership with provincial health departments, the Micronutrient Initiative, UNICEF and the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, WFP will scale up its support to wheat flour fortification. It will be commercially fortified through Pakistan’s network of mills with a premix of iron, folic acid and micronutrients to help reduce anaemia and other micronutrient deficiencies. This component will include technical assistance and capacity development for millers, procurement support for the large-scale purchase of pre-mix, and strengthening quality control mechanisms.
51. WFP will remain engaged in the national universal salt iodization programme, which aims at consumption by 90 percent of the population by 2018. Direct support will gradually give way to a focus on sustainability, improving quality assurance, production and social mobilization.

Food Assistance for Assets Component: Improved Livelihoods, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management

52. Livelihoods and disaster risk reduction/management interventions will help communities build resilience to shocks through productive safety nets and asset creation, and support and strengthen government capabilities at all levels to prepare for, assess and respond to acute food insecurity arising from natural disasters.

53. This component supports vulnerable populations in rebuilding livelihoods and income-generating capacity, and in rehabilitating communities in ways that can diminish the impact of future disasters. Relevant line departments are involved in the design and implementation of activities ensuring adherence to technical standards, and are endorsed by district authorities.
54. In collaboration with the Ministry of Climate Change and the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions, WFP will support the construction and repair of community assets to promote food security, support early recovery and rehabilitation of livelihoods among the most food-insecure groups in drought, flood and displaced/return areas. Resilience and adaptation activities will focus on labour-intensive restoration work: small-scale agricultural activities (vegetable production); rehabilitation of community level infrastructure (water harvesting systems, feeder roads, water channels, damaged schools); and the provision of skills training in the areas of livestock, horticulture and forestry.
55. Food assistance for assets projects will be determined through a participatory approach with communities and focus on restoring and enhancing community and agricultural infrastructure, and safeguarding against the adoption of negative coping mechanisms, and ensuring sustainable returns. Overall guidance on design of food assistance for assets projects will come from vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) food security and Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analyses providing periodic overviews of the food security situation.
56. WFP will expand its livelihood activities to the areas of return in FATA, after the six-month return ration ends, and will be coordinated with FAO and other agencies.
57. Beneficiary mobilization will be done to emphasize the importance of space for women in activities, including: women's inclusion in household decision-making on the use of cash and food; increasing gender balance on project management committees; and women will be encouraged to participate in designing women-only activities.

⇒ *Policy support and capacity enhancement*

58. Capacity enhancement and technical assistance will be expanded in close partnership with NDMA in: disaster preparedness and response at federal and provincial levels, community-based disaster risk management, school safety, multi-hazard vulnerability risk assessment, supply chain management, the design and implementation of a commodity management system, and a beneficiary feedback hotline.
59. To augment and streamline emergency response capacity at all levels and address logistical gaps, this project will complete the humanitarian response facilities (HRFs) as a central element of its capacity enhancement work with NDMA as well as Pakistan's provincial, district, and state disaster management authorities. The HRFs are a proven solution to improving infrastructure capacity and response time in the most vulnerable and disaster prone locations.

Education Component

⇒ *School Feeding*

60. WFP will expand school feeding to North Waziristan (FATA) and part of the frontier regions to complement the Government-led returns strategy.

