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# Pakistan

## Annual Country Report 2023

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Country Strategic Plan  
2023 - 2027

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# Overview

The beginning of 2023 was characterized by continued focus and attention on the devastating floods of 2022 which affected over one-third of the country, alongside the expansion of the nationwide stunting prevention programme - the Benazir Nashonuma Programme (BNP). While areas in Sindh province were still experiencing emergency conditions, other parts of Pakistan were beginning the long process of recovering. Amid political and economic challenges, a financial crisis loomed as flood waters retreated, leading to a rise in unemployment and persistent inflation. While the economic situation stabilized towards the end of the year, prices remained high, resulting in further reductions of purchasing power. Concurrently, the Government, international financial institutions, and the international community continued efforts towards defining and executing the country's development agenda. This coincided with the expansion of the Benazir Nashonuma Programme (BNP) in 158 of 171 districts nationwide in 2023.

The political situation in neighbouring Afghanistan remained relatively stable and the movement of humanitarian assistance through Pakistan continued. The Government's decision to repatriate all undocumented foreigners towards the end of the year resulted in the movement of hundreds of thousands of Afghans across the border and triggered localized insecurity and border challenges, particularly for WFP's supply chain support to Afghanistan.

WFP continued to play a major role in the humanitarian response to the 2022 floods, reaching nearly 1.7 million people with humanitarian assistance in 2023, and over 4 million people throughout the floods. WFP also implemented a complementary programme to identify and treat increasing numbers of malnourished young children and pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) in the districts most affected by the floods. Under the flood response, WFP also provided critical logistics support services to the Government, other United Nations agencies, and WFP Afghanistan, which resulted in the inclusion of an additional outcome in the country's strategic plan for logistics support service provision.

To meet the changing needs of the communities affected by the floods, which was compounded by the economic crisis, WFP successfully transitioned from emergency relief food to early recovery cash assistance in many of the affected areas, which injected much-needed currency into the communities to meet their ever-evolving needs. Over 1.8 million people benefited from community asset creation and livelihood support to build their resilience to future shocks.

Overall, WFP exceeded the planned number of people reached with in-kind food and cash assistance. This was predominantly due to the devaluation of the rupee, enabling WFP to stretch its resources, thereby reaching more people. Despite reaching more unique beneficiaries, WFP fell short of its targets in food and cash distributions as the programme transitioned from food to cash distributions earlier than planned. Meanwhile, not all the targeted beneficiaries received the complete (eight) rounds of cash assistance, as was planned for under the flood response plan.

Another major achievement was the expansion of the Benazir Nashonuma Programme (BNP), where WFP rehabilitated or constructed nearly 250 additional facilitation centres, creating a presence in over 500 locations across the country. With this expansion, the number of PBW and children 6-23 months enrolled in the programme reached 1.3 million by the end of 2023. This expansion was done in parallel to the flood response, thus, WFP exceeded the planned number of beneficiaries by more than triple, also due to continued funding from the Government of Pakistan.

With the focus on other outcomes, WFP was only able to focus in earnest on its development portfolio towards the end of the year in the areas of food systems strengthening and school-based programmes. Throughout the year, WFP implemented several initiatives in emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction under activity 1 while forging a relationship with the National Disaster Management Authority and focusing on capacity strengthening and initial work on anticipatory action. As Pakistan continues to be regularly affected by natural hazards, WFP placed sustained focus on supporting the Government in preparedness and early warning.

Country capacity strengthening was embedded in all activities implemented during the year. Some achievements of note were in Activity 1 where the focus is on building national capacity around emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction. For Activity 3, WFP worked side-by-side with the Government to implement the BNP, and also supported United Nations coherence and coordination on nutrition by leading the SUN UN Network and co-convening, the SUN Business Network and providing financial and technical support to strengthen the National Fortification Alliance (NFA) based at the Ministry of National Health Services Regulation and Coordination and Provincial Fortification Alliances (PFA) in Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Eight staff members were deployed to technically support the capacity development of Government staff on fortification initiatives. In Sindh, WFP also implemented a project aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Government's health infrastructure.

The Government of Pakistan was WFP's main partner, both at national and provincial levels, for strategic, technical, and financial engagement, especially when supporting national development priorities. Key government partners include

the Benazir Income Support Programme, the national Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development, the Provincial Planning and Development Departments, the National Disaster Management Authority, and the Provincial Disaster Management Authorities along with the provincial Health and Food Departments.

WFP also partnered with 21 non-governmental organisations, mainly on flood response, asset creation and livelihoods support and the BNP. Other United Nations partnerships included UNICEF, FAO, WHO, UNFPA at national and provincial levels and with IFAD in Balochistan province.

Lastly, WFP has made some progress towards supporting the Government's priorities under SDG 2, especially under SDG 2.1 on access to food, through the flood response and early recovery, and in SDG 2.2 on ending all forms of malnutrition, through the scaled-up treatment programmes in flood affected areas, the huge scale-up of the BNP operations for stunting prevention and through working with local wheat millers (*chakkis*) in supporting them on fortification. Gender equality was integrated into nearly all activities and despite the daunting challenges around gender in Pakistan, progress was made by targeting women for nearly all activities, registering them as main beneficiaries and encouraging their participation in village-level committees.



# 4,397,151

## Total beneficiaries in 2023



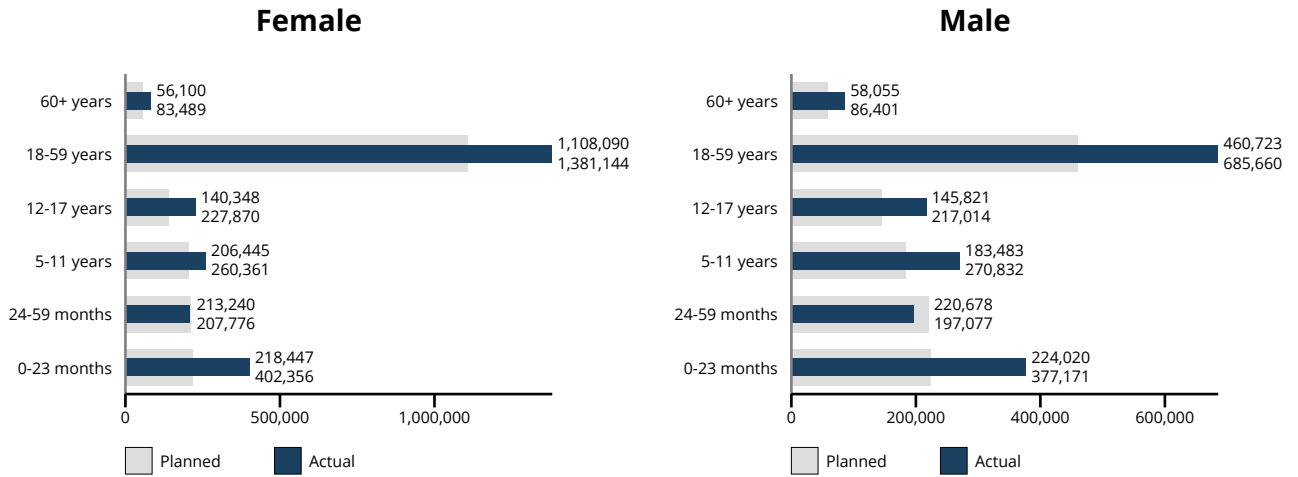
58% female



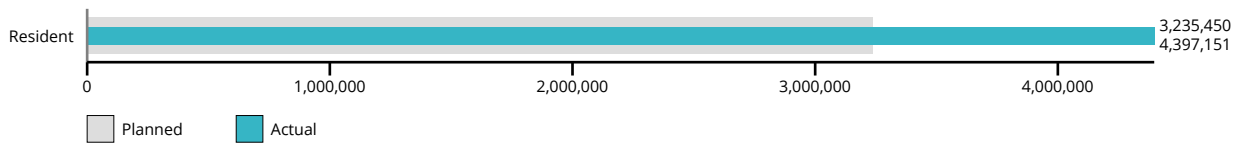
42% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 246,500 (58% Female, 42% Male)

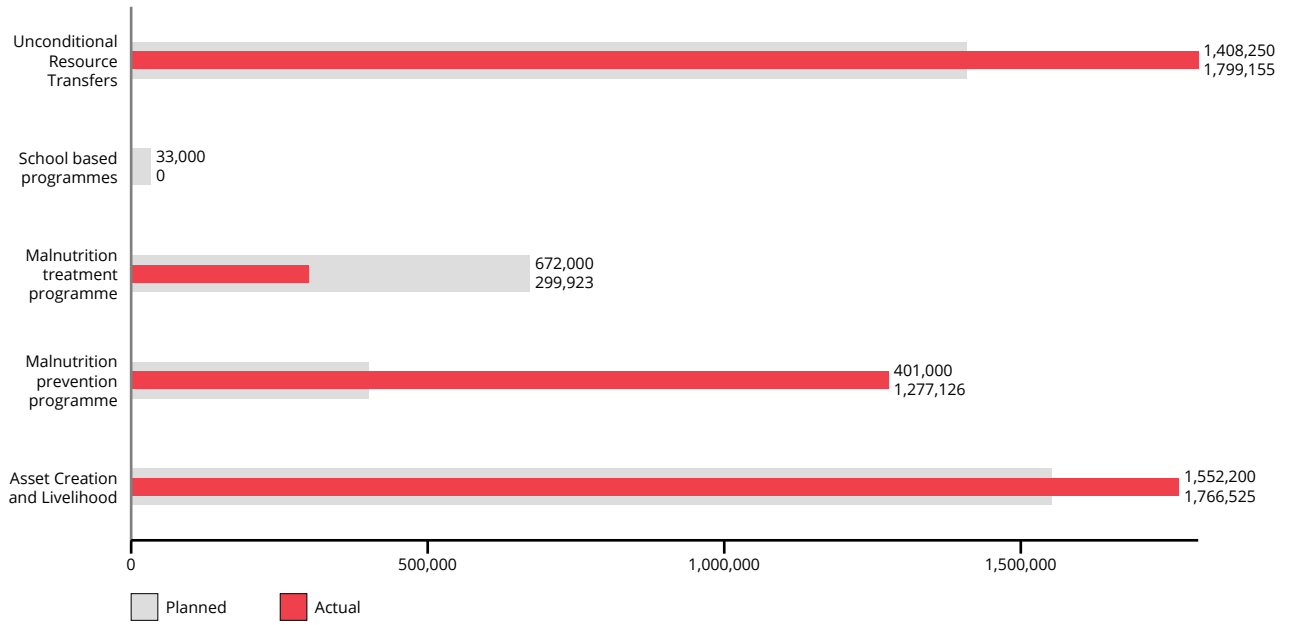
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



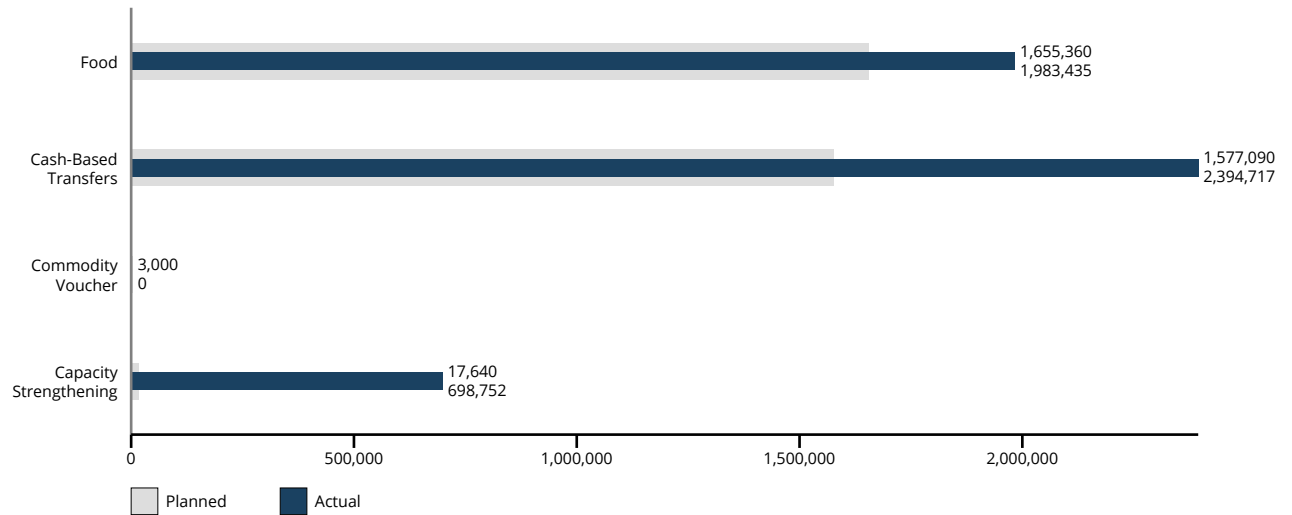
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



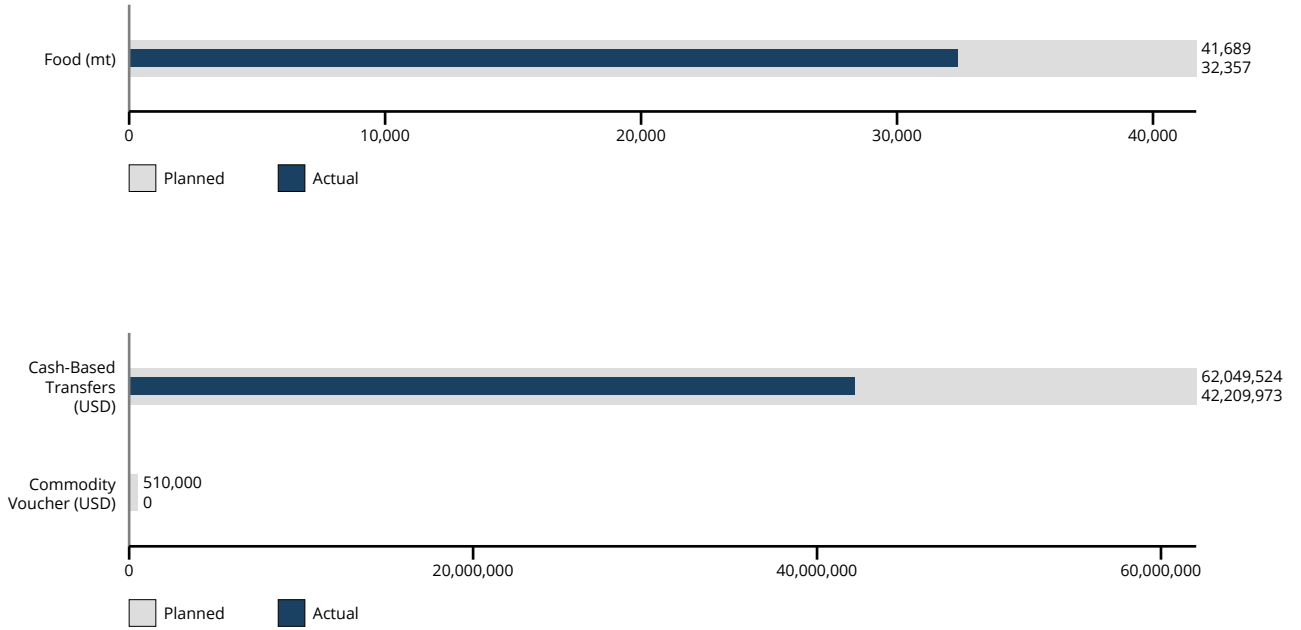
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



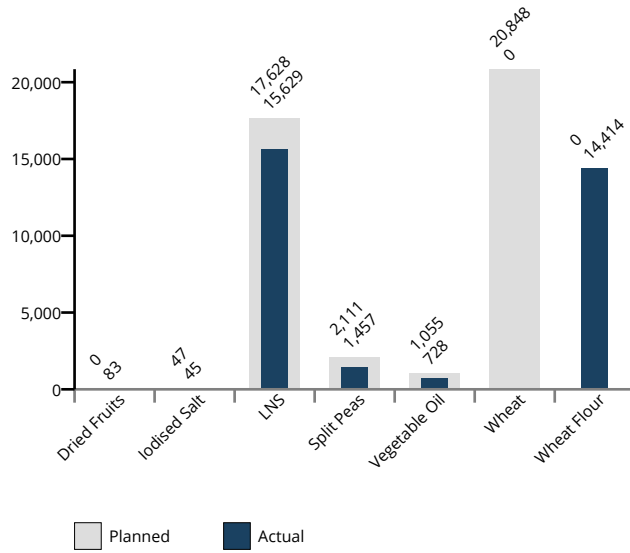
## Beneficiaries by Modality



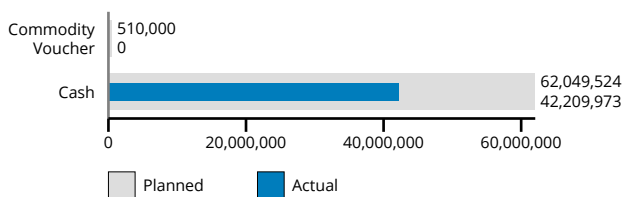
### Total Transfers by Modality



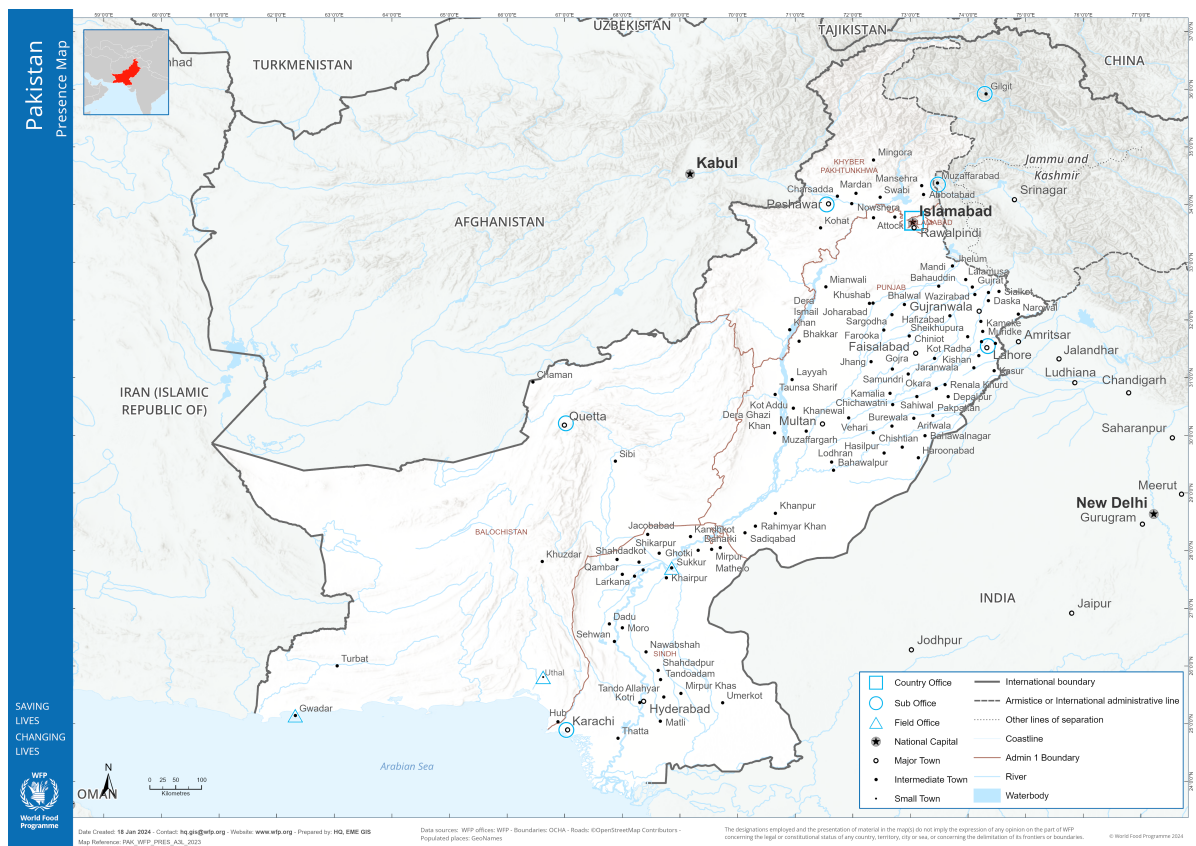
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Operational context



In 2023, Pakistan faced a cascade of challenges exacerbated by the unprecedented 2022 floods, including political challenges, regional insecurity, extreme climatic events, and economic fragility. These factors led to soaring inflation and currency devaluation, further jeopardizing the fragile food security situation of the most vulnerable, including those impacted by the floods. The combination of these factors exacerbated the already high levels of chronic malnutrition prevalent in the country. These shocks, as described by the World Bank, constitute the triple threat of an economic, political, and human capital crisis.

The Pakistan Country Strategic Plan (2023-2027) is aligned with national priorities outlined in the Resilient Recovery, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction Framework (4RFs), Pakistan Vision 2025, Sustainable Development Goals, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2027).

In 2023, the largest number of people WFP served included those affected by the 2022 floods, mostly located in Sindh province, along with households in communities residing beside river basins in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Punjab provinces. Throughout the year, WFP's support to these households transitioned from flood relief (emergency food or cash distributions) to early recovery which focused on longer-term support to empower community efforts to rebuild and enhance resilience towards future climate and economic shocks through the construction of structural assets and livelihoods support. This was all in line with the United Nations Pakistan Floods Response Plan and the 4RF framework. WFP both supported and used the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) exercise in April 2023 to guide geographic prioritization of the flood response in 2023, with a focus on areas with the highest numbers of people in food security crises. Fortunately, the 2023 monsoon season was normal and did not affect the flood response, which was finalized according to plan by the end of 2023.

Even before the floods, logistics support was being extended by WFP to government and to the WFP operation in Afghanistan. During the flood response, WFP provided logistics and warehousing support to other agencies and entities to support national efforts.

In response to the rising malnutrition crisis, WFP developed a comprehensive strategy involving preventive and treatment measures. This included the launch of a blanket supplementary feeding program (BSFP) in Sindh province to protect pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) and at-risk children from acute malnutrition. Additionally, WFP implemented a targeted supplementary feeding program (TSFP) in Sindh and Balochistan for women and children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). These initiatives are part of the broader community-based management of acute

malnutrition program (CMAM), carried out in partnership with UNICEF and WHO.

WFP continued to implement and expand the Government of Pakistan's multi-year Benazir Nashonuma Programme (BNP) which supports the critical first 1,000 days of a child's life (the critical window from conception to 2 years of age), through the provision of specialized nutritious foods, awareness sessions on maternal, infant, and young child nutrition and hygiene practices, linkages with other health and nutrition programmes, and conditional cash stipends. The poorest households are targeted, and beneficiaries are enrolled into the programme for two years. During the year, WFP increased the number of facilitation centres where the programme is implemented, reaching over 500 centres by the end of 2023. By December, the programme supported 1.3 million pregnant and breastfeeding women and young children across 158 districts out of the total 171 districts in the country.

Transitioning from flood response and early recovery, WFP was able to focus on designing and implementing work on climate resilience and livelihoods, especially on some multi-year pilot projects in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Sindh provinces, to provide learning and documentation on resilience work in different contexts to expand such work over the life of the country strategic plan. These activities focus on capacity strengthening and community engagement for climate resilience. Complementary capacity strengthening activities were implemented on disaster preparedness and response, linked to anticipatory action, in line with the priorities of the Government, in partnership with the National Disaster Management Authority.

WFP also helped to build resilient food systems in Pakistan during the year through support to the Government in building and rehabilitating grain storage silos. In addition, WFP continued to support small-scale wheat millers or *chakkis*, expanding the project to more than 50 locations in the country. *Chakkis* provide milled wheat or milling services to more than 70 percent of the population. WFP is providing technical support to the *chakkis* to produce fortified wheat flour for their clients. The BNP women are informed about the *chakkis* and encouraged to procure fortified wheat flour from them.

In summary, in 2023, WFP was simultaneously focusing on a major flood response while also scaling up one of the largest nutrition-focus safety net programmes in the region, in partnership with the Government of Pakistan. Towards the end of the year, WFP was able to refocus on its longer-term development agenda, while also ensuring adequate capacity to be able to respond to any future crisis, if requested.

## Risk management

In 2023, WFP's primary strategic risks revolved around political stability due to the presence of a caretaker government. Nevertheless, WFP successfully maintained active engagement with key government partners, both at the national and provincial levels. This consistent dialogue, led by WFP management and Heads of Provincial Offices, ensured uninterrupted collaboration and alignment with WFP's mission.

Operational risks, encompassing security concerns, supply chain complexities, and partnerships with the private or public sector remained significant areas of focus. Persistent security challenges in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan affected the movement of food and non-food items across the Afghan border. WFP's supply chain team maintained constant coordination with counterparts on both sides of the border to minimize disruptions. To enhance staff and operational security, an international security officer was stationed in Peshawar. In addition, the WFP invested in several initiatives to mitigate operational risks related to Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations with the community feedback mechanism and other community engagement avenues as well as training of staff and partners on prevention of and reporting on sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

Supply chain challenges predominantly surfaced in the domain of specialized nutritious foods used in the Benazir Nashonuma Programme. The dynamic nature of the programme's expansion and evolving requirements demanded careful attention. WFP responded by establishing food supply agreements, ensuring timely commodity delivery, closely monitoring production and distribution bottlenecks, and issuing timely pre-alerts.

Addressing the critical concern of fraud and corruption, WFP relied on a combination of policies and expertise to implement preventive measures. Comprehensive training sessions and capacity-building initiatives were extended to all WFP cooperating partners. In 2023, various oversight missions were conducted, covering a range of controls, identifying gaps, and reinforcing internal controls across WFP Pakistan.

## Lessons learned



The largest component of WFP's work in Pakistan is the BNP which is part of the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) and is funded by the Government of Pakistan. Multi-year, national programmes do not easily fit within the WFP programme cycle and require additional tools, especially on systems management. Part of planning a handover to government should include the development of management tools (apps, dashboards, etc.) and technology which takes time and additional skills.

Adaptive planning and flexibility are also required, especially with the evolving food and malnutrition needs of the vulnerable population evolving against the dynamic economic, political and security landscape. WFP, in close communication with donors and partners, adopted an agile approach to enable timely adjustments of programme focus, geographic targeting, and implementation vehicles to adapt to the changing operational context. One example of this was the shift from relief to recovery in the flood response to help affected communities rebuild their lives.

Following the Climate/Resilience mission from WFP Headquarters, lessons learned include concentrating on activities within the same geographic locations, targeting the same communities with multi-year interventions, and initiation of context-based solutions, including a broader range of capacity support interventions to address the root causes of vulnerability.

# Excerpt of hope and resilience

## Disability inclusion in emergency response



© WFP/Henriette Bjorge.

WFP sparks hope for distressed flood-affected families in Sindh. Mansoor Ali and his blind children get a leg up as they rebuild their lives.

Mansoor Ali, a 55-year-old smallholder farmer, lives in Qambar Shahadakat, Pakistan, where temperatures frequently soar to a staggering 46 degrees Celsius. In 2022, the most severe floods in Pakistan's history submerged one-third of the country, impacting 33 million people, displacing 7.9 million and leaving 20.6 million people, including 10.3 million children, in need of urgent assistance. The floods also severely damaged properties, infrastructure and agriculture.

Mansoor and his family, including his three blind children, were left to fend for themselves under the open sky after the floods ravaged their home, crumbling their mud house.

Mansoor's brows furrow and his head drops heavily with worry as he speaks about his children Irfan, age 18, Tabassum, age 14 and Sahil, age 10. "All three of them were born blind, and two of my nephews are also blind. It runs in the family, and I worry about their future as there are no opportunities for them here."

In a community already strained by limited resources and struggling to cope with the loss of his home and livelihood, Mansoor fears for the future of his disabled children, whose vulnerabilities are amplified by scarce opportunities.

"My children cannot see my hardships, but they can feel my pain," he shares, his voice quavering with emotion.

"Last year, I lost my entire rice crop to the floods. I had taken a microfinance loan to cover the expenses of renting land-levelling machinery, purchasing fertilizer and seeds for sowing," Mansoor says with a heavy heart. Mansoor faces a daunting challenge. With his entire harvest washed away, he now faces a heavy debt load, totalling PKR 300,000 (USD 1,050) with interest. His lost harvest income has made Mansoor anxious and worried about reinvesting in new crops. "What if the floods come again?" he asks, his eyes downcast.

WFP's emergency flood response provided lifesaving assistance to 3.8 million people across Pakistan through in-kind relief and nutrition assistance. WFP distributed a total of 80,000 mt of food, including pulses, wheat flour and salt, to flood-affected areas. Beyond mere sustenance, the assistance has sparked a resurgence of hope and joy in Mansoor's

household. Families like Mansoor's, especially those with disabled members, continue to struggle with rebuilding their lives. However, the food assistance they receive helps them meet their nutritional needs, ultimately benefiting their health and well-being.

"WFP's help has been so important. It has helped to relieve our daily worries about where our next meal will come from. Moreover, for me and my wife, it has helped to reduce our anxiety and fear of not being able to feed our family. This is the first time in a long time that we can finally smile and laugh again."

WFP is committed to the principle of leaving no one behind. This means working to secure meaningful participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities in all WFP operations, saving and changing lives in Pakistan.

# Programme performance

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



**1.8 million** people received food or cash through WFP's asset creation and livelihood support activities



More than **5.5 million** vulnerable people benefitted indirectly from assets created or infrastructure repaired



In 2023, **one-third** of asset creation and income generation activities had **women participants**

## Outcome Statement

Pakistan continues to struggle against the triple burden of economic instability, security threats, and a human capital crisis. Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP continues to provide support to vulnerable communities in Pakistan, enhancing their resilience to climate-related shocks and expanding livelihood opportunities. WFP's support was focused on capacity strengthening at both institutional and community levels. The objective was to stabilize food security, support recovery and develop resilience for the communities, improving preparedness to respond to emergencies and response planning at national, provincial and sub-provincial levels.

Strategic Outcome 1 is implemented through two activities. Activity 1 aims to support the Government's capacity and infrastructure, systems, and services for emergency preparedness and response. This includes assisting communities at higher risk of vulnerability to ensure access to food, nutrition and basic needs during disasters. Activity 2 complements Activity 1, with the objective of providing context-sensitive recovery and resilience building to support vulnerable communities in Pakistan affected by disaster and food insecurity. The objective is to restore and rehabilitate critical community infrastructure and strengthen capacity to stabilize longer-term food security and resilience for these communities.

## Resources for Results

Activity 1 resourced less than 20 percent of the needs-based plan and of that amount, spent just over 60 percent of the resource during the year. The reduced funding resulted in reprioritizing the joint work plan with the National Disaster Management Authority which had included the construction of additional Humanitarian Response Facilities.

Activity 2 was well funded, at over 80 percent of the needs-based plan and around 88 percent of the resources raised were consumed during the year. There were some challenges related to the carryover of funds from the previous year and with early expiry dates as the country office was shifting into early recovery work, but this was mostly in the form of paperwork to extend agreements with partners.

A key development in 2023 was that WFP was able to secure multi-year contributions from non-traditional donors such as the European Union Foreign Policy Instruments (EU-FPI) and Norway for resilience work in targeted districts.

## Outputs

Activity 1 focused on country capacity strengthening and at the outcome level, achieved all of the targets. These included the construction of Multi-Purpose Emergency Evacuation Centres, culverts and flood protection walls in flood-prone areas. WFP also conducted a feasibility study on riverine flooding in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Sindh and developed Anticipatory Action Plans for areas most affected by floods and provided technical and financial support to implement the Early Action Protocol in two districts of KP province, benefitting 3,000 households.

Under Activity 2, WFP activities achieved almost all targets under asset creation and livelihood development/training activities in targeted disaster-affected and vulnerable households across the country to enhance resilience to future hazards and shocks. This was mostly due to the good levels of funding received throughout the year. These responses were implemented in:

- flood-affected districts of Sindh and Balochistan;
- districts of KP and Balochistan bordering Afghanistan, targeting vulnerable Afghan and host community households; and
- districts in Pakistan Administered Kashmir, targeting communities impacted by multiple shocks.

WFP's assistance provided to people under Activity 2 exceeded the planned target, mostly under asset creation. While beneficiaries received either food or cash-based transfers, foreign exchange gains due to the devaluation of the rupee and improvement in the transfer ratio enabled WFP to exceed the planned number of beneficiaries through CBT.

## Outcomes

The outcome for Activity 1 is around country capacity strengthening where WFP provided technical support to the Environment Climate Change and Coastal Development Department, Sindh to develop an implementation framework for climate change.

For Activity 2 the climate resilience capacity score (CRCS) was not reported in 2023 because activities only started in mid-year and it must be monitored for at least one year, so results will be reported in 2024. For the food consumption score (FCS), the target for acceptable FCS was exceeded for both women and men overall. However, the percentage of households with poor FCS remained high, particularly for females. This is because much of the work under this activity was conducted as early recovery work in the flood-affected districts. As the assistance modality shifted from food to cash, post-distribution monitoring results showed that most households used some of the cash for food and the rest for other household needs. In addition, the diversity of food procured was low, focusing mostly on staples such as bread/wheat, oil and sugar.

For the livelihoods coping strategy index, fewer than expected households were using emergency coping; however, the percentage using stress coping was higher than the target, mostly because these activities were implemented as early recovery from the floods and thus households were still facing many challenges.

WFP exceeded the targets on the percentage of beneficiaries reporting an enhanced livelihood asset base or environmental benefits from this work. The specific benefits reported were about the protection of agricultural land, improved and regular access to water for agriculture, preserving soil from erosion, and protecting communities from future flash floods.

## Partnerships

Under Activity 1 WFP partnered with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in coordinating the first National Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Action in December, and with provincial DMAs in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Sindh and District DMAs for work in Anticipatory Action (AA) with a focus on riverine floods, and for provincial level work with international NGOs and the Pakistan Red Crescent in Sindh and KP.

For Activity 2, WFP partnered with provincial Planning and Development Departments to leverage strategic and operational partnerships with government technical departments. WFP also partnered with Arid Agriculture University in KP and Arid Zone Research Institute in Sindh. A resilience-building project in Pakistan Administered Kashmir was implemented directly in partnership with the Forest Department. WFP also partnered with multiple NGOs and engaged in co-financing with Qatar Charity in Punjab and Sindh as well as Secours Islamique France (SIF) in three provinces.

## Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Inclusive approaches should form the backbone of any comprehensive disaster risk management strategy. This involves considering the social, economic, and environmental aspects of resilience-building initiatives while strengthening capacities at the national and sub-national levels. Continuous technical assessments to identify climatic vulnerabilities and devise appropriate localized solutions are essential.

One lesson learned from the flood response is that it is possible to transition from flood relief to early recovery (unconditional to conditional) if the transition is seamless and if communities and partners are engaged in every step. However, in the case of floods, transitioning to cash from food should be done with caution; discussions within the local Cash Working Group should take place about adjusting the cash transfer amount to meet additional household needs, rather than aligning to the food basket equivalent.

Multi-year funding and strategic partnerships are crucial for resilience-building initiatives, especially when collaborating with the Government which also includes a focus on national capacity strengthening of those partners where possible.

## Gender and age monitoring marker

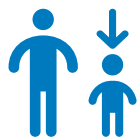


Gender and age-related concerns were well integrated into both activities 1 and 2, earning GAM-M scores of 3 and 4, respectively. Nearly half of the recipients of WFP assistance under Activity 2 were women while disaster risk management infrastructure built under Activity 1 was female-friendly. Transsexuals and persons with disabilities were assisted wherever possible.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



Under the Benazir Nashonuma Programme, WFP reached **nearly triple** the planned figure, mostly due to the massive scale-up of the programme in 2023



In 2023, WFP cumulatively supported nearly **1.6 million** women and children with its treatment and prevention-based nutrition support initiatives

### Outcome Statement

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

This outcome has three activities. The first and largest activity (Activity 3) focuses on providing technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment, while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food. Most of this work is conducted through the implementation of the Benazir Nashonuma Programme (BNP), which focuses on providing a variety of services (nutrition, health, behaviour change) to pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) and children 6-59 months of age who are enrolled in the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), the Government's flagship social protection programme. Support is provided during the first 1,000 days of life - the critical window from conception to 2 years of age - with a focus on stunting prevention. The longer-term objective of WFP's role in the BNP is to eventually transfer the implementation of the programme to the Government at all levels. Activity 3 also includes targeted programmes to implement community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM), especially in areas that were affected by the 2022 floods. Part of the programme includes the provision of specialized nutritious foods (SNF) which are produced and procured locally. In addition, the activity has a component to support national fortification efforts, working at the policy level through the National Fortification Alliance and locally, through technical support to small-scale wheat millers. WFP also placed staff to help coordinate the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) network.

Activity 4 focuses on strengthening the national social protection system. As a complement to the BNP, WFP initiated a small pilot in 2023 which provided cash top-ups to households with a malnourished PBW or young child to facilitate their recovery. Activity 5 was designed in recognition of the fact that millions of children in Pakistan are out of school, and lack of education is a key driver that perpetuates the inter-generational cycle of malnutrition and poverty. In 2023, WFP engaged with provincial governments through technical engagement to determine how to support pilots of school-based programmes in those provinces since there is no national school meals framework or policy.

### Resources for Results

Activity 3 was funded at 144 percent in 2023, partly because of the additional funds received for the CMAM implementation and also because of the scale-up of the BNP coverage during the year at a faster pace than planned. The additional resources for the BNP came from the government and some from a debt swap with the Government of Italy. Of the funds available, 72 percent were utilized in the year with the remaining amount being carried over to 2024. The availability of high levels of funding allowed WFP to be able to construct nearly 250 facilitation centres and expand the programme ahead of schedule.

The funding for Activity 4 was at around 57 percent of the needs-based plan while expenditure was around 31 percent of funds raised. This was primarily because WFP and Government were focused on the flood response and scale-up of BNP in 2023 and the global social protection agendas (Global Shield, etc.) were still being rolled out and not yet operationalized at the country level. Activity 5 was funded at 8 percent of the needs-based plan, mostly because the year was spent in consultation with provincial governments to determine their needs and visions for school-based programmes, which has poised WFP to be able to be more proactive in 2024.

### Outputs

For prevention of micronutrient deficiencies in women and prevention of malnutrition in young children, there were no planned figures at the beginning of the year but as the nutrition situation worsened, WFP initiated a blanket supplementary feeding programme for pregnant and breastfeeding women and young children in the flood affected areas, which reached around 60,000 beneficiaries.

Under the BNP, WFP was involved in identifying and registering girls aged 15-19 from poor households into a pilot programme which will provide them with quarterly cash stipend, health education, and iron and folic acid supplements to break the cycle of malnutrition under the BISP. This was not part of the plan for 2023.

For the main BNP activity, WFP achieved nearly triple the planned figure, mostly due to the massive scale-up of the programme during the year and also because PBW and children are enrolled in the programme for 2-3 years and thus the beneficiary numbers are cumulative since they receive support every month. By the last month of the year, WFP was providing SNF and services to well over 1 million PBW and young children. This number will continue to grow in 2024.

## **Outcomes**

For prevention of acute malnutrition, WFP had no target at the beginning of the year since no nutrition crisis had been identified at that time, but as a result of the increases in malnutrition during the flood and lack of services, a blanket supplementary feeding programme was implemented in the most affected areas, targeting PBW and children aged 6-59 months. For treatment of acute malnutrition, the programme targeted 23 high-priority flood-affected districts in Sindh and Balochistan provinces, however, due to funding constraints it could only be implemented in 12 prioritized districts - which accounts for the underachievement against the targets.

For Activity 4, the underachievement was due to prioritization of the BNP scale-up and the flood response during the year, plus a lack of funds. Only one pilot was implemented. There were no achievements for Activity 5 as the girls' stipend project with the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province was deferred to 2024.

WFP supported the United Nations coherence and coordination on nutrition through leading the SUN UN Network and co-convening the SUN Business Network. So far, over 79 companies are SBN members, with three more under process. WFP also provided financial and technical support to strengthen the National Fortification Alliance (NFA) based at the Ministry of National Health Services Regulation and Coordination and Provincial Fortification Alliances (PFA) in Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Eight staff members were deployed to technically support the capacity development of Government staff on fortification initiatives.

WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of National Health Services Regulation & Coordination (MNHSR&C) Nutrition Wings for the revision and update of the Wasting Management Guidelines along with Nutrition Development Partners. WFP also provided technical inputs to the integration of nutrition indicators in DHIS 2. WFP has been supporting BISP by formulating a policy on specialized nutritious foods and collaborating closely with local manufacturers and stakeholders to enhance the availability, accessibility, and affordability of SNFs. As a result, the Commercialization Policy Framework for Specialized Nutritious Foods was developed and endorsed in 2023. This policy framework recognizes the crucial role of SNFs in reducing undernutrition among PBWs and children aged 6-23 months and lays the groundwork for commercializing similar SNF products on the local markets.

For stunting prevention, WFP reached or exceeded targets on coverage and adherence through the BNP work. As a result, for the minimum dietary diversity, meal frequency and acceptable diet targets, WFP exceeded planned targets with about half the children 6-23 months meeting those minimum requirements. However, the results were slightly lower for girls in all measures. For PBW, more than one-quarter had a minimum acceptable diet, which is around double the target for 2023.

For treatment of acute malnutrition, there was a very high reported recovery rate, with low default, mortality and non-response rates, indicating that the programme was implemented according to protocols and had achieved its intended results.

## **Partnerships**

WFP forged partnerships with various stakeholders as a key technical partner in Pakistan, including the provincial Departments of Health, Food and Planning, the Integrated Reproductive Maternal Nutrition and Child Health Programme, and the Lady Health Workers Programme. At the federal level, WFP maintained strong relationships with the BISP, the Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives, the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination, and the Ministry of Food Security, Research, and Agriculture Pakistan.

WFP worked closely with the Health Services Academy and the National Institute of Health in Islamabad who led some data collection activities for the BNP. WFP also partnered with Aga Khan University Karachi for research and evaluation of the various outcomes under the BNP.

In implementing CMAM and stunting prevention programmes, WFP collaborated with three non-government organization partners across the country, coordinating with relevant authorities such as provincial departments of health/nutrition directorates and nutrition cells.

### Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Lessons learned from the implementation of nutrition programmes in Pakistan underscored the importance of focusing on programme coverage, integration, convergence, and quality to ensure a continuum of care in the provision of nutrition services. Strengthening synergy and coherence in policies, strategic engagement with the government, establishing coordination platforms with line departments and local administration, diversifying staffing arrangements, and ensuring strong oversight and accountability are essential components of the next steps to improve the effectiveness and impact of nutrition programmes in Pakistan.

### Gender and age monitoring marker

Gender and age-related concerns were fully integrated into Activity 3 and the Activity 4 pilot, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring score of 4. There was no work completed under Activity 5 during the year. The activities target pregnant and breastfeeding women and children 6-23 months of age and have supported the registration of adolescent girls (aged 15-19) into a pilot programme under BISP.

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

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



Grain storage facilities valued at **USD 1.2 million** with capacities of 3,000 mt were handed over to the KPK food department



An **MoU** with the Sindh Food Department was signed to provide technical and financial support for public-private investment in strategic grain reserves

### Outcome Statement

High food prices, climate shocks, limited income opportunities, and losses in agriculture and livestock have significantly contributed to the increasing rates of food insecurity in Pakistan. To address these underlying causes and mitigate their negative impact, Strategic Outcome 3 aims to strengthen Pakistan's food system to be resilient to shocks in order to support access to healthy and nutritious food for all communities.

In 2023, WFP collaborated with the federal and provincial governments to enhance the efficiency of storage capacity and management of the country's grain reserves. This involved improving post-harvest management systems through the expansion of infrastructure, providing technical guidance on establishing public and private partnerships and conducting value chain analysis. These efforts aimed to strengthen the institutional capacity of the federal and provincial governments and create an enabling environment for effective storage and management of food reserves.

WFP also laid the groundwork for providing more intensive technical support to provincial food departments over the next years to focus on coordination, research and supporting the expansion of the *chakki* small-scale wheat flour fortification. Through these initiatives, WFP aimed to foster the resilience and sustainability of food systems in Pakistan through technical support and capacity strengthening, ultimately reducing food insecurity and improving the overall well-being and nutrition of the population.

### Resources to Results

Thanks to the funding received for Strategic Outcome 3, WFP was able to effectively implement its planned activities outlined in the 2023 implementation plan. The financing for these activities primarily came from cost-sharing programming activities under the logistics support being provided to WFP operations in Afghanistan, which allowed for a collaborative approach to funding the initiatives. Additionally, grants from the governments of New Zealand and the United States played a significant role in resourcing the activities. Overall, the Outcome received 134 percent of its needs-based plan.

Due to changes in federal political leadership, some activities had to be postponed to 2024, resulting in approximately 40 percent of the allocated funds being utilized. The transition in leadership led to adjustments in implementation timelines and resource allocation. As these activities are long-term and not time-bound, the current expenditure levels are not expected to impact the overall outcomes for this year or by the end of the CSP.

This adaptability in response to political changes highlights WFP's flexibility and commitment to fulfilling its mandate and addressing the root causes of food insecurity. By adjusting implementation plans accordingly, WFP aims to continue making progress towards transforming food systems in Pakistan, promoting resilience, equity, and nutrition responsiveness.

### Outputs

Outputs under Outcome 3 are on country capacity strengthening (CCS) and in 2023, WFP achieved all targets fully, for engaging national institutions in CCS and conducting capacity strengthening sessions for national stakeholders at both national and provincial levels.

Collaborating closely with the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Food Department, WFP provided technical and financial guidance for the construction of improved storage facilities, which were valued at USD 1.2 million. These new facilities significantly increased the provincial wheat storage capacity by 3,000 mt, ensuring a more secure storage infrastructure and thus achieving the 2023 target for the value of infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders.



WFP signed an agreement with the Sindh Food Department to extend support in post-harvest loss management and also provided them financial support to facilitate public-private partnerships aimed at expanding storage facilities, contributing to more robust and resilient food systems in the province.

Partnering with the Ministry of Food Security and Research, WFP provided technical assistance to government counterparts, helping them draft a progress update on their commitments to the UN Food System Summit action tracks. This involvement showcased WFP's support in aligning national efforts with global initiatives and promoting sustainable and inclusive food systems in Pakistan. In the Pakistan Administered Kashmir region, WFP supported the Government's fortification initiatives by supporting the procurement of micro-feeders and premix.

The Country Office led a country capacity strengthening workshop for WFP professionals from the country and provincial offices with guest presenters from other country offices, the regional bureau and headquarters. The objective was to enhance internal understanding and strategic implementation of institutional strengthening initiatives, to increase collaboration between programme and supply chain teams thereby enhancing synergies and complementarities, and to initiate thinking around the shift from 'implementation to enabling' for WFP Pakistan's work in the coming years.

### Outcomes

The planned number of policy-level outcomes under this response met the stipulated targets in spite of the change in Governments which resulted in the turnover of relevant staff. This detailed the ongoing engagement efforts. In 2024, five additional policies and programmes will be receiving capacity strengthening support under this outcome.

### Partnerships

In 2023, WFP strengthened engagement and collaboration with key institutions such as the Ministry of Security and Research, provincial Departments of Food, and provincial food authorities. These partnerships were instrumental in promoting a comprehensive and coordinated approach to address food systems challenges. To align national strategies with global goals and commitments, WFP actively supported national consultations to jointly discuss ongoing efforts to transform the food systems, identifying areas of improvement and opportunities for collaboration.

In close partnership with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, WFP facilitated Pakistan's contribution to their progress report in preparation for the UN Food Systems Summit +2 Stocktaking Moment.

### Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Food systems strengthening with a focus on capacity strengthening and technical support is both challenging and rewarding and provides an opportunity for WFP to have a longer-term, sustainable approach to addressing some of the root causes of food security in Pakistan. The signing of the Memoranda of Understanding and establishment of technical working groups with the national ministry and federal departments enables a coordinated and focused approach to food systems development.

WFP built on existing partnerships with non-government agencies such as GAIN and the Rome-based UN agencies to jointly strengthen continued government engagement in new food systems transformation initiatives.

Moving forward WFP will initiate a value chain analysis which focuses on the role of small-scale *chakkis* (flour mills) and smallholder farmers in the value chain of fortified wheat flour which will identify key opportunities and challenges for WFP to support the value chain in the next years.

### Gender and Age Monitoring Marker

With a focus on country capacity strengthening at national and provincial levels, WFP capitalized on all possible opportunities to integrate gender and age related concerns under this Outcome, therefore getting a GAM score of 3 for Activity 6.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance to the Government and private sector for a strengthened food supply chain and market system.	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



WFP provided humanitarian assistance (food and cash) to more than **1.7 million people** affected by the floods



WFP distributed more than **USD 11 million** in cash to flood affected households

### Outcome Statement

The overall aim of Strategic Outcome 4 is to ensure that communities in Pakistan, particularly those at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks, can access adequate food and nutrition before, during, and after these shocks. To achieve this aim, the key activity implemented is the provision of humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability to natural hazards and shocks. This includes providing both unconditional cash and food assistance, depending on the specific needs of the communities and their circumstances.

During the first quarter of the year, WFP continued its response to households affected by the devastating 2022 floods by providing unconditional cash or food assistance to households in the four affected provinces.

By April, WFP had begun to transition from flood response to early recovery for these affected households, demonstrating a smooth shift from humanitarian response to early recovery is a viable approach to providing longer-term systematic support to households who lost everything in a major natural hazard. The early recovery results are reported under Activity 2 of Outcome 1.

### Resources for Results

Overall, Outcome 4 was relatively well funded, at 71 percent of the needs-based plan. The expenditure reached nearly 90 percent, however, the main issue with resourcing was the timing of funding. Many funds received in 2022 were carried over for the response in early 2023 but had early expiry dates. Additional funds were mobilized early in the year but were only received in the second quarter so there were many starts and stops. This affected the food pipeline for planning and procurement due to the huge needs. Overall, there were gaps in funding WFP had to reduce the scope of the response through geographic prioritization, focusing on reaching the most vulnerable populations with the available resources. From an operational perspective, the timing issue also resulted in challenges with cooperating partners due to the uncertainty of extensions and the time to extend field-level agreements and their ability to retain relevant staff.

### Outputs

Overall, WFP reached more than planned beneficiaries under this outcome, partly due to the carryover of resources from 2022 and due to the high needs determined by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) exercise in April 2023, which provided the basis for geographic targeting. However, the total amount of food and cash distributed fell short of the target for two main reasons:

- The early shift from relief to recovery - instead of continuing to provide unconditional transfers only for the flood response, many of the target households were transitioned into early recovery during the year and thus those transfers (mt and cash) are captured under Activity 2 results. This also affected the number of rations/transfers received per household under Activity 7.
- Due to the devaluation of the Pakistani rupee (PKR), WFP was able to reach more people with fewer resources during the year. By the end of 2023, the PKR was only 78 percent of its value in December 2022.

Capacity strengthening training was conducted with partners focused on national cooperating partners and government counterparts in areas of humanitarian principles, gender and PSEA, protection and accountability to affected populations.

## Outcomes

Consumption outcome indicators were measured through post-distribution monitoring and for the most part, were achieved - both for coping and food consumption score. This is due to the relatively high levels of funding and the commitment to provide long-term support to the affected households - most received 8 or 9 rounds of support through Activities 7 and 2. Once the response shifted to cash, the food consumption scores declined a bit since households were using cash for other needs. The higher percentage of households with poor consumption is also explained by the shift to cash later in the response where households were using the cash to purchase large amounts of less nutritious foods, utilizing the savings to invest in other household needs, including clothing.

However, the livelihoods coping strategy index tells an interesting story as most targets were achieved as planned, except for a sub-set of households who were using emergency levels of livelihood coping strategies, indicating that they were likely more affected than others. It is not clear if they were predominantly in Sindh province which was most affected, or if this group eventually improved through early recovery activities implemented under Activity 2.

## Partnerships

In 2023, the flood response benefited greatly from robust strategic partnerships with both national and international NGOs. These main partners include international NGOs, such as ACTED, Human Appeal, Secours Islamique France, Qatar Charity, the International Committee of the Red Cross, as well as multiple national NGOs. WFP also was active in supporting the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) exercise which was used for geographic prioritization and was a part of the Humanitarian Response Plan team led by OCHA and the Resident Coordinator's Office.

## Lessons Learned and Next Steps

During the flood relief and recovery operations in 2023, several valuable lessons were learned that can guide future disaster response efforts. It was observed that community empowerment, particularly through the establishment of Village Development Committees, played a vital role in ensuring early preparedness and a proactive approach to disaster management.

WFP has found that there is a need to expand and update its list of approved financial service providers, as well as the need to track mobile phone transactions and coverage regularly which could form the basis for a digital business roadmap, as part of preparedness activities.

In addition, despite having cooperating partners (CPs) on standby, WFP has learned that it needs to diversify and expand its pool of pre-approved cooperating partners for any emergency. The Country Office is also taking steps to identify qualified technical CPs for future work in early recovery as not all CPs with a humanitarian focus can transition smoothly to be effective early recovery partners.

Lastly, it is possible to implement a protracted response to a crisis by using a combination of humanitarian response and early recovery activities, which address the changing needs of affected populations. This should be done with continuous communication with affected communities, with appropriate planning with CPs and with donors.

## Gender and Age Marker Monitoring

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

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



**36,000 cubic meters** available storage under the bulk storage point/on-demand services



**USD 450,000** generated from on-demand services

### Outcome Statement

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

### Resources for Results

This outcome is self-funded service delivery and was added to the Country Strategic Plan through a Budget Revision that was approved in November 2023.

Throughout 2023, WFP's Supply Chain (SC) continued to deliver logistics services to 15 partners, including the Government of Balochistan, WFP Afghanistan, and other United Nations agencies. The total storage space available under the bulk storage point/on-demand services (BSP/ODS) remained at 36,000 cubic meters. In addition, the WFP provided procurement services amounting to USD 40,000, as well as shipping, transport, and port clearance services valued at approximately USD 3,000. The total income generated through the BSP/ODS in 2023 was approximately USD 450,000.

### Outputs

During the year, the WFP focused on building internal capacity for temperature-sensitive logistics services (TSL), ensuring readiness to support any on-demand TSL activities if the need arises. Furthermore, the establishment of new warehouses in Lahore and Islamabad contributed to meeting the storage requirements of WFP's partners.

### Outcomes

Service users consistently expressed satisfaction with the quality of service provided by WFP. Additionally, WFP maintained regular communication with partners to assess their needs and the organization also maintains a roster of surge staff members, enabling WFP to quickly scale up warehouse operations during emergencies or periods of high demand.

### Partnerships

WFP works with private sector transportation and storage companies under this strategic outcome, including the Government of Pakistan which provided necessary permissions and approvals.

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Pakistan ranks 142 of 146 countries on the 2023 Global Gender Gap Index, with low levels of gender parity in economic and political participation. Women and girls often face limited engagement in socio-economic opportunities while gender-based violence (GBV) is common.

The education gap between boys and girls in Pakistan remains wide - there are 86 girls enrolled in school for every 100 boys enrolled and girls are less likely than boys to be able to read and do simple calculations.

In Pakistan, gender norms are one of the main drivers of gender gaps. In general, men are expected to be breadwinners and women are expected to stay home which leads to higher demand for school for sons than for daughters.

Research has also shown that for children, a major cause of malnutrition in girls is gender inequality in quantity and quality of food intake because boys are expected to be a source of income in old age, so this behaviour is seen as an investment, particularly in poor households.

Despite some improvements in gender parity, there is much work to do to address societal norms, discriminatory practices, and systems barriers.

WFP made concerted efforts to contribute to addressing gender inequalities in several activities through women-focused programming. Women and girls were targeted in Activities 2, 3 and 7 which focused on strengthening livelihoods and building resilience, treating and preventing malnutrition and in the flood response. In total, nearly 60 percent of WFP direct beneficiaries were women or girls, slightly higher than in 2022, while around 6 percent of WFP beneficiaries were persons with disabilities.

While providing support to flood-affected communities, eligible women-headed households were identified and prioritized for food and cash assistance, including unconditional support during the emergency response phase and conditional support tailored to women for resilience and livelihood activities in the early recovery phase. Women were encouraged to participate in the decision-making process through village development committees (VDCs). Twenty-eight percent of VDC members were women, who participated in decisions related to targeting as well as identifying relevant resilience-building and livelihood activities. In some areas, female-only VDCs were established to provide a safe space for women to voice their perspectives and contribute to decision making. As a result, in 2023, one-third of asset creation and income generation activities had women participants. The communities supported by WFP also benefited from gender, protection and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) sessions which raised awareness and emphasized the importance of safe and inclusive environments to all members of the community.

The third round of the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) which was carried out in the middle of 2023 for flood-affected households included a module to collect information on the priority needs of women as they recover from the devastating 2022 floods. The findings of the PDM will be used to design longer-term resilience-building activities that specifically target women, in the coming years. The most commonly requested support was around training and livelihood development for women, such as the provision of sewing machines or help in raising poultry.

WFP implements the Benazir Nashonuma Programme (BNP) in nearly all districts for the Government, which targets the poorest households and provides support to pregnant and breastfeeding women, and children 6-23 months to prevent stunting. This is part of the Government's Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) which has multiple other components including an activity to improve the health and nutrition of adolescent girls aged 15-19 where WFP is helping to identify and register eligible girls from the poorest households and is also supporting the supply chain for iron-folate tablets used in the programme.



The Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) also emphasized supporting PBWs through the community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) programme. Over 760,000 PBW have been supported, which constituted 18 percent of the total beneficiaries reached by WFP in 2023.

Dedicated budget allocations were made in all activities and agreements with partners to ensure the effective implementation of the programme protocols on gender and inclusiveness. Through these actions, WFP contributed to SDG 5, Gender Equality, and promoted sustainable development in Pakistan.

Lastly, WFP conducted a gender analysis and developed gender action plans in collaboration with UN agencies and protection clusters. This work highlighted the importance of collaboration and coordination to enable a comprehensive and integrated approach towards achieving gender equality, in view of food and nutrition security. At the provincial level, WFP co-chaired the PSEA Network in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with UNICEF. WFP's leadership position at the provincial level demonstrated WFP's commitment and recognition of the need for context-sensitive interventions.

Under Activity 2, WFP monitoring data found that 53 percent of households reported that both women and men are jointly involved in deciding how the food rations are used compared to 38 percent of households where only men decide. It highlighted only 9 percent of beneficiary households where women alone make decisions on how to use the food. A similar trend was found for beneficiary households under the flood response activity.

For the BNP work under Activity 3 where beneficiaries are enrolled for two years and which provides specialized nutritious foods (SNF) to PBWs and children 6-23 months, there was an increase in households with joint decision-making from 34 percent in 2022 to 42 percent in 2023. Moreover, the percentage of households where only women make decisions on food has increased from 3 percent to 24 percent during the same period. This could be the result of the social and behaviour change communication work which was launched in the second half of 2023 and also focused on the use of SNF for women and young children.

# Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

Overall, the security situation in parts of the country drove the protection context in Pakistan, especially in the areas bordering Afghanistan, including districts in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces. In terms of individuals, there are huge disparities in wealth, education, access to functioning services and decent employment, both between regions and communities and also within households, largely driven by gender norms.

The impact of the devastating 2022 floods impacted the already fragile protection context for most marginalized groups in that area. With a lot of assistance coming in from the Government, WFP and other actors, the potential for exploitation, corruption, and abuse increased.

In the latter part of the year, the Government of Pakistan launched a programme to repatriate all foreigners who were in the country illegally, which primarily affected Afghans who had fled their country and were seeking refuge in Pakistan. Many communities were receiving support from national and international organizations but the huge numbers of both documented and undocumented Afghans who returned to their country were left extremely vulnerable despite the support they received.

WFP employed targeted and contextualized measures to contribute to mitigating protection and Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) risks, with a focus on mainstreaming protection into its operations, integrating principles of safety and dignity, meaningful access, and participation and empowerment.

For the flood response and early recovery activities, WFP and partners engaged all communities in targeting exercises, consulting both men and women separately, as well as in consultations to determine their needs and decide which types of community assets should be constructed or the types of livelihood training sessions were needed to build their resilience. Although there was no specific Community Engagement Strategy developed, the principles were systematically applied throughout the year.

Under the Benazir Nashonuma Programme (BNP), WFP, in collaboration with the Government, created a female-friendly environment, ensuring safety and dignity, through WFP's facilitation centres include features such as breastfeeding corners, waiting areas, quick registration, and cash disbursement services. Gender awareness sessions were conducted for participants, and information related to PSEA, and nutrition packets were provided. WFP also engaged fathers through social mobilization efforts, sensitizing them in household and childcare responsibilities. During the year, WFP constructed nearly 250 additional facilitation centres through the BNP expansion phase. With a total of over 500 operational facilitation centres, all are designed to facilitate access for persons with mobility issues.

Throughout the year, WFP operated a Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) comprised of a hotline managed centrally by a dedicated staff responsible for registering incoming calls and escalating cases as required, as well as help desks at distribution points in flood-affected areas that were operated by WFP and partner staff. Additional opportunities for communities to seek information and provide feedback on the response were available including community meetings with WFP and CP staff. Some partners, including the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) secretariat, had their own CFM systems which were closely interacting with WFP's CFM to ensure a coordinated approach.

WFP analysis and follow-up on the feedback received were consistent but could be improved moving forward as the country office is strengthening this function by having a dedicated national Protection and AAP Officer starting in 2024 since the follow-up was managed by the monitoring and evaluation team and gender officer. Overall more than 1,800 calls were received on the system with around 70 percent of them regarding service delivery while around 17 percent were about CPs and follow-ups were managed mostly by provincial offices.

To generate greater participation and empower affected populations, WFP placed great importance on sharing information and raising awareness within communities through an interactive and inclusive approach. For example, through special campaigns such as the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence, WFP worked in partnership with community-based organizations to empower women. Throughout 2023, approximately 600,000 people were reached through flyers, banners, posters and campaigns. At the provincial level, WFP co-chairs the PSEA Network in

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with UNICEF. WFP's leadership position at the provincial level demonstrated WFP's commitment and recognition of the need for context-sensitive interventions.

WFP took a proactive approach to sensitize cooperating partners (CPs) of WFP's policies and their responsibilities around protection and AAP and PSEA. Through the establishment of village development councils, which included marginalized populations, WFP took an inclusive approach to decision making at the community level to address the specific needs and priorities of the affected populations.

In 2023, over 80 percent of people who received assistance from WFP reported that they had received sufficient information about the organization's programs. Under Activity 2, 88 percent of beneficiaries reported that they had received accessible information about WFP programs, including PSEA. Nearly all men and 60 percent of women reported being treated with respect, feeling safe, and experiencing no barriers in accessing assistance. However, under the flood response and early recovery there were reports through CFM on issues around cash distributions, such as challenges with mismatch of fingerprint data required by financial service providers, lack of financial service provider agents in remote areas, long distances in traveling to cash points, and issues with national ID data - mostly all in remote areas of the flood affected areas where mobile services did not function well.

WFP continued to respect its commitment to upholding core data protection and privacy principles, by ensuring personal data was collected with informed consent, and through implementing secure data sharing mechanisms with partners.

The main challenge for protection and AAP in 2023 was the size of the operation and response to the floods and WFP's agility in terms of planning for and responding to feedback. Another challenge faced was integrating WFP's CFM with feedback received from partners and the government to ensure a more seamless response to feedback. For 2024, WFP will enhance capacity in the area of protection and AAP by increasing staff, and improving analysis and planning in alignment with programme priorities. Efforts will be made to increase engagement of persons with disabilities and organisations for persons with disabilities (OPDs).

# Environmental sustainability

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

## Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

The main environmental factors affecting Pakistan are linked to climate change, including rising temperatures, erratic weather patterns, and an increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as droughts, floods, and heat waves. These events impact agricultural production, contribute to increased livestock disease and deaths, and damage critical infrastructure which is necessary for market integration. The large and increasing population leads to overuse of natural resources such as deforestation, soil erosion and depletion of scarce water supplies. Overall water scarcity is exacerbated by inadequate storage capacity and inefficient water management practices.

WFP's interventions under Activity 2 have made positive contributions towards supporting the environment. The asset creation and livelihood support activities included a significant focus on tree plantation in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province where WFP partnered with the Provincial governments Forestry Department. Through this collaboration, the Forestry Department provided tree saplings, which were then planted by communities through asset creation programmes which will contribute to environmental conservation and the promotion of sustainable practices. In early recovery, WFP worked with communities affected by the 2022 floods to construct various types of community infrastructure to protect villages, roads, land and other infrastructure from future damage.

The following initiatives have been undertaken by WFP to minimize or eliminate the environmental footprints of its projects in Pakistan:

- WFP utilized environmental screening tools and guidelines during the planning, design, and implementation of its programmes. These tools assessed the potential environmental impact of activities and helped ensure compliance with environmental standards and regulations. In addition, WFP hosted a mission from WFP Headquarters to assist in further refining their approach to ensuring the environmental sustainability of work in the future.
- WFP conducted environmental education and awareness activities, aiming to build knowledge among staff, partners, and beneficiary communities about the importance of environmental conservation and sustainable practices.
- WFP collaborated with local communities, government agencies, and NGOs to develop and implement programmes in an environmentally sustainable manner. This collaboration ensured that environmental considerations were integrated into all stages of project implementation.
- WFP conducted regular monitoring of asset creation activities to assess their environmental impact. An environment-related checklist is part of the agreements WFP made with its cooperating partners and their performance is screened using this checklist to ensure that requisite requirements and protocols are adhered to. This helped identify any unintended negative consequences and allowed for timely corrective actions.
- WFP provided capacity-building support to its staff and partners, promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly practices and ensuring a strong focus on sustainable approaches in program implementation.

WFP's commitment to sustainability and environmental safeguards is evident through its focus on renewable energy, waste management practices, supply chain optimization, and partnerships promoting environmental sustainability. By implementing these measures, WFP strived to minimize its environmental footprint while maintaining its vital role in meeting the nutritional needs of vulnerable communities in Pakistan. By implementing sustainable practices and safeguarding measures, WFP aimed to ensure that its programmes contribute to both food security and environmental sustainability, promoting the long-term well-being of vulnerable communities in Pakistan.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP's commitment to environmental and social safeguards is emphasized by the adoption of an environmental management system (EMS) to minimize negative environmental impacts. In this effort, WFP drafted proposals in 2023 which provide the foundation to achieve LEED certification in 2024.

WFP also focused on improving its in-house sustainable operations, including energy management, waste management, water conservation, and sustainable procurement practices, to enhance the environmental sustainability of its operations:

- **Energy:** The Supply Chain team has installed solar systems in selected warehouses throughout the country. To further strengthen energy sustainability, WFP applied for funding from the Energy Efficiency Programme managed by the Management Service Division (MSD). This funding would enable the scaling up of the use of solar power in the Country Office, Provincial Offices, and the Achini Bala warehouse.
- **Waste:** Sustainable waste management practices continue to be observed in all WFP warehouses. Packaging items such as cardboards, wood pallets, plastic bags, and jute bags are carefully quantified for sale to recycling companies to minimize waste. This practice generates revenue, amounting to approximately USD 1.6 million in 2023. Moreover, food waste that is evaluated as safe for animal consumption is distributed as animal feed, with the remaining food waste composted to reduce carbon emissions.
- **Sustainable Procurement:** WFP initiated internal discussions regarding supply chain optimization. This includes a potential transition of a portion of transportation from trucks to national rail services to ensure greater sustainability. While these efforts are at the initial stage, there are plans for piloting and implementation in 2024 and 2025. WFP also worked with food production suppliers to ensure environmental sustainability throughout the supply chain operations. For example, one of WFP's major global suppliers of Lipid-Based Nutrient Supplements (LNS) is based in Pakistan. Working closely with WFP to ensure sustainability, ingredients for LNS are locally sourced. WFP also worked with suppliers to improve the sustainability of packaging and product sourcing.

# Nutrition integration

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

During the year, particularly in activities related to Strategic Outcome 1, WFP concentrated on enhancing community capacity for early disaster warning and response through training and infrastructure development. Furthermore, efforts on early recovery and bolstering sustainable livelihoods emphasized safeguarding community assets such as land, market access roads, and livestock, crucial elements that directly impact a household's access to food. This helped beneficiary households gain easier access to a sufficient and diversified diet.

The Benazir Nashonuma Programme (BNP) includes a component on social and behaviour change communication which also includes messaging on healthy diets. Women and children are weighed and measured on each visit and their growth is tracked for the entire two years in the programme.

As already mentioned, women and girls make up nearly 60 percent of the total beneficiaries in 2023 and in more than half of the beneficiary households in Strategic Outcomes 1 and 4, both men and women equally decide how food assistance is utilized which illustrates how WFP's work helps to empower women within the household around food access and nutrition decisions.

Because the Country Office has such a huge portfolio of work in stunting prevention which has more than 1 million women and children beneficiaries, in addition to a focused set of activities on treatment of malnutrition, there was not much additional work done in 2023 on nutrition-sensitive programming. In 2024, there is potential to expand social and behaviour change communication to all activities to include a component on healthy diets and the special nutrition requirements of pregnant and breastfeeding women, the elderly and persons with disabilities.

The entire scope of the BNP on stunting prevention is designed to address all determinants of malnutrition in the first 1000 days of life. The Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) program was also integrated into the BNP, to ensure delivery of a comprehensive range of preventive and treatment-based nutrition support at the facilitation centers.

Other interventions in Strategic Outcome 1 and Outcome 4 focus on improving access to food and household food security which is one of the basic determinants of malnutrition. The broader scope of Strategic Outcome 3 is on strengthening food systems which also can support household food security. In addition, the initial work on introducing fortification through small-scale wheat millers (*chakkis*) will address malnutrition in the long run, once this is scaled up to additional locations since around 70 of the rural population relies on chakkis to produce their wheat flour.

In Pakistan, WFP supports the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Secretariat by placing two staff within the Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives. In addition, WFP has two staff placed within the National Fortification Alliance. Both of these have positioned WFP to be closer advisors to the Government and provide direct support to the implementation of national nutrition priorities. WFP is also working with the World Bank and others in an exercise to map all interventions across the country which are designed to reduce stunting.

# Partnerships

WFP's programme activities in 2023, focused on the continued response to the floods which, from a partnership perspective, involved managing relationships with multiple donors, cooperating partners and coordination bodies, including national and provincial governments. Concurrently, as partners shifted their attention from the flood crisis towards the future, WFP maintained its commitment to expanding the Benazir Nashonuma Programme (BNP) with the government and forging connections with key donors for multi-year funding to enhance climate resilience efforts. Moreover, there was a revitalized focus on emergency preparedness, anticipatory action, and dialogues concerning safety nets, encompassing school-based programmes. The expansion of the BNP was a significant achievement, enabling WFP to enrol and support nearly three times the planned number of women and children. .

As WFP gradually shifted focus back to supporting the development priorities of the Government through the provision of technical support and capacity development, several partnerships are worth noting:

With the Government of Pakistan, WFP continued its partnership with the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) by expanding the coverage of the BNP to guarantee access to the programme for the poorest pregnant and breastfeeding women in the surrounding communities which provides specialized nutritious foods, behaviour change, health services and counselling to prevent stunting in young children, from conception to two years of age.

At the provincial level, WFP finalised a partnership with the Department of Education in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province to provide cash stipends to secondary school girls attending schools in the districts along the border with Afghanistan. This is primarily funded by the Government with some financial support from WFP. It will be operationalized in early 2024.

For the first time, WFP Pakistan partnered with donors on multi-year projects which focused on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus, recognizing WFP's expertise in bridging emergency responses with longer-term developmental approaches. This funding marked WFP as a development partner in addressing complex challenges at the intersection of humanitarian response, development, and peacebuilding.

Partnerships with UN agencies also expanded in 2023. WFP signed an agreement with UNICEF for their support in providing social and behaviour change communication in the more than 500 facilitation centres for the BNP programme across the country. In addition a collaboration with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) under the joint programme modality, WFP aimed to revitalize livelihoods, enhance food security and improve nutrition through multi-year programmes in Pakistan. The focus of this support is to meet the needs of vulnerable populations impacted by natural hazards.

WFP accelerated engagement with International Financial Institutions (IFI) in Pakistan, leveraging the strong relationship with the Government at multiple levels. This engagement is worth noting since active partnerships with IFIs take time to establish. For example, WFP collaborated with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to support the provincial government of Balochistan to address some nutrition and education challenges. In addition, there have been initial discussions with the Asian Development Bank on social protection and school-based programmes and with the Islamic Development Bank, in partnership with United Nations Development Programme and the International Labour Organisation, on livelihoods and resilience.

Moving forward, WFP is committed to maintaining existing partnerships and fostering new partnerships, diversifying funding sources and resources to ensure programme success. Establishing trust and partnerships with the Government of Pakistan, both nationally and provincially, has fostered closer cooperation, aligning WFP's initiatives with national priorities, and supporting the sustainability of interventions. Through expanded strategic collaborations and secured multi-year funding, including by working with IFIs, WFP seeks to reduce reliance on earmarked contributions and enhance adaptability to address emerging challenges. These ongoing efforts offer a more efficient and sustainable approach to addressing food security and nutrition while strengthening resilience within vulnerable communities.

## Focus on localization

Overall, WFP's localization efforts enabled the organization to effectively engage local organizations, leverage their expertise, and empower affected communities. WFP made significant efforts to support the leadership, delivery, and capacity of local responders, as well as the participation of affected communities including the active involvement of community-based organizations and local NGOs in decision-making processes and program implementation, which



brought valuable perspectives, local knowledge, and increased ownership, leading to more effective and contextually appropriate responses.

WFP introduced technology-driven solutions such as Partner Connect to streamline in-kind reporting and enhance communication and coordination with in-kind partners. This digitalized solution improved the efficiency and accuracy of reporting, allowing for better tracking of last-mile distributions and strengthening collaboration with partners, including government entities.

In 2023, WFP collaborated with a total of 38 local and international organizations for the implementation of emergency, livelihoods, resilience, and nutrition programs throughout the country. Of these, 16 (42 percent) were national partners, demonstrating WFP's commitment to working closely with local partners. In order to further enlarge localization efforts, WFP utilized and will continue to utilize the UN Partner Portal (UNPP) and other platforms to identify potential local cooperating partners

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2023, WFP enhanced collaboration with UN agencies through platforms like the UN Country Team (UNCT) and the UN Information Centre (UNIC), as well as through inter-agency partnerships and joint programs.

Providing both technical and financial aid, WFP supported the SDG Summit in September. The initiative, in conjunction with the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) and UNIC, involved conducting SDG Dialogues in 12 second-tier cities in Pakistan. These discussions were aligned with priorities in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027, aiming to incorporate community perspectives in the nation's progress towards SDG attainment through an inclusive approach.

WFP collaborated with FAO and other partners in the Food Security and Agriculture Working Group (FSAWG) to address food security and agriculture issues, including assessing the joint UN flood response.

Through a National Steering Committee and a Technical Working Group, WFP, FAO, IFAD, and GAIN supported the Ministry of National Food Security and Research, leading to the creation of a national-level Food Systems Dashboard.

Within the UNSDCF's Food Security, Agriculture, and Nutrition Sector, WFP worked with UNHCR and partners to develop a two-year Refugee Response Plan (RRP 2025-2026) to address the complex needs of Afghan refugees and host communities in border provinces.

WFP partnered with the World Health Organization (WHO) to develop national guidelines for implementing the new WHO guidelines on treating acute malnutrition. UNICEF also delivered social and behavioural change communication to BNP beneficiaries nationwide. The Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme (standalone and under BNP) was jointly implemented with UNICEF and WHO.

# Financial Overview

The first year of the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) was characterised by a continuation of two major activities: the humanitarian response to the devastating 2022 floods, and the Benazir Nashonuma Programme for stunting prevention which is a long-term, continuous programme where pregnant and breastfeeding women and children 6-23 months are enrolled and receive monthly support for up to three years (first 1,000 days of life).

During the year, the BNP coverage nearly doubled, reaching 1.4 million people by the end of 2023. It was fully-funded and constituted 50 percent of the available funds as well as the total expenditures. This was captured under Activity 3 of the CSP.

All three sectors of the flood response, namely food security, nutrition and logistics augmentation remained a key focus for WFP throughout 2023 where 30 percent of the available funds were allocated under Activities 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7, covering both the relief and early recovery aspects of the response.

While the CSP was 100 percent resourced overall, due to earmarking, available funds were concentrated on the stunting prevention activity (Benazir Nashonuma Programme) and flood response. Expenditure trends remained consistent with 64 percent of the available funds utilized during the year. Activity 1 and 5 remained under-funded with only 11 percent and 8 percent of the needs funded respectively, and since these are new activities, the country office made a decision to wait until 2024 to begin this work.

In May WFP initiated a budget revision to reflect the increased needs as a result of the flood. The budget revision also added a new CSP Outcome which focuses on service provision for logistics, procurement and engineering services for government and other humanitarian partners. The final budget revision was approved in December, increasing the value of the CSP by around USD 100 million, mostly retroactively, to account for the flood response.

The majority of the resources (93 percent), USD 273 million, confirmed so far to the entire CSP 2023-2027 were received from direct multilateral funding, while 4 percent were derived from multilateral contributions, and 3 percent from other sources. WFP also benefitted from multiple internal funding mechanisms, including the Immediate Response Account and advance financing through the Internal Project Lending mechanism (IPL), which allowed WFP to implement projects immediately by using confirmed, forecasted contributions as a guarantee, for flood response and resilience building and livelihoods activities.

The additional funding received by WFP in Pakistan has had a significant impact on enhancing partnerships and the organization's work. Firstly, it has allowed WFP to allocate more resources and attention to development work, aligning with WFP's mandate of changing lives and improving food security. This has strengthened WFP's position in Pakistan's development landscape, enabling greater collaboration with the government and development partners to collectively own and support WFP's programmes. The increased funding has also contributed to highlighting WFP's leadership role, particularly in response to the flood emergency. This has allowed WFP to leverage its operational capacity and extensive reach to provide rapid support to the most vulnerable populations affected by the floods. The additional funding has therefore played a crucial role in strengthening partnerships, advancing WFP's development agenda, fostering collective ownership of programmes with government and development partners, and showcasing WFP's operational capabilities in addressing emergencies and supporting those in need.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	99,154,994	57,035,650	76,413,617	65,760,097
SO01: Communities in Pakistan at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks are more resilient and have enhanced capacity to improve their livelihoods by 2027.	57,738,568	42,674,741	46,613,468	38,620,653
Activity 01: Provide capacity support for the government's emergency preparedness and response infrastructure, systems and services to enable communities at higher risk of vulnerability to disasters to meet their food, nutrition and basic needs.	6,934,907	2,992,360	1,150,199	446,388
Activity 02: Provide long-term adaptation, skills development, access to assets, links to agriculture, financial inclusion and risk financing to strengthen the livelihoods of communities at higher risk of vulnerability.	50,803,661	39,682,381	45,463,269	38,174,264
SO04: Communities in Pakistan at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks have access to adequate food and nutrition before, during and in the aftermath of shocks.	41,416,425	14,360,908	29,800,148	27,139,444
Activity 07: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability to natural hazards and shocks.	41,416,425	14,360,908	29,800,148	27,139,444
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	101,732,720	92,255,273	163,569,516	95,439,418
SO02: Pakistan's people at higher risk of vulnerability, especially women and children, have greater access to affordable, nutritious diets and basic social services (education, health, and nutrition) by 2027.	101,732,720	92,255,273	163,569,516	95,439,418

Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.	88,814,959	89,021,620	157,552,909	93,208,374
Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening to provincial and federal governments to enable them to improve safety net design and delivery, including through hybrid modalities, inclusive targeting, enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring and data analysis.	10,199,567	2,276,930	5,801,346	2,230,968
Activity 05: Provide technical and operational assistance to provincial and federal governments to foster enabling policy and programme environments for the implementation of school meals safety net programmes.	2,718,193	956,721	215,259	76
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	2,060,800	2,417,350	2,765,970	1,117,280
SO03: Pakistan's food systems are resilient to shocks and support access to healthy and nutritious food by all of Pakistan's communities by 2027.	2,060,800	2,417,350	2,765,970	1,117,280
Activity 06: Provide technical assistance to the Government and the private sector for a strengthened supply chain and market system for fortified and other nutritious food.	2,060,800	2,417,350	2,765,970	1,117,280
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	2,524,660	0	354,735	496
SO05: Humanitarian and development partners and the Government of Pakistan have access to reliable common services on demand.	2,524,660	0	354,735	496

Activity 08: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.		2,524,660	0	354,735	496
Non-SDG Target		0	0	3,980,262	0
Total Direct Operational Costs		205,473,175	151,708,274	247,084,102	162,317,293
Direct Support Costs (DSC)		13,405,384	15,172,429	14,691,115	9,020,093
Total Direct Costs		218,878,560	166,880,703	261,775,217	171,337,386
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)		14,052,297	10,847,245	4,684,089	4,684,089
Grand Total		232,930,857	177,727,949	266,459,307	176,021,476

# Data Notes

## Overview

Due to resource constraints, the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) activity (malnutrition treatment) could only be implemented in prioritized districts, and field-level implementation of the school feeding activity could not be conducted during 2023

## Strategic outcome 02

There are no planned deliverables for the indicators A.1.2 because:

1: The first pertains to the adolescent girls nutrition programme which was initiated in the latter half of the year based on reviewed strategic alignment with the Government counterpart.

2: Due to high prevalence of malnutrition in flood affected areas WFP conducted blanket supplementary feeding in targeted districts of Sindh province, which was not part of the original operational plans.

As no field-level implementation took place under Activity 4 during 2023, the achieved value for indicator A.1.3 is zero.

## Strategic outcome 04

The planned nutrition support activity, reported under A.8 and B.2.1 were prioritized as part of the nutrition support activities reported under Strategic Outcome 2 and was not implemented under this outcome.

## Strategic outcome 05

With a focus on country capacity strengthening at national and provincial levels, GAM is not applicable to the work under this Outcome

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

Baseline and target values do not apply to the indicators on 'Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services' as per the WFP corporate results framework

## Environmental sustainability

In 2023, WFP Pakistan screened environmental and social risks for Activity 2 only. This process will be conducted for other activities in 2024.

## Nutrition integration

As this is the first year of the Country Strategic Plan, the first year values were reported as baseline, hence the absence of 2023 Follow-up values.

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities and outputs, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.



# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,292,780	1,834,155	142%
	female	1,942,670	2,562,996	132%
	total	3,235,450	4,397,151	136%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	224,020	377,171	168%
	female	218,447	402,356	184%
	total	442,467	779,527	176%
24-59 months	male	220,678	197,077	89%
	female	213,240	207,776	97%
	total	433,918	404,853	93%
5-11 years	male	183,483	270,832	148%
	female	206,445	260,361	126%
	total	389,928	531,193	136%
12-17 years	male	145,821	217,014	149%
	female	140,348	227,870	162%
	total	286,169	444,884	155%
18-59 years	male	460,723	685,660	149%
	female	1,108,090	1,381,144	125%
	total	1,568,813	2,066,804	132%
60+ years	male	58,055	86,401	149%
	female	56,100	83,489	149%
	total	114,155	169,890	149%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	3,235,450	4,397,151	136%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	1,552,200	1,766,525	113%
Malnutrition prevention programme	401,000	1,277,126	318%
Malnutrition treatment programme	672,000	299,923	44%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	33,000	0	0%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,408,250	1,799,155	127%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Dried Fruits	0	83	-
Iodised Salt	16	8	47%
Split Peas	715	364	51%
Vegetable Oil	357	169	47%
Wheat	7,061	0	0%
Wheat Flour	0	3,671	-
Strategic Outcome 04			
Iodised Salt	31	38	122%
LNS	1,851	0	0%
Split Peas	1,396	1,092	78%
Vegetable Oil	698	559	80%
Wheat	13,787	0	0%
Wheat Flour	0	10,743	-
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
LNS	15,777	15,629	99%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	34,932,857	29,472,498	84%
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	18,857,143	11,008,321	58%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	8,259,524	1,729,154	21%
Commodity Voucher	510,000	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Communities in Pakistan at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks are more resilient and have enhanced capacity to improve their livelihoods by 2027.					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 02: Provide long-term adaptation, skills development, access to assets, links to agriculture, financial inclusion and risk financing to strengthen the livelihoods of communities at higher risk of vulnerability.						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 02: (2.1) Communities at higher risk of vulnerability to disaster and food and nutrition insecurity benefit from income-generating activities and access to services, including those related to information, skills and risk financing, that enhance their resilience and livelihoods (Tier 1).						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female	228,312	269,435	
			Male	237,348	280,095	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>465,660</b>	<b>549,530</b>	
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	532,730	596,692	
			Male	553,810	620,303	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,086,540</b>	<b>1,216,995</b>	
A.2.5 Quantity of food provided to people and communities through livelihood skills training activities			MT	2,167	1,236.69	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	5,983	3,058.71	
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	7,661,571	8,728,585	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	27,271,286	20,743,915	

Other Output						
Activity 01: Provide capacity support for the government's emergency preparedness and response infrastructure, systems and services to enable communities at higher risk of vulnerability to disasters to meet their food, nutrition and basic needs.						
Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 01: (1.1) Communities at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks benefit from improved government capacity to implement climate change policies and strategies; anticipate and prepare for shocks in order to mitigate risks; and provide timely support to crisis-affected people before and after shocks (Tier 3).						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	10	10	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	18	18	

C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.2: Number of on-the-job learning engagements facilitated	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	103,000	103,000

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	183	183
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	4,075	3,985
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	12,874	12,874
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	10,000	10,000
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared	Food assistance for asset	Km	3,400	3,412
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.5: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Km	350	349
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	2,900	2,916
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.7: Number of bridges constructed/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	6	6

D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	1,284	1,284
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.9: Number of culverts and drainage	Food assistance for asset	Number	122	122
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.1: Hectares (ha) of land planted with forage (e.g. grasses, shrubs, legumes)	Food assistance for asset	Number	1,360	1,361
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.9: Number of fuel efficient stoves produced/distributed	Food assistance for asset	Number	10,000	10,000
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.g.1: Volume of water management assets built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	28,850	28,849
D.1.4: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency contexts	D.1.4.15: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Food assistance for asset	Number	514,000	514,000
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for training	Number	84,543	84,543

### Outcome Results

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

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

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Pakistan - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	2.4	<2.4	≤2.4	2.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.9	<4.9	≤4.9	4.4	
	Overall	4.2	<4.2	≤4.2	4	

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	3.8	>3.8	>3.8	16.1	WFP
	Male	17.4	>17.4	>17.4	26.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	17.9	>17.9	>17.9	24.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	91.2	<91.2	<91.2	67.9	WFP
	Male	81.2	<81.2	<81.2	63.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	79	<79	<79	64.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5	<5.2	<5	16	WFP
	Male	1.4	<1.4	<1.4	9.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.1	<3.1	<3.1	10.9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	22.4	<22.4	<22.4	12.9	WFP
	Male	17.8	<17.8	<17.8	10.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	17.3	<17.3	<17.3	11.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	1.3	<1.3	<1.3	0.9	WFP
	Male	15.5	<15.5	<15.5	0.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	9.7	<9.7	<9.7	0.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	21.3	<21.3	<21.3	8.9	WFP
	Male	9.4	<9.4	<9.4	38.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	13.1	<13.1	<13.1	32.2	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	55	>55	>55	77.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57.3	>57.3	>57.3	50.3	
	Overall	59.9	>59.9	>59.9	55.9	
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥70	≥50	55	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥80	≥50	74	WFP programme monitoring



Strategic Outcome 02: Pakistan's people at higher risk of vulnerability, especially women and children, have greater access to affordable, nutritious diets and basic social services (education, health, and nutrition) by 2027.					Root Causes
Output Results					
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.					
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 03: (3.1) Government institutions benefit from technical assistance in the provision of nutrition services and a nutrition-sensitive safety net to populations at higher risk of vulnerability and from a private sector capacitated to increase the availability of specialized nutritious food (Tier 1).					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female Male <b>Total</b>		19,000  <b>19,000</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>		19,365 21,230 <b>40,595</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	101,764 104,236 <b>206,000</b>	302,791 274,056 <b>576,847</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	152,152 155,848 <b>308,000</b>	103,960 79,620 <b>183,580</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>		45,475  <b>45,475</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	195,000  <b>195,000</b>	595,209  <b>595,209</b>

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	224,000  <b>224,000</b>	116,343  <b>116,343</b>
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	15,777	15,629.26
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	15,777	15,629.26

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

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

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	186,750  <b>186,750</b>	61,318 63,742 <b>125,060</b>
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	7,723,810	1,729,154

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

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

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	31,500 1,500 <b>33,000</b>	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	535,714	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	510,000	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	5,400,000	

## Other Output

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Prevention of stunting	centre/site centre/site	512 141	512 141

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of stunting	Individual Individual	401,000 267,000	1,042,961 210,954

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	5	5
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	11	11
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	60	60
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	4,175	3,875
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	4	4
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	180	180

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

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

CSP Output 04: (4.1) Government institutions benefit from technical assistance for the design and implementation of evidence-based, inclusive, and shock-responsive social protection systems that better address the food security and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability (Tier 3).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	20	20
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	2	2

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

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

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

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

**Outcome Results**

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Pakistan - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥10	≥6	6	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Pakistan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Overall	84	>70	>70	70	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Pakistan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	94	>90	≥90	93	WFP
	Male	94	>90	≥90	92	programme monitoring
	Overall	94	>90	≥90	93	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	33.5	≥80	≥50	59.4	WFP
	Male	35	≥80	≥50	61.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	34	≥80	≥50	60.4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	51.5	≥80	≥50	59.8	WFP
	Male	57.4	≥80	≥50	62.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	52.3	≥80	≥50	61.1	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	21	≥70	≥31	41.6	WFP
	Male	19.8	≥70	≥31	42.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	21	≥70	≥31	41.9	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Pakistan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female		<15	<15	1.02	Secondary data
	Male		<15	<15	1.01	Secondary data
	Overall		<15	<15	1.02	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female		<3	<3	0.06	Secondary data
	Male		<3	<3	0.03	Secondary data
	Overall		<3	<3	0.03	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female		<15	<15	0.1	Secondary data
	Male		<15	<15	0.1	Secondary data
	Overall		<15	<15	0.1	Secondary data

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female		>75	>75	98.54	Secondary data
	Male		>75	>75	98.54	Secondary data
	Overall		>75	>75	98.28	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> MAM children - <b>Location:</b> Pakistan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	48	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PBW - <b>Location:</b> Pakistan - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	12.7	≥50	>12.7	27.8	WFP programme monitoring

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

**Other Output**

**Activity 06: Provide technical assistance to the Government and the private sector for a strengthened supply chain and market system for fortified and other nutritious food.**

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 06: (6.1) Government institutions and the private sector have strengthened capacity to ensure that food systems are shock-resilient, equitable, gender-responsive and nutrition-sensitive (Tier 3).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	5	5
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	US\$	1,212,177	1,212,177

**Outcome Results**

**Activity 06: Provide technical assistance to the Government and the private sector for a strengthened supply chain and market system for fortified and other nutritious food.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Pakistan - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥20	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring
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Strategic Outcome 04: Communities in Pakistan at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks have access to adequate food and nutrition before, during and in the aftermath of shocks.					Crisis Response
Output Results					
Activity 07: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability to natural hazards and shocks.					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 07: (7.1) Communities at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks benefit from timely support before and during shocks that allows them to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements (Tier 1).					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All; Children; Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	General	Female	692,017	820,809
		Distribution;	Male	657,483	853,286
		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,349,500</b>	<b>1,674,095</b>
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	17,762	12,432.42
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	18,857,143	11,008,322
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	116,239,500	72,361,080
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	14,616,000	
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 07: (7.1) Communities at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks benefit from timely support before and during shocks that allows them to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements (Tier 1).					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	1,851	



## Other Output

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

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

CSP Output 07: (7.1) Communities at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks benefit from timely support before and during shocks that allows them to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements (Tier 3).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	10	10
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	421	409
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	3	3

## Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Pakistan - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.8	<13.8	≤13.8	1.9	WFP
	Male	6.7	<6.7	≤6.7	2.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	7.7	<7.7	≤7.7	2.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	15	≥15	≥15	23	WFP
	Male	24	≥24	≥24	21	programme monitoring
	Overall	23	≥23	≥23	21	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	46	≤46	≤46	49.2	WFP
	Male	62	≤62	≤62	60.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	57	≤57	≤57	60	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	39	≤39	≤39	27.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14	≤14	≤14	18.3	
	Overall	19	≤19	≤19	19	
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	44	≤44	≤44	3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	9	≤9	≤9	30	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	23	≤23	≤23	15	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	24	≥24	≥24	52	WFP programme monitoring

<b>Strategic Outcome 05: Humanitarian and development partners and the Government of Pakistan have access to reliable common services on demand.</b>					<b>Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Other Output</b>						
<b>Activity 08: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.</b>						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 08: (8.1) Humanitarian and development partners and the Government of Pakistan benefit from reliable on-demand services to deliver more efficient and effective responses (Tier 3).						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.10: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	H.10.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	Service Delivery	%	100	95	

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

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting</b>						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	36	≥30	≥15		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15	≥20	≥10		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27	≥25	≥12		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	36	≥30	≥15		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15	≥20	≥10		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27	≥25	≥12		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	5	≥30	≥25		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	≥20	≥15		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5	≥25	≥20		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	9	=30	=25		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	=20	=15		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	=25	=20		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening to provincial and federal governments to enable them to improve safety net design and delivery, including through hybrid modalities, inclusive targeting, enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring and data analysis.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	1	≥10	≥5		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	≥10	≥5		
	Overall	1	≥10	≥5		
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	1	≥10	≥5		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	≥10	≥5		
	Overall	1	≥10	≥5		

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	10	≥10	≥10		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≥10	≥10		
	Overall	10	≥10	≥10		
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	10	≥10	≥10		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≥10	≥10		
	Overall	10	≥10	≥10		

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
<b>Activity 01: Provide capacity support for the government's emergency preparedness and response infrastructure, systems and services to enable communities at higher risk of vulnerability to disasters to meet their food, nutrition and basic needs.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)</b>						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥10	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 02: Provide long-term adaptation, skills development, access to assets, links to agriculture, financial inclusion and risk financing to strengthen the livelihoods of communities at higher risk of vulnerability.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥20	16.67	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting</b>						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥10	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening to provincial and federal governments to enable them to improve safety net design and delivery, including through hybrid modalities, inclusive targeting, enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring and data analysis.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥10	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 05: Provide technical and operational assistance to provincial and federal governments to foster enabling policy and programme environments for the implementation of school meals safety net programmes.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)</b>						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥10	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 07: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability to natural hazards and shocks.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source

Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥10	0	WFP programme monitoring

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	32	≥40	≥35	28.05	Secondary data



## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

### Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	52	≥50	≥50	53	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	42	≤30	≤30	38	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	6	≤20	≤20	9	WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting</b>						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	34	≥50	≥50	42.3	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	63	≤30	≤30	33.1	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	3	≤20	≤20	24.6	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	40	≥50	≥50	45	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	41	≤30	≤30	50	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	19	≤20	≤20	5	WFP programme monitoring

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

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

Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	52	≥50	≥50	55	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	40	≤30	≤30	39	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	8	≤20	≤20	6	WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Exceeding	Meeting	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female				144,100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				102,400	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				246,500	WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

### Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting</b>						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	97.78	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	95.56	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	97.46	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	89	=100	=100	98.89	WFP
	Male	89	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	89	=100	=100	99.05	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	89	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	89	=100	=100	88.89	programme monitoring
	Overall	89	=100	=100	95.56	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	97.31	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	97.67	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98	=100	=100	95.16	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	79.31	programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	=100	93.02	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	93.55	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	96.55	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	93.95	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 07: Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability to natural hazards and shocks.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						

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

## Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	Secondary data
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Exceeding	Meeting	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	63,560	=2740640	≥134,619	171,787	WFP survey
	Male	105,401	=1391760	≥300,681	257,248	WFP survey
	Overall	161,961	=4132400	≥435,300	428,535	WFP survey

## Accountability indicators

### Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	90	≥80	≥90	89.89	WFP
	Male	91	≥80	≥90	86.83	programme monitoring
	Overall	90	≥80	≥90	87.9	WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Pakistan - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting</b>						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	100	≥80	≥80	84.81	WFP
	Male	98	≥80	≥80	91.11	programme monitoring
	Overall	99	≥80	≥80	85.71	WFP programme monitoring

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



Cover page photo © WFP/Anam Abbas

WFP's cash assistance programme empowered Shabiran (right) and thousands of other women like her to improve their lives through livelihood.

**World Food Programme**

Contact info

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# Financial Section

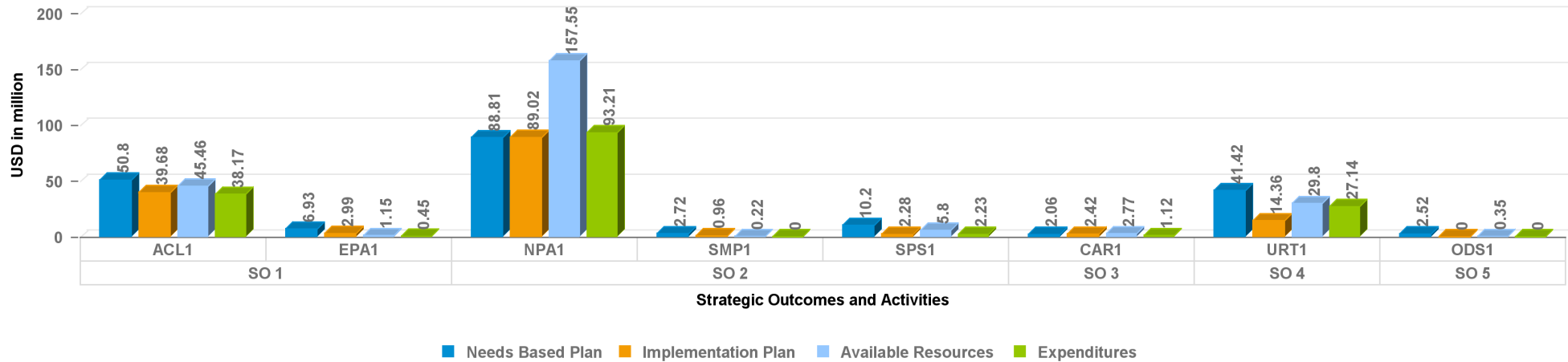
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



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

# Annual Country Report

## Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Communities in Pakistan at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks are more resilient and have enhanced capacity to improve their livelihoods by 2027.	Provide capacity support for the government's emergency preparedness and response infrastructure, systems and services to enable communities at higher risk of vulnerability to disasters to meet their food, nutrition and basic needs.	6,934,907	2,992,361	1,150,200	446,389
		Provide long-term adaptation, skills development, access to assets, links to agriculture, financial inclusion and risk financing to strengthen the livelihoods of communities at higher risk of vulnerability.	50,803,662	39,682,381	45,463,269	38,174,265
	Communities in Pakistan at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks have access to adequate food and nutrition before, during and in the aftermath of shocks.	Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability to natural hazards and shocks.	41,416,425	14,360,909	29,800,149	27,139,444
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>99,154,994</b>	<b>57,035,651</b>	<b>76,413,617</b>	<b>65,760,098</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	Pakistan's people at higher risk of vulnerability, especially women and children, have greater access to affordable, nutritious diets and basic social services (education, health, and nutrition) by 2027.	Provide capacity strengthening to provincial and federal governments to enable them to improve safety net design and delivery, including through hybrid modalities, inclusive targeting, enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring and data analysis.	10,199,568	2,276,931	5,801,346	2,230,968
		Provide technical and operational assistance to provincial and federal governments to foster enabling policy and programme environments for the implementation of school meals safety net programmes.	2,718,193	956,722	215,260	76
		Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.	88,814,960	89,021,621	157,552,910	93,208,375
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>101,732,721</b>	<b>92,255,273</b>	<b>163,569,516</b>	<b>95,439,419</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	Pakistan's food systems are resilient to shocks and support access to healthy and nutritious food by all of Pakistan's communities by 2027.	Provide technical assistance to the Government and the private sector for a strengthened supply chain and market system for fortified and other nutritious food.	2,060,800	2,417,350	2,765,970	1,117,281
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>2,060,800</b>	<b>2,417,350</b>	<b>2,765,970</b>	<b>1,117,281</b>
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners and the Government of Pakistan have access to reliable common services on demand.	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.	2,524,660	0	354,736	496
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>2,524,660</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>354,736</b>	<b>496</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,980,262	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target (SDG Target )</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,980,262</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>205,473,175</b>	<b>151,708,274</b>	<b>247,084,102</b>	<b>162,317,294</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>13,405,385</b>	<b>15,172,430</b>	<b>14,691,116</b>	<b>9,020,093</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>218,878,560</b>	<b>166,880,704</b>	<b>261,775,218</b>	<b>171,337,387</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>14,052,297</b>	<b>10,847,246</b>	<b>4,684,090</b>	<b>4,684,090</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>232,930,857</b>	<b>177,727,949</b>	<b>266,459,307</b>	<b>176,021,477</b>



Wannee Piyabongkarn

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

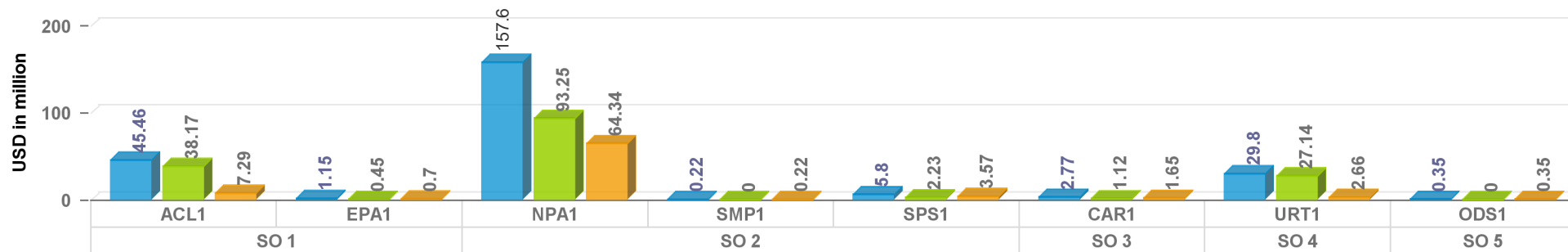
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Communities in Pakistan at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks are more resilient and have enhanced capacity to improve their livelihoods by 2027.
SO 2	Pakistan's people at higher risk of vulnerability, especially women and children, have greater access to affordable, nutritious diets and basic social services (education, health, and nutrition) by 2027.
SO 3	Pakistan's food systems are resilient to shocks and support access to healthy and nutritious food by all of Pakistan's communities by 2027.
SO 4	Communities in Pakistan at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks have access to adequate food and nutrition before, during and in the aftermath of shocks.
SO 5	Humanitarian and development partners and the Government of Pakistan have access to reliable common services on demand.

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



# Annual Country Report

## Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Communities in Pakistan at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks are more resilient and have enhanced capacity to improve their livelihoods by 2027.	Provide capacity support for the government's emergency preparedness and response infrastructure, systems and services to enable communities at higher risk of vulnerability to disasters to meet their food, nutrition and basic needs.	6,934,907	1,150,200	0	1,150,200	446,389	703,811
		Provide long-term adaptation, skills development, access to assets, links to agriculture, financial inclusion and risk financing to strengthen the livelihoods of communities at higher risk of vulnerability.	50,803,662	45,463,269	0	45,463,269	38,174,265	7,289,004
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0

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# Annual Country Report

## Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Communities in Pakistan at higher risk of vulnerability to climate change and other shocks have access to adequate food and nutrition before, during and in the aftermath of shocks.	Provide humanitarian assistance to meet the basic food and nutrition needs of communities at higher risk of vulnerability to natural hazards and shocks.	41,416,425	29,800,149	0	29,800,149	27,139,444	2,660,704
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>99,154,994</b>	<b>76,413,617</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>76,413,617</b>	<b>65,760,098</b>	<b>10,653,519</b>
2.2	Pakistan's people at higher risk of vulnerability, especially women and children, have greater access to affordable, nutritious diets and basic social services (education, health, and nutrition) by 2027.	Provide capacity strengthening to provincial and federal governments to enable them to improve safety net design and delivery, including through hybrid modalities, inclusive targeting, enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring and data analysis.	10,199,568	5,801,346	0	5,801,346	2,230,968	3,570,378
		Provide technical and operational assistance to provincial and federal governments to foster enabling policy and programme environments for the implementation of school meals safety net programmes.	2,718,193	215,260	0	215,260	76	215,184

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# Annual Country Report

## Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	Pakistan's people at higher risk of vulnerability, especially women and children, have greater access to affordable, nutritious diets and basic social services (education, health, and nutrition) by 2027.	Provide technical assistance to provincial and federal governments in their efforts to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the enabling environment while concurrently supporting the private sector in the production of nutritious food.	88,814,960	157,595,217	0	157,595,217	93,250,682	64,344,535
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>101,732,721</b>	<b>163,611,823</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>163,611,823</b>	<b>95,481,726</b>	<b>68,130,097</b>
2.4	Pakistan's food systems are resilient to shocks and support access to healthy and nutritious food by all of Pakistan's communities by 2027.	Provide technical assistance to the Government and the private sector for a strengthened supply chain and market system for fortified and other nutritious food.	2,060,800	2,765,970	0	2,765,970	1,117,281	1,648,689
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>2,060,800</b>	<b>2,765,970</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,765,970</b>	<b>1,117,281</b>	<b>1,648,689</b>
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners and the Government of Pakistan have access to reliable common services on demand.	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.	2,524,660	354,736	0	354,736	496	354,240
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>2,524,660</b>	<b>354,736</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>354,736</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>354,240</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Pakistan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,980,262	0	3,980,262	0	3,980,262
<b>Subtotal SDG Target (SDG Target )</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>3,980,262</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,980,262</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,980,262</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>205,473,175</b>	<b>247,126,409</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>247,126,409</b>	<b>162,359,601</b>	<b>84,766,808</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>13,405,385</b>	<b>14,691,116</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,691,116</b>	<b>9,020,093</b>	<b>5,671,023</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>218,878,560</b>	<b>261,817,524</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>261,817,524</b>	<b>171,379,694</b>	<b>90,437,831</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>14,052,297</b>	<b>11,728,236</b>		<b>11,728,236</b>	<b>11,728,236</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>232,930,857</b>	<b>273,545,761</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>273,545,761</b>	<b>183,107,930</b>	<b>90,437,831</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures