



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



# COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK FOR PAKISTAN

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2018 to 2022

December, 2018

## Introduction

This Country Programming Framework (CPF) sets out three government priority areas to guide FAO partnership with and support to the Government of Pakistan (GoP) – bringing together innovative international best practices and global standards with national and regional expertise during the 5 years from 2018 to 2022.

The CPF was prepared following consultation and agreement on federal level with Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MNFS&R), Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform (MPD&R), Natural Disaster Management Authority Pakistan (NDMA), Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC) and on provincial and regional levels with departments of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Irrigation, Food, provincial disaster management authorities, resource partners and supported by extensive review of new policies and regulatory frameworks developed in the period, and published materials related to the agricultural sector of Pakistan. Moreover during the formulation of the CPF, FAO took into consideration the recommendations identified by the Evaluation of FAO's contribution to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (2012-2017) conducted in 2017.

### I. Country context and priorities

In 2014, the GoP adopted a long-term development strategy – Vision 2025, which aims at transforming Pakistan into an upper middle-income country by 2025 and a top ten economy by 2047. The vision focuses on macroeconomic stability through the promotion of inclusive growth, and envisages a hunger free Pakistan. The GoP developed the 11th Five Year Plan (2013-2018) for the implementation of Vision 2025. Its main objectives were to achieve a stable growth rate during the plan period in order to ensure national food security, reduce rural poverty and support the overall growth of the country. The agricultural development strategy of the plan aimed at improving agricultural productivity, profitability, competitiveness and environmental safety on a sustainable basis. The plan aimed at achieving food security for all by closing the productivity gaps. Further initiatives to address poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition have included initiatives such as the Zero Hunger Programme (2012), the Pakistan Integrated Nutrition Strategy (2013) and Climate Change Act (2017). More recently in 2018, Pakistan Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy 2018-2025 (2018), first National Food Security Policy (2018), Sindh Agriculture Policy 2018-2030 (2018), first National Water Policy (2018) were adopted. FAO played a supporting role in the development of the first National Food Security Policy (2018) adopted in mid-2018. The recently elected GoP is in the process of finalizing the 12th Five Year Plan (2019-2023). The main objectives of the Plan will focus on sustained growth, addressing climate change challenges, achieving clean energy and agricultural productivity, as well as infrastructure development and industrial revival. As per the first 100 days plan of Imran Khan's prime ministership, every policy and action of the GoP should focus on the poor, under overarching goal to eradicate poverty. One of the main themes under the Prime Minister's first 100 days agenda is to uplift agriculture and conserve water, which includes actions to be taken to increase farmer profitability, improve farmers' access to finance, transform agriculture produce markets, reform agriculture sector and implement National Water policy.

As one of the early adopters of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in February 2016 the National Assembly of Pakistan passed a unanimous resolution in support of the SDG 2030 Agenda and a total of PKR 35 billion has been allocated so far for its implementation. Subsequently, a federal level SDG Unit has been set up in the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform along with provincial units in the Planning and Development in Punjab, Balochistan and Sindh, with the process underway in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and the two regions of Pakistan Administered Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Pakistan's economy has grown slowly in most of the recent years, the annual GDP growth rate was about 4% in 2013-2014 and has further increased during the last five years to reach 4.71% in 2015-2016, 5.28 % in 2016-2017 and 5.79% in 2017-2018, the highest rate in 13 years. Pakistan's economy relies on its natural resources and therefore agriculture<sup>1</sup> is one of the drivers of economy. Agriculture remains the second largest economic sector in Pakistan, contributing approximately 18.9%<sup>2</sup> to the GDP

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<sup>1</sup> Here and after the term agriculture includes crop production, livestock, aquaculture, forestry and fisheries.

<sup>2</sup> Pakistan Economic Survey, 2017-18.

and absorbing roughly 42.3%<sup>3</sup> of the labour force and is the main income source for 34% and 74% of economically active men and women respectively<sup>4</sup>. The sector is not only the largest employer in the country but generates over 75% of export revenue through agri-based textiles and agri-food products. Livestock having share of 58.92% in agriculture and 11.11% in national GDP is the largest sector of agriculture.<sup>5</sup> Pakistan moved from a quasi-fixed exchange rate of the Pakistani Rupee to the USD of around 1.05 in 2017, and since depreciated. This has affected the cost of imported energy, goods and services, and balance of payments, although can provide opportunities for expanding exports.

Further, the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) framework for improved regional connectivity currently focused on transport and energy infrastructure, has facilitated the movement of people and goods and helped connect Pakistan from north to south. CPEC is part of the the 'One Belt One Corridor' initiative linking China and the Eurasia region. Out of the total country area of 79.6 million ha almost half – 36 million ha is dedicated to agriculture.<sup>6</sup> Around 84% of land is classified as arable, 14% as permanent meadows or pastures. Only 5% of land is forested area, with the rate of deforestation estimated at alarming 27,000 ha per year. Almost 86% of the cultivated area is irrigated.<sup>7</sup> Agriculture consumes roughly 90% of all available fresh water supplies. Approximately 43% of the farmers are smallholder with holdings of less than 1 ha and 22% own more than 3 ha of land.<sup>8</sup>

Pakistan gaps on many development metrics, including being ranked 147<sup>th</sup> out of 188 countries on the 2016 Human Development Index.<sup>9</sup> Pakistan is the sixth most populous country in the world – having 207.77 million<sup>10</sup> inhabitants, with over 63% (132 million) residing in rural areas. Over 29.5% of population in Pakistan is poor based on income poverty and 39% based on Multidimensional poverty index. Pakistan ranks 77<sup>th</sup> out of 113 countries in the 2017 Global Food Security Index.<sup>11</sup> According to FAO's global report titled 'the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World', published in 2017, 19.9% of population in Pakistan is undernourished, which is an indicator of food insecurity, 10.5% of children under 5 are wasted and as high as 45% are stunted.<sup>12</sup> According to National Human Development Report (NHDR) 2017, Pakistan currently has the largest generation of young people ever recorded in its history; 63% of the total population was below the age of 30, and 29% between the ages of 15-29 years. Youth between 15-29 years make up 41.6% of Pakistan's labour force (age between 15-64 years). Unemployment rate in Pakistan remained unchanged at 5.90% (modelled ILO estimate) in 2016 from 5.90% in 2015. High level of unemployment among youth is one of the emerging challenges facing Pakistan. In order to maintain unemployment at the current level, Pakistan must create nearly a million jobs every year for the next 30 years without interruption.<sup>13</sup>

Approximately 75% of women and girls are employed in agriculture sector<sup>14</sup>, on-farm and off-farm. 77% of rural women work in the informal sector, 73% have no formal job contract and 81% are own account workers and unpaid family contributors. Disparities exist in literacy rates and in daily wage rates and working hours of women and men<sup>15</sup>. National average for literacy rate is 60% with 76% in urban areas and 51% in rural for men and women overall. The literacy rate of women in rural areas is 35% compared to 63% for male at national level, with lowest level in Balochistan (12%), followed by Sindh (21%) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (27%, excluding 7 tribal districts of KP (formerly known as FATA)). Punjab stands out at 43%. Women are extensively involved in planting and harvesting of crops,

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<sup>3</sup> Pakistan Economic Survey, 2017-18.

<sup>4</sup> Women in agriculture, in Pakistan, FAO, 2015.

<sup>5</sup> Pakistan Economic Survey, 2017-18.

<sup>6</sup> FAOSTAT, 2017.

<sup>7</sup> FAO Pakistan website. Accessed on 14 June 2018 at <http://www.fao.org/pakistan/fao-in-pakistan/pakistan-at-a-glance/en/>.

<sup>8</sup> Climate-Smart Agriculture in Pakistan, 2017.

<sup>9</sup> Human Development Report, UNDP, 2016.

<sup>10</sup> Provisional summary results of 6th population and housing census, 2017. Accessed at <http://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/provisional-summary-results-6th-population-and-housing-census-2017-0>.

<sup>11</sup> Global Food Security Index. Accessed 14 December 2018 at <http://foodsecurityindex.eiu.com/Index>.

<sup>12</sup> The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World, FAO, 2017.

<sup>13</sup> National Human Development Report Pakistan, UNDP, 2017.

<sup>14</sup> Rural Women in Pakistan, Status Report, Center of Gender and Policy Studies, 2018.

<sup>15</sup> Women in Agriculture in Pakistan, FAO, 2015.

vegetable production, homestead kitchen gardening, livestock management and poultry keeping along with childcare and household work. Migration of men to cities and abroad in search of jobs and other sources of livelihoods has also increased the burden on women in terms of their farming activities, yet also provide opportunities to women to decision making in crop selection, agriculture inputs and services and access to income. Women still lack access to credit, quality seeds, agriculture extension services, technology, latest techniques and markets, which could increase their food production and improve household food security. Moreover there are not enough women in agriculture extension departments nor do have they have access to e-Agriculture technologies and technical information to reach these millions of women in the rural areas to support them in cropping and agricultural activities.

Following the adoption of a far-reaching constitutional amendment the institutional setup has significantly changed and provinces took over responsibility for agriculture and rural development. In total 17 federal ministries or divisions were devolved and 8 new federal ministries were created including MoCC and MNFS&R replacing the devolved Ministries of Food Agriculture and Livestock. Pakistan is a federation with a parliamentary form of government. The state consists of the four provinces (Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Punjab and Sindh), which are the federating units, while Gilgit-Baltistan (GB), Islamabad, and Pakistan Administered Kashmir are administered by the Federal Government.

### *Provincial summary overview*

Balochistan province spreads over an area of 347,190 km<sup>2</sup>, with an estimated population of 12.3 million<sup>16</sup>. Out of 34,719 million hectares of total geographical area, 1,989 (5.7%) million hectares are cultivated area and 4,826 (13.9%) million hectares are cultivable wasteland. About 72%<sup>17</sup> of the population reside in rural areas deriving their livelihoods from subsistence crop and livestock production. The province lags behind other provinces of the country in almost all indicators of socio-economic and human development, although it has extractive industries, a new port and airport being built and is included in the CPEC program. According to the State of Food Security (FSA) (2016), 40% of the population of Balochistan is malnourished.<sup>18</sup>

Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) spreads over an area of 72,496 km<sup>2</sup> out of which only 1% is cultivated and another 1% is lying cultivable waste, with population of 1.5 million people. Agriculture is the backbone of the livelihoods of the people of the area. GB has a natural advantage compared to the rest of the country for supplying high value fruits and vegetables during off-season and an emerging tourism industry, although highly vulnerable to natural hazards. According to the FSA (2016), 51% of the population of GB is undernourished.<sup>19</sup>

KP including 7 tribal districts of KP (formerly known as FATA) province spreads over an area of 74,521 km<sup>2</sup> with population of around 30.5 million of which with 81% residing in rural areas<sup>20</sup>. The total area of cultivable land of the province is 2.65 million hectares. The economy of KP is agrarian in nature, agriculture accounts for about 22% of the provincial GDP and provides livelihoods to 83% of the people living in rural areas. According to FSA (2016) draft report, 20% of population in KP is undernourished (food insecure). Humanitarian and livelihood support to returnees is still on-going. On 24 May 2018, the National Assembly of Pakistan voted in favour of the FATA-KP merger which was approved by the Senate on 25 May 2018 and the KP Assembly on 27 May 2018. The economy of FATA is based on subsistence crop and livestock production providing livelihood to around 97% of the population. FATA is one of the most underdeveloped and food insecure regions of Pakistan. According to the FSA (2016), 43% of the population of FATA is undernourished.

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<sup>16</sup> Provisional summary results of 6th population and housing census, 2017. Accessed at <http://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/provisional-summary-results-6th-population-and-housing-census-2017-0>.

<sup>17</sup> Provisional summary results of 6th population and housing census, 2017. Accessed at <http://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/provisional-summary-results-6th-population-and-housing-census-2017-0>.

<sup>18</sup> Food Security Assessment Report, 2015-2016.

<sup>19</sup> National Food Security Policy, 2018.

<sup>20</sup> Provisional summary results of 6th population and housing census, 2017.

Punjab is the largest province of Pakistan both in terms of population - 110 million of which 63% reside in rural areas<sup>21</sup> - and in terms of its contribution to national agricultural production.<sup>22</sup> Punjab has around 69% of the total cropped area of Pakistan. As the breadbasket of Pakistan, Punjab contributes about 76% to annual food grain production. According to the FSA draft report (2016), 14% of the population of Punjab is undernourished, which is lower than the national average.

Sindh is the second largest province in Pakistan, in terms of population – 47.9 million (48% residing in rural areas) and contribution to the national GDP, employment and exports. Sindh accounts for 18 % of the country's land area and 16 % of its total cropped area. According to FSA 2016 draft report, 22% of population in Sindh is undernourished (food insecure). As per findings of Integrated Phase Classification of Chronic Food Insecurity analysis conducted for 18 districts in Sindh in 2017, around 18% of population of 18 districts was estimated to be in severe chronic food insecurity level. Sindh approved the first Sindh Agriculture Policy, developed with the support of FAO-EU First Policy Officer.

Similar to other provinces in Pakistan, in Sindh, farm size distribution is highly skewed – with 85% of the land owned by less than two percent of the population.

The CPF contributes to all five Regional Priorities (2010-2019) as identified by FAO's Regional Conference: 1) strengthening food and nutritional security; 2) fostering agricultural production and rural development; 3) enhancing equitable, productive and sustainable natural resource management and utilization; 4) improving capacity to respond to food and agricultural threats and emergencies; 5) coping with the impact of climate change on food and agriculture. The CPF contributes to four Regional Initiatives (2018-2019): 1) zero hunger; 2) blue growth; 3) one health initiative; and 4) climate change. The CPF contributes to SDG 1: No Poverty; SDG 2: End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture; SDG 5: Gender Equality; SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation; SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production; SDG 13: Climate Action; SDG 14: Life below Water; SDG 15: Life on Land; SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals.

## II. FAO's contribution and expected results

The CPF is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Pakistan (UNSDP) also known as the Pakistan One UN Programme III 2018-2022<sup>23</sup> (see Annex 2) and the Government Priority areas as defined in Vision 2025. FAO's contribution to the government's long-term development strategy as outlined in the Vision 2025 will be through three priority areas which are:

- 1) Zero Hunger: healthy, safe and nutritious food for all;
- 2) Climate-smart resilient agriculture and sustainable ecosystems including forests, fisheries, livestock, rangeland and water management;
- 3) Inclusive and efficient agriculture and food systems.

FAO will support organizational and human development within federal and provincial governments and other stakeholders as reflected below in the descriptive part. Promoting social inclusion and gender equality are integral parts of FAO work. Gender is a key cross-cutting theme across the CPF and will be streamlined in all FAO interventions with some projects specifically focusing on gender equality. FAO will work with women farmers, and rural women to improve their access to productive resources including land, water, inputs and technology. Women's access to social safety nets, markets, credit and financial resources will be enhanced. The capacity of the rural women will be built in value addition of the agricultural products to increase the profit margins along with creation of effective market linkages. In partnership with the government, the policies, projects/programmes will be streamlined to prioritize women targeted interventions, and create opportunities for women to participate in sustainable agriculture development. Nutrition-sensitive agriculture will be adopted focusing on women as key stakeholders across the food system and food value chain. FAO will advocate for decreasing the gender

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<sup>21</sup> Provisional Summary Results of 6th Population and Housing Census, 2017. Accessed at <http://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/provisional-summary-results-6th-population-and-housing-census-2017-0>.

<sup>22</sup> Economic survey 2017-2018.

<sup>23</sup> List of OPIII priorities is presented under Annex 2 UN-system linkage.

gap in agriculture and allied departments, which have negligible number of women extension staff. Women will be involved in climate change adaptation initiatives at institutional level and in urban and rural communities' women in order to gain maximum benefits from local best practices. Special attention will be given to introduce progressive innovative and market-focused economic activities for women, including enhancing female entrepreneurship, thereby increasing women's empowerment and improving gender equality<sup>24</sup>.

Parallel to gender, youth plays an important role in the political, economic and social development of Pakistan, and it should be kept in mind that 50% of youth are women and girls. Pakistan has one of the youngest populations in the world and the second youngest in the South Asian region<sup>25</sup>. Agriculture sector has the potential to generate green employment on a sustainable basis, meet livelihood needs of young men and women and subsequently prevent the early stages of youth radicalization. At the same time the engagement of young men and women provides opportunities for innovation at scale in the rural areas and agriculture sector to accelerate the transformation of the agriculture sector. As part of the CPF implementation, FAO will support creating rural employment opportunities, private sector engagement and entrepreneurship opportunities in agri-business development.

For each of the priority areas, FAO's support will focus on:

### **Priority area 1 - Zero Hunger: healthy, safe and nutritious food for all**

Achieving household food and nutrition security remain a key challenge for Pakistan. The key problem is limited economic access of the poorest and most vulnerable to an adequate and diverse diet. Natural and human made disasters, stagnant economy, and lack of employment opportunities for the growing population, low labour participation, gender inequalities, social exclusion and landlessness limit poor's access to safe and nutritionally adequate foods. FAO is well-positioned to engage in strategic agriculture related sectors to address key institutional and regulatory challenges. Therefore, FAO work under Priority Area 1 will support the review, development and implementation of national/provincial nutrition and gender sensitive Agriculture policies/frameworks/strategies/guidelines to create an enabling environment for sustainable agricultural development in Pakistan. FAO will support the implementation of the first National Food Security Policy (approved 28 May 2018), Multi Sectoral Nutrition Strategy, 12th Five Years Plan on Nutrition and development and implementation of provincial Agriculture policies, Food Safety policy, Drought Management and Mitigation policies, One Health strategy, VGGT strategy paper and formulation of National Fishery Policy, and the Pakistan Dietary Guidelines. FAO will focus on strengthening government and other stakeholders' capacity for the governance of the agricultural sector, for cross-sectoral coordination, technical support for evidence-based policy making. Institutional and human capacities of key national and provincial government departments will be strengthened in policy processes during the CPF implementation period.

In order to support interventions presented above, FAO's work will be to support the establishment and utilization of national and provincial agriculture and food information systems. Highly fragmented information on food and nutrition security reduces the effectiveness and scope of nationally and provincially developed policies and legislation. In this respect FAO will support the development and dissemination of different knowledge products such as Food Security and Nutrition Information system, aimed to provide food security and policy analysts, decision makers and other stakeholders with reliable access to statistics on wider information across agricultural production and trade, economic growth and wellbeing, market prices, consumption, food security and nutrition. FAO will strengthen the capacity of federal and provincial government officials, family farmers, market actors to utilise national/provincial agriculture, water and food information systems. FAO will provide technical support in formulation of strategy and action plan for National Fishery Policy. In relation to the SDGs FAO will continue to support federal and provincial governments to articulate targets and indicators that fall under the purview of FAO's mandate through capacity development exercises.

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<sup>24</sup> Gender Stock Taking Exercise draft, FAO Pakistan, 2018.

<sup>25</sup> National Human Development Report, UNDP, 2017.

## **Priority area 2 - Climate smart resilient agriculture and sustainable ecosystems including forests, fisheries, livestock, rangeland and water management**

Pakistan ranks 7<sup>th</sup> on the 2018 Global Long-Term Climate Risk Index<sup>26</sup> and it is expected to be severely impacted by the negative effects of climate change in the future. Much of the country's vulnerability is linked to its dominant arid to semi-arid climate, prevalence of droughts, glacier lake outbursts and floods, high dependency on a single river system, snow and glacial meltwater. Family farmers<sup>27</sup> and livestock keepers are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change due to their lack of assets to cope with shocks, access to information and education, adapted technologies, finance and government services through which they can undertake adaptive actions.

Under priority area 2, FAO will use its national and international expertise to support government agriculture departments, national, provincial and district level disaster management authorities, family farmers and livestock keepers to anticipate and respond to human –made and natural shocks affecting food security and nutrition through providing training in agroecology and climate resilient agriculture, water smart initiatives, DRR, equipping stakeholders with adequate adapted technologies, promoting improved delivery of private sector services, initiating and strengthening risk transfer mechanisms.

Pakistan shares its borders with Afghanistan, China, India and Iran, the total land border area of 6,774 km exposes the country to the easily spread transboundary animal and plant diseases. In order to increase resilience of government livestock departments, family farmers and livestock keepers to animal disease threats, FAO will strengthen government veterinary staff and farmers capacity to prevent, control and rapidly respond to livestock and zoonotic disease, including Foot and Mouth disease (FMD) and Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), outbreaks as well as support efforts towards FMD and PPR eradication. FAO will also support the Government at federal and provincial level with technical assistance in plant and animal genetic resources, including seed certification and multiplication.

The country's agriculture is dependent (Agriculture consumes 94% of total water supplies) on surface water systems predominantly fed by snow/glacier sources which are highly susceptible to increasing temperatures. Increasing temperature and changes in precipitation will negatively impact hydrology and agriculture in particular in the Indus Basin – which produces 90% of the country's food – posing serious threats to farmers' livelihoods and food security. FAO will work to increase resilience of vulnerable farmers strengthen Government capacities to support communities to adapt to climate change, by i) improving information services for climate change adaptation, in the water and agriculture sectors within an e-Agriculture framework; ii) building on-farm resilience to climate change; and iii) strengthening extension, advisory, financial and other support services needed to sustain and scale up adoption of climate smart agriculture and water management, in support of an enabling environment for continued agriculture modernization and transformation.

FAO will also work to further promote the use of agro ecological zoning (AEZ), disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate change adaptation (CCA), natural resource management (NRM) by different tiers of the Government (District, Provincial and Federal level) and community, CSOs and private sector. The livelihood zonation with regards to renewed AEZ is pre-requisite for preparation of food and nutrition security and livelihood strategies for of provinces/districts. The recommendations on cropping patterns, suitability of crops for a particular zone and enforcement of the same would be guided through the local departments. Based on the agro-ecological zoning, FAO will support the development of model Climate Smart Agriculture villages which will be further up scaled throughout Pakistan. Parallel to this, FAO will also take into account capacity development of government departments, family farmers and livestock keepers in climate resilient agriculture and smart water practices. To streamline social protection systems, FAO will initiate and strengthen risk transfer mechanisms, including crop and livestock insurance schemes and access to financial institutions, on district and provincial levels. Since most of the arable land in Pakistan is already cultivated, productivity gains are achieved through increased cropping intensity and the higher use of fertilizers. The average annual use of fertilizers is

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<sup>26</sup> Global Climate Risk Index, GermanWatch, 2018.

<sup>27</sup> Family farming is a means of organizing agricultural, forestry, fisheries, pastoral and aquaculture production which is managed and operated by a family and predominantly reliant on family labour, including both women's and men's.

estimated at 159.9 kg/ha. The ill-advised use of type, quantity, timing and place of chemical fertilizers has negative impact on soil health. In the next 4 years, FAO will raise the awareness and promote the use of 4R concept and manure, to improve soil management as an integral element of sustainable agriculture growth strategies.

NDMA, PDMA and DDMA have recognized FAO contributions in the area of climate smart and disaster resilience. FAO will continue to support the DRM institutions and build their capacities in improved DRR/DRM strategies and preparing joint operational ADRMOPs and DDRMOPs. The disaster management institutions will be strengthened and supported to further promote DRR/DRM technologies for wider adoption at the community levels. In addition, early warning system for the drought monitoring will be strengthened and capacity of the government, CSO/NGOs and community will be built to undertake the early warning early actions (EWEA). FAO resilience building approach will build on integration of DRR into overall sectoral development policies and strategies followed by sectoral planning process at district, provincial and national levels with full involvement DDMA, PDMA and NDMA.

Country's forested area is declining at a rate of 0.2-0.5% yearly. Forestry resources are subjected to a high level of deforestation and degradation, due to lack of effective policy and monitoring mechanisms in the absence of sustainable ecosystem conservation and management practices. FAO will support sustainable forest and rangeland management by strengthening policies, pilot initiatives to highlight new approaches to forest management and restoration options whilst enhancing local livelihoods, training of personnel and stakeholder awareness raising from community to decision makers.

### **Priority area 3: Inclusive and efficient agriculture and food systems**

Inclusive agribusiness and value chains have positive effect on poverty reduction as can effectively improve livelihood and economic prospects by increasing income and employment opportunities in Pakistan. However the agribusiness sector development is hindered by a number of constraints spread along the entire value chains from input supply to marketing functions.

The most vulnerable groups such as family farmers, women and youth often lack access to inputs and output markets, have limited access to extension, business advisory, financial services, social protection services and have subsistence orientation. It is for this reason that FAO will work towards inclusiveness and gender equality in agri-food systems to address all levels of the value chain from the agricultural producer to the end market. FAO will work with all value chain actors, including facilitators (service providers) and enablers (public sector) of value chains using a "systems approach" to come to understanding and removal of the issues and constraints that lead to the exclusion and marginalization of stakeholders along the chain as well as promote information exchange, increase efficiency, upgrade the value chains and connect family farmers with markets. FAO will support the establishment of competitive gender-sensitive and gender specific value chains with increased value addition and improved quality and safety compliance. Value chains for selected commodities will be supported through capacity development of market actors to increase their efficiency, and application of improved value addition and safety practices to help family farmers to move towards surplus production for local, national and international markets. In addition, FAO will continue to design and implement women-targeted programmes/initiatives specifically focusing on economic empowerment of women in value chains.

In support of agribusiness and food value chains, in the next four years FAO will also focus on enabling environment aspects and capacity development of government agriculture staff for market facilitation; strong engagement with private sector, in particular in establishing linkages between value chain actors and financial institutions. FAO will also provide technical assistance to support the efforts of the Government in the improvement of food safety standards in Pakistan.



### III. Implementation, monitoring and reporting arrangements

The total resource requirements for implementing the CPF amount to USD 216,559,074, USD 137,841,741 already committed and USD 72,639,333 to be mobilized. The existing sources of funding for ongoing or pipeline projects include Government of Pakistan, the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the European Union (EU), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Green climate Fund (GCF), the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Government of Japan, the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), the Department for International Development (DFID).

The CPF will be pursued in partnerships as broad as possible and in alignment with the joint efforts of the Government of Pakistan and the development partners for enhanced coordination. The Government of Pakistan and FAO look forward to seeking collaboration and support from all concerned partners for the successful implementation of the CPF.

The CPF is co-owned and managed by the Government of Pakistan and FAO, therefore the coordination and implementation mechanisms will be reflective of this. Key partnerships will be with the MNFSR, MPDR, NDMA, and on provincial and regional levels, departments of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Irrigation, Food, provincial disaster management authorities. A CPF joint Steering Committee, comprising of all concerned partners will be established to oversee implementation of the CPF. Overall responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of the CPF will rest with FAO Country Office. A three tier monitoring system will be followed. First is on the project level, ensuring that objectives of each project are contributing to the CPF outputs. Each project has its own M&E cycle defined by FAO regulation and in line with resource partner. At the second level CPF outputs and indicators will be monitored on a six-monthly and an annual basis. The FAO Country Annual Report is the main monitoring and reporting tool at country level on the overall FAO performance in achieving CPF outputs. At the third level FAO outputs will be reported against FAO Global Strategic Objectives.

Major changes in country circumstances can be addressed by a CPF revision as and when needed.

## Joint Statement

The CPF for 2018-2022 of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Pakistan defines the development objectives for collaboration between FAO and the Government of Pakistan in the period 2018-2022 in support of the achievement of the priorities of the Government.

Through the co-signature of the CPF 2018-2022, the Government of Pakistan and FAO commit to continue the fruitful collaboration to achieve the objectives stated in the document, subject to the availability of the necessary human and financial resources.

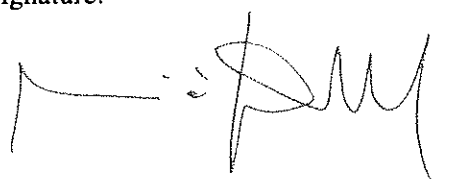
Ministry of National Food Security and Research  
The Government of Pakistan

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the  
United Nations

Signature:



Signature:



Name: Mr. Sahibzada Muhammad Mehboob  
Sultan

Name: Ms. Minà Dowlatchahi

Title: Federal Minister for National Food  
Security and Research

Title: FAO Representative Pakistan

Date: December 20, 2018

Date: December 20, 2018

**Annexes:**

Annex 1: UN-system linkage

Annex 2: Provincial context analysis

Annex 3: TCP Indicative Pipeline

Annex 4: CPF Results and Resource Requirements for 2018 to 2022

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## Annex 1: UN-system linkage

Pakistan is part of the One UN Delivering as one framework. The United Nations Sustainable Development Framework for Pakistan (UNSDf), also known as the Pakistan One United Nations Programme III (OP III), is a medium-term strategic planning document that articulates the collective vision and response of the UN system to Pakistan's national development priorities. The OPIII highlights activities to be implemented in partnership with the Government of Pakistan, as well as in close cooperation with international and national partners and civil society. It also reflects Pakistan's commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – to transform lives and protect the planet.

The current OP III covers a period of five years – (2018-2022), and encompasses ten outcome areas around which the UN system will develop its Joint Work Plans for the 2018-2022 period. Each outcome reflects priorities jointly identified by the UN and the Government of Pakistan, based on areas in which the UN has a strong comparative advantage. FAO reports to 5 out of 10 Outcomes: Outcome 1- Economic Growth; Outcome 4- Nutrition; Outcome 5- Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security; Outcome 6- Resilience; Outcome 7- Gender Equality and Rights and is a convener for Outcome 5. FAO is the co-chair for outcome 5 “Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security”, FAO is also the co-chair, along with UNDP, for the Provincial Steering Committee in Balochistan; tasked with providing strategic oversight to UN activities in the province.

Under OPIII, Outcome Group will produce Joint Work Plans, which will be signed by the Government of Pakistan through the Economic Affairs Division. These will include output level priorities and key activities at both the national and provincial levels. The Joint Work Plans will be the key documents used by the Oversight Committee and Provincial Steering Committees to review progress, identify resource gaps and monitor progress.

The OP III's management structure is characterized by strong national leadership through the Joint UN-National Oversight Committee, alongside the stronger role of provincial stakeholders in oversight through Provincial Steering Committees. More focused Outcome Groups – in line with the OP III's ten outcomes – will allow for improved coordination and joint programming. Joint UN-Government oversight is one of the key features of 'Delivering as One', enabling national ownership of initiatives supported by the UN. For the OP III, these functions will be formally exercised by the Oversight Committee (OC) and Provincial Steering Committees (PSCs).

Under the OPIII Management Structure, Programmatic Monitoring of activities will follow the UN system agencies' standards and guidance. To that effect, the Program Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) working group has been established. The working group is a representative body of the M&E persons of all UN agencies, and report to the Program management Team (PMT), the working group's main aim is to develop strategies pertaining to Monitoring and Evaluation, develop joint indicators and monitor the implementation of Joint workplans. FAO is represented in PMER by agencies' M&E specialist. In terms of monitoring the OPIII progress, FAO is responsible for reporting around its areas of intervention at the output level, according to agreed indicators and targets.

## Annex 2: Provincial Context Analysis

### Balochistan

The province spreads over an area of 347,190 km<sup>2</sup>, with an estimated population of 12.3 million<sup>28</sup>. Out of 34,719 million hectares of total geographical area, 1,989 (5.7%) million hectares are cultivated area and 4,826 (13.9%) million hectares are cultivable wasteland. About 72%<sup>29</sup> of the population reside in rural areas deriving their livelihoods from subsistence crop and livestock production. Balochistan is known as the fruit-basket of the country, producing 98% of grapes, 68% of apples and 40% of date production in the country<sup>30</sup>. Poor quality roads and inadequate access to public services such as safe drinking water, health and education are all common in rural areas of Balochistan. The province lags behind other provinces of the country in almost all indicators of socio-economic and human development. Gender disparities and illiteracy (province wise 56% for men and 24% for women<sup>31</sup>), particularly in rural areas, are greater in Balochistan than in the other provinces. The most challenging areas for Balochistan relate to food security of the population and prevalence of malnutrition. According to the State of Food Security (FSA) (2016), 40% of the population of Balochistan is malnourished.<sup>32</sup>

In order to handle the increased responsibilities resulting from devolution, the Provincial Government of Balochistan – supported by FAO formulated the draft “Balochistan Agriculture Sector Policy and Strategy (BASPS)” in 2014. The primary objective of BASPS is “to raise incomes and employment of the rural people, while at the same time halting, and eventually reversing, the rapid degradation of natural resources taking place in Balochistan. The BASPS also addresses the need to improve the participation of women and other vulnerable groups in economic and social life and to ensure the food security of the population”. Under BASPS, the Provincial Agriculture and Co-operatives, Livestock and Dairy Development, Irrigation and Forest and Wildlife Departments will increasingly work in support of local initiatives, providing help and assistance as needed and making linkages nationally and internationally to facilitate the producers of Balochistan. Support will therefore be needed and concentrated in: (i) technology generation and dissemination; (ii) inclusive value chain development; (iii) Making Markets Work for the Poor; (iv) livelihoods and enhancing food security and nutrition (including “nutrition-sensitive agriculture”); (v) gender integration in policies/action plans; (vi) land use zoning; (vii) quality control, certification and traceability; (viii) review of frameworks and policies; (ix) disaster risk reduction; and (x) strengthening of the private sector and CSOs.<sup>33</sup>

### Gilgit-Baltistan

Gilgit Baltistan is a highly mountainous region spreading over an area of 72,496 km<sup>2</sup> out of which only 1% is cultivated and another 1% is lying cultivable waste, with population of 1.5 million people. The vast majority of population of GB 82.5% reside in rural areas.<sup>34</sup> Literacy rate is 53% on average and 66% for men and 41% for women. Agriculture is the backbone of the livelihoods of the people of the area. About 95% of the households in Gilgit-Baltistan are directly or indirectly involved in agriculture which is the main source of livelihood for the population.<sup>35</sup> However per capita holding is small 0.6-0.8 acres.<sup>36</sup> Fruit and vegetable sub-sector which has been part of farmers’ livelihoods management strategy for centuries shows a lot of potential for economic growth and development in GB, as GB has a natural advantage compared to the rest of the country for supplying high value fruits and vegetables during off-

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<sup>28</sup> Provisional summary results of 6th population and housing census, 2017. Accessed at <http://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/provisional-summary-results-6th-population-and-housing-census-2017-0>.

<sup>29</sup> Provisional summary results of 6th population and housing census, 2017. Accessed at <http://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/provisional-summary-results-6th-population-and-housing-census-2017-0>.

<sup>30</sup> Participatory Rapid Horticulture Appraisal Report-Balochistan, USAID, 2012.

<sup>31</sup> Economic survey 2017-2018.

<sup>32</sup> Food Security Assessment Report, 2015-2016.

<sup>33</sup> Balochistan Agriculture Sector Policy, 2016.

<sup>34</sup> Gilgit Baltistan MICS, UNICEF, 2016-2017.

<sup>35</sup> Agriculture sector development in Gilgit Baltistan.

<sup>36</sup> Economic Transformation Initiative Gilgit-Baltistan, IFAD, 2015.

season. Seasonal and elevation advantages According to the FSA (2016), 51% of the population of GB is undernourished.<sup>37</sup>

#### KP including 7 tribal districts of KP (formerly known as FATA)

The KP province spreads over an area of 74,521 km<sup>2</sup> with population of around 30.5 million of which with 81% residing in rural areas<sup>38</sup>. The total area of cultivable land of the province is 2.65 million hectares. The economy of KP is agrarian in nature, agriculture accounts for about 22% of the provincial GDP and provides livelihoods to 83% of the people living in rural areas. Literacy rate is 72% for men and 26% for women.<sup>39</sup> 31% of the provincial population continues to be food insecure with high rate of malnourishment.<sup>40</sup> According to FSA (2016) draft report, 20% of population in KP is undernourished (food insecure).

The Planning & Development Department (P&DD) of Government of KP has a vision to integrate development from different sectors as means to achieve inclusive growth in the province and thus to promote agroecological systems. The Integrated Development Strategy (IDS) (2014-2018) of Government of Pakistan, integrates government priorities under one framework. The earlier development strategies and assessments of the government, such as the Comprehensive Development Strategy (CDS), the Economic Growth Strategy (EGS) and the Post-Conflict Needs Assessment (PCNA) have all been consolidated in the IDS. Any conflicts in these strategies have been addressed and the priorities of current government have been duly incorporated in the IDS.

On 24 May 2018, the National Assembly of Pakistan voted in favour of the FATA-KP merger which was approved by the Senate on 25 May 2018 and the KP Assembly on 27 May 2018. Following the 31<sup>st</sup> Amendment of the Constitution of Pakistan, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas officially merged with KP on 31 May 2018. Former FATA covers an area of 27,200 km<sup>2</sup> with population of around 5 million with 97% residing in rural areas as per the 2017 Census<sup>41</sup>. According to the FATA Development Indicators household Survey 2013-2014 the overall literacy rate was 33% (49.7% for men and 12.7 for women). The rugged and inaccessible topography, limited water resources, high illiteracy and ethnic divide and separations hinder path to economic growth and human development. The economy of FATA is based on subsistence crop and livestock production providing livelihood to around 97% of the population. FATA is one of the most underdeveloped and food insecure regions of Pakistan. According to the FSA (2016), 43% of the population of FATA is undernourished. Historically economic growth in FATA has been slower compared to the rest of the country. The situation further accentuated with the military operation undertaken by the security agencies which led to involuntary exodus of population to settled areas in KP province as temporarily displaced persons (TDPs). The GoP has declared and facilitated the return of 320,458 families to FATA. The displaced families can be categorised as very vulnerable, the majority of TDP families are faced with multiple challenges in the ability of households to recover from displacement. Most smallholder farming families in FATA lack basic income generating opportunities resulting in complete dependence on subsistence farming. Furthermore, the protracted displacements depleted their savings limiting their capacity to restart farming activities. The conflict has caused massive damage and losses to agriculture land and to irrigation structures, soil and water conservation facilities, livestock populations and animal shelters, water harvesting structures, fish ponds and hatcheries, commodity processing facilities, forest and rangeland areas. The damage to the market infrastructure has disrupted the local supply chains and links with external markets.

The vision of the FATA Agriculture policy (developed in 2015, not yet endorsed) is to enhance local food security, nutrition and livelihood opportunities of the local population of FATA through improved productivity and utilization of agriculture, livestock, forestry, wildlife and fisheries products in conformity with the stability of natural environment and sustainable development. Objectives are: (i) to

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<sup>37</sup> National Food Security Policy, 2018.

<sup>38</sup> Provisional summary results of 6th population and housing census, 2017. Accessed at <http://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/provisional-summary-results-6th-population-and-housing-census-2017-0>.

<sup>39</sup> Economic survey 2017-2018.

<sup>40</sup> Agriculture Policy KP, 2014.

<sup>41</sup> Provisional summary results of 6th population and housing census, 2017. Accessed at <http://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/provisional-summary-results-6th-population-and-housing-census-2017-0>.

ensure local food security and improved nutrition levels; (ii) to promote agroecological approaches with focus on climate resilient and ecosystem-based adaptations of crop, livestock and NRM towards sustainable land and water management; (iii) to create synergies of development and regulatory interventions amongst various sectors for integrated and people centered outcomes from crop and livestock production and NRM.

### Punjab

Punjab is the largest province of Pakistan in terms of population - 110 million of which 63% reside in rural areas<sup>42</sup> and its contribution to national agricultural production. Literacy rate is 72% for men and 54% for women.<sup>43</sup> Punjab has around 69% of the total cropped area of Pakistan. As the breadbasket of Pakistan, Punjab contributes about 76% to annual food grain production. Punjab produces 75.5% of wheat, 70.2% of rice, 68.5% of cotton, 67.8% of sugarcane, 79.8% percent of maize among other important crops. Agriculture sector is a major contributor to the provincial economy, accounting for over 21% of its GDP. Agriculture provides employment to 47% of Punjab's workforce and is a main source of livelihood and sustenance for the poor.<sup>44</sup> Under the Growth Strategy 2018 the Government of Punjab envisions self-reliance in crops, food security and promotion of exportable high value crops through improved practices, efficient input use, revamping of agricultural marketing system and averting losses from insects, pests, weeds, salinity and alkalinity. According to the FSA draft report (2016), 14% of the population of Punjab is undernourished, which is lower than the national average.

### Sindh

Sindh is the second largest province in Pakistan, in terms of population – 47.9 million (48% residing in rural areas) and contribution to the national GDP, employment and exports. On average 67% of men and 44% of women are literate in Sindh.<sup>45</sup> The