61. Working in close coordination with the FATA directorate of education, school feeding will cover all schools in FATA and part of the frontier regions with daily mid-morning snacks of 75 g of fortified high-energy biscuits (HEBs)²⁰ for pre-primary and primary schoolchildren, providing 75 percent of daily micronutrient requirements. Children in grades 1 to 5 will receive monthly take-home rations of 4.5 liters of fortified vegetable oil.
62. High-energy biscuits were chosen because they were shown to have promoted enrolment in WFP assisted primary schools in FATA by 12 percent in 2015 with 98 percent retention. Additionally, the logistics – handling, storage and distribution – are more easily managed than alternative ration options – cooked meals or locally procured items – which require infrastructure and quality assurance that are not yet present in the context of FATA or the frontier regions.
63. Secondary school girls in FATA of whom only 1 percent complete schooling, will receive a cash transfer with a view to increasing retention and literacy rates. The cash grants will also enhance the Government's capacity with cash as a viable modality in FATA, and facilitate an effective transfer to Government management before the end of the three-year project. Both school feeding modalities – food and cash – will be implemented in all seven FATA agencies.
64. The social benefits of female education are substantial. Gains achieved in girls' schooling are reflected in delaying marriage and pregnancy, improved nutrition for pregnant and lactating women and infants, and improved infant mortality rates. Benefits are also seen in the agricultural sector as more productive farming methods are attributable to increased female education, as well as improving girls' and women's participation in other sectors.
65. The education programme will be integrated alongside water and sanitation, teacher training and nutrition interventions by WFP's partners, including coordinated work on the global initiative, Nourishing Bodies, Nourishing Minds, for which WFP, UNICEF and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) are focal points.

⇒ *Policy support and capacity enhancement*

66. This component includes technical support in the design, implementation and monitoring of school feeding, as requested by Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh during extensive consultations with a view to integration of local production, where feasible. The project will also provide support to authorities for developing pilots in selected areas for the national zero hunger initiative.

General Policy Support and Capacity Enhancement Component

67. In line with federal and provincial government requests, WFP will scale up its policy and advocacy support in the areas of food security and nutrition, government-led education (school feeding) and increased analytical capacity (geographic information system (GIS), Multi-Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (MHVRA), food security assessments, information management and other analyses).
68. WFP will work with federal and provincial strategic grain reserves to help improve management of wheat reserves in order to reduce post-harvest and storage losses.

²⁰ Pakistan schools operate on half-day of schooling.

Hand-Over Strategy

69. Given the transitional nature of this project, these activities will be progressively handed over to the Government at all levels while capability enhancement within relevant departments will take place over the duration of the project.
70. Relief and recovery assistance will be complemented with capacity augmentation for the Government in planning, implementation and monitoring of livelihoods, nutrition and school feeding. In response to disasters, WFP will support building community resilience to future shocks, the capacity to identify and respond to emergencies, improved targeting and expand coverage for vulnerable populations.
71. WFP will support transition and integration of nutrition-specific programmes in national health systems by providing technical support where operational and staffing costs are covered under the Government's Planning Commission PC-1s – proformas for development projects.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

72. This project will target 7.5 million beneficiaries over the life of the project – 3.4 million in the first year, 2.7 million in the second year, and 2.9 million in the third year reflecting the rate of returns of displaced people and, in the final year, increased school enrolment and expansion of stunting prevention and FFA activities.
73. Activities will be guided by VAM, focusing on Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA, Balochistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Displaced hosting and return areas will be prioritized. Targeted districts have been selected based on analysis of these indicators, results from IPC analyses, and consultations with stakeholders at the provincial level.
74. FFA target groups include landless and land-poor households and those dependent on vulnerable livelihoods, displaced families and returnees. Food and cash-based modalities will be utilized according to local contexts and market conditions. WFP's VAM unit will further strengthen food security monitoring systems in Pakistan through periodic IPC situation analyses with the Government and FAO, market and price monitoring; and disaster, displacement and return updates, which will form a basis to appropriately target the most vulnerable areas and communities in need of support.
75. All activities will seek to optimize gender equity by promoting women's participation as well as supporting behaviour change to improve access and control over commodities for better food and nutrition security. To that end, gender is a key factor in the design, targeting and implementation of each activity area and in the determination of transfer modality.²¹ Key guiding principles include safety, dignity, "Do No Harm",²² accountability to beneficiaries (beneficiary feedback mechanism), participation and access, empowerment and gender equality. This will align the project with WFP's new gender and protection policies and guidelines.

²¹ The estimated budget for gender related activities is calculated on the basis of the gender activity catalogue provided by Headquarters' gender unit.

