

Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

PAKISTAN

Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security and Rebuilding Social Cohesion

Project Number	200250
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	7,721,425
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	3,984,336
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	3,642,570

Project Approval Date	14 Nov 2012
Planned Start Date	01 Jan 2013
Actual Start Date	01 Jan 2013
Project End Date	31 Dec 2015
Financial Closure Date	n.a.

Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	12,065,972
Cash--based Transfer and Related Costs	45,902,737
Direct Support Costs	55,067,649
Food and Related Costs	518,856,795
Indirect Support Costs	44,232,521
Total Approved Budget	676,125,674

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Total Approved Commodities	763,816
Planned Commodities in 2015	307,483
Actual Commodities in 2015	293,815

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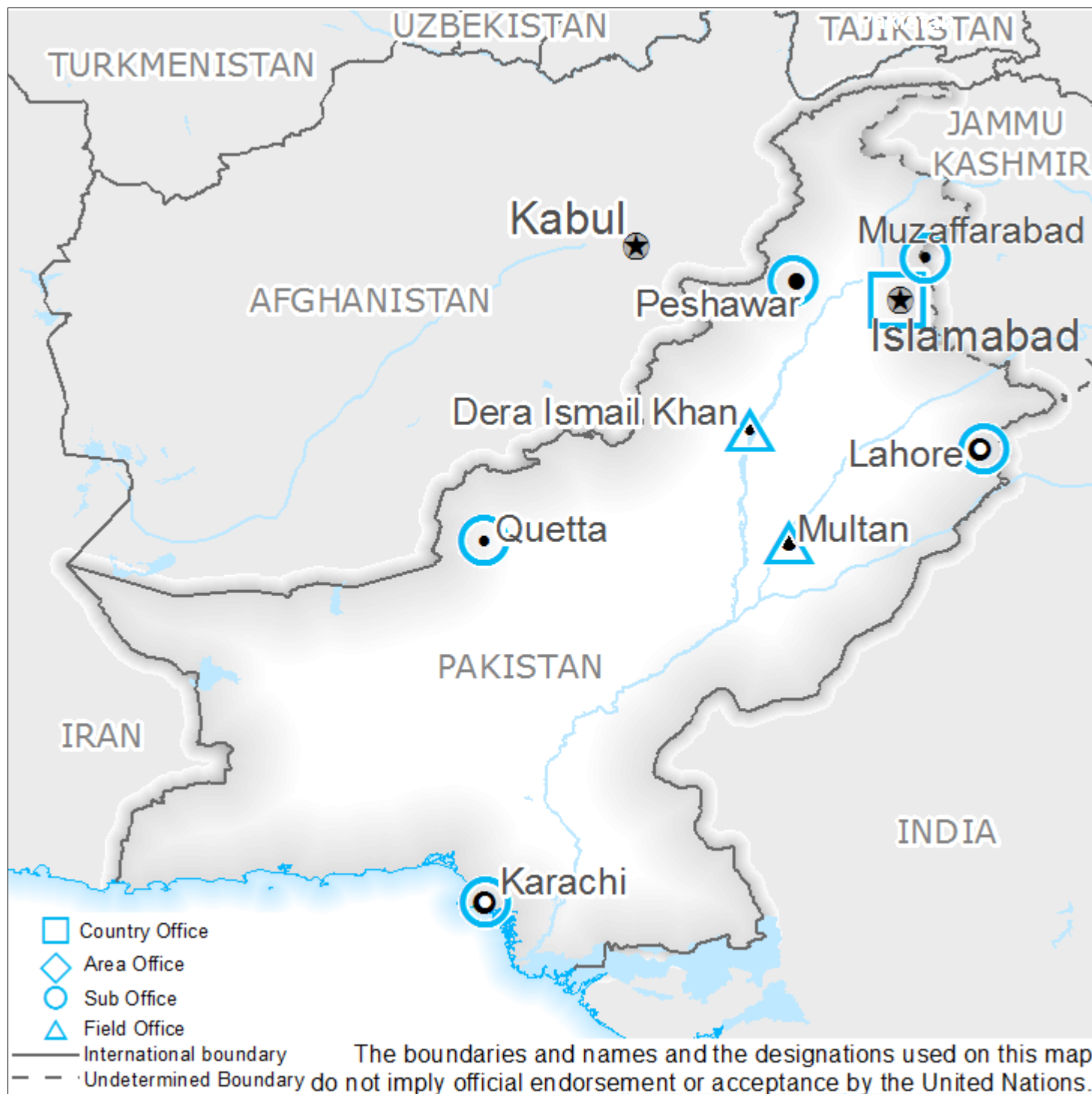
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Country Overview



COUNTRY BACKGROUND

In 2015, despite political uncertainties, energy shortfalls and natural disasters, Pakistan's macro-economic indicators improved and the country's economy demonstrated its resilience. In addition, Pakistan further progressed towards establishing peace and stability in the country's north-west. The Government of Pakistan established a phased plan in order to ensure progressive and sustainable return of the population displaced from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) by the end of 2016 with its first phase beginning in March 2015.

Being a staple food surplus country and the 8th largest producer of wheat globally, Pakistan has sufficient national production of staple commodities to meet the needs of the country's estimated 190 million people. However, considerable social disparities and limited employment opportunities have made access to sufficient food and an adequate diet difficult, particularly for the poorest and most vulnerable segments of the society. Almost half of the population of Pakistan is estimated to be food insecure. Nationwide Global Acute Malnutrition rates amongst children under five exceed the World Health Organization's (WHO) critical threshold of 15 percent, and are as high as 23 percent in some parts of the Sindh province. Progress in narrowing the gender gap remains slow and significant disparities also persist between urban and rural populations, most notably in the access to social services such as healthcare and education.

While Pakistan's core inflation rate registered a 10-year low in September, efforts to build livelihoods and resilience continued to be undermined by natural and human-induced disasters. Approximately 1 million individuals, out of the 1.67 million progressively displaced since the beginning of law enforcement operations in 2008, are still in displacement and in need of humanitarian assistance. In March 2015, the government initiated the implementation of its Return and Rehabilitation strategy, as a result of which 677,000 previously displaced individuals returned to their areas of origin as of the end of the year. Natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes also affected the country in 2015. Monsoon rains which began in July caused flooding mainly in Sindh, Punjab, and Balochistan provinces, affecting 1.6 million individuals. A 7.5 magnitude earthquake in October affected large areas of Pakistan leaving 280 fatalities, 1,800 people injured and 100,000 houses damaged.

While a commitment to food and nutrition security continues to be an important focus for the government, the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1 was not achieved. However, the government adopted the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), actively pursued its Vision 2025, and the Zero Hunger Challenge which is clearly linked with SDG 2 "end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". Formulated in 2014, Vision 2025 set the national development agenda, recognising food and nutrition security as a critical component in human development. Pakistan continued to be closely and actively engaged in the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) collaborative approach. Since 2013, significant in-kind contributions of wheat to WFP total 519,000 mt (USD198 million) demonstrate the government's continued commitment to the country's humanitarian needs. Since 2013, the government has been one of the largest donors to WFP operations in the country, second only to the United States. In 2015, it ranked first as host government donor to WFP globally.

SUMMARY OF WFP ASSISTANCE

In 2015, which marked the final year of the three-year operation, WFP continued to implement activities with the aim of complementing the government's efforts in enhancing food security and nutrition amongst vulnerable populations, providing technical, policy and advocacy support to develop relevant national strategies. The programme of work was designed to reinforce government-led initiatives and support MDGs 1-5 and 7 (recently replaced by SDGs), in alignment with the strategic priorities identified in the Humanitarian Operational Plan and the One-UN Operational Plan II (OPII). In order to place nutrition at the centre of the national development agenda and aim toward achieving SDG 2, WFP supports the government in initiatives such as Zero Hunger and SUN to formulate multi-sectoral policies and strategies.

During the year, WFP implemented two operations in the country. The Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200250 intended to assist 7.7 million food-insecure people from 2013 to 2015. The Special Operation 200181 aimed to strengthen the disaster preparedness and response capabilities of the government and the broader humanitarian community, contingency planning and capacity augmentation through the construction of Humanitarian Response Facilities (HRF) across the country.

WFP continued to strengthen partnerships and coordinate interventions with the government, United Nations (UN) agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGO), and donors. WFP supported the Universal Salt Iodization (USI) programme in Pakistan, in partnership with the Micronutrient Initiative (MI). It also provided policy and advocacy support to the National Fortification Alliance (NFA), SUN and the SUN Business Network. Pakistan underwrites the SUN collaborative approach, which brings together the people and resources needed to rapidly scale up nutrition-sensitive interventions and cross-sectoral strategies.

WFP supported national authorities such as the Ministry of Climate Change on climate analysis and the Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MNFSR) on undertaking food security analysis in 2015, which provides an evidence base for informed programming and policy decision-making. In addition, WFP sustained partnerships with the public and private sectors to produce specialised nutritious foods for the treatment and prevention of malnutrition. Joint investments between the government and WFP contributed to the strengthening of emergency preparedness and response capabilities. Along with the government and other partners, WFP was involved in a range of assessment exercises such as the Livelihoods and Food Security of FATA Returnees study, assessment of unregistered vulnerable families, and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC).

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Number of children below 5 years of age	446,681	446,715	893,396
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	628,616	572,485	1,201,101
Number of adults	593,217	954,856	1,548,073
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	1,668,514	1,974,056	3,642,570
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	1,635,406	1,806,018	3,441,424
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	1,839,796	2,077,710	3,917,506

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	238,692	17,231	22,006	12,736	3,150	293,815
Total food distributed in 2015	238,692	17,231	22,006	12,736	3,150	293,815
Total food distributed in 2014	190,316	11,474	15,633	10,951	2,616	230,990
Total food distributed in 2013	157,713	12,510	14,507	16,570	2,239	203,538

Operational SPR

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANCE

In partnership with the Government, international donors, United Nations (UN) agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the PRRO commenced on 1 January 2013 aiming to complement government's efforts to enhance food security and nutrition amongst vulnerable populations and provide technical support in developing national strategies and capabilities. Through community resilience building, disaster risk reduction (DRR), disaster risk management (DRM) and preparedness, the project enhanced sustainability and national ownership. Project activities were designed to reinforce government initiatives and national priorities. The project was aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3 and national priorities to address poverty, food and nutrition security, and DRM.

2015 was the third and final year of the PRRO implementation. The main goals of the project were to enhance food security and nutrition among vulnerable populations, support the Government in building social cohesion in FATA and arrest the decline in the nutritional status of vulnerable people living in food-insecure districts. The objectives were to ensure the food security and nutritional status of internally displaced people (IDPs), support their return and facilitate recovery (Strategic Objectives 1 and 3); restore and stabilise the nutritional status of vulnerable populations in food-insecure areas (Strategic Objectives 1 and 3); build community resilience through DRR (Strategic Objective 2); and enhance national DRM capacities (Strategic Objective 2).

The expected outcomes of the project were to:

- reduce and stabilise acute malnutrition among children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in target populations;
- improve food consumption over the assistance period for targeted households;
- ensure early warning systems, contingency plans and food security monitoring systems are in place and enhanced with WFP capacity development support;
- reduce hazard risk at the community level in targeted communities;
- increase access to assets among target communities in fragile transition situations;
- stabilise enrolment of girls and boys in assisted schools at levels closer to the national average; and
- reduce stunting in targeted children and acute malnutrition among PLW in the target population.

WFP supported relief and recovery through a comprehensive and integrated approach at provincial and federal levels, in full alignment with the Government of Pakistan's Vision 2025 and Zero Hunger strategies.

RESULTS

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

The WFP Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) unit, in collaboration with government and partners, conducted a number of assessment exercises during 2013-15 which guided WFP's operational decisions on beneficiary and geographic targeting and distribution. VAM also worked on a series of endline assessments to monitor the food security situation and change therein after interventions were implemented. The Pakistan Food Security Analysis 2013 report helped WFP to identify the most food insecure areas for geographic targeting while the IDP Vulnerability Assessment and Profiling (IVAP) and Multi-Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (MHVRA) studies helped to refine the targeting approach. Cash feasibility and impact studies helped to identify the most appropriate transfer modalities. The Livelihoods and Food Security of FATA Returnees study, the needs identification exercise for IDPs, and joint assessments conducted with the FATA Government, UNICEF, FAO and UNDP were also undertaken in 2015. As part of continued monitoring of the food security situation, VAM issued monthly price bulletins and a biannual Food Security Bulletin. During emergencies, VAM carried out several assessments to identify needs of the affected populations.

Under the relief component, unconditional assistance was provided to communities affected by law and order operations in FATA, during displacement and up to six months after return. Beneficiaries received a monthly family food ration consisting of wheat flour, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. A multilateral contribution of dried fruits (dates) was also distributed under the relief intervention. WFP assisted a higher number of IDPs than originally planned due to displacement in North Waziristan Agency (NWA) and this could be accommodated because the pace of return was slower than estimated. Relief food assistance was also provided to earthquake affected families in Bajaur and Mohmand agencies.

In late 2014, WFP and the Kyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) provincial Protection Cluster concluded an assessment to identify unregistered IDP families from NWA. In 2015, over 44,000 vulnerable individuals in KP were eligible and received WFP cash assistance for four months (this comprises 20 percent out of the total cash assistance while remaining 80 percent refer to the food assistance for assets (FFA) component).

As a result of the slower return of IDPs to their area of origin, relief assistance to returnees reached less than half of the planned number of beneficiaries. Similarly, slower than planned return to Bara and NWA resulted in lower numbers of beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers.

The most vulnerable returnees in FATA received monthly family rations of wheat flour, oil and salt, for their participation in FFA and food assistance for training (FFT) to restore community infrastructure and assets, ultimately contributing to peace building. In some of the most hazard-prone locations, communities received cash under FFA and FFT to construct community infrastructure aimed at reducing future risk exposure and building resilience by engaging relevant government line departments in the planning, technical backstopping and monitoring of programme activities.

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Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Internally Displaced Persons	826,200	793,800	1,620,000	876,730	842,348	1,719,078	106.1%	106.1%	106.1%
Children 6 to 23 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of stunting)	10,773	10,350	21,123	16,248	14,418	30,666	150.8%	139.3%	145.2%
Children 24 to 59 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of acute malnutrition)	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Children receiving take-home rations	115,575	85,446	201,021	109,522	73,850	183,372	94.8%	86.4%	91.2%
of whom: Girls in secondary schools receiving take-home rations		11,038	11,038		7,033	7,033		63.7%	63.7%
Participants in Food For Training	10,000	10,000	20,000	13,613	12,420	26,033	136.1%	124.2%	130.2%
Children 24 to 59 months given food under micronutrient supplementation (stand-alone activity)	26,932	25,876	52,808	20,942	17,609	38,551	77.8%	68.1%	73.0%
Participants in Food For Assets	42,300	4,700	47,000	57,386	2,578	59,964	135.7%	54.9%	127.6%
Pregnant and lactating women participating in blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of moderate acute malnutrition)		0	0		0	0		-	-
Pregnant and lactating women given food under complementary feeding (prevention of stunting)		42,246	42,246		25,090	25,090		59.4%	59.4%
Beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)/ targeted food distribution/assistance (GFD-TFD/A)	826,200	793,800	1,620,000	876,730	842,348	1,719,078	106.1%	106.1%	106.1%
Children receiving school meals	178,032	127,547	305,579	148,045	97,658	245,703	83.2%	76.6%	80.4%
Children 24 to 59 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	145,537	139,830	285,367	133,275	151,577	284,852	91.6%	108.4%	99.8%
Children 6 to 23 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of acute malnutrition)	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Children 6 to 23 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	66,868	64,246	131,114	62,936	71,578	134,514	94.1%	111.4%	102.6%
Pregnant and lactating women participating in targeted supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate acute malnutrition)		405,598	405,598		359,792	359,792		88.7%	88.7%
Returnees	525,515	504,907	1,030,422	256,308	246,258	502,566	48.8%	48.8%	48.8%
Cash-Based Transfer Beneficiaries	213,435	205,065	418,500	179,815	172,763	352,578	84.2%	84.2%	84.2%

Commodity Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Corn-soya Blend (csb)	2,000	1,943	97.2%
Dried Fruits	690	157	22.8%
High Energy Biscuits	4,594	2,191	47.7%
Iodised Salt	2,808	2,985	106.3%
Micronutrition Powder	10	8	82.0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	4,324	3,747	86.7%
Rice	10,593	0	0.0%
Split Peas	21,315	22,006	103.2%
Vegetable Oil	18,422	17,231	93.5%
Wheat Flour	235,492	238,692	101.4%
Wheat-soya Blend (wsb)	7,235	4,854	67.1%
Total for 2015	307,483	293,815	95.6%
Total reported in 2014 SPR	221,630	230,990	104.2%
Total reported in 2013 SPR	206,215	203,538	98.7%

	Planned Distribution (USD)	Actual Distribution (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash-Based Transfer			
Cash	10,634,154.84	8,868,823	83.4%
Total for 2015	10,634,154.84	8,868,823.49	83.4%

'Story Worth Telling'

WFP focused on supporting the return and rehabilitation process in FATA as a way of building peace and promoting stability. After the six month GFD rations for returnees were finished, WFP provided support for education, nutrition, and rebuilding livelihoods to rehabilitate communities. Jan Ara Bibi's family was one of those who recently returned to FATA's Bajaur agency.

One of Jan Ara Bibi's daughters, Shumaila, is a bright and motivated 10 year old student in a WFP-assisted school in Bajaur agency. "Our teacher gives us high-energy biscuits which helps me concentrate on my studies" she says. School feeding rations for children like Shumaila helped improve attendance and encouraged parents to send their children to school without worrying about the money they would have to spend for their lunch.

Her mother, Jan Ara Bibi, 45, was once malnourished, but is now healthy and strong after having visited a CMAM center where she received WFP's specialised nutritious foods. She was diagnosed with malnutrition after her youngest daughter, Areba, was born and she was breastfeeding her. In the centre, she also learned about the importance of health and hygiene and proper infant and young child feeding practices. "The vegetable oil we get from my daughter's school helps us save money. Also, after having taken nutritional supplements, I can now perform my daily chores without being so tired all of the time. All of this has added so much comfort to my life."

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Findings from various VAM assessments, such as the inter-agency assessment in Bara carried out November 2015, guided WFP in terms of targeting of interventions and entitlements to the most vulnerable groups, particularly households headed by women or children, elderly and the disabled. To address gender disparities and align with VAM assessments, WFP activities were adjusted to ensure access, food security and nutritional support to children and women who, as primary caregivers, were improving the household's nutritional status. Nutrition sensitisation sessions targeted a larger range of beneficiaries, including men, to encourage and potentially increase support towards women caregivers in applying good feeding practices.

Where appropriate, food ration cards were issued to women to facilitate female decision-making regarding food management within the household. In addition to other efforts to empower women, WFP trained women in health, hygiene and nutrition, kitchen construction and gardening, fuel-efficient stoves, seed and grain storage, livestock management and food preservation, and raised awareness of their rights. Outcome evaluation and impact studies revealed that these efforts resulted in women's increased confidence and respect for their decisions on how cash was spent in the household.

A balanced representation of women and men was encouraged in local food management committees established in conjunction with food distributions. WFP and partners were able to train all project management committee members. To empower women in decision-making related to assistance, WFP promoted their presence in leadership positions within project management committees. Grievance committees, composed of 50 percent men and 50 percent women, were also established and remained operational.

WFP trained both women and men on hygiene and proper use of WFP specialised nutritional foods (Super Cereal). The Girls' Incentive programme contributed to reducing gender gaps and disparities in access to education by encouraging attendance and enrolment through take-home rations distributed to adolescent school girls. The social benefits of female education are also reflected in delaying marriage and pregnancy, improved nutrition for PLW as well as infants, and improved infant mortality rates.

As a first step towards implementing the WFP gender policy, WFP Pakistan developed a country specific gender and protection strategy followed by an action plan. A Country Office Gender and Protection Working Group (PWG) was also established to ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment and protection were reflected in all aspects of WFP's programming and administration. The chair of the PWG and the CO gender and protection focal point were members of the Gender Results Network which gives them an opportunity to share good practices and raise concerns. This working group aimed to support the gender and protection officer and WFP provincial office gender focal points to identify links and harmonise efforts among WFP government ministries, UN partners, and local and international NGO partners, through various coordination fora. During the course of the operation, WFP also made progress towards establishing gender equality in its workforce. This progress is reflected in the increased presence of women from 10 percent to 20 percent since the beginning of the operation in 2013, including in crucial managerial and field monitoring positions. WFP continues its efforts to achieve the desired 50 percent representation of women and men.

It should be noted that, consistent with the project design and cultural context, cross-cutting indicators for gender relate to FFA.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
	Target Val	(at start of project or benchmark)	(penultimate follow-up)	(latest value measured)
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Jul-2014, FFA-Cash assessment in Sindh province., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jul-2015, FFA-Cash assessment in Sindh province., Programme monitoring.	50	45.5		53
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Jul-2014, FFA-Cash assessment in Sindh province., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jul-2015, FFA-Cash assessment in Sindh province., Programme monitoring.	20	22		6.3
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Jul-2014, FFA-Cash assessment in Sindh province., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jul-2015, FFA-Cash assessment in Sindh province., Programme monitoring.	30	32.5		40.7
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Base value: Dec-2013, WFP cooperating partners database, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP cooperating partners database, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP cooperating partners database, Programme monitoring.	20	9.2	18.5	25.8
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Base value: Dec-2013, WFP cooperating partners database., Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP cooperating partners database., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP cooperating partners database., Programme monitoring.	60	8.5	24.2	57.73

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Distributions were designed and implemented with a protection focus to ensure that people's access to food as well as their safety and dignity were not unintentionally jeopardized. The layout and organization of distribution sites was crucial in preventing crowding, limiting risks to beneficiaries and staff members, and reducing food losses. For cash-based transfers, points of sale were identified near villages and markets where beneficiaries resided. Other protection concerns such as cultural and physical barriers and insecurity were addressed through the safe distribution model which took sociocultural norms into consideration. Guards were posted at distribution sites to protect beneficiaries. Separate entrances, waiting areas and counters for women, managed by female staff, were established at all relief distribution points. In other cases, mobile distributions were organized to reduce distance travelled by the beneficiaries. WFP also conducted context analyses to inform programming so that food and nutrition assistance did not fuel tensions between different beneficiary groups or unintentionally cause harm.

WFP undertook a range of measures that were protection sensitive, context specific and culturally appropriate. In particular, to ensure that vulnerable groups, and especially women, were informed of their entitlements, eligibility criteria, duration of assistance and where to lodge grievances before and during the implementation of activities. General food distribution (GFD) entitlements were communicated in local languages and with pictures for non-literate beneficiaries.

WFP invited feedback from beneficiaries through a dedicated hotline operated by a female responder who was also contactable by e-mail and regular post. Of the 4,990 contacts, mostly phone calls, 385 cases were registered for verification. The remaining cases were mostly requests for information or questions about programme eligibility which were answered during the call. Comments concerning other UN agencies were referred to the relevant contacts. Complaints and queries not resolved immediately were registered in an online database for assessment, validation and action. These arrangements contributed towards fostering an environment of respect, trust and good communication between beneficiaries and WFP.

With the support of a stand-by partner, Norwegian Refugee Council, WFP engaged a protection officer for its WFP Pakistan and Afghanistan operations to mainstream protection and gender into its activities, including risk and context analysis. A risk analysis exercise was undertaken and recommendations were made on how to address the protection related risks associated with WFP programmes. Training on guidelines for mainstreaming protection and gender into assessments and programme activities was conducted for all WFP staff and partners.

WFP cooperated with protection-mandated agencies, particularly UNHCR and UNICEF, and coordination bodies such as the Protection Cluster, Child Protection and the Gender-Based Violence sub-cluster in Peshawar. As an example of successful coordination, WFP, UNICEF and others in collaboration with the FATA Secretariat's Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Unit, conducted a joint assessment in Bara tehsil of FATA's Khyber agency to assess the needs of returnee families in terms of livelihoods, food security, and basic services, with an integrated protection and gender component. As a result, the identified families will receive humanitarian assistance in future.

It should be noted that, consistent with the project design and cultural context, cross-cutting indicators for protection relate to GFD.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Dec-2013, Programme monitoring and evaluation data., Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring and evaluation data., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring and evaluation data., Programme monitoring.	80	85	92	85.8
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Dec-2013, Programme monitoring and evaluation data., Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring and evaluation data., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring and evaluation data., Programme monitoring.	90	95	91	98.97
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Dec-2013, Programme monitoring and evaluation data., Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring and evaluation data., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring and evaluation data., Programme monitoring.	90	93	96	98.76

Outputs

With regards to cross-cutting indicators, the proportion of assisted people informed about the programme slightly decreased. Nonetheless, the end target of 80 percent was exceeded.

In terms of Strategic Objective 1, general food distributions were conducted according to schedule and all planned training sessions took place. The amount of cash received and the number of beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers were lower than planned. Outputs under the CMAM component were achieved through strong outreach, which encouraged community members to go to health facilities for nutrition services. Targets related to the proportion of caregivers receiving three key messages and the proportion of women receiving nutrition counselling were not achieved because of cultural constraints that limited community workers in the delivery of those messages.

With regards to Strategic Objective 2, all physical outputs related to FFA in FATA were achieved as specific targets were set during the year in line with activities as they progressed. There was fewer beneficiaries reached as well as fewer cash disbursements under the FFA cash programme as a result of delayed government clearances for NGO partners to operate in the area. The activity was also reduced from four to two distribution cycles since there was a delay in the return of IDPs to Bara. The low number of women collecting cash or vouchers was caused by prevailing restrictive cultural norms in FATA. Similarly, only few women participated in asset creation activities. Specific project activities were selected by village level community groups consisting of both men and women. Overachievement in terms of participants in training sessions was related to the higher than planned number of participants in the FFA component. The stunting and micronutrient deficiency prevention programme was deemed successful as it reached 536 health centres and trained 575 community health workers. Over 90 percent of Lady Health Workers (LHW) gained knowledge about the importance of early initiation of breastfeeding (within one hour of birth), exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding, food diversity, hygiene and the use of specialised nutritious foods provided by WFP. Intermediate results of randomised control trials were positive and indicated a reduction of stunting prevalence in intervention areas. In terms of school feeding, the number of assisted primary and secondary schools was lower than foreseen as a result of a slower return to NWA where most of the school feeding activities were planned.

Under Strategic Objective 3, the FFA initiative in four districts in Sindh and one in KP targeted women, which affected the end result in terms of beneficiary figures. Of note is the fact that the culture in Sindh does not restrict women to participate in such activities. In Sindh, the construction of kitchens, latrines and other household level assets were conducted during the year and mostly targeted women with cash transfers. The selection of FFA activities was focused on the DRR interventions at community level. Activities undertaken included gully plugging, check dams, flood protection walls, and road rehabilitation. These projects aimed to prepare communities for future disasters while improving their livelihoods. Through FFT, communities were provided capacity building and awareness raising in livestock management, food security and diet diversity, nutrition, income generation such as vegetable and crop production, handicrafts, livestock management and kitchen gardening, and DRR. The capacity building initiatives under the FFT interventions had an overarching focus on improving food security.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO 1: GFD				
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	Individual	1,700	1,271	74.8%
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	Individual	8,300	6,140	74.0%
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	2,338,270	1,713,504	73.3%
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	Individual	55	55	100.0%
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12	12	100.0%
SO 1: Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	2,055	2,055	100.0%
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	Individual	3,928	3,928	100.0%
Proportion of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	%	100	77	77.0%
Proportion of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	95	95.0%
Proportion of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	65	65.0%
SO 2: FFA				
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	Individual	9,900	5,430	54.8%
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	Individual	100	15	15.0%
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	1,588,235	563,033	35.5%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	53,000	53,000	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	km	3,234	3,234	100.0%
Number of refugee/returnee houses constructed/rehabilitated	house	94	94	100.0%
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	15	15	100.0%
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	114,300	114,300	100.0%
Volume (m3) of debris/mud from flooded/disaster stricken settlements (roads, channels, schools, etc)	m3	537	537	100.0%
Volume (m3) of soil excavated from rehabilitated waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3	7,320	7,320	100.0%
SO 2: FFT				
Number of livelihood support training sessions carried out	training session	1,842	1,842	100.0%
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	Individual	20,000	26,033	130.2%
SO 2: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	544	536	98.5%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	Individual	575	575	100.0%
Proportion of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	%	100	81	81.0%
Proportion of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	81	81.0%
Proportion of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	60	60.0%
SO 2: School Feeding				
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	Individual	76,278	62,301	81.7%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,843	1,158	62.8%
Number of secondary schools assisted by WFP	school	113	68	60.2%
SO 3: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness and Response				
Number of counterparts staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	individual	494	433	87.7%
SO 3: FFA				
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	Individual	20,900	19,335	92.5%
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	Individual	28,850	26,572	92.1%
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	6,707,650	6,592,286	98.3%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	km	27	27	100.0%
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	487	487	100.0%
Number of latrines constructed/rehabilitated	latrine	1,153	1,153	100.0%
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	374	374	100.0%
Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	9,320	9,320	100.0%
Volume (m3) of soil excavated from rehabilitated waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3	7,320	7,320	100.0%
SO 3: FFT				
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	Individual	3,436	3,436	100.0%
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	Individual	26,650	26,437	99.2%
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	Individual	2,677	2,677	100.0%
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	2,699	2,699	100.0%

Outcomes

Over the three years of implementation, the PRRO achieved most of its project targets. At the national level, the project contributed towards enhancing food and nutrition security and rebuilding social cohesion.

Under Strategic Objective 1, WFP assistance proved critical in helping to meet the food needs of the displaced and returnee populations, and maintaining adequate levels of food consumption while contributing to the peace and stability in the area. The Diet Diversity Score showed a continuous improvement from the baseline. Among the displaced population in the north-western part of the country, the percentage of households with poor food consumption dropped from a baseline of 23 percent in March 2013, to 3 percent in December 2015, maintaining a comparable level to 2014. The significant decrease might be partially attributed to seasonality. As for the performance of CMAM, it positively surpassed all thresholds set by the SPHERE standards and slightly improved in most indicators as compared to the already positive 2014 values. The coverage rate of the CMAM programme was assessed for the first time in 2015 using the Semi-Quantitative Evaluation of Access and Coverage (SQUEAC) methodology in selected areas of Pakistan. Results showed that coverage rates (80.3 percent) greatly surpassed the project end target of 50 percent.

Under Strategic Objective 2, the average annual rate of change in the number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted schools increased compared to 2014 as a result of the programme's expansion to Bara and South Waziristan, which are new areas of return. In FATA, the percentage of WFP-assisted households with borderline and poor food consumption scores decreased while diet diversity improved as a result of sustained WFP assistance over the years. The community asset score refers to FFA in FATA and was a new indicator in 2014. It increased by 3 percent compared to last year and exceeded the project end target by 6 percent in 2015. The "proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)" was a new indicator under Strategic Objective 2 (stunting prevention covering PLW, children 6 to 23 and 24 to 59 months). The result presented here is based on a desk review exercise conducted by triangulating WFP regular post-distribution monitoring information with the monitoring by a third party technical agency. The "proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions" was also a newly introduced indicator under stunting prevention. The results from programme monitoring show that 85 percent of beneficiaries participated in at least two-thirds of all distributions as compared to the target of 66 percent.

Also under Strategic Objective 2, the proportion of children under stunting prevention in the districts Thatta and Sajawal (Sindh province) districts, consuming a minimum acceptable diet slightly decreased compared to 2014 when the programme commenced. The main reasons for the underachievement of this indicator are a result of data being captured during the harvesting season with women busy in the fields, and constraints caused by the security situation. Even though food access and availability was limited in these two districts, as a result of the intensive promotion of IYCF practices, the proportion of children consuming a minimum acceptable diet showed some improvement. This activity only started in 2014 and will continue in the next PRRO.

Under Strategic Objective 3, as a result of the FFA livelihoods assistance programme in Sindh, the average coping strategy index slightly decreased along with the proportion of households with poor food consumption, which are both positive results. The proportion of households with borderline food consumption increased slightly. The FFA project areas were impacted repeatedly by drought which affected the general food security situation of these communities and likely contributed to these results. More data collection is required and is planned for 2016. The Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) activities were implemented since early 2015 and have improved the capacity of communities to manage shocks and risks in areas where the relevant training took place.

DRM activities included the provision of emergency storage facilities. During the year, 11 facilities were installed, each with 300 mt capacity. WFP supported the institutional capacity development of NDMA (National Disaster Management Authority) through the augmentation of their logistics infrastructure focusing on emergency preparedness and response and DRM. Students, teachers, community members and local disaster management officials and community members were trained in disaster preparedness and response planning under the School Safety and CBDRM (programmes, respectively). Both activities were completed in July.

In terms of social cohesion, there was no formal outcome indicator in the logical framework of the PRRO and was only related in terms of support to the Government's efforts in FATA. The indication of improved social cohesion can be attributed to the fact that returnees remained in their areas of origin feeling relatively safe and secure.

Food security indicators have been disaggregated under SO1, however, since all beneficiaries under SO3 received both food and cash, no disaggregation is necessary. For SO2, only one round of cash assistance was provided and no data was collected.

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Coverage rate of supplementary feeding				
Latest Follow-up: Feb-2015, TSFP pilot coverage assessment (SQUEAC) in Pakistan, Secondary data.	50			80.3
Diet Diversity Score				
Base value: Dec-2014, WFP baseline conflict-affected unregistered population., WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring and evaluation data for GFD-Cash component., Programme monitoring.	4.97	4.97		5.8
Diet Diversity Score				
Base value: Mar-2013, WFP Baseline, conflict-affected displaced population., WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring and evaluation data for GFD-Food component., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring and evaluation data for GFD-Food component., Programme monitoring.	5.1	5.1	6.3	6.55
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Dec-2014, WFP baseline conflict-affected unregistered population., WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring and evaluation data for GFD-Cash component., Programme monitoring.	12.1	2.4		0.5
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Mar-2013, WFP Baseline, conflict-affected displaced population., WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring and evaluation data for GFD-Food component., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring and evaluation data for GFD-Food component., Programme monitoring.	4.68	23.4	1.5	3
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
Base value: Dec-2013, Nutrition information system, UNICEF (Children 6-59 months), Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Cooperating partners reports., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Cooperating partners reports., Programme monitoring.	15	2.83	4.27	2.82
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
Base value: Dec-2013, Nutrition information system, UNICEF (PLW), Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Cooperating partners reports, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Cooperating partners reports, Programme monitoring.	15	2.97	3.06	2.43
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
Base value: Dec-2013, Nutrition information system, UNICEF (Children 6-59 months), Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Cooperating partners reports., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Cooperating partners reports., Programme monitoring.	3	0.01	0.01	0.01
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
Base value: Dec-2013, Nutrition information system, UNICEF (PLW), Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Cooperating partners reports., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Cooperating partners reports., Programme monitoring.	3	0.01	0.01	0.01
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
Base value: Dec-2013, Nutrition information system, UNICEF (Children 6-59 months), Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Cooperating partners reports., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Cooperating partners reports., Programme monitoring.	15	0.66	2.8	1.69
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
Base value: Dec-2013, Nutrition information system, UNICEF (PLW), Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Cooperating partners reports., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Cooperating partners reports., WFP survey.	15	0.79	5.33	2.06
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
Base value: Dec-2013, Nutrition information system, UNICEF (Children 6-59 months), Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Cooperating partners reports., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Cooperating partners reports., Programme monitoring.	75	96.36	92.92	95.48
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
Base value: Dec-2013, Nutrition information system, UNICEF (PLW), Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Cooperating partners reports., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Cooperating partners reports., Programme monitoring.	75	96.18	91.6	95.5
Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring and evaluation data., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring and evaluation data., Programme monitoring.	80		83	86
Diet Diversity Score				
Base value: Mar-2013, WFP baseline, FATA population., WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring and evaluation data., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring and evaluation data., Programme monitoring.	5.8	5.8	5.5	6.83
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Nov-2013, Programme monitoring and evaluation data., Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring and evaluation data., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring and evaluation data., Programme monitoring.	6	7.4	12.9	14.56
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted secondary schools				

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Base value: Nov-2013, Programme monitoring and evaluation data., Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring and evaluation data., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring and evaluation data., Programme monitoring.	6	4.1	13.1	21.73
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Dec-2013, WFP baseline, FATA population., WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring and evaluation data., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring and evaluation data., Programme monitoring.	11.2	56	29.7	21.73
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Mar-2013, WFP baseline, FATA population., WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring and evaluation data., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring and evaluation data., Programme monitoring.	0.86	4.3	0.6	0.3
Proportion of children consuming a minimum acceptable diet				
Base value: May-2014, Baseline assessment in Thatta district by Aga Khan University, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring and evaluation data., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring and evaluation data., Programme monitoring.	70	13	26	24.9
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, third-party monitoring and data analysis-Desk Review, Programme monitoring.	50			73
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring and evaluation data for children 24-59 months., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring and evaluation data for children 24-59 months., Programme monitoring.	66		87.2	77.6
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring and evaluation data for children 6-23 months., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring and evaluation data for children 6-23 months., Programme monitoring.	66		86.6	93.1
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Nov-2013, Programme monitoring and evaluation data., Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring and evaluation data., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring and evaluation data., Programme monitoring.	70	96.4	96.2	97.29
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
Previous Follow-up: Jul-2014, FFA assessment in Sindh province., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, FFA assessment in Sindh province, Programme monitoring.	80		81	77
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
Base value: Mar-2013, WFP baseline, Swat and southern Sindh districts., WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Jul-2014, FFA assessment in Sindh province., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, FFA assessment in Sindh province., Programme monitoring.	22.8	22.8	11.1	4.11
Diet Diversity Score				
Base value: Mar-2013, WFP baseline, Swat and southern Sindh districts., WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Jul-2014, FFA assessment in Sindh province., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, FFA assessment in Sindh province., Programme monitoring.	4.5	4.5	6.3	5.2
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Mar-2013, WFP baseline, Swat and southern Sindh districts., WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Jul-2014, FFA assessment in Sindh province., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, FFA assessment in Sindh province., Programme monitoring.	9.58	47.9	38.4	42.1
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Mar-2013, WFP baseline, Swat and southern Sindh districts., WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Jul-2014, FFA assessment in Sindh province., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, FFA assessment in Sindh province., Programme monitoring.	4.74	23.7	2.6	1.7
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring and evaluation data., Programme monitoring.	80			100

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

To ensure the sustainability of its activities, WFP undertook specific measures to augment capacity at various government levels and for civil society partners. Livelihoods support activities were planned and implemented in consultation with communities, while education and nutrition programmes were jointly conducted with national counterparts, contributing to enhanced national ownership. Building on its expertise in disaster response and management, WFP worked closely with disaster management authorities at national, provincial and district levels as well as local communities in disaster-prone areas to promote adequate and timely response to natural disasters. Partners played a key role in the implementation of relief, livelihoods, nutrition, school feeding, DRM and third party monitoring. WFP continued to provide orientation sessions to partner staff on the beneficiary feedback mechanism and recommendations for gender and protection.

Advocacy by WFP and partners, along with policy and technical support in the field of nutrition, contributed to the inclusion of nutrition as a development outcome within the Government of Pakistan's Vision 2025 and the next five-year development plan. As part of government engagement in the SUN Movement, nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions were incorporated into multisectoral strategies at provincial level. WFP collaborated with UNICEF, WHO, FAO, the World Bank, MI, GAIN and other nutrition development partners, including members of the donor community, to mainstream this initiative by providing technical assistance to national authorities at federal and provincial levels. A SUN Secretariat was established at the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform at federal level, and SUN working units were being formed in the Planning and Development Departments at provincial level. Training in IYCF practices, the prevention of acute malnutrition and hygiene was also provided to the LHW programme. In partnership with the Ministry of Health, the USI project, a WFP corporate initiative with other stakeholders, worked to reduce the prevalence of iodine deficiency disorders. This programme was successfully managed by the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination, the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reforms, and Provincial and District Departments of Health in collaboration with salt producers and other nutrition development partners. Technical support was also provided to improve the quality and food safety of LNS used in the country.

Together with FAO, and in alignment with the National Zero Hunger framework, WFP provided, and continues to provide, technical assistance at national and provincial levels to the Zero Hunger Challenge response. In the context of the implementation of SDGs, and building on the Government's commitment to reduce various forms of undernutrition, WFP's technical assistance aimed to identify intersectoral links among different food security initiatives in the country. Following the collaboration with the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger, government expressed interest in piloting the home grown school feeding approach, linking the provision of school meals with the local production of smallholder farmers.

Provincial governments of Balochistan, KP and Punjab announced their commitment to develop school feeding initiatives, and WFP Pakistan has been providing technical assistance for the design of their programmes and strategies. WFP contributed to enhancing the capability of district, provincial, regional and federal government to respond to crises.

WFP DRM project activities were aligned with the Government of Pakistan's National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) and focused on developing local and institutional capabilities, and ensuring prospects for sustainability and handover.

WFP supported Pakistan's disaster management authorities through a series of activities based on model interventions: school safety; CBDRM; disaster management simulation trainings and exercises; the provision of emergency storage facilities and emergency response and early warning systems equipment; MHVRA; and training and equipping emergency response teams at district and community levels. Institutional support was provided to NDMA in terms of logistics and human resources for the implementation of the NDMP.

In October, WFP launched a MHVRA in Punjab, in five hazard-prone districts selected by NDMA and PDMA, and in consultation with stakeholders. This assessment, which is ongoing, aims to identify hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities of the province and the selected districts, through the collection of primary and secondary data to enable disaster management authorities to have a planning tool for disaster preparedness, risk reduction and contingency planning.

INPUTS

Resource Inputs

During the third and final year of the PRRO, despite challenges faced in terms of securing resources, when the corporate and international focus was on seven global Level 3 emergencies, local donor support and cooperation was maintained by regularly engaging with the donor community, demonstrating results and highlighting the needs of the most vulnerable populations. As a result, cash resources were received from a wide range of donors, including for twinning, and government maintained its commitment by providing a record in-kind wheat contribution.

Advocacy efforts also resulted in securing multi-year contributions from three donors which ensured the sustainability and predictability of funding. Resources received through multilateral contributions and emergency funds, including the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and WFP advance financing mechanisms, also proved to be critical in 2015. As in previous years, these contributions enabled WFP to fill gaps between the pledging of commitments and the actual receipt of funds.

Donor	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Australia		767	1,393
Canada		1,679	1,679
European Commission		467	667
Japan		2,330	2,330
MULTILATERAL		4,641	4,641
Pakistan	203,574		224,203
Private Donors		43	42
Qatar	150		158
Switzerland		416	416
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies		2,128	1,890
USA		31,433	36,028
Total:	203,724	43,905	273,448

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts

WFP purchased food commodities through the requisite competitive procurement process. Lipid-based Nutrient Supplements (LNS), high energy biscuits and iodized salt were procured locally. Local purchases contributed to the reduction in delivery lead times and costs.

WFP continued to invest in the capacity development of local suppliers for LNS and biscuits. The local development and production of these specialised nutritious foods, which also have the potential to be exported, stimulated the local economy, created employment opportunities as well as contributed towards raising food safety standards. In 2015, began preparing for LNS export to WFP programmes in other countries, primarily in Africa, which will help to expand the private sector. Other commodities, such as split peas, were purchased locally and internationally while Super Cereal and fortified vegetable oil were procured either regionally or internationally.

A 99 percent extraction rate was applied when transforming wheat contributed by the Government of Pakistan (219,000 mt in 2015) to wheat flour.

Commodity	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Corn Soya Blend	0	2,414	0	
Dried Fruits	0	0	158	
High Energy Biscuits	3,183	0	0	
Iodised Salt	2,699	0	0	
Micronutrition Powder	0	0	4	
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	3,499	0	0	
Split Peas	4,749	4,008	10,618	
Vegetable Oil	0	14,967	0	
Wheat	224,203	0	0	
Wheat Soya Blend	0	409	2,537	
Sum:	238,333	21,798	13,317	

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

To maintain a cost-efficient transport operation, the logistics unit launched quarterly tenders amongst pre-vetted local transport service providers. During the reporting period several new service providers were introduced to maintain a healthy competitive environment.

Relief goods were prepared at five WFP-managed warehouses in Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan, KP and Pakistan Administered Kashmir (PAK), before being pre-positioned in the network of final delivery points that were managed by partners for timely distribution to beneficiaries.

In 2015, in-kind rice was replaced by wheat flour thus resulting in higher than planned distribution of the latter.

WFP Pakistan's close relationship with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs helped to expedite the issuance of exemption certificates for imported cargo. The Ministry started accepting scanned copies of the Bills of Lading which reduced the turnaround time for exemption applications. Timely receipt of exemptions reduced container demurrage as consignments cleared customs at their respective ports more quickly.

WFP Pakistan also played a pivotal role in providing logistics support to WFP Afghanistan. In the second quarter, improved coordination between WFP Pakistan and Afghanistan, direct deliveries from Karachi to Kabul, Jalalabad and Spinboldak, successfully implemented by Pakistan overland transporters, resulted in the reduction of transit time. The Logistics Execution Support System (LESS), which was rolled out in October 2014, was utilised throughout 2015, enabling WFP to track food supplies in real time.

Post-Delivery Losses

In 2015, post-delivery losses were successfully reduced to the minimum and amounted to less than 2 percent. The major contributing factor was that the consignments of fortified blended foods (Super Cereal) were kept in the original packaging to protect their shelf life until they were needed for distribution in 2.5 kg polyethylene bags. The introduction of mechanical repackaging reduced the risk of contamination further.

A very small loss of dried fruits (2kg) occurred as a result of warehouse handling.

In case of transport losses, commodity value lost by transporters was deducted from their invoice payments.

MANAGEMENT

Partnerships

WFP continued to enhance its established partnerships and coordinated activities with the Government of Pakistan, UN organisations, local and international NGOs, the donor community, academia and the private sector. These diverse partnerships enabled WFP to maximise the qualitative impact of its assistance, complementing efforts and building on the strengths and added values of each partner. Through the UN Country Team, strategic alignment on the development agenda was achieved and collective decisions taken especially with regards to the UN Country Plan and Programme.

The sustained support and ownership of the Government with regard to the country's humanitarian and development needs, particularly its in-kind contribution of 219,000 mt to WFP operations in 2015, was crucial to the successful implementation of activities.

WFP's partnership with the Government was also sustained in the framework of nutrition programmes implemented across the country, which included advocacy, strategy formulation and multisectoral policy support. WFP worked alongside the Government in the implementation of CMAM and stunting prevention programmes, in partnership with UNICEF, WHO and NGOs, especially Save the Children, Merlin, and Johanniter International. WFP and MI supported the USI project in reducing the prevalence of Iodine deficiency disorders. WFP carried out advocacy, policy and coordination efforts at the national level for nutrition improvement, such as the NFA led by the Ministry of Health. WFP and FAO provided technical assistance to provincial governments in the framework of the National Zero Hunger challenge response. Both agencies jointly supported the Government to explore the home grown school feeding approach, following collaboration with WFP's Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil. Together with FAO, UNICEF and WHO, WFP is a member of the SUN Movement. In 2015, WFP chaired the SUN UN Network and co-chairs the Business Network in collaboration with GAIN and MI. WFP co-led the Food Security Cluster with FAO and coordinated with humanitarian actors, on the humanitarian response in KP and FATA. WFP also co-chaired the cluster's Cash Working Group together with FAO and ACTED. Under the One UN Programme OP11, WFP was a member of the Strategic Priority Area 6, focused on "the Food and Nutrition Security for the most vulnerable groups", and Strategic Priority Area 3, focused on enhancing national resilience to disasters, crises and external shocks. WFP is one of the lead agencies engaged with the Government and working toward the Sustainable Development Goal 4 to support education in Pakistan.

Government collaboration was enhanced in areas of food security assessments and studies. A food security analysis, led by the Government and supported by WFP, was initiated in 2015 in collaboration with UNICEF and FAO. The "Livelihoods and Food Security of FATA Returnees" study was jointly conducted with the FATA Secretariat and other partners. Given the recurrence of natural disasters and the implications of climate change on food security, WFP supported the Ministry of Climate Change in carrying out an analysis of climate risks and food security in Pakistan.

In the context of Delivering as One, WFP collaborated with other UN agencies resulting in the development of complementary and integrated programmes and joint assessments. Examples include WFP's partnership with FAO, ILO and UN Women in Mirpurkhas district (Sindh) to jointly implement an integrated programme to assist vulnerable communities affected by flooding through agriculture-based activities, community infrastructure improvement and CBDRM training. An Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) was initiated and is being conducted by WFP and FAO. In collaboration with the FATA Secretariat's Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Unit, FAO, UNICEF and UNDP, WFP led an inter-agency assessment to ascertain livelihoods and recovery needs of FATA returnees, the results of which will lead to integrated programming to improve humanitarian assistance for returnee populations. Regarding education activities, WFP continued its collaboration with UNESCO and UNICEF under the Nourishing Bodies Nourishing Minds (NBNM) initiative. Pakistan is among the first five countries where this initiative is being piloted. The fourth Education Atlas was also developed by WFP in collaboration with UNICEF, UNESCO and the Government.

WFP continued its partnerships with NGOs for the implementation of livelihoods, relief and CMAM interventions across the country. New partnerships with NGOs were established for a number of specialised activities which do not include food distributions or cash transfers. One example is the partnership with Focus Humanitarian Assistance and ACTED for the implementation of DRM activities to support vulnerable communities in hazard-prone districts. New partners were selected for the implementation of livelihood activities using cash-based transfers in Bara tehsil and Chitral district (KP), which were affected by flooding and an earthquake in 2015.

WFP adopted a mechanism of assessing the internal control structure of its cooperating partners by conducting health checks and financial reviews using a third party audit company. Based on the results, the company prepared an improvement plan to strengthen their partners' internal control mechanisms and the transparency and accountability structure as well as monitored its implementation.

WFP collaborated with the private sector to increase the availability of iodised salt, fortified wheat flour and other specialised nutritious foods in the markets, with the aim to increase vitamin and mineral intake among the population.

As part of its engagement with academia, WFP, together with government officials and nutrition development partners, provided technical advice to universities for a curriculum review and training modules on human nutrition. WFP continued its strategic partnership with the Aga Khan University Karachi (AKU) for the research component of the stunting prevention programme implemented in two districts of Sindh. This research generated evidence to help inform policy and improve future programming. WFP also conducted a session on food security at the Annual Sustainable Development Conference hosted by the Sustainable Development Policy Institute.

Partnerships	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	28	10	1	7

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Complementary partners reports, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Complementary partners reports, Programme monitoring.	250,000		214,000	343,000
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Complementary partners reports, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Complementary partners reports, Programme monitoring.	7		6	8

Lessons Learned

The programme of work and activities under the PRRO were developed based on past experiences, best practices and lessons learned. Below are some of the key examples worth highlighting.

WFP continued to enhance its relationship with the Government in order to optimise the implementation and coordination of activities and retain continued support, thereby ensuring operational continuity, relevance and sustainability of WFP programmes in Pakistan. While reinforcing the partnership with the Government at federal, provincial and district levels, WFP also mobilised additional required wheat from the Government of Pakistan.

As a result, WFP was able to complement the Government's efforts in establishing peace and stability in the country's northwestern areas, by supporting displaced and returnee populations and providing support to people affected by natural disasters. A dedicated WFP beneficiary feedback desk continued to help improve operational transparency and accountability through the receipt and resolution of concerns related to a range of issues. Additionally, Pakistan received the WFP Innovation Challenge award for the introduction of a new way of working to improve WFP operations.

WFP makes deliberate efforts to cover the most vulnerable households through its programme interventions and thus the assistance particularly benefits those with poor food consumption. However, a large proportion of households falls under borderline consumption and, though there has been some improvement, it is less remarkable. WFP is making efforts for more coherent and integrated programming as well as joint programming with other organisations to address this issue.

To encourage the participation of girls and women in nutrition programmes at the community level, LHWs formed mother support groups consisting of mothers-in-law, teachers, wives, and other female family members of community elders, who help create awareness and promote the benefits of the nutrition programme.

In an effort to achieve greater impact through holistic programming, for the first time, WFP integrated livelihoods support with disaster preparedness and mitigation, nutrition interventions, community infrastructure rehabilitation, capacity augmentation and awareness raising on food security issues affecting of the vulnerable communities. The integrated programming and inclusive targeting approach successfully engaged every vulnerable community member in some productive activity to bring about a positive change in terms of food security for vulnerable communities. Women's involvement in identifying and prioritising their needs motivated them to plan and implement activities themselves.

Partnerships with UN agencies and other international and national organisations were developed where possible in order to achieve greater focus on integration and complementarity for more effective response. WFP will continue to engage with partners to monitor the evolving operational environment, contextual risks and challenges that will face the new PRRO.

CMAM is being implemented at government-run rural health facilities and, in the case of Balochistan, Punjab and FATA, staffing at these facilities is provided by the respective Departments of Health. However, to ensure future sustainability through government ownership, WFP continues advocating for the inclusion of the MAM component under the Government's nutrition programme supported by the World Bank. To ensure sustainability of the programme, WFP has committed multi-year funding for the prevention of stunting in Sindh and Balochistan.

Product development of the new LNS for PLW was completed and is expected to be released under the next PRRO 2016-2018. It consists of chickpeas, peanuts, yellow lentils, skimmed milk powder, vegetable oil, sugar, vitamins and mineral premix.

WFP Pakistan successfully implemented and consolidated LESS and streamlined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs tax exemption clearance procedures. Bilateral common logistics services were provided to humanitarian organisations and UN agencies on a full cost recovery basis. Based on a transport cost assessment exercise conducted in 2015, WFP reduced transport costs by contracting mills closer to distribution sites while discontinuing the ones at greater distance.

Following a request from the Government of Punjab and to enhance policy and strategy support to the provincial authorities, a consultant was hired to assist the Government with programming cash-based transfers in emergencies, both for preparedness and response. A consultancy firm was also contracted to conduct a feasibility study on wheat silos for the Punjab Food Department.

During the implementation of cash-based interventions, VAM assessment and impact studies coupled with regular monitoring and evaluation provided an integrated approach to monitor results and the impact of the programme on the lives of the Pakistani people.

WFP collaborated with the Humanitarian Country Team through the Food Security Cluster in the development of preparedness and response planning for multiple risk hazards, which was part of the Strategic Review Process (SRP) 2015 exercise conducted in early 2015. WFP shared its available capacity in terms of commodities, logistics, and human resources that may be deployed immediately in case a humanitarian crisis emerges. WFP also collaborated with the NDMA and contributed to its contingency planning exercise.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Australia		High Energy Biscuits			0
Australia		Ready To Use Supplementary			0
Australia		Split Peas			0
Australia		Vegetable Oil			582
Australia		Wheat Soya Blend			0
Australia	AUL-C-00212-01	Ready To Use Supplementary			125
Australia	AUL-C-00215-10	High Energy Biscuits		340	340
Australia	AUL-C-00215-10	Vegetable Oil		426	0
Australia	AUL-C-00218-01	Ready To Use Supplementary			346
Australia	AUL-C-00218-01	Vegetable Oil			0
Canada		High Energy Biscuits			0
Canada		Vegetable Oil			908
Canada	CAN-C-00505-05	High Energy Biscuits		770	770
Canada	CAN-C-00505-05	Vegetable Oil		908	0
European Commission		Iodised Salt			0
European Commission		Ready To Use Supplementary			0
European Commission		Split Peas			0
European Commission		Vegetable Oil			56
European Commission		Wheat Soya Blend			265
European Commission	EEC-C-00479-01	Iodised Salt			200
European Commission	EEC-C-00538-01	Ready To Use Supplementary		147	147
European Commission	EEC-C-00538-01	Vegetable Oil		56	0
European Commission	EEC-C-00538-01	Wheat Soya Blend		265	0
Germany		Split Peas			0
Germany		Vegetable Oil			0
Italy		Vegetable Oil			0
Italy		Wheat Soya Blend			0
Japan		Split Peas			0
Japan		Vegetable Oil			855
Japan	JPN-C-00363-01	Split Peas		1,475	1,475
Japan	JPN-C-00363-01	Vegetable Oil		855	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend			0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	High Energy Biscuits		1,657	1,657
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt		342	342
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Micronutrition Powder		4	4
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary		326	326
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas			0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil		1,656	1,656
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Flour			0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Soya Blend		656	656
Netherlands		Ready To Use Supplementary			0
Pakistan		Ready To Use Supplementary			0
Pakistan		Vegetable Oil			0
Pakistan		Wheat			0
Pakistan	PAK-C-00048-01	Wheat			20,629
Pakistan	PAK-C-00049-01	Wheat	39,028		39,028
Pakistan	PAK-C-00050-01	Wheat	16,380		16,380
Pakistan	PAK-C-00052-01	Wheat	9,423		9,423
Pakistan	PAK-C-00053-01	Wheat	5,169		5,169
Pakistan	PAK-C-00054-01	Wheat	23,000		23,000
Pakistan	PAK-C-00055-01	Wheat	4,985		4,985
Pakistan	PAK-C-00056-01	Wheat	43,903		43,903
Pakistan	PAK-C-00057-01	Wheat	8,092		8,092

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Pakistan	PAK-C-00058-01	Wheat	5,021		5,021
Pakistan	PAK-C-00059-01	Wheat	14,750		14,750
Pakistan	PAK-C-00060-01	Wheat	15,400		15,400
Pakistan	PAK-C-00061-01	Wheat	4,344		4,344
Pakistan	PAK-C-00062-01	Wheat	13,000		13,000
Pakistan	PAK-C-00063-01	Wheat	1,079		1,079
Private Donors	WPD-C-02975-01	Ready To Use Supplementary		4	4
Private Donors	WPD-C-02976-01	Ready To Use Supplementary		4	4
Private Donors	WPD-C-02977-01	Ready To Use Supplementary		7	7
Private Donors	WPD-C-03043-01	Ready To Use Supplementary		20	20
Private Donors	WPD-C-03063-01	Ready To Use Supplementary		8	7
Qatar		Dried Fruits			158
Qatar	QAT-C-00013-01	Dried Fruits	150		0
Switzerland		High Energy Biscuits			0
Switzerland		Vegetable Oil			0
Switzerland	SWI-C-00431-01	High Energy Biscuits		416	416
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies		Iodised Salt			0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies		Ready To Use Supplementary			0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies		Split Peas			0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies		Vegetable Oil			710
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies		Wheat Soya Blend			0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01324-01	Ready To Use Supplementary		92	
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01325-01	Iodised Salt		147	
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01325-01	Split Peas		1,180	1,180
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01325-01	Vegetable Oil		710	0
USA		Corn Soya Blend			2,414
USA		Iodised Salt			0
USA		Ready To Use Supplementary			0
USA		Rice			0
USA		Split Peas			11,311
USA		Vegetable Oil			10,200
USA		Wheat Soya Blend			2,025
USA	USA-C-00921-05	Iodised Salt			957
USA	USA-C-00921-05	Ready To Use Supplementary		1,073	1,073
USA	USA-C-00921-05	Split Peas		9,302	3,569
USA	USA-C-00921-05	Vegetable Oil		964	0
USA	USA-C-00921-05	Wheat Soya Blend		2,025	0
USA	USA-C-01043-03	Corn Soya Blend		878	0
USA	USA-C-01043-03	Iodised Salt		200	200
USA	USA-C-01043-03	Ready To Use Supplementary		363	363
USA	USA-C-01043-03	Split Peas		1,840	1,840
USA	USA-C-01043-03	Vegetable Oil		983	0
USA	USA-C-01119-01	Corn Soya Blend		1,538	0
USA	USA-C-01119-01	Iodised Salt		1,000	1,000
USA	USA-C-01119-01	Ready To Use Supplementary		1,078	1,077
USA	USA-C-01119-01	Split Peas		5,578	0
USA	USA-C-01119-01	Vegetable Oil		4,612	0
Total:			203,724	43,905	273,448