Pakistan enjoyed another good harvest of its main staple, wheat, in 2014 with an estimated national 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).

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, post-harvest 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)
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 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Estimates (MT)</th>
<th>Population (Million)</th>
<th>Per Capita Production (Kgs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>18.13</td>
<td>18.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sindh</td>
<td>3.81</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balochistan</td>
<td>0.729</td>
<td>0.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>25.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Agriculture Department of Pakistan

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1 Pakistan Economic Survey 2013-14
Pakistan Food Security Bulletin

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, Gujranwala 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Area (ha in 000)</th>
<th>Yield (kg/ha)</th>
<th>Production (000 tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>2,032</td>
<td>2,030</td>
<td>4,125.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sindh</td>
<td>978</td>
<td>3,560</td>
<td>3,481.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KP</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>1,997</td>
<td>153.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balochistan</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>3,417</td>
<td>676.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,285.3</td>
<td>2,568</td>
<td>8,437.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3: Livestock Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 country.

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 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 percent.

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 food, indicating a high dependence on markets for sourcing their food requirements. The same survey also revealed that around 79 percent of

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4 Pakistan Economic Survey 2013-2014
5 Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
6 Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
7 Food Security in Pakistan 2013 by WFP, SDPI, FAO, and UNICEF in collaboration with Ministry of Food Security and Research.
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 year.

Fuel price trends
A significant decline has been observed recently in global petroleum prices which in turn has caused a decline in 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 flour
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
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
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 MIRA\textsuperscript{10} 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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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
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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.

\textbf{Disaster watch}

A late and concentrated occurrence 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,

\textsuperscript{10} Multi-sector Initial Rapid Needs Assessment (MIRA) conducted by UN agencies, coordinated by OCHA and in collaboration with the Government
\textsuperscript{11} Market Appraisal in Bannu in the context of displacement from North Waziristan
\textsuperscript{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 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:
\textsuperscript{13} Protection risk analysis associated with food distribution: NWA IDP response, available at the website
\textsuperscript{14} Livelihood and Food Security in Displacement – joint IVAP and WFP Bulletin, Issue 2, 05 December, 2014, available at
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, Muzaffargarh 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 inter-related 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 insecurity. 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 result of the drought ground water levels have been falling and most 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.

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15 Special Focus: Worsening Thar Drought

