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PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS – PAKISTAN 200250

Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security and Rebuilding Social Cohesion

Number of beneficiaries	7,332,475
Duration of project	Three years (1 January 2013–31 December 2015)
WFP food tonnage	430,491 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food cost	276,808,009
WFP cash/voucher cost	43,749,000
Total cost to WFP	514,438,079

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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 WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The recent decline in food security and nutrition indicators in Pakistan is partly attributable to the impact of security operations in the north west, natural disasters and rising food prices. The rehabilitation of millions of displaced people is yet to be achieved. Food insecurity and undernutrition must be addressed to enable economic growth and stability.

The goals of protracted relief and recovery operation 200250 are to enhance food security and nutrition among vulnerable populations, support the Government in building social cohesion in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and stabilize nutritional status in the most food-insecure districts. The recovery component will introduce supplementary feeding to prevent stunting and micronutrient deficiencies in one district of Sindh Province. Community-based disaster risk reduction and response interventions will be implemented in the most hazard-prone and food-insecure locations. The Government's disaster risk management capacities will be enhanced through the United Nations joint programme.

WFP will provide fortified foods, locally produced foods and cash transfers. The latter will account for a growing proportion of WFP's transfers during the operation, but cash-based programming is limited by insecurity and capacity constraints, particularly in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas where most activities will be implemented.

This operation was planned in consultation with national and provincial governments, United Nations agencies, bilateral donors, international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and private sector partners. It is aligned with Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3, with Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7, and with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

DRAFT DECISION*

The Board approves the proposed protracted relief and recovery operation Pakistan 200250 "Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security and Rebuilding Social Cohesion" (WFP/EB.2/2012/9-C/5).

* 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. Pakistan – with a population of 180 million – is located in an unstable and strategically sensitive region. Since 2008, security operations in the north west have led to major population displacements, with serious social and financial impacts. Recovery is hampered in the volatile Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), and 1.2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) are living in camps or host communities.
2. Increasingly intense natural disasters constrain development and exacerbate disparities; seven of the ten largest¹ natural disasters in the last 60 years have taken place since 1992.² The 2010 floods affected 20 million people and left 10 million in need of humanitarian assistance. The World Bank ranks Pakistan eighth in its list of natural-disaster hotspots.
3. Pakistan ranks 145th of 187 countries on the human development index.³ Increasing unemployment is compounded by declining wages and rising food and fuel costs. A major concern is the situation in FATA, where low investment is aggravated by security operations.
4. The need to engage young people productively is critical: 50 percent of the population are under 20, as will be the case for the next 30–35 years.⁴ The Government economic growth target of 7 percent, capitalizing on the youth dividend, requires a healthy, educated workforce, which in turn requires an acceleration of development gains to ensure stability.
5. But low economic growth, energy shortages and successive crises restrict the Government's financial capacity to implement its strategies. In 2010 alone, the cost of security operations and responding to natural disasters was 16 percent of Pakistan's gross domestic product.⁵ Inability to maintain greater economic growth may result in increasing underemployment and unemployment, leading to further social alienation and discontent.
6. Net enrolment in primary schools has increased, but 7.3 million children of primary school age – 57 percent of them girls – are not enrolled.⁶ The fragile education system in FATA suffers particularly from instability: most of the population are illiterate, with literacy among women ranging from 3 percent to 14 percent; only 44 percent of boys and 26 percent of girls attend primary school⁷ and girls' drop-outs from secondary schools are exceptionally high.

¹ Measured by the number of people affected.

² Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance/Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters.

³ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2011. *Human Development Report*. New York.

⁴ Pakistan Statistical Survey, 2011.

⁵ Government of Pakistan 2011 economic survey; World Bank, Asian Development Bank and Government of Pakistan. 2010. Pakistan Floods Preliminary and Damage Needs Assessment. Islamabad.

⁶ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics. 2011. Education for all Global Monitoring Report 2011. Statistics as of 2009.

⁷ FATA Secretariat Planning and Development Department, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WFP. 2009. Multiple-indicator cluster survey (MICS): FATA. Islamabad.

The Food Security and Nutrition Situation

7. Food insecurity in Pakistan is largely a problem of economic access. The cost of the average food basket increased by 80 percent between 2007 and 2011,⁸ and 80 percent of Pakistanis spend more than 50 percent of their income on food.⁹ A 2011 national nutrition survey assessed 58 percent of the population as food-insecure; the figure was 72 percent in Sindh Province.¹⁰ The areas worst affected include north western districts affected by conflict, farming households with little or no land, households headed by women, and labourers. Vulnerable people affected by shocks resort to negative coping strategies such as eating less and incurring debt. The burden of food insecurity falls disproportionately on women and children and people in remote areas, particularly in Sindh, Balochistan and FATA.
8. Rates of chronic malnutrition are high, and acute malnutrition is critical: 44 percent of children under 5 are stunted and 32 percent are underweight; 62 percent of children under 5 are anaemic, and 54 percent are deficient in vitamin A. National prevalence of global acute malnutrition is 15 percent, a deterioration since 1985;¹¹ in Sindh, prevalence exceeds 18 percent. Children aged 6–23 months consume only half of the recommended daily energy intake and their micronutrient consumption is below minimum requirements (see Annex III-B).¹²
9. Undernutrition significantly affects mothers and women of reproductive age:¹³ 51 percent of pregnant women have anaemia, 59 percent have hypocalcaemia and 69 percent have vitamin D deficiency; 15 percent of women of reproductive age are chronically energy-deficient; vitamin A and zinc deficiencies exceed 40 percent. The 32 percent rate of low birthweight reflects poor maternal nutrition; the average for South Asia is 27 percent, and for sub-Saharan Africa 14 percent.¹⁴
10. Factors contributing to undernutrition include low incomes, rising food prices, inadequate dietary intake and diversity, poor water and sanitation, and early and frequent child bearing.¹⁵ There is a strong correlation between the education of mothers and the nutrition status of their children.

⁸ Government of Pakistan Planning Commission. 2011. Annual Report: Change in the Cost of the Food Basket 2010–2011. Islamabad.

⁹ Federal Bureau of Statistics. 2011. Household Integrated Economic Survey 2010–2011. Islamabad.

¹⁰ Ministry of Health, UNICEF and Aga Khan University: 2011 draft national nutrition survey.

¹¹ National nutrition surveys for 1985–1987, 1990–1994, 2001–2012. Stunting prevalence >40 percent and wasting prevalence >15 percent are “very high”. See also: World Health Organization (WHO). 1995. Cut-off values for public health significance. Available at: <http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/en>

¹² 2011 national nutrition survey.

¹³ Body mass index <18.5.

¹⁴ UNICEF. 2011. *The State of the World's Children*. Geneva.

¹⁵ UNICEF. 2011. Pakistan Integrated Nutrition Strategy. Islamabad. Approximately 14 percent of women are married by 15; 50 percent are married by 18.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government

11. Budget constraints and recurrent crises have reduced the Government's capacity to respond to the needs of vulnerable populations. The 2011 Framework for Economic Growth¹⁶ aims to accelerate sustainable growth with an emphasis on increasing productivity, fostering competitive markets and innovation, and investing in public services.
12. Current political changes include devolution to the provinces of authority for decision-making and service delivery, particularly for health, nutrition and education. Pakistan's commitment to addressing poverty, hunger and undernutrition is illustrated by the establishment of the Ministry of National Food Security and Research and the launch of a Zero Hunger Programme. Stakeholders are asked to support the new ministry and help to formulate policies and programmes.
13. Federal and provincial governments have introduced social safety net schemes to address poverty and hunger: the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) assists 5 million households living below the poverty line,¹⁷ the provincial *Sasti Roti* scheme provides subsidized bread in poor urban communities, and the *Watan* electronic cash-transfer programme supports the victims of the 2010 and 2011 floods. A 2011 national poverty survey¹⁸ identified the poorest people to improve the targeting of safety-net programmes;¹⁹ BISP will use the results to expand its outreach.
14. A national disaster risk management (DRM) framework identifies nine priority areas with a view to enhancing policies, institutions and capacities over the next five years. Provincial and district offices of the National Disaster Management Authority, supported by the United Nations and other organizations, are responsible for coordinating post-crisis relief and recovery.

Policies, Capacities and Actions of other Major Actors

15. Humanitarian and development services are provided by 19 United Nations organizations under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2013–2017), which is based on challenges identified by the United Nations country team, the Government and other stakeholders. International financial institutions and bilateral donors provide substantial support, for example through the *Watan* programme and the Nutrition Development Partners Group led by the World Bank.
16. Few international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operate in Pakistan, but there are many local non-profit organizations. The United Nations cluster approach harmonizes responses, and is considered a global best practice.

¹⁶ Government of Pakistan Planning Commission. 2011. Pakistan: Framework for Economic Growth. Islamabad.

¹⁷ See: <http://www.bisp.gov.pk>

¹⁸ National Poverty Scorecard Survey, 2011.

¹⁹ BISP, for example, provides monthly income support for families below a level specified by the poverty scorecard.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

17. The goals of protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200250 are to enhance food security and nutrition among vulnerable populations, support the Government in building social cohesion in FATA and arrest the decline in nutritional status in food-insecure districts.
18. The objectives are to:
- ensure the food security and nutritional status of IDPs, support their return and facilitate recovery (Strategic Objectives 1 and 3);
 - restore and stabilize the nutritional status of vulnerable populations in food-insecure areas (Strategic Objectives 1 and 3);
 - build community resilience through disaster risk reduction (DRR) (Strategic Objective 2); and
 - enhance national DRM capacities (Strategic Objective 2).
19. The operation is aligned with Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3²⁰ and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2013–2017) and will contribute to Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7.²¹

WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY

Nature and Effectiveness of Food Security-Related Assistance to Date

20. Monthly rations have helped to maintain food consumption among IDPs and returnees; livelihood support activities provided basic food, and increased access to rehabilitated assets by 50 percent during 2011. Enrolment has steadily increased in WFP-supported schools: an average 82 percent attendance was recorded in FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) in 2011.
21. In programmes implemented with UNICEF and WHO in 2011 to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) through community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM), 89 percent of moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) recovered within 12 weeks.²²
22. Cash transfers will be increased progressively over the next three years. Several studies conducted during the current PRRO and emergency operation (EMOP) implementation have found that: i) beneficiaries in general prefer cash to food aid; ii) 75 percent of the transfer is typically used to purchase food; iii) participation can increase social inclusion by promoting registration in national safety net databases; and iv) markets may be stimulated by the cash. The country office is planning a comprehensive assessment for new cash programmes based on nutritional requirements and efficiency of programme delivery through either cash or food.

²⁰ Strategic Objective 1 – Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies; Strategic Objective 2 – Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures; Strategic Objective 3 – Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations.

²¹ Millennium Development Goals 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; 2 – Achieve universal primary education; 3 – Promote gender equality and empower women; 4 – Reduce child mortality; 5 – Improve maternal health; and 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability.

²² Standard project report for 2011 on PRRO 200145.

Strategy Outline

23. The strategy of PRRO 200250 is to provide relief and early recovery assistance in FATA and to treat MAM there and elsewhere. Stunting prevention will be introduced in one district of Sindh where nutrition indicators are poorest. Community-based DRR interventions will be implemented in hazard-prone and food-insecure areas.
24. Cash is to be provided where security conditions and implementation capacities permit, and will account for an increasing proportion of transfers; DRR assistance will be provided in cash. Up to 12 percent of beneficiaries of general distribution will receive cash transfers in the first year, rising to 20 percent by 2015. In FATA, where most activities will be implemented, assistance will be in the form of food transfers in view of the prevailing insecurity; elsewhere, nutrition programmes will provide specialized foods.

Relief

⇒ *General food/cash distribution*

25. Monthly rations will be provided for 871,000 IDPs²³ in FATA and KPK. Complementary feeding for children aged 6–23 months will prevent acute malnutrition; a supplementary ration will be given to children aged 24–59 months as part of the relief distribution.
26. Returnees will continue to receive relief assistance for up to six months to cover the period between planting and harvesting. Beneficiaries requiring prolonged assistance will be engaged in livelihood support activities.
27. In areas of KPK with functional markets, cash will be provided for an estimated 100,000 IDPs in lieu of food. Households receiving cash transfers will continue to receive special nutrition products for children under 5.

⇒ *Community management of acute malnutrition*

28. This activity will treat MAM in children aged 6–59 months and PLW. Siblings of children with MAM and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) will also receive food support to discourage the household sharing of rations, which can hamper recovery.

Recovery

⇒ *Prevention of stunting and addressing micronutrient deficiencies*

29. In accordance with WHO guidelines and the Pakistan Integrated Nutrition Strategy, a pilot intervention will target the first 1,000 days²⁴ in one district of Sindh; studies show that providing nutritious foods reduces stunting in a year or less. PLW will receive supplementary food every month during pregnancy and for six months after giving birth; children aged 6–23 months will receive complementary food for up to 18 months to prevent stunting. Micronutrient powder (MNP) will be provided for children aged 24–59 months for 180 feeding days per year.
30. WFP will continue to work with commercial producers to increase the availability in markets of iodized salt, fortified wheat flour and other special products with a view to increasing vitamin and mineral intake.

²³ Referred to by the Government as temporarily relocated persons.

²⁴ From conception to the age of 2.

⇒ *Early recovery of livelihoods*

31. Food for work (FFW) will help returnees and communities affected by security operations in FATA to recover livelihoods and assets. Communities will be involved in identifying priorities and ensuring that benefits are shared. Agricultural activities will be aligned with seasonal needs. Livelihood support, particularly for women, will include kitchen gardening and livestock management; households qualifying for assistance but unable to participate physically will continue to receive assistance. Cash transfers will not be considered for this intervention.

⇒ *School feeding*

32. This will stabilize enrolment in FATA and encourage a return to school; the fortified foods will increase micronutrient intake among schoolchildren. Access to education will increase children's potential for future employment opportunities and will support delivery of basic services in long-neglected areas. Extending assistance to girls in secondary school will address low levels of literacy, reduce drop-outs and increase micronutrient intake. WFP and its partners will provide water and sanitation, teacher training and education materials. Damaged schools will be repaired and protective walls built through WFP's early recovery activities to enable girls to attend school.

⇒ *Disaster risk reduction*

33. In view of the disproportionate impact of shocks on the poorest people, it is essential to increase investment in risk reduction and preparedness. Building community resilience in disaster-prone areas is a national priority, and the cash-for-work (CFW) activities will support construction and repair of community infrastructures such as check dams and drainage canals.

⇒ *Disaster risk management*

34. In line with the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005–2015) and national DRM, national and provincial DRR capacities will be enhanced. In line with the United Nations joint programme, WFP will focus on:
- institutional support, research, training and awareness;
 - multi-hazard risk and vulnerability assessment;
 - school safety and community-based DRM;
 - enhancement of the national early warning system; and
 - enhancement of emergency preparedness and response capacities.

Hand-Over Strategy

35. WFP will phase out general food/cash distributions when IDPs have returned or resettled. Early recovery of livelihoods and school feeding will eventually be incorporated into the Government's long-term programme for conflict-affected areas. The Government has budgeted for the costs of increased enrolment in WFP-assisted schools; WFP will continue its advocacy for a government-owned programme. It is anticipated that assistance programmes will continue to be needed in the medium term.
36. The DRM activities are aligned with the national framework, with a focus on building local and national institutional capacities with a view to improving the prospects for sustainability and hand-over.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

37. WFP plans to provide relief and recovery assistance for IDPs in KPK and in FATA, which are priority areas for humanitarian support in view of extreme food insecurity and poor socio-economic indicators.²⁵ In Pakistan-administered Jammu and Kashmir, Balochistan and Punjab, targeted nutrition programmes will be implemented. Sindh will benefit from targeted nutrition activities; there will be a stunting-prevention programme in one of its districts.
38. Areas of intervention, population groups and types of assistance will be selected on the basis of extreme food insecurity, high levels of undernutrition, low access to education and health services, and vulnerability to shocks. Targeting will take into consideration the presence and capability of partners and levels of access and security.
39. WFP and partners will update the 2009 food security assessment²⁶ with the Ministry of National Food Security and Research. WFP will establish a food security monitoring system that includes integrated phase classification methods, market price monitoring and household surveys.

⇒ *Relief*

40. WFP plans to assist up to 871,000 IDPs through PRRO 200250, adjusting to meet needs as they emerge. Monthly relief rations will be provided for IDPs in FATA and KPK registered by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and verified by the National Database and Registration Authority. In the initial stages of displacement, WFP will provide general food/cash distributions in line with UNHCR registrations or verifiable data from NGOs.
41. Community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) activities will address acute malnutrition in FATA and selected food-insecure districts across the country. Beneficiary numbers are estimated on the basis of provincial MAM rates, in consultation with UNICEF and other partners. Entry and exit criteria will be based on national protocols.

