

Pakistan Food Security Bulletin Issue 2 December, 2014

The Pakistan Food Security Bulletin is produced by the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) Unit of the World Food Programme as a contribution to periodic food security monitoring in the country.

Highlights

- Pakistan had another strong staple crop harvest in 2014. Estimates suggest a total wheat production of 25.3 million metric tonnes (MT), slightly above last year's level of 24 million MT. Similarly, the estimates of rice (milled) production for 2014 are 6.7 million MT, slightly below the previous year.
- Food prices have stabilized and even showed some decline; the price of wheat and wheat flour in November 2014 were 4 and 5 percent lower compared to a year ago.
- Economic access to food and utilization continue to be the main limitations to household food security, with more than half of the population consuming less than the recommended caloric intake of 2,100 Kcal per person per day.
- Populations displaced from FATA continue to be vulnerable to acute food insecurity and the magnitude of this vulnerability has increased significantly with the new influx from North Waziristan and Bara.
- Conditions in Thar region continue to be precarious with alarming food insecurity and acute malnutrition due to the impact of drought like conditions on livelihood, water and sanitation, and health conditions.
- Analysis for IPC (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification) conducted in March-May 2014 found 12 districts/agencies in Pakistan under Phase 4 (severe food insecurity).

Situation Overview

Pakistan enjoyed another good harvest of its main staple, wheat, in 2014 with an estimated national production of 25.3 million metric tonnes (MT). In spite of damages from the September floods, overall production of rice has also remained fairly good, at 6.7 million MT, slightly below last year's level of 6.9 million MT. However, household food insecurity in Pakistan remains a significant concern with estimates suggesting that more than half of the population have inadequate caloric consumption, consuming less than 2,100 Kcal per person per day. On a positive note, food prices have shown some decline recently; prices of wheat and wheat flour in November 2014 were lower by 4 and 5 percent respectively, compared to a year ago. This has also contributed to some positive improvement in purchasing capacity, particularly for the poorer segments of the population.

Pakistan's economy has yet to achieve healthy growth, which continues to affect the overall employment situation and create limitations to achieving food security due to poor economic access for a significant section of the society. About 1.8 million people were affected by the September 2014 floods, particularly in Punjab, which did a significant amount of damage to standing rice crops, and negatively impacted the food security situation in the affected areas. In addition, those populations displaced from various agencies of FATA continue to remain vulnerable. In addition to more than a million displaced over the last few years, there has been significant displacement from North Waziristan since June 2014, with more than half a million IDPs from NWA registered as of December 2014, according to the official FDMA record. As per the IPC analysis conducted in March-May 2014, a total of 12 districts and agencies were found to be in phase 4 (emergency level) and 35 districts were in phase 3 (highly food insecure), while other districts were in phase 1 (generally food secure) or phase 2 (moderately food insecure).



Food Security Phase Classification

The latest round of Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) conducted in March-May 2014 (Map 1) showed 12 districts under phase 4, or severely food insecure (emergency level), while 35 districts were under phase 3, or highly food insecure (crisis). The remaining districts were either in phase 2 (moderately food insecure) or phase 1 (generally food secure). The districts/agencies in phase 4 included: Tharpakar in Sindh; Chaghai, Dera Bugti, Awaran and Kharan in Balochistan; North Waziristan, South Waziristan, Orakzai agencies, and F.R Kohat, F.R. D.I Khan, and F.R. Tank in FATA; and Tor Ghar in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. A number of reasons contribute to the severity of the situation in districts in phase 4 and 3. For example, Tharparkar and parts of adjoining districts have been severely affected by drought-like situations, areas in FATA were affected by insecurity causing large scale displacements. On the other hand, a few districts in Gilgit Baltistan were severely food insecure, largely due to serious limitations in access to food, while districts in Balochistan had the same situation due to a combination of insecurity and low production. A summary of the main causes of food insecurity in phase 4 and phase 3 districts/agencies is provided in annex.

Overall, the situation indicated some improvement in the food security situation compared to the results from the last IPC analysis conducted in March 2013. One reason for this is that this round of analysis was conducted during the steadier, postharvest period of the main staple crop, wheat, while during the previous analysis, the impact of the 2012 floods was still seen in a number of districts. The national IPC map presented here is the combination of provincial level IPC maps from analyses conducted in various provinces from March-May 2014. These analyses were made by representatives from the Government, UN agencies, NGOs and academia; the meetings were facilitated by FAO and WFP.



Map 1: Pakistan Food Security Phase Classification (March-May, 2014)

Issue 2 December 2014





Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) in Pakistan

IPC is a methodology whereby stakeholders related to food security classify and present the severity of food insecurity using a set of protocols (tools and procedures) based on technical consensus. IPC is now being used in many countries throughout the world in providing snapshot of food security situation by classifying different geographical areas into each of the five food security phases based on a list of indicators and thresholds.

IPC was initiated in Pakistan in March 2012 and is being jointly implemented by FAO and WFP, under the auspices of the Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MNFSR). So far, three rounds of IPC acute food insecurity analysis have been conducted in Pakistan, using a list of indicators and thresholds specific to Pakistan, decided by the stakeholders through a series of consultations at the federal and provincial level.

At the initial stage, the analysis for IPC was conducted by holding a national workshop where participants from different provinces conducted the analysis with a result showing food security phases up to division level (group of districts). However, in 2014, the analysis has been conducted in each of the provinces by participants from various districts within the provinces, thus making better use of local knowledge contributing to more reliable analysis. The results of the IPC analysis in 2014 are thus by district. Another round of IPC analysis are soon going to be completed, the findings from which shall be presented in the next issue of the bulletin.

Crop and Livestock Production Situation

Cereal production

Wheat crop 2013-14

Pakistan enjoyed another good wheat harvest in 2014, putting the country in a fairly comfortable situation in terms of national availability of its main staple. The *Rabi* crop for 2013-2014 was completed in May 2014, and the production of wheat in 2013-14 stood at 25.3 million metric tons (MT), according to the Pakistan Economic Survey report (2013-14) issued by the

¹Pakistan Economic Survey 2013-14

² The State of Pakistan's Economy – third Quarterly Report 2013-2014

Issue 2 December 2014



Ministry of Finance. This is an increase of about 5 percent compared to 24 million MT produced last year. The increase can be mainly attributed to an increase in the area harvested and timely rainfall at regular intervals suitable for health grain.¹

There is a significant geographic variation in wheat production in Pakistan. Of the total national figure, about 75 percent was estimated to be produced in Punjab, followed by 16 percent in Sindh and only 9 percent in the rest of the country. Average national yield per hectare remained at 2.8 tons, which is comparable to neighboring countries in South Asia but much lower than in China and the global average. Table 1 and Figure 1 show the production figures by



province/region, while Map 2 shows the production situation by district in terms of production per capita, considering the production and the total population of the district.

Table 1: Estimated wheat production per capita (2014) by provinces						
Crop Estimates (MT)			Populatio (Million)	on	Per Capita Production (KGs)	
Provinces	2012- 13	2013- 14	2013 ²	2014	2013	2014
Punjab	18.13	18.90	100.17	103.6	181	182.44
Sindh	3.81	4.00	44.08	45.47	86	87.98
Khyber Pakhtunkh wa	1.63	1.25	24.79	25.27	66	49.52
Balochistan	0.729	0.87	9.5	9.69	77	90.71
Pakistan	24.3	25.02	178.54	184.03	131	136
Source: Agriculture Department of Pakistan						

Map 2: Estimated wheat production per capita by district (based on production data from Crop Reporting Service (CRS) and population estimates by WFP-VAM).



Rice harvest 2014

Rice, the second major cereal crop, and a major source of foreign exchange earnings, also performed well. Rice accounts for 3.1 percent of the value added in agriculture and 0.7 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Over the 2014 season, the harvesting of the rice crop began in all parts of the country at the end of October 2014. As per estimates from FAO (Price Market Monitor, December 2014), the production of rice in this period was 6.72 million tonnes (milled), slightly below the 2013 harvest of 6.9 million tonnes (which was a very good harvest and an increase of 22.8 percent from 2012). This overall output is considered good, particularly considering that the heavy monsoon rains in the catchment areas of the eastern rivers of Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej, and Jhelum, resulted in floods that submerged most of the standing crops in the nearby districts. As a result, SUPARCO estimated a reduction of 217,000 tonnes in rice production. The Basmati growing tract including Sialkot, Narowal, Sheikhupura, Guiranwala and Chiniot districts were affected. Major districts which sustained damage to their rice crop were Hafizabad, Jhang, Gujranwala and Chiniot.

As per estimates from SUPARCO, the rice crop in 2014-15 was planted over an area of 3.28 million hectares, resulting in a total production of 8.437 million tonnes³

(unmilled), with an average yield of 2.568 tonnes per hectare. Table 2 shows the estimated production by province.

Table 2: Rice production by province					
Province	Area (ha in	Yield	Production		
	000)	(kg/ha)	(000 tons)		
Punjab	2,032	2,030	4,125.6		
Sindh	978	3,560	3,481.7		
КР	77	1,997	153.8		
Balochistan	198	3,417	676.6		
Total	3,285.3	2,568	8,437.7		
Source: SUPARCO					

Outlook for wheat crop 2014-15

The Rabi crop 2014-15 season started in mid-October in the rain fed areas of Punjab, Balochistan and lower Sindh. In the northern rainfed areas of Punjab, the season began well. Similarly, wheat sowing also began in mid-October in the rainfed areas of Punjab and KP.

The rainfall during October benefited the germination process and the sowing of wheat continues in the irrigated areas of Punjab, Sindh, KP and Balochistan. The Federal Committee on Agriculture (FCA) has fixed the wheat production target at 26 million tonnes for 2014-15 over an estimated area of 8.91 million hectares. The water level in the reservoirs is better compared to last year, and the success of the crop will, inter-alia, continue to depend to a great extent on weather conditions.

Livestock

Livestock is an important source of livelihood and income for many rural households in Pakistan.

Livestock provides an important source of food (particularly protein rich food) after cereals, and to many families, it is a source of subsistence, particularly to agricultural families with inadequate cereal production. Many farmers use livestock sale as a source of cash income. The prices of livestock products have increased since the beginning of the current year: the prices of milk, beef and mutton in October registered an increase of 16, 11 and 8 percent; respectively, compared to January this year. Among other factors, the illegal cross border trade of live animals to Afghanistan is thought to have had an impact on the increase in prices.

Issue 2 December 2014





³ SUPARCO Pakistan Satellite based crop Monitoring System Bulletin (PAK-SCMS)

Pakistan's national livestock herd size has been estimated at 170 million heads during 2013-14, an increase of 3 percent from the previous year. Similarly, production of milk has also increased by 3 percent while meat has increased by 4.5 percent, compared to the previous year. Table 3 shows the trend of livestock population in the past three years.

Table 3: Livestock Production				
Species	Livestock Population (Million .) ⁴			
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	
Cattle	36.9	38.3	39.7	
Buffalo	32.7	33.7	34.6	
Sheep	28.4	28.8	29.1	
Goat	63.1	64.9	66.6	
Total	161.1	165.7	170	

Markets and food prices

After the continuous rise in prices seen over the past few years, staple prices in Pakistan were stable in 2014. A marginal increase was observed at the beginning of the year up until March. Thereafter prices declined for a few months, coinciding with the harvest season, and then showed greater stability with only a nominal increase in the third quarter. The price of wheat and wheat flour in November 2014 were recorded lower by 4 and 5 percent; respectively, compared to a year ago. The November prices were higher by a nominal 2 and 1 percent; respectively, compared to six months ago.

In the case of rice, a more stable trend was observed; the price of *Irri-6* and *Basmati* in November 2014 registered an increase of 3 and 1 percent respectively compared to a year ago. The price was higher by a nominal 1 percent for both *Irri-6* and *Basmati* compared to six months ago.

Analysis of price differentials among the key markets showed that the price of wheat flour remained relatively higher in Karachi and Quetta compared to other markets in the country⁵.

In non-cereal food commodities, while the prices of some commodities declined significantly, others have increased in recent months. A more significant fluctuation was observed in the price of pulses and poultry products: the average retail price of chicken in November was 11

⁶ Pakistan Bureau of statistics

Issue 2 December 2014





percent lower compared to its price six months ago (May). Similarly, in the case of pulses, the average retail prices of *dal mash* and *dal moong* were found to have increased by 15 and 3 percent respectively during the same period. Over that same period, the price of sugar also registered an increase of 8 percent. The prices of pulses showed a more significant rise on an annual basis. Prices of *dal mash*, dal *moong* and lentil *masur* were higher in November by 28, 26 and 16 percent; respectively, compared to a year ago. Also during the same period, the price of chicken declined by 14 percent, and eggs by 6 percent⁶.

Household Dependency on Markets

Markets play an important role in food security, given household dependence on markets for the selling and/or sourcing of food, agro-livestock commodities and related inputs, and labor alongside other essential non-food items. Needless to say, the prices that households can pay for commodities are governed by their purchasing capacity, which in turn affects the demand-supply situation. Given the socio-economic context, Pakistani households are highly dependent on markets; for instance, a household survey conducted by WFP Pakistan in October 2013 revealed that on average, Pakistani households spend more than 50 percent of their monthly expenditure on food⁷, indicating a high dependence on markets for sourcing their food requirements. The same survey also revealed that around 79 percent of

 $^7\,$ Food Security in Pakistan 2013 by WFP, SDPI, FAO, and UNICEF in collaboration with Ministry of Food Security and Research.

 ⁴Pakistan Economic Survey 2013-2014
⁵Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

households in Pakistan purchase wheat flour, and 70 percent purchase rice from the market. The survey was conducted during the off-season, and thus the assumption of non-availability of household production cannot be ruled out as a drive-to-market factor. Nevertheless, the importance of market purchases for household food security is clear from these findings. Findings from the same survey suggest that 55.8 percent of the surveyed households thought sufficient quantities of food are readily available in the nearest market; a further 22.6 percent said it is mostly available, indicating that, by and large, the availability of food in the market does not seem to be a problem for people with adequate purchasing capacity.

Inflation watch

The average general inflation during January-November 2014, based on the consumer price index (CPI), increased at the same proportion (7.5 percent) on a year-on-year basis compared to the same period last year.

Data show that inflationary pressures declined in the period January-March 2014 after rising from October-December 2013. Interestingly, the same factors, which caused an increase in inflation during the last quarter of the previous year, contributed to bringing it down in the first and second quarter of 2014. For instance, wheat and perishable food inflation declined significantly after



December 2013, petroleum prices that were had risen since June 2013, stabilized after October 2013. The Pakistani rupee, which depreciated during the second half of 2013, appreciated considerably at the start of the current year⁸.

Fuel price trends

A significant decline has been observed recently in global petroleum prices which in turn has caused a decline in

⁸ The State of Pakistan's Economy – third Quarterly Report 2013-2014 Issue 2 December 2014 domestic prices in Pakistan. Thus, the price of High Speed Diesel (HSD) and petrol in November 2014 were found to be lower by 16 and 13 percent respectively, compared to a year ago. The decline in fuel prices is one of the factors contributing to the recent stability in food prices.



Terms of Trade (ToT) for wheat flour⁹

The terms-of-trade, measured as the amount of wheat flour that can be purchased with a day's wage of unskilled labour, has recently shown improvement. The average ToT in November 2014 was found to be 12.8 kg of wheat flour per day of unskilled wage labour, which is 5 percent higher than six months ago, and 14 percent higher than a year ago. This improvement in purchasing capacity, which is mainly due to the decline in wheat prices, is an indication of some improvement in household food security, particularly for the poorest segments of society.



Displacement and food security

food security analysis

More than a million IDPs from various FATA agencies have been residing in Peshawar and nearby districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for a number of years. Since the start of law

⁹ Amount of wheat flour that could be purchased with a day's wage of an unskilled labor

Page **6** of **11**



า

and order operation in North Waziristan in mid-June 2014, a new influx of displaced families have arrived, most of them residing in Bannu, and the rest spread across D.I. Khan and Peshawar. A MIRA¹⁰ assessment was conducted in July 2014, which found that these displaced families are in immediate need of humanitarian assistance, including food. This was followed by a rapid market appraisal in Bannu conducted by WFP in collaboration with OXFAM, FAO and the Food Security Cluster. The findings showed that despite the influx of newly displaced families, markets were able to cope with the additional demand for food, and there were no adverse impacts on market supply capacity or on prices. Local food prices were in line with the national trend. It was also found that food or cash interventions were thus not likely to pose any adverse impact on market function or prices.¹¹

Since the family has been the unit of measure for determining humanitarian assistance, it was important to understand the right family size, particularly for the influx of newly displaced families from North Waziristan. A joint assessment was conducted by the Humanitarian Regional Team (HRT) in Peshawar, in which WFP-VAM provided key technical support. The findings showed an average family size of 6.1, while the mean household size was found to be 9.0. These findings were endorsed by the HRT and the Government, and thus form an important - and agreed upon - basis for humanitarian assistance to families in need.¹²

As of 15 December, a total of 87,714 IDP families (535,055 individuals) from North Waziristan were registered and verified; out of this, more than 70 percent are residing in Bannu, while the rest were found in other districts including Peshawar, DI Khan and Karak.

In September, a short study was conducted on protection issues associated with food distribution for female beneficiaries in the context of NWA IDPs. An indicative survey with 93 female beneficiaries found that, while protection concerns seem to have been addressed in general during the food distribution, a number of concerns, and suggestions for further improvement, were reported. These included suggestions for reducing the transportation time and cost for female beneficiaries, better management of distribution

Issue 2 December 2014



points with further additional considerations for females (e.g. female grievance desks and female-only distribution points), and special programmes for more vulnerable female beneficiaries.¹³

As the scale of the humanitarian situation increased with the North Waziristan displacement, the families who had been displaced prior to this, and who have been residing in various districts of KP, remain vulnerable. As per the analysis presented in the latest bulletin, "Livelihood and Food Security in Displacement", by IRC and WFP, among the 96,819 families surveyed from June 2013 to the end of October 2014, 35 percent of these families were found to have an acceptable food consumption score, while the majority (63%) exhibited borderline food consumption.¹⁴ As was also the case in the previous issue, IDP families were found to have a notable shift in livelihoods – from more stable sources, such as agriculture and trade in their area of origin, to unstable and vulnerable sources such as unskilled, casual wage labour in the area of displacement, which can adversely impact food security.

Disaster watch

A late and concentrated ocurrance of Monsoon rains, coupled with major water overflows through the eastern rivers, especially the Chenab, resulted in massive flooding in Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, and Punjab in early September. A reported 282 people died and 489 were injured in the floods in Punjab. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) reported some 1.8 million persons affected in Punjab, with more than 42,795 houses partially or fully damaged. As per the Government estimates, more than a million acres of cropped area was also affected in Punjab, and most at the point when crops were almost ready to harvest. A multi-sector, initial rapid assessment (MIRA) was conducted jointly by the UN agencies in coordination with NDMA and PDMA in five of the worst affected districts in Punjab from 16-20 September 2014.

The districts covered by the MIRA included Chiniot, Hafizabad, Mandi Bahauddin, Jhang, and Multan. The assessment found that food security was of particular concern for those affected given that 55 percent of the households had agriculture as their main source of livelihood,



 $^{^{10}\,}$ Multi-sector Initial Rapid Needs Assessment (MIRA) conducted by UN agencies, coordinated by OCHA and in collaboration with the Government $^{11}\,$ Market Appraisal in Bannu in the context of displacement from North

Waziristan ¹² A household is defined as a person of a group of persons living together with shared expenditure (food and non-food), and a common kitchen; while a

with shared expenditure (food and non-food), and a common kitchen; while a nuclear family (or simply 'family') is a group of persons living together, consisting of a married couple and their unmarried children. The report is available at the website:

http://vam.wfp.org.pk/Publication/NWA IDPs Family Size Report.pdf

 $^{^{\}rm 13}$ Protection risk analysis associated with food distribution: NWA IDP response, available at the website

http://vam.wfp.org.pk/Publication/Protection Risk Analysis Report Oct 201 4.pdf

¹⁴ Livelihood and Food Security in Displacement – joint IVAP and WFP Bulletin, Issue 2, 05 December, 2014, available at

http://vam.wfp.org.pk/Publication/LFSDB December 2014.pdf

and among those, loss of livelihoods due to flooding was reported for 73 percent of the households. Overall, in the affected areas, households reportedly lost 42 percent of their household food stock due to the floods, significantly and deleteriously affecting their food security. Thanks to the relatively good socio-economic situation in Punjab, and response by the Government, relief works for the affected populations were taken care of reasonably well. Preparedness activities and logistics networks were effectively utilized in the response, including the Humanitarian Response Facility constructed by PDMA with support from WFP.

The MIRA was followed by the Recovery Needs Assessment (RNA), conducted by NDMA, PDMA Punjab, SDMA (State Disaster Management Authority) AJK, and supported by UNDP, FAO, WFP, ILO and UN Habitat. The assessment covered 16 districts of Punjab and 10 districts in AJK, all affected by the floods. The findings showed major losses in housing, crops, livestock, livelihoods and public infrastructure. The estimated cost of the recovery effort was

US\$ 439.7 million, including US\$ 56.2 million to help build resilience in the affected population and rebuild lost productive assets. An analysis using data from BISP (Benazir Income Support Programme), revealed that Multan, Muzzafargarh and Bahawalpur have the highest proportion of vulnerable people: the proportion of BISP beneficiaries and small land holders are higher in these districts than in others.

Food security outlook

Recent reports suggest that the current *Rabi* crop is a good one, indicating another potentially good harvest. Food prices have remained stable in the past year, and if this trend continues, household food security is likely to improve somewhat. However, there are a number of other interrelated factors which need to be watched. Wheat support prices, economic growth, employment and weather conditions will all have a bearing on household food security in the months ahead. The worsening situation in drought affected areas in Sindh and Balochistan is of particular concern and needs serious attention.

Thar drought

In the third week of October 2014, PDMA Sindh announced an impending emergency in the arid zone of Sindh. The region in question included the Thar desert along the eastern part of the province and the Kohistan region along the western belt. The National Drought Monitoring Centre also reported seven districts of Sindh including Tharparkar, Umerkot, Sanghar, Jamshoro and Dadu under severe and extreme drought conditions in October, November and December 2014. IPC analysis conducted in October 2014 revealed that all of Tharparkar and parts of Umerkot, Sanghar, Khairpur, Sukkur and Ghotki were under phase 4, or emergency level, food insecurity¹⁵. The alarming food security and nutrition situation in these areas is a consequence of prolonged drought conditions prevailing over impoverished and chronically food insecure areas, further compounded by poor water and sanitation infrastructure. The main source of water for people living the desert areas is dug wells, and as a a result of the drought ground water levels have been falling and most of of the water available for consumption is brackish.

Drought conditions have also adversely affected livestock (due to the limited availability of fodder and water) the main source of livelihood source for the population, resulting in a deterioration in food security and nutrition status of drought affected households. There have also been reports of outward migration, along with cases of negative coping





practices such as distress selling of livestock. The worsening situation is highlighted by the alarmingly high levels of acute malnutrition observed in the area. In the last year (as of 3 December 2014) 311 children have died in Tharparkar, according to PDMA. Similarly, 37 children under 5 have reportedly died in the drought affected UCs of district Umerkot in the last year. (September 2013-October 2014). In addition to the prevailing acute malnutrition, poor antenatal and postnatal care, as well as lack of breast feeding practices, are believed to have contributed to these deaths.

¹⁵ Special Focus: Worsening Thar Drought Issue 2 December 2014





Pakistan Food Security Bulletin

Pakistan's Zero Hunger Initiative and Pakistan-Brazil cooperation

The Government of Pakistan announced a national Zero Hunger programme in March 2012, at the conclusion of the first national food security seminar organized by the Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MNFSR) and supported by WFP and FAO. After a series of provincial consultations, a Pakistan-Brazil seminar was organized on food security and poverty alleviation in December 2012, and supported by the Embassy of Brazil, FAO and WFP. This was followed by the announcement of zero hunger and family farming programme by MNFSR and the establishment of a zero hunger coordination cell within MNFSR, supported by WFP. In order to



capitalize on the Brazilian experience, a high level, multi-sectoral, inter-ministerial policy mission visited Brazil from 27 May-6 June 2014, organized by WFP Pakistan in collaboration with WFP's Centre of Excellence Against Hunger in Brasilia. The delegation was led by Minister of Food Security and Research, Sikandar Bosan, and Mr. Zahoor Malik, Director General of Pakistan's National Zero Hunger Programme (MNFSR).

During the first four days of the visit, the delegation was based in Brasilia (May 27-31), where participants had the opportunity to meet with high-level representatives of Brazil's main food security and nutrition institutions, learning about the role and the challenges faced by each organization. Key highlights of the mission were the participation in the bi-monthly conference of the National Nutrition and Food Security Council (CONSEA) along with meetings with Brazil's food procurement agency (CONAB), Ministry of Social Development and the ministry dedicated to small farmers. In the subsequent days the group moved to the city of Porto Alegre (June 2-6), where they participated in an international seminar on institutional food procurement and local development, learning and sharing experiences along with other foreign delegations.

The agenda also included field visits around Brasilia and Porto Alegre, in which the mission participants witnessed firsthand the implementation cycle of the food acquisition, school feeding and cash transfer programmes, establishing direct contact with family farmers, small cooperative representatives, public school staff, social assistance and local government officers.

The primary objective of the visit was to learn from the Brazilian experience in addressing food security and nutrition challenges and make a coordinated effort for addressing the same in Pakistan. Specifically, establishing a basis for Pakistan's NZHP:.

Facilitated by the WFP Centre of Excellence in Brasilia, the delegation drafted a pilot action plan to initiate the Pakistan's Zero Hunger Programme. The Ministry of National Food Security and Research is currently working to initiate the pilot programme. The programme will work to address food security and nutrition with clear inter-sectoral linkages, including school feeding, support to small farmers, livelihoods, nutrition programmes and social safety nets with the involvement of various sectoral ministries, Government institutions, in collaboration with UN agencies including WFP, FAO, UNICEF and UNESCO.

For further information and feedback: Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Unit UN World Food Programme, Islamabad, Pakistan. krishna.pahari@wfp.org





Page **9** of **11**

Pakistan Food Security Bulletin

Annex I: Indicators and Thresholds used for Integrated Food Security Phase Classification in Pakistan

Indicators for Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Analysis - Pakistan								
			Indicator	Generally Food Secure (Minimal Food Insecure)	Moderately Food Insecure (or Stressed)	Highly Food Insecure require immediate	Severely Food Insecure require immediate	Famine or Catastrophe(large scale immediate humanitarian
							(Emergency)	
ome Factors	Food Consum ption	1	Food Consumption Score	acceptable consumption (stable) FCS above 42	acceptable consumption but deteriorating	borderline consumption (28- 42	poor consumption (0-28)	below poor consumption
	Livelihood Strategies	2	Coping strategies	Normal coping strategies	Reversible coping strategies (borrowing food, eating less quality food etc.)	Some irreversible coping strategies	High level of irreversible coping strategies	No more coping mechanism, displacement, starvation and death
utc	trit n nd	3	Wasting/GAM rates	<5%	5-10%	10-15%	15-30%	>30%
Food Security O	Nur io ar	4	IMR/CDR	<40	40-50	50-60	60-80	>80
	lity	5	Crop Production Situation (Wheat, rice, maize) Consider the 2 main crops of the most recent harvesting season	(deficit producing districts) Normal or up to 10% less than normal (surplus producing districts) Up to 20% lower than normal	(deficit producing districts)10-20% less than normal (surplus producing districts)20-30% lower than normal	(deficit producing districts)20-40% less than normal (surplus producing districts)30-50% lower than normal	(deficit producing districts)40-70% less than normal (surplus producing districts)50-80% lower than Normal	(deficit producing districts)More than 70% less than normal (surplus producing districts)More than 80% less than normal
	Availabi	6	Livestock Product (milk and meat OR fish as Applicable)	Same or up to 10% lower than normal	10-20% less than normal	20-40% less than normal	40-80% lower than normal	More than 80% lower than last year
		7	Household Food Stock (for rural areas)	More Than 3 months	1-3 months	Less than 1 month	No stock at all	No Stock at All
		8	Overall Stock	Same or higher than last year	Up to 10% lower than last year	Up to 10-20% lower than last year	Up to 20-50% lower than last year	Up to 50% lower than last year
		9	Price of Main Staple Crop	Same or 10% higher	10-25% higher than last year	25-50% higher than last year	50-80% higher	>80% higher than last year
		10	Daily wage rate (Changes in Real Wage rate)	Higher than last year	Same or Up to 10% lower than last year	Up to 10-20% lower than last year	Up to 20-50% lower than last year	Up to 50% lower than last year
	Access	11	Income Opportunities On Farm Income (Income from Cash Crop (Fruits, vegetables, herbs, etc.) + livestock & fisheries)	Same or higher than last year	up to 15% lower than last year	15-30% lower than last year	30-60% lowes than last year	>60% lower (generally no on farm income)
			Off Farm Income opportunities	Same or higher than last year	up to 15% lower than last year	15-30% lower than last year	30-60% lowes than last year	>60% lower or no off farm income opportunities available)
ors			Remittances	Same or higher than last year	up to 15% lower than last year	15-30% lower than last year	30-60% lowes than last year	>60% lower or no remittance flow
ng Fac			Overall income opportunities	Same or higher than last year	up to 15% lower than last year	15-30% lower than last year	30-60% lowes than last year	>60% lower (generally no income opportunities)
Food Security Contributi		12	Percentage of HHs with access to safe drinking water	>80 %(Normal drinking water situation with no disruptions observed)	80 – 70% Drinking (Water systems disrupted but can be fixed locally)	70-60 %(Drinking Water systems disrupted, external support required for recovery)	60-40%(Drinking Water systems disrupted, requires immediate external support)	< 40% (No safe drinking water, total disruption in water systems.)
	Utilization	13	Percentage of HHS with access to toilet	>50% Normal sanitation situation with no disruptions observed)	50 – 40 %(Sanitation systems disrupted but can be fixed locally)	40-30% (Sanitation systems disrupted, external support required for recovery)	30-20%(Sanitation systems disrupted, requires immediate external support)	< 20% (total disruption in water and sanitation systems.)
		14	Disease/epidemic outbreak	No significant cases of disease (normal)	Significant cases of diseases, under control (local)	Epidemic outbreak (external support require)	Pandemic outbreak (special and serious external support required)	Pandemic outbreak
		15	Immunization	>80%	80-60%	60-40%	40-20%	<20%
-		16	Female School Attendance Rate (only where applicable)	Normal or increase	Decreased by up to 10%	Decreased by 10- 20%	Decrease by 20- 40%	Decrease by more than 40%
	Vulnerability	17	Shock related Out Migration impacting food security	Same or higher than last year	Up to 10% higher than last year	10-20% higher than last year	20-50% higher than last year	More than 50% higher than last year
		18	Damage due to natural disasters	None or up to 10% loss of food stock and assets	10-30% loss of food stock and assets	30-50% loss of food stock and assets, causing human casualties	>50% loss of food stock and assets, causing human casualties	Large scale devastating natural disasters causing complete destruction, significant human casualties, displacement
		19	Civil Security: no. of days with strike and or security incidences in the last 6 months	Generally peaceful situation up to 15 days of restricted movement in the last 6 months	Some restriction in movement due to security situation (15-30 days in the last 6 months)	Movement restricted (30-50 days in the last 6 months)	Serious restriction in movement (50- 100 days in last 6 months)	High intensity conflict situation, displacement



Pakistan Food Security Bulletin

Annex II: Summary of districts/agencies with high to severe food insecurity (IPC phases 3 and 4) from the analysis conducted from April to May, 2014

Province	District	Causes			
Districts in Phase 4 (severely food insecure) Districts					
Sindh	Tharparkar	Tharparkar is a desert district of Sindh. The population of this district is facing acute malnutrition, unemployment, limited access to safe drinking water and livelihood challenges in this drought affected district of Eastern Sindh.			
FATA	FR D.I. Khan, FR Tank, South Waziristan Agency, North Waziristan Agency, Orakzai Agency, FR Kohat	Populations affected by insecurity in these agencies were found in the highest levels of acute food insecurity situation due to poor food availability, access and/or utilization.			
Balochistan	Chaghai, Dera Bugti, Awaran, Kharan	Four districts were classified as being under Phase 4. These include district Awaran which was at the epicentre of the September 2013 earthquake and has most of the soil sandy in nature having low agriculture production, high levels of poverty, while the highly volatile Dera Bugti has low levels of literacy, few sources of income and a debilitating law and order situation. District Chaghai and Kharan are in the desert region, and were classified under Phase 4 because of high levels of poverty faced with little access to food by a large majority of the population. Food is scarce in these areas due to little availability of water coupled with long drought periods. The area offers few livelihood opportunities.			
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Tor Ghar	District Tor Ghar is classified in Phase 4. Sectarian conflict and low food consumption score are important points of reference showing overall situation of food security of the presumably poor.			
Districts in Phase 3 (high food in	isecurity)				
Sindh	Dadu, Jamshoro, Thatta, Sanghar, Umerkot, Badin, Sujawal,	Overall high levels of poverty in these districts contributed to their classification under Phase 3. In the previous analysis conducted immediately in the aftermath of the 2012 floods, 18 districts were classified under Phase 3, however, this time 7 were placed in phase 3 due to improved food security situation of remaining districts.			
АЈК	Kotli, Neelum, Hattian, Haveli, Bagh, Poonch, Sudhnoti.	Due to small landholding, rugged terrain, and remoteness local employment opportunities are meager. People go downstream or abroad for employment seeking, hence there is large incidence of male out migration. As such majority of the population is facing deficit in terms of having basic facilities.			
Gilgit Baltistan	Ghanche, Astore	Very poor access situation in these snow covered hilly terrain where people are impoverished with little income and very low land holding in the remote mountains districts with limited infrastructure.			
Balochistan	Sherani, Musakhel, Harnai, kohlu, Lehri, Kacchi, Kalat, Jhal Magsi, Nushki, Washuk, Khuzdar, Panjgur, Lasbella, Gawadar, Mastung	Limited access to food with almost 70 % of the population living below the poverty line. These districts are considered to be highly food insecure. Among the principal reasons pushing districts towards high levels of food insecurity was a worsening law and order situation. Panjgur, Kech and Gwadar were all classified as Phase 3 for this reason with an alarming 10 days out of 30 per month where a strike is observed.			
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Kohistan	District Kohistan is classified under Phase 3, with high probability of sliding into Phase 4 due to prevalence of high levels of poverty, remoteness and natural disasters. Limited access to food due to low income and small land holding, poor nutrition situation with high IMR and prevalence of diseases, poor food utilization due to high illiteracy and poor access to safe water and sanitation, holdings.			
FATA	Mohmand Agency Khyber Agency	Poor access to food due to very poor socio-economic conditions, low local production, physical remoteness and insecurity. It is one of the poorest areas of the country with high mortality rates (CMR and IMR).			