**Map of IPC in Tharpakar (October, 2014)**

[Map showing IPC phases in Tharparkar region]
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:
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### Annex I: Indicators and Thresholds used for Integrated Food Security Phase Classification in Pakistan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Generally Food Secure (Minimal Food Insecure)</th>
<th>Moderately Food Insecure (or Stressed)</th>
<th>Highly Food Insecure require immediate attention (or Crisis)</th>
<th>Severely Food Insecure require immediate response (emergency)</th>
<th>Famine or Catastrophe (large scale immediate humanitarian)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Food Consumption Score</td>
<td>acceptable consumption (stable) FCS above 42</td>
<td>acceptable consumption but deteriorating</td>
<td>borderline consumption (28-42)</td>
<td>poor consumption (0-28)</td>
<td>below poor consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Coping strategies</td>
<td>Normal coping strategies</td>
<td>Reversible coping strategies (borrowing food, eating less quality food etc.)</td>
<td>Some irreversible coping strategies</td>
<td>High level of irreversible coping strategies</td>
<td>No more coping mechanism, displacement, starvation and death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Wasting/GAM rates</td>
<td>&lt;5%</td>
<td>5-10%</td>
<td>10-15%</td>
<td>15-30%</td>
<td>&gt;30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 IMR/CDR</td>
<td>&lt;40</td>
<td>40-50</td>
<td>50-60</td>
<td>60-80</td>
<td>&gt;80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Crop Production Situation (Wheat, rice, maize) Consider the 2 main crops of the most recent harvesting season</td>
<td>(deficit producing districts) Normal or up to 10% less than normal (surplus producing districts) Up to 20% lower than normal</td>
<td>(deficit producing districts) 10-20% less than normal (surplus producing districts) 20-30% lower than normal</td>
<td>(deficit producing districts) 40-70% less than normal (surplus producing districts) 50-80% lower than Normal (deficit producing districts)</td>
<td>(deficit producing districts) More than 70% less than normal (surplus producing districts) More than 80% less than normal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Livestock Product (milk and meat OR fish as Applicable)</td>
<td>Same or up to 10% lower than normal</td>
<td>10-20% less than normal</td>
<td>20-40% less than normal</td>
<td>40-80% lower than normal</td>
<td>More than 80% lower than last year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Household Food Stock (for rural areas)</td>
<td>More Than 3 months</td>
<td>1-3 months</td>
<td>Less than 1 month</td>
<td>No stock at all</td>
<td>No Stock at All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Overall Stock</td>
<td>Same or higher than last year</td>
<td>Up to 10% lower than last year</td>
<td>Up to 10-20% lower than last year</td>
<td>Up to 20-50% lower than last year</td>
<td>Up to 50% lower than last year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Price of Main Staple Crop</td>
<td>Same or 10% higher</td>
<td>10-25% higher than last year</td>
<td>25-50% higher than last year</td>
<td>50-80% higher</td>
<td>&gt;80% higher than last year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Daily wage rate (Changes in Real Wage rate)</td>
<td>Higher than last year</td>
<td>Same or Up to 10% lower than last year</td>
<td>Up to 10-20% lower than last year</td>
<td>Up to 20-50% lower than last year</td>
<td>Up to 50% lower than last year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 On Farm Income (Income from Cash Crop (fruits, vegetables, herbs, etc.) + livestock &amp; fisheries)</td>
<td>Same or higher than last year</td>
<td>up to 15% lower than last year</td>
<td>15-30% lower than last year</td>
<td>30-60% lower than last year</td>
<td>&gt;60% lower (generally no on farm income)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Remittances</td>
<td>Same or higher than last year</td>
<td>up to 15% lower than last year</td>
<td>15-30% lower than last year</td>
<td>30-60% lower than last year</td>
<td>&gt;60% lower or no off farm income opportunities available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Food Security Outcome Factors

- **Access**
  - On Farm Income
  - Off Farm Income opportunities
  - Remittances
  - Overall income opportunities

- **Utilization**
  - Percentage of HHs with access to safe drinking water
  - Percentage of HHs with access to toilet
  - Disease / epidemic outbreak
  - Immunization

- **Vulnerability**
  - Female School Attendance Rate (only where applicable)
  - Shock related Out Migration impacting food security
  - Damage due to natural disasters
  - Civil Security: no. of days with strike and or security incidences in the last 6 months

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**Food Security Outcome Factors**

- **Nutrition:**
  - Wasting/GAM rates
  - IMR/CDR

- **Livelihood:**
  - Livelihood access to safe drinking water
  - Percentage of HHs with access to safe drinking water and sanitation

- **Vulnerability:**
  - Female School Attendance Rate (only where applicable)
  - Shock related Out Migration impacting food security
  - Damage due to natural disasters
  - Civil Security: no. of days with strike and or security incidences in the last 6 months

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**Pakistan Food Security Bulletin**

**Issue 2 December 2014**
### 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Causes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Districts in Phase 4 (severely food insecure) Districts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sindh</strong></td>
<td>Tharparkar</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FATA</strong></td>
<td>FR D.I. Khan, FR Tank, South Waziristan Agency, North Waziristan Agency, Orakzai Agency, FR Kohat</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balochistan</strong></td>
<td>Chaghai, Dera Bugti, Awaran, Kharan</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</strong></td>
<td>Tor Ghar</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Districts in Phase 3 (high food insecurity)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sindh</strong></td>
<td>Dadu, Jamshoro, Thatta, Sanghar, Umerkot, Badin, Sujawal,</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AJK</strong></td>
<td>Kotli, Neelum, Hattian, Haveli, Bagh, Poonch, Sudhnnoti.</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gilgit Baltistan</strong></td>
<td>Ghanche, Astore</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balochistan</strong></td>
<td>Sherani, Musakhel, Harnai, kohlu, Lehri, Kacchi, Kalat, Jhal Magsi, Nushki, Washuk, Khuzdar, Panigur, Lasbella, Gawadar, Mastung</td>
<td>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. Panigur, 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</strong></td>
<td>Kohistan</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FATA</strong></td>
<td>Mohmand Agency, Khyber Agency</td>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>