⇒ *Recovery*

42. The pilot intervention to prevent stunting during the 1,000 days window of opportunity will target children aged 6–59 months and PLW in one district of Sindh.
43. The livelihood recovery intervention will cover the seven FATA agencies. The planned beneficiary caseload is based on population, levels of food insecurity and the projected pace of return of IDPs. The most vulnerable people will be targeted – families earning a monthly income below a minimum threshold, landless people and smallholders, households headed by women, and labourers. Participants will be engaged for up to three months; the work cycle will be 12 days per month to enable participants to earn other incomes.
44. School feeding will target pre-school, primary and secondary schoolchildren and secondary school girls in the seven FATA agencies. Schools will be covered on the basis of accessibility and security; the intervention is expected to reach 60 percent of schools.

²⁵ Geographic targeting ranks districts on the basis of shock model methods and the 2009 food security assessment triangulated with the BISP poverty scorecard and indices of multiple deprivation in terms of education, health, housing, water and sanitation and economics.

²⁶ Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Sustainable Development Policy Institute and WFP. 2009. Food Security in Pakistan. Islamabad.

45. Cash for work will be implemented in food-insecure areas with functioning markets that are also identified by the National Disaster Management Authority as the most prone to hazards.²⁷ Participants will be selected on the basis of vulnerability: families earning a monthly income below a minimum threshold, landless people and smallholders, households headed by women, and labourers. Market surveys will match needs, market performance and delivery capacities to determine locations.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY						
Activity		2013	2014	2015	Total	% women and girls
RELIEF						
<i>General food/cash distributions</i>						
In-kind food		771 000	600 000	429 000	771 000	49
Cash		100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	49
Prevention of acute malnutrition	Children 6–23 months	145 167	116 667	88 167	145 167 ^a	49
	Children 24–59 months	145 167	116 667	88 167	145 167 ^a	49
<i>Community management of acute malnutrition</i>						
Treatment of acute malnutrition	Children 6–59 months	300 826	364 667	394 183	1 059 676	49
	PLW	307 290	351 126	381 500	1 039 916	100
Supplementary feeding for siblings of children with SAM and MAM ^b		469 555	617 682	696 945	1 784 182	49
RECOVERY						
<i>Prevention of stunting/addressing micronutrient deficiencies</i>						
Complementary feeding: children 6–23 months		40 757	41 979	43 239	125 975	49
Supplementary feeding	Children 24–59 months	101 892	104 948	108 097	314 937	49
	PLW	81 513	83 959	86 477	251 949	100
<i>Early recovery of livelihoods</i>		342 000	342 000	342 000	1 026 000 ^c	10
<i>School feeding (pupils)</i>		204 000	224 400	246 840	246 840	49
<i>Disaster risk reduction</i>		270 000	270 000	270 000	810 000	20
ADJUSTED TOTAL		2 922 833	3 034 761	3 032 281	7 332 475	58

^a Children receiving complementary and supplementary feeding under the relief component are also beneficiaries of general food/cash distributions and are not double-counted.

^b An estimated 13,000 siblings under CMAM will be part of school feeding: totals are adjusted accordingly.

^c There will be an annual overlap of 53,000 children between livelihood and school feeding components in areas where both activities are implemented. Under the livelihood component, however, families will receive on average two months' ration of wheat flour, vegetable oil and salt, resulting in a minimal overlap.

²⁷ FATA is not disaster-prone relative to the rest of the country, and is therefore not targeted under this activity.

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS/VALUE OF CASH TRANSFERS

46. Wheat will be milled and fortified locally with iron, folate and other vitamins and minerals. Vegetable oil is enriched with vitamins A and D, biscuits with vitamins A, B1, B2, C and with niacin, folic acid, calcium, iron and zinc. Iodized salt can be procured in-country.
47. The relief food ration provides 2,000 kcal per person per day; livelihood support activities supply a nutritious family food basket.
48. Locally produced ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) will be used in complementary and supplementary feeding: *Acha Mum* for the treatment of MAM in children aged 6–59 months and *Wawa Mum* for the prevention of acute malnutrition and stunting among children aged 6–23 months.²⁸
49. Pregnant and lactating women will receive a wheat-soya Supercereal and fortified vegetable oil every month during pregnancy and for six months after giving birth.
50. Micronutrient powders will be provided for children aged 24–59 months in selected locations; high-energy biscuits (HEBs) will be provided for children aged 24–59 months in IDP families and for the siblings of SAM and MAM children in the CMAM programme.
51. A ration of 75 g of HEBs will be provided for preschool and primary schoolchildren and secondary school girls on each school day, supplemented by 4.5 kg of fortified vegetable oil every two months for children regularly attending supported primary schools and girls' secondary schools.
52. The cash transfer value in the relief component will be US\$47/month or US\$1.50/day, equivalent to the cost of the general food distribution basket. Entitlements for CFW will be US\$37/month or US\$3/day, similar to the value of the FFW food basket and equivalent to 80 percent of the daily wage. This will not destabilize labour markets. WFP will review the value of cash transfers to accommodate food price fluctuations.

²⁸ Studies show that providing nutritious foods reduced stunting within a year.

TABLE 2: DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)

	RELIEF							EARLY RECOVERY						
	General food/cash distribution			CMAM				Prevention of stunting/addressing micronutrient deficiencies			FFW	School feeding		DRR (US\$)
	In-kind food	Cash (US\$)	Prevention of acute malnutrition		Treatment acute malnutrition		PLW	Children 6–23 months	Children 24–59 months	Pre-primary <4 yrs		Primary/secondary 4–15 yrs		
			Children 6–23 months	Children 24–59 months	Children 6–59 months	PLW					Siblings of children with SAM and MAM			
Wheat/flour	444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	444	-	-	-
Pulses	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetable oil	25	-	-	-	-	34	-	34	-	-	25	-	30	-
Salt	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
HEBs	-	-	-	75	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	75	75	-
RUSF (Acha Mum)	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RUSF (Wawa Mum)	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
Supercereal	-	-	-	-	-	167	-	167	-	-	-	-	-	-
MNP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cash (US\$/family/day)	-	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOTAL	518	1.50	50	75	100	201	75	201	50	1	474	75	89	3
Total kcal/day	1 986	-	260	338	520	894	338	894	260	-	1 837	338	461	-
% kcal from protein	11.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
% kcal from fat	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.4	-	-	-
Feeding days/year	360	-	360	360	90	120	90	180	360	180	90	192	192/150*	90

* 192 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 30 g per child per year.

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt/US\$)

	RELIEF		RECOVERY				TOTAL
	General food/cash distribution, prevention of acute malnutrition	CMAM	Stunting prevention/micronutrient deficiencies	Livelihoods-FFW	School feeding	DRR-CFW	
Cereals	246 857	-	-	27 360	-	-	274 217*
Vegetable oil	13 885	4 160	1 608	1 539	9 834	-	31 026
Pulses	24 686	-	-	-	-	-	24 686
Iodized salt	3 086	-	-	342	-	-	3 428
HEB	8 293	12 043	-	-	9 723	-	30 059
<i>Wawa Mum</i>	5 529	-	2 268	-	-	-	7 797
<i>Acha Mum</i>	-	9 537	-	-	-	-	9 537
Supercereal	-	20 798	7 558	-	-	-	28 356
MNP	-	-	57	-	-	-	57
TOTAL (mt)	302 336	46 538	11 491	29 241	19 557	-	409 163
TOTAL (US\$)	28 764 000	-	-	-	-	14 985 000	43 749 000

* The cereal tonnage intended for distribution directly to beneficiaries differs slightly from the budgeted quantity because a 90 percent extraction ratio for wheat is assumed.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

53. The Ministry of National Food Security and Research provides coordination, policy and technical guidance. The Economic Affairs Division ensures alignment with United Nations initiatives and national policies. The National Disaster Management Authority coordinates disaster responses.
54. WFP will work with provincial health, education and agriculture departments and with district authorities to ensure the complementarity of programmes.
55. Third-party monitors will be engaged to enable WFP to maintain operations where insecurity impedes access by United Nations staff.

Participation

56. Projects will be identified and led by village committees and/or NGOs; in FATA the support of tribal elders will be essential. WFP will seek to maximize women's participation as committee members and leaders; other vulnerable groups will also be encouraged. Elderly, sick and disabled people and households headed by women or children will be identified for participation by communities. Special distribution arrangements are in place to enable women to receive rations separately from men, in line with social norms.

Partners

57. WFP will continue to build partnerships and coordinate programmes with donors and NGOs. In the United Nations country team, WFP co-leads the food security cluster, leads the logistics cluster and the telecommunications working group; and is part of the cash and voucher working group under the food security cluster co-chaired by WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), which coordinates humanitarian activities. WFP is also a member of the World Bank-led group promoting nutrition.
58. WFP and other United Nations agencies provide complementary support for IDPs and returnees: FAO provides livelihood support in the agriculture sector; WFP works with UNICEF and the Micronutrient Initiative on salt iodization, and with UNICEF, WHO and departments of health and education to implement CMAM and school feeding. In partnership with UNICEF and health departments, WFP's food-based interventions will accompany an integrated nutrition education package of community outreach under CMAM, stunting-prevention programmes, awareness-raising, particularly among mothers and caregivers, and enhancement of skills for health workers. WFP will continue to work with UN Women to promote gender equity and gender-sensitive programming.

Procurement and Logistics

59. Food will be procured locally when it is cost effective, or imported through Karachi, Qassim or Gwadar. Logistics hubs established in Peshawar, Quetta and Karachi will be managed by WFP or cooperating partners, subject to security restrictions. Local transporters will deliver food from ports and warehouses to the logistics hubs. Food movements are tracked to ensure accountability. Milling and fortification will be monitored and certified.
60. WFP will support the food processing industry by purchasing locally fortified HEBs, wheat flour, RUSF, iodized salt and pulses: this will help to stimulate the economy and employment, raise food safety standards and reduce operational costs.

Transfer Modalities

61. Food and cash will be the main transfer modalities of PRRO 200250. Cash rather than voucher transfers will be used where security conditions and partners' capacities permit to increase household food purchasing power. WFP will shift between modalities on the basis of security considerations, market analyses and monitoring findings.
62. The cash modality for relief assistance in KPK will take advantage of the many banks close to camp-based beneficiaries. 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 as to entitlements and the time and place of cash payments. Cooperating partners will be present to ensure that cash is disbursed correctly.
63. Cash will be the primary transfer modality for community-based DRR, which will operate through shops. Beneficiaries will receive a WFP "Kash card" and identification number to be presented with the CNIC to receive cash securely. Where possible, WFP will help people to obtain a CNIC through the National Database and Registration Authority, and will provide food assistance in the interim.

Non-Food Inputs

64. WFP will complement partners' inputs such as supplying tools for kitchen gardening and training to improve community infrastructures and assets. Weighing scales, measuring tapes and other equipment will be provided to support the nutrition programme.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

65. WFP will monitor beneficiary contacts to ensure accountability and address implementation issues. Monitoring will continue to be outsourced to NGOs in areas where access by United Nations staff is restricted; WFP will oversee the process as the security situation permits. A beneficiary feedback system has been established to enable clarifications of targeting criteria and to address grievances.
66. Cooperating partners will provide information on beneficiary numbers and food or cash distributed for verification by WFP. The online monitoring system now includes early recovery to ensure that rations are received by the intended beneficiaries and to provide real-time information about assistance.
67. WFP will verify information from the improved beneficiary-contact monitoring system. The cash transfer will be adjusted in the light of regular analyses of food prices. Financial reporting by banks and reports on cash distributions by implementing partners will enable transparent monitoring of cash deliveries.
68. Baseline assessments will collect information on food security, nutrition, education and livelihoods; annual outcome surveys will monitor progress. Evaluations of activities to prevent stunting and address micronutrient deficiencies will be conducted at the end of the third year. The country office will use the monitoring and evaluation model being developed by WFP and the Children's Investment Fund Foundation to obtain evidence for stunting prevention. A food security monitoring system is being established.

RISK MANAGEMENT

69. WFP reviews risks and mitigation measures in terms of impact and likelihood and will update plans regularly in consultation with the Government and partners.
70. The main contextual risks include a sudden-onset disaster that disrupts programmes or increases needs, deterioration of access and security conditions and significantly increased food prices. Events in Afghanistan after 2014 may influence the humanitarian situation in Pakistan. A major disaster would trigger a separate emergency operation.
71. Programmatic risks include availability and capacity of cooperating partners, technical competence and resource levels. WFP will continue to expand its partnerships with NGOs and others, building capacities in social mobilization, financial management, reporting, monitoring and warehouse management. Cash losses will be minimized through training, by monitoring cooperating partners and by informing beneficiaries about their entitlements and the delivery mechanisms.
72. The main institutional risk is a funding shortfall, which would lead to a reduction in coverage and caseloads. Market monitoring will help to track the food security situation and diversions of food assistance. WFP has established a compliance unit to ensure that procurement and financial rules are adhered to.

Security Risk Management

73. The United Nations security management system addresses threats and enables operational continuity through protocols for staff movements, defensive measures and adherence to directives. All staff have completed mandatory security training; deep-field staff receive additional training. WFP participates in the United Nations security management team and implements all its recommendations.
74. The security situation in FATA and Balochistan is volatile: international staff cannot be assigned to Balochistan outside Quetta or to FATA: travel in these areas and parts of KPK and Punjab must be cleared by the Government and the designated official for the United Nations. Armed escorts are provided; strict adherence to security procedures will minimize danger to WFP staff and beneficiaries. Standard procedures to minimize security risks at NGOs' distribution points are in place; a safe-distribution module is part of the training for NGOs.

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
Food ¹	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	295 545	108 337 969	
Pulses	24 686	15 207 138	
Oil and fats	31 026	40 334 013	
Mixed and blended food	75 750	111 222 491	
Others	3 484	1 706 398	
Total food	430 491	276 808 009	
Cash transfers		43 749 000	
Total food and cash transfers			320 557 009
External transport			15 134 692
Landside transport, storage and handling			51 996 005
Other direct operational costs			39 424 570
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B) ²			53 670 976
Total WFP direct costs			480 783 252
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³			33 654 827
TOTAL WFP COSTS			514 438 079

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 (US\$)	
Staff and related costs	
International professional staff	14 928 210
Local staff – national officers	2 764 427
Local staff – general service	3 284 432
Local staff – temporary assistance	11 954 753
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	1 620 987
International consultants	540 000
Local consultants	276 480
Staff duty travel	2 143 080
Subtotal	37 512 369
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	1 468 892
Utilities	1 150 160
Office supplies and other consumables	1 240 800
Communications services	1 600 000
Equipment repair and maintenance	787 083
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	1 798 517
Office set-up and repairs	1 525 000
United Nations organization services	657 431
Subtotal	10 227 883
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	1 346 400
Communications equipment	1 352 298
Local security costs	3 232 026
Subtotal	5 930 724
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	53 670 976

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
<p>Outcome 1.1 Reduced and/or stabilized acute malnutrition among children aged 6–59 months and PLW in target populations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of low mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) among children aged 6–59 months <p>Target: MUAC measurement exceeds cut-off thresholds for 80% of targeted group – children < 125 mm and women < 230 mm</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Programme performance rates among children aged 6–59 months and PLW <p>Target: recovery rate > 75%, default rate <15%, death rate <3%, non-response rate <5%</p>	<p>Security conditions allow delivery of food and implementation of activities as planned.</p> <p>Timely funding: the food pipeline is uninterrupted and sufficient cash is available.</p> <p>Adequate implementation capacity and infrastructure established at target locations.</p> <p>Sufficient supplementary food is available.</p> <p>Basic needs are met – water and sanitation, health and protection.</p> <p>Market conditions support implementation of cash interventions; food prices remain stable.</p> <p>Cooperating partners adhere to selection/targeting criteria.</p> <p>Implementation is not interrupted by shocks.</p>
<p>Outcome 1.2 Improved food consumption over the assistance period for targeted households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score <p>Target: exceeds threshold of 28/42 for 80% of targeted households</p>	
<p>Outputs 1.1/2 Special nutritional products distributed to target groups in sufficient quantity and quality under secure conditions Food and fortified food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted populations under secure conditions Cash distributed unconditionally in sufficient quantity to targeted populations under secure conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of beneficiaries receiving nutritional support as % of planned, disaggregated by gender, age, type of beneficiary and type of support ➤ Tonnage of special nutritional products distributed by type, as % of planned ➤ No. of men, women, girls and boys receiving general food/cash distributions as % of planned, by beneficiary type and transfer modality ➤ Tonnage of food and fortified food distributed, by type as % of planned ➤ Total value of cash distributed, as % of planned ➤ % of cash spent by beneficiary households on food ➤ % of beneficiaries reporting food quality concerns 	