²² "Do No Harm" is one of the United Nations guiding principles for civil affairs work.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY				
Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Boys/men	Girls/ women	Total
RELIEF Component				
General food distribution		556 000	534 000	1 090 000
Prevention of acute malnutrition	Children 6–23 months	99 500	95 500	195 000
	Children 24–59 months	99 500	95 500	195 000
NUTRITION Component				
Community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM)	Children 6–59 months	287 300	276 000	563 300
	Pregnant/lactating women	-	605 400	605 400
Prevention of stunting	Children 6–23 months	113 500	109 000	222 500
	Pregnant/lactating women	-	445 100	445 100
Addressing micronutrient deficiencies through home fortification	Children 24–59 months	283 300	272 100	555 400
FFA: LIVELIHOODS, DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT Component				
Livelihoods	FFA – food	521 500	501 000	1 022 500
	FFA – cash	484 400	464 400	948 800
Disaster risk reduction	FFA – cash	511 000	491 000	1 002 000
EDUCATION Component				
School feeding – food	On-site feeding – pupil	259 400	173 600	433 000
	Take-home – pupil	193 500	126 500	320 000
School feeding – cash	Cash incentive – pupil	-	29 000	29 000
	Cash Incentive – family members*	74 000	71 000	145 000
Adjusted Totals		3 292 700	4 166 000	7 458 700
Contingency		596 700	573 300	1 170 000

* Pupils will be the direct recipients of cash while family members will be the indirect recipients. In an average family of six members, the direct beneficiary will be the enrolled child while the remaining five family members will be the indirect beneficiaries.

– Children under prevention of acute malnutrition are also part of contingency, hence have not been included in the adjusted totals. Similarly, children receiving take-home rations are also receiving on-site feeding, hence have not been included in the adjusted totals.

– An overlap of 627,200 between general food distribution and early recovery of livelihoods; and 146,100 under stunting prevention of children aged 6–23 months and 24–59 months over the three-year period has been adjusted in the totals.

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS / VALUE OF CASH-BASED TRANSFERS

76. WFP will mill and fortify wheat locally with iron, folate and other vitamins and minerals, vegetable oil (imported) and high-energy biscuits are enriched, and salt will be iodized. The country office will continue to lead the production of the LNS to address malnutrition: Acha Mum will be used for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6–59 months and Wawa Mum for the prevention of stunting among children aged 6–23 months to address micronutrient deficiencies; MNP will be provided for children aged 23–59 months. WFP will support the Government in managing the supply chain for specialized nutritious foods and developing quality and oversight standards to ensure safe commercial production and sale, including procurement support to other actors.
77. WFP conducts regular market and price monitoring, which provides information necessary to ensure that cash transfers are in line with prevailing market prices and wage rates. In remote areas with limited market access or where markets are unable to absorb additional cash, or in the case where the cash pipeline is not adequate, food assistance will be the default modality.
78. The cash transfer value for cash assistance is based on analysis by the cash working group, which WFP co-chairs. With the aim of harmonizing rates, cash transfers are in line with market prices and wage rates: the current value is PKR 6,000 for 15 days of work.²³

²³ The cash transfer for secondary school girls is based on food value – PKR 800/month for grades 6–8, and PKR 1,200/month for grades 9–10 plus a calculation for opportunity costs.

TABLE 2: DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY [OR COMPONENT] (g/person/day)

	General food distribution	CMAM		Prevention of stunting/addressing micronutrient deficiencies			FFA (food)	School feeding			FFA/disaster risk reduction (DRR) (cash)
	Per family member	Children 6–59 months	Pregnant and lactating women (PLW)	PLW	Children 6–23 months	Children 24–59 months		Pre-primary below 4 years	Primary (4–9 years)	Secondary (10–15 years)	
Wheat/flour	444						444				
Pulses	44										
Vegetable oil	25		34				25		13		
Iodized salt	5						5				
HEBs ¹	75							75	75		
Ready-to-use food (RUSF) (Acha Mum)		100									
RUSF (Wawa Mum) ¹	50				50						
SuperCereals (wheat soya blend plus (WSB plus))			167	167							
LNS ²			100	100							
MNP						1					
Cash/family (month)										7.8/11.8	59
TOTAL	643	100	201/100	167/100	50	1	474	75	88		-
Total kcal/day	1 986	520	933	633	260	0	1 837	338	453		-
% kcal from protein	11.2						10				
% kcal from fat	5.75						6.2				
Number of feeding days per year or per month (as applicable)	360	90	120	180	360	360	75	198³	198/150⁴	150⁴	90

¹ Girls at elementary level (classes 6–8) will receive PKR 800/month while girls at secondary level (classes 9–10) will receive PKR 1,200/month.

² LNS for PLW will be provided from the second year of the PRRO, replacing WSB and oil under "CMAM" and "prevention of stunting".

³ 198 days for on-site feeding and 150 days for take-home rations during the school year. The take-home ration of 4.5 kg is provided every two months for 150 days as an incentive, equating to 13 g per child per day.

⁴ HEBs and Wawa Mum will be part of the emergency food basket which will be used in case of onset of any emergency to avoid deterioration of nutrition status of children aged 6–59 months.



TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt/USD)

Commodity type	GFD	CMAM		Prevention of stunting/addressing micronutrient deficiencies			FFA (food)	School feeding			Contingency	FFA/DRR (cash)	Total (mt or USD)
		Children 6–59 months	PLW	PLW	Children 6–23 months	Children 24–59 months		Pre-primary below 4 years	Primary (4–9)	Secondary (10–15)			
Wheat	126 993	-	-	-	-	-	34 426	-	-	-	47 274	-	208 693
Pulses	12 572	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 680	-	17 252
Vegetable oil	7 072	-	973	-	-	-	1 916	-	19 174	-	2 633	-	31 768
Iodized salt	1 572	-	-	-	-	-	427	-	-	-	584	-	2 583
HEBs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 419	12 558	-	1 317	-	18 294
RUSF (Acha Mum)	-	5 070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 070
RUSF (Wawa Mum)	-	-	-	-	3 543	-	-	-	-	-	878	-	4 420
SuperCereals (WSB plus)	-	-	4 864	4 312	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 177
LNS	-	-	4 346	5 423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 769
MNP	-	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
TOTAL (mt)	148 209	5 070	10 183	9 735	3 543	88	36 769	4 419	31 732	-	57 366	-	307 114
Cash-based transfers (USD)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 125 655	-	52 759 884	59 885 539

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

79. WFP will continue to work with the Ministry of National Food Security and Research, the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions, the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reforms, the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination, the Ministry of Climate Change, disaster management authorities, the Benazir Income Support Programme, the FATA secretariat, relevant provincial line departments and cooperating partners to ensure local participation, ownership, and integration of activities.
80. A flexible approach to programme implementation will enable WFP to maintain operational continuity in areas where insecurity impedes or prohibits direct access by United Nations staff, including, for example, the use of third-party monitors, development partners and civil society organizations that are contracted by WFP.
81. The monitoring and evaluation unit will work with provincial departments to enhance implementation capacities and will support the optimization of methods and reporting on output and outcome indicators. The beneficiary feedback mechanism will be replicated for the Punjab Department of Health with a view to expansion to other provinces. This mechanism will serve as a two-way communication link to improve quality, accountability and impartiality of social, productive and safety net programmes.
82. In Punjab, assistance will embody the transitional spirit of the operation by shifting away from traditional implementation to becoming a “centre of excellence” in Pakistan, working towards building its role as a partner of choice for capability creation, providing a body of technical expertise as the dominant entry point for collaboration with the Government.

Participation

83. Although women are central to family food security, cultural constraints can prevent them from accessing assistance and services: assessments, programme design, implementation modalities and monitoring and evaluation will therefore be informed by gender analysis. WFP’s beneficiary feedback mechanism will be used to assess beneficiary satisfaction and concerns, targeting criteria, ensuring culturally appropriate systems to enable equal access and participation in assistance, and address grievances. The feedback mechanism will also support WFP’s ability to assess gender and protection gaps in assistance and access issues as they affect women.

Partners and Capacities

84. WFP will coordinate with the Government, local authorities and other partners on vulnerability-based targeting. Activities will be implemented through provincial and district governments and the FATA secretariat, technical line departments and non-governmental organizations. Complementarities will be sought at all levels to create synergies and capitalize on partners’ capacities.
85. For the policy, advocacy and capacity-development components, WFP will engage with government counterparts, United Nations partners and donors.

Procurement

86. Food procurement, which will be local where possible, will follow standard procedures to ensure cost-effectiveness and transparency. WFP will work with local producers and continue to invest in capacity development for the production and distribution of locally produced supplementary foods and the development of supply-chain partnerships, for possible commercialization and/or export of locally developed and produced nutrition products.
87. In line with the Zero Hunger initiative and the Family Farming Programme, WFP will work with the Ministry of National Food Security and Research to develop grain reserves and assess the effects of Government purchases of wheat on the incomes of small farmers.

Logistics

88. The WFP logistics unit provides warehousing and commodity handling services in Karachi, Quetta and Peshawar, transport on a full-cost recovery basis and customs clearance support for other actors. Currently services are provided to: UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Organization for Migration and Oxfam.
89. The logistics unit engages 16 milling facilities in Multan (4) and Peshawar (12) that are closest to beneficiaries. Wheat milling and fortification are carefully monitored by WFP's trained staff and quality assurance observed through the implementation of a food safety and quality management system.
90. Regional or international purchased commodities will arrive at the Port of Karachi or Port Qasim and taken by commercial transport to WFP logistics hubs in Peshawar, Quetta or Karachi, and onward to partners' warehouses and final delivery points. All food movements are tracked by an SAP-based online system called the Logistics Execution Support System (LESS) to ensure transparency and accountability.

Transfer Modalities

91. The project will use cash and food as its main transfer modalities. Cash will be prioritized where security conditions, markets and community preference prevail.
92. WFP Pakistan put in place a set of procedures and guidelines for effective implementation of its cash modality activities, which evolved as a result of WFP's cash feasibility studies in targeted districts that assessed market conditions, household food security and the impact of cash interventions.
93. The cash disbursement mechanism includes provision of cash to beneficiaries from an agreed point of sale or money transfer agent with the support of a local service provider or bank. The cash transfer mechanism for school feeding as well as for the regular cash-based interventions will be determined looking at the context, considering local culture, norms and traditions, especially in areas like FATA, where women's mobility is restricted.²⁴
94. The WFP ration card held by every beneficiary will be tagged with that person's computerized national identity card (CNIC) number to validate identity. The cooperating partner will advise beneficiaries on entitlements and the time and place of cash payments. Cooperating partners will be present to ensure that cash is disbursed correctly.

²⁴ Over the following five to six months a cash feasibility study will be conducted to refine the transfer mechanism for FFA as well as school feeding.

95. Standard procedures established by the country office for cash-based activities reflect local cultural norms, particularly in FATA where women's mobility is restricted. WFP ration cards will be tagged with individual national identity card numbers; cooperating partners will supervise disbursements and will advise beneficiaries as to their entitlements. For these programmes WFP and its partners use a single, integrated on-line system that prevents beneficiary duplication.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

96. WFP will monitor assistance on the basis of quantitative and qualitative indicators, with data disaggregated by gender and activity; performance will be monitored on the basis of outcome indicators, as well as distribution and post-distribution monitoring. National food security studies carried out with the Government will monitor changes in the Vision 2025 indicators. Monitoring by the VAM unit will use integrated food security phase classification approaches, alongside periodic market and price monitoring.
97. Cooperating partners will communicate beneficiary numbers and distribution figures, which will be verified by WFP and government counterparts. The online beneficiary tracking system will eliminate duplication; school feeding and nutrition information will be verified against information from the Nutrition Information System. Monitoring will reflect the new Strategic Results Framework, and will be outsourced where access is restricted. Arrangements will be reviewed periodically, and staff will be deployed as the security situation allows.
98. In areas where access is restricted for United Nations staff, WFP will continue outsourcing monitoring arrangements. However such arrangements will be reviewed on a periodic basis and staff will be deployed as the security situation allows.
99. A mid-term review and final external evaluation are planned. Evaluation results from the stunting prevention project in Sindh will soon be available, and the Government is planning a national nutrition survey for 2016 with WFP and its partners and a study of the effects of remittances on food security. WFP will share its annual activity plan with the Economic Affairs Division, which will participate in annual progress reviews.

RISK MANAGEMENT

100. Contextual risks include a sudden-onset disaster, insecurity and the effects of climate change. Programmatic risks include cultural practices that limit access to assistance by women and girls, the availability and technical capacities of cooperating partners, and resource limitations. Risks related to cash interventions such as beneficiary exclusion were identified in the feasibility studies, which also included capacity assessments of financial service providers and cooperating partners.
101. WFP reviews risks and mitigation measures in view of their potential impact and likelihood of occurrence. Programming and planning is regularly checked against assessed risks internally and in consultation with the Government and partners.
102. To mitigate risks, a contingency that can be activated at the Government's request is included for an initial response to disasters exceeding those provided for in this project.

Security Risk Management

103. Over the last three years the Government has enhanced security, thereby increasing WFP's access to operational areas. The Government's support for humanitarian activities in the northwest includes measures to protect humanitarian hubs, to support WFP's safe distribution protocols and to minimize security risks at cooperating partners' distribution sites.
104. The United Nations security management team, in which WFP participates, determines acceptable risk levels in accordance with United Nations risk-management guidelines, while still maintaining operational continuity. WFP consolidates comprehensive information into analytic products that contextualize and enhance understanding of threats and vulnerabilities. In areas where access is restricted it operates a system for direct support to WFP field operations, integrating its communications into the United Nations security system. Its country strategy includes procedures to ensure the safety and security of staff and premises.
105. All WFP staff are trained in security and emergency procedures and have completed United Nations Security Management System training. Flexible application of security procedures at distribution sites, especially in FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, minimizes risks to staff, partners and beneficiaries and ensures continuity.

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
Food			
Cereals	208 693	83 477 057	
Pulses	17 252	9 380 966	
Oil and fats	31 768	26 685 339	
Mixed and blended food	46 730	67 751 271	
Others	2 671	2 381 732	
Total food	307 114	189 676 365	
External transport		2 731 196	
Landside transport storage and handling		26 417 027	
Other direct operational costs: food		30 908 569	
Food and related costs¹		249 733 157	249 733 157
Cash-based transfers		59 885 539	
Related costs		8 786 781	
Cash-based transfers and related costs		68 672 320	68 672 320
Capacity development and augmentation		23 891 000	23 891 000
Direct operational costs			342 296 477
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B) ²			52 825 734
Total direct project costs			395 122 211
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³			27 658 555
TOTAL WFP COSTS			422 780 765

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support cost allotment is reviewed annually.

³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
Staff and staff-related	
Professional staff	22 282 929
General service staff	12 380 662
Danger pay and local allowances	124 718
Subtotal	34 788 309
Recurring and other	5 488 841
Capital equipment	2 060 539
Security	4 073 290
Travel and transportation	4 824 255
Assessments, evaluations and monitoring¹	1 590 500
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	52 825 734

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are carried out by third parties. If the activities are carried out by country office staff, the costs are included in the staff and staff-related and travel and transportation categories.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Cross-cutting		
Gender Gender equality and empowerment improved	Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food	
Protection and accountability to affected populations WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	The Government continues to provide support for a secure operating environment. An effective feedback mechanism for addressing beneficiaries' grievances is in place.
Partnership Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including non-governmental organizations, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	Partners that meet the minimum criteria and have adequate implementation capacities are available.



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
Outcome 1.1 Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals	Diet Diversity Score FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score	The Government continues to provide support for a secure operating environment. Market conditions support implementation of cash interventions.
Outcome 1.2 Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women	MAM treatment default rate (%) MAM treatment mortality rate (%) MAM treatment non-response rate (%) MAM treatment recovery rate (%) Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions	Basic needs are met – water and sanitation, health and hygiene.
Output 1.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned	Adequate implementation capacity and infrastructure are available at targeted locations.
Output 1.2 Messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively	Proportion of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling Proportion of women/men beneficiaries exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP, against proportion planned	Cooperating partners and counterparts adhere to standard practices for programme implementation.



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies		
Outcome 2.1 Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households	Diet Diversity Score FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score	Funding is timely and the commodity pipeline uninterrupted. Secure delivery of food in planned areas is facilitated. Market conditions support implementation of cash interventions.
Outcome 2.2 Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure	CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted secondary schools Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools Retention rate in WFP-assisted secondary schools	Cooperating partners have technical capacity for FFA activities. WFP food incentives encourage children's attendance and retention in school. Schools are functioning.
Outcome 2.3 Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children	Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions	Funding is timely and the commodity pipeline uninterrupted. Sufficient budget, human resources, staff capacities and guidance from the Asia Regional Bureau/Headquarters are available for measuring indicators. Health and nutrition education is adequate. Basic nutrition services are accessible to targeted beneficiaries.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Output 2.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p>	<p>Adequate implementation capacity and infrastructure are available at target locations.</p> <p>Sufficient non-food items are available to support implementation of activities.</p>
<p>Output 2.2 Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p>	<p>Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</p>	<p>Cooperating partners and counterparts adhere to standard practices for programme implementation.</p>
<p>Output 2.3 Messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively</p>	<p>Proportion of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling</p> <p>Proportion of women/men beneficiaries exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP, against proportion planned</p>	
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs		
<p>Outcome 3.1 Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households</p>	<p>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</p> <p>Diet Diversity Score</p> <p>CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</p>	<p>Funding is timely and the commodity pipeline uninterrupted.</p> <p>Cooperating partners have technical capacity for FFA activities.</p> <p>Communities and local authorities are committed to planning, implementing and maintaining assets.</p> <p>Market conditions allow implementation of cash interventions.</p> <p>Food prices remain stable.</p>

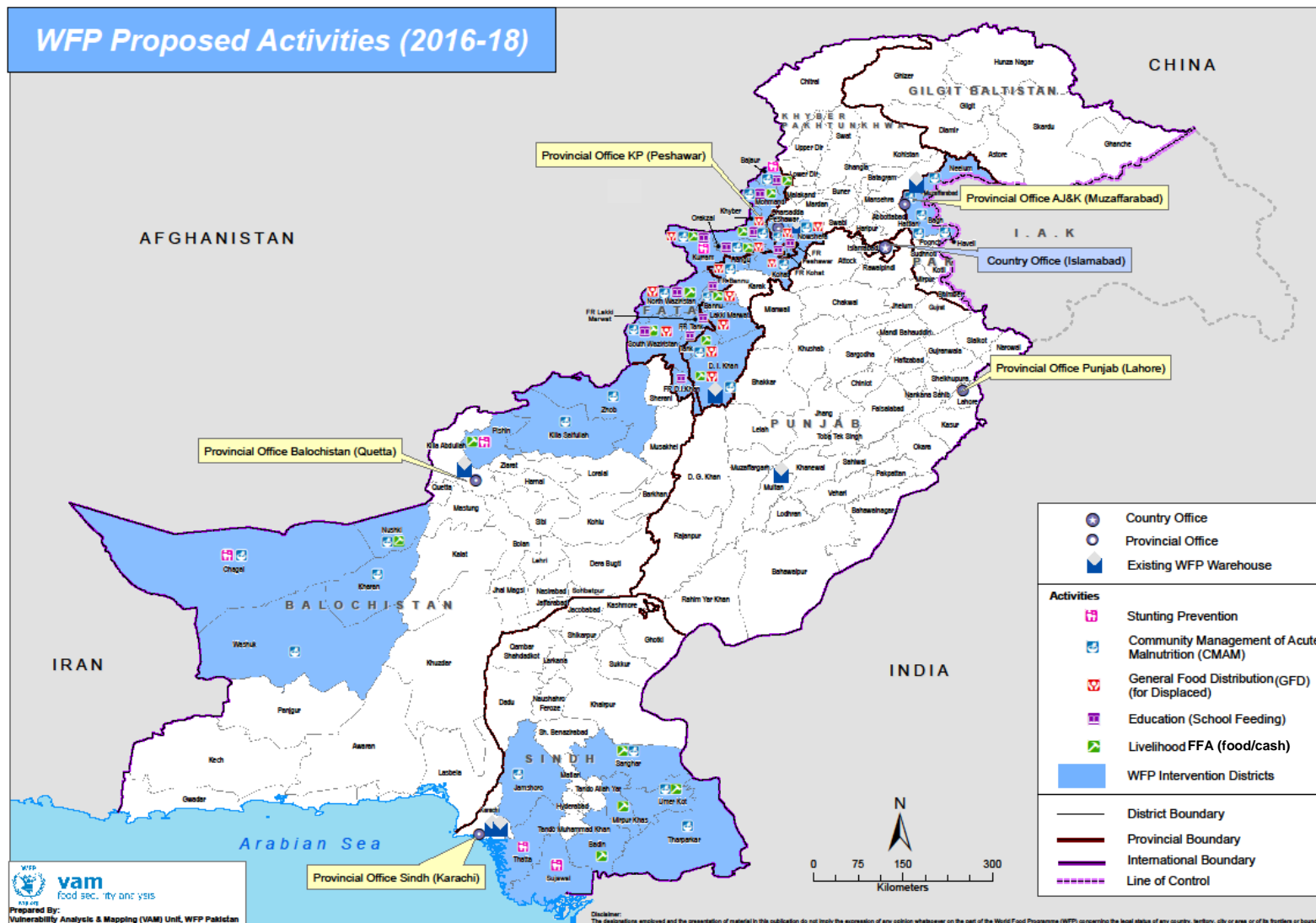




ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Outcome 3.2 Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened</p>	<p>Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP</p> <p>Number of WFP-supported national food security and other policies, plans, and mechanisms that improve disaster risk management and climate change adaptation</p>	<p>National and provincial disaster management authorities are engaged.</p>
<p>Output 3.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned</p> <p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p>	<p>Communities and local authorities are committed to planning, implementing and maintaining assets.</p>
<p>Output 3.2 National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported</p>	<p>Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training</p> <p>Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type</p>	<p>Adequate resources are available for implementation of planned activities.</p>
<p>Output 3.3 National systems for monitoring trends in food security and nutrition strengthened</p>	<p>Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support</p> <p>Number of government counterparts trained in collection and analysis of food and nutrition security data</p>	<p>Adequate resources are available for implementation of planned activities.</p>
<p>Output 3.4 Human capacity to reduce risk of disasters and shocks developed</p>	<p>Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training</p>	<p>Adequate resources are available for implementation of planned activities.</p>
<p>Output 3.5 Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p>	<p>Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</p>	

MAP: PAKISTAN PRRO 200867



ANNEX III

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FFA	food assistance for assets
HEB	high-energy biscuit
HRF	humanitarian response facility
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
LNS	lipid-based nutrition supplement
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MNP	micronutrient powder
NNS	National Nutrition Survey
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
RUSF	ready-to-use food
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition Movement
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAM	vulnerability analysis and mapping
WHO	World Health Organization
WSB	wheat soya blend