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 2: Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures		
Outcome 2.1 Early warning systems, contingency plans and food security monitoring systems in place and enhanced with WFP capacity development support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Disaster preparedness index; baseline to be determined before the operation 	National and provincial disaster management authorities are engaged and adequate capacity is in place. Security conditions enable assessments, studies and training sessions; activities implemented as planned. Timely funding provided by donors. Market conditions allow implementation of cash interventions; food prices remain stable. Sufficient non-food items are available to support implementation of activities. Cooperating partners adhere to selection/targeting criteria.
Output 2.1 Disaster mitigation measures in place with WFP capacity development support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of risk reduction and disaster preparedness and mitigation systems in place, by type ➤ No. of government staff trained in early warning systems, food security monitoring systems and contingency planning ➤ No. and type of research studies published ➤ No. and type of training modules and manuals published ➤ No. of teachers and students trained in DRM ➤ No. and type of early warning devices installed 	
Outcome 2.2 Adequate food consumption over the assistance period for targeted households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score Target: exceeds the 28/42 threshold for 80% of targeted households	
Outcome 2.3 Hazard risk reduced at the community level in targeted communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community asset score Target: access to productive assets increased for 80% of targeted households	
Outputs 2.2/3 Disaster-mitigation assets built or restored by targeted communities Timely distribution of cash in sufficient quantity to targeted groups under secure conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Risk-reduction and disaster-mitigation assets created or restored, by type and unit of measurement ➤ No. of men, women, girls and boys receiving conditional cash assistance as % of planned, by beneficiary type ➤ Total value of cash distributed, as % of planned ➤ % of cash spent on food by beneficiary households 	



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations		
Outcome 3.1 Adequate food consumption over the assistance period for targeted households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score Target: exceeds the 28/42 threshold for 80% of targeted households	Security conditions allow delivery of food and implementation of activities as planned. The food pipeline is uninterrupted. Adequate implementation capacity and infrastructure are available and established at target locations. Cooperating partners adhere to selection/targeting criteria. Implementation is not interrupted by shocks. Sufficient non-food items are available for livelihood support activities. Schools are functioning and children attend. WFP food incentives attract and retain children in school. There is minimal sharing of fortified HEBs among schoolchildren. Deworming is conducted by WHO as planned in assisted schools from second year.
Outcome 3.2 Increased access to assets among target communities in fragile transition situations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community asset score Target: access to productive assets increased for 80% of targeted households	
Outputs 3.1/2 Food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted population under secure conditions Developed, built or restored livelihood assets by targeted communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of participants receiving rations through livelihood support activities, disaggregated by gender and type ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned ➤ No. of community assets created or restored, by type ➤ No. of women and men trained in livelihood support ➤ No. of training sessions, by type ➤ % of beneficiaries reporting food quality concerns 	
Outcome 3.3 Enrolment of girls and boys in assisted schools stabilized at levels closer to the national average	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Retention rate Target: 85% of girls and boys in assisted schools retained throughout the school year <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Average annual rate of change in enrolment for girls and boys in assisted schools Target: minimum 5% average annual increase in enrolment	
Output 3.3 Food provided in sufficient quantity and quality for schoolchildren in targeted schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of boys and girls receiving rations in targeted schools ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned ➤ % of schoolchildren reporting food quality concerns ➤ No. of schools assisted, as % of planned 	

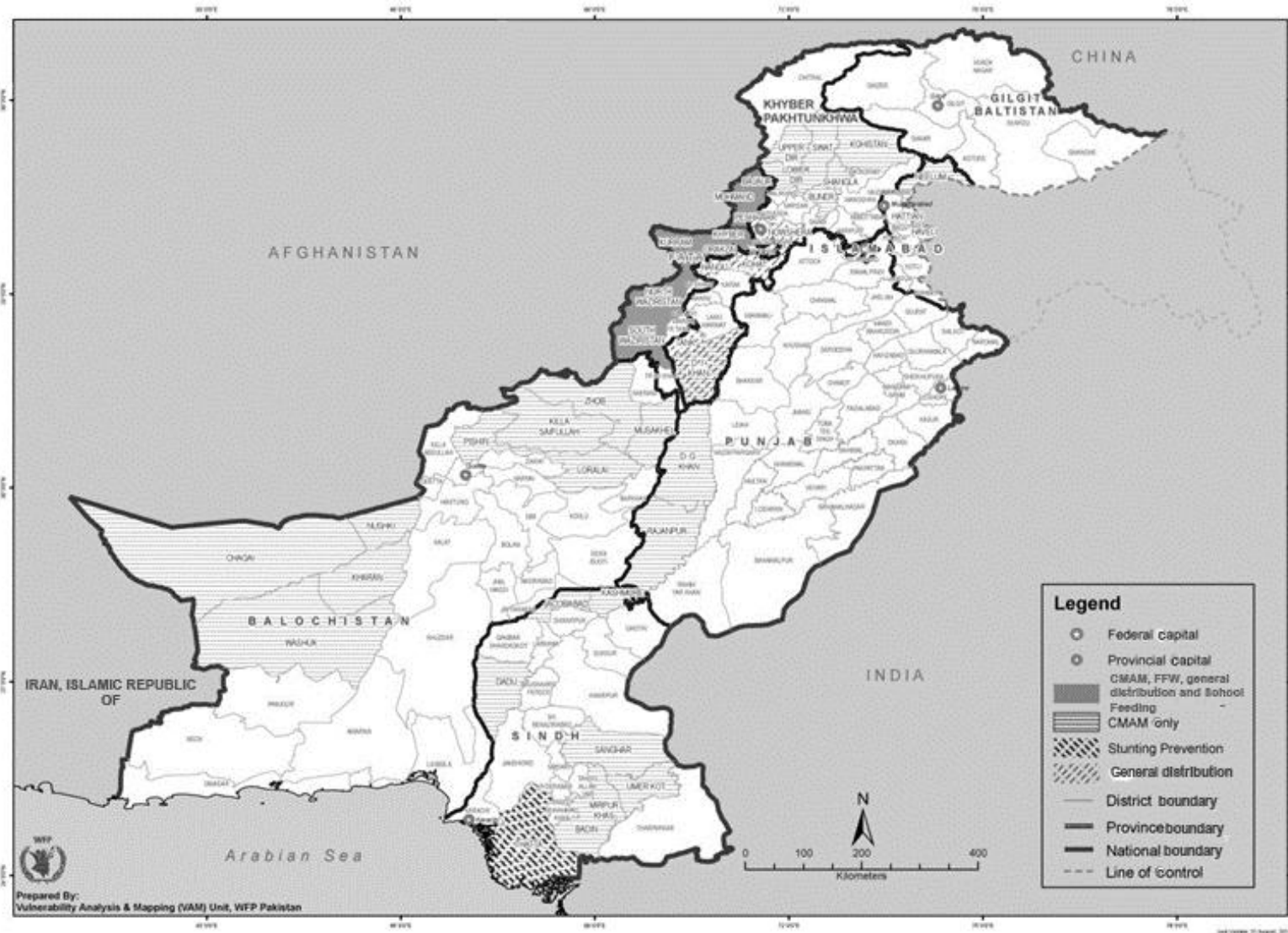


ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Outcome 3.4 Reduced stunting in target children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of stunting among children under 2 Target: 5% reduction per year ➤ Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia in targeted children; baseline to be determined before the operation 	
<p>Outcome 3.5 Reduced acute malnutrition among PLW in target population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of low MUAC among PLW Target: MUAC exceeds < 230 mm threshold for 80% of targeted group 	
<p>Outputs 3.4/5 Fortified and special foods provided in sufficient quantity and quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of children supported, by age group and food type ➤ No. of PLW supported ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned ➤ No. of staff and women health workers trained in food distribution and reporting ➤ No. of beneficiaries and caregivers trained in health and nutrition ➤ No. of cooking demonstrations for fortified complementary food and special nutritional products 	



PROPOSED WFP INTERVENTION DISTRICTS 2013–2015

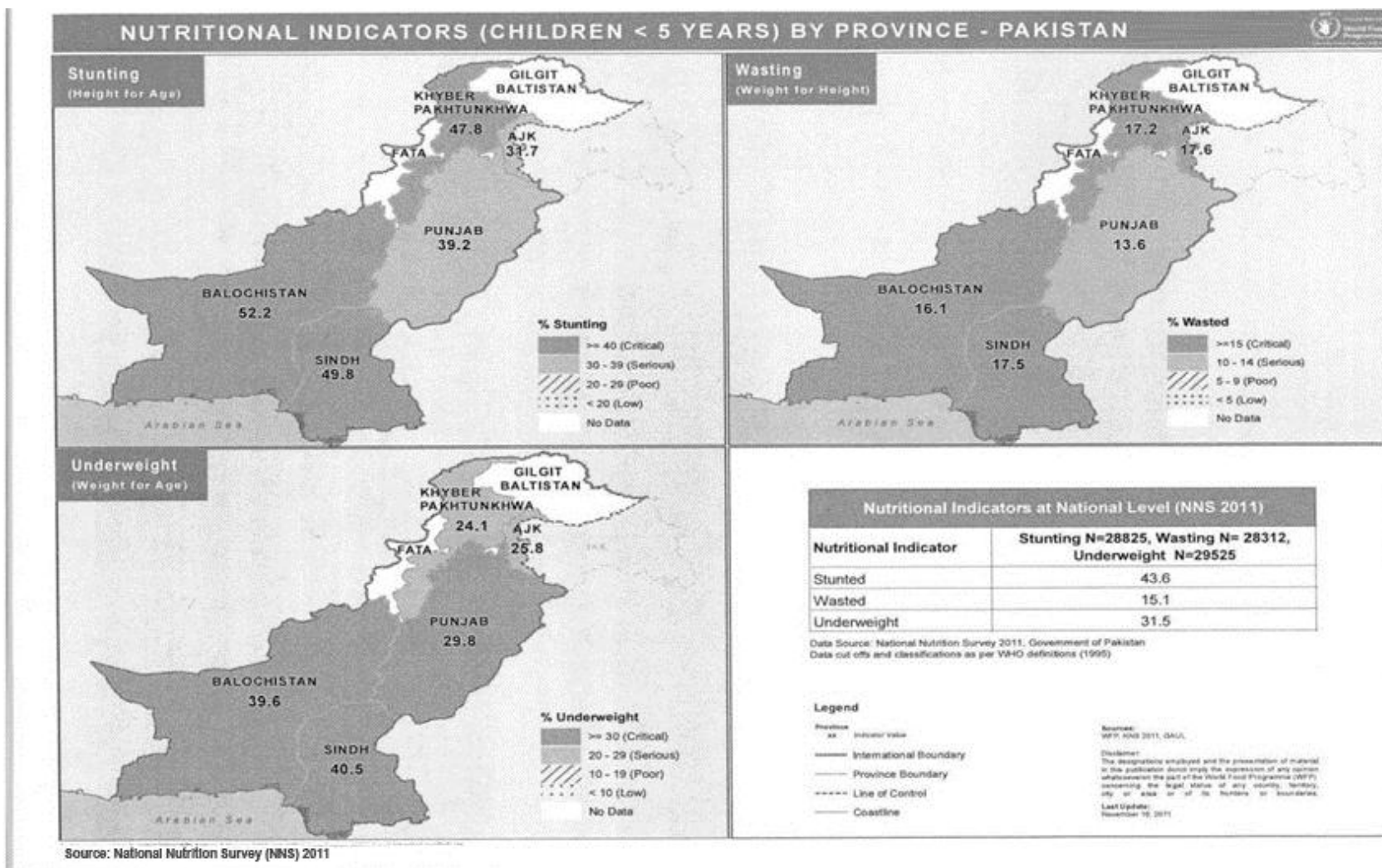


The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

ANNEX III-A



INCIDENCE OF MALNUTRITION



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ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

BISP	Benazir Income Support Programme
CFW	cash for work
CMAM	community management of acute malnutrition
CNIC	computerized national identity card
DRM	disaster risk management
DRR	disaster risk reduction
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FFW	food for work
GFD	general food distribution
HEB	high-energy biscuit
IDP	internally displaced person
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
MNP	micronutrient powder
MUAC	mid-upper arm circumference
NGO	non-governmental organization
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
RUSF	ready-to-use food
SAM	severe acute malnutrition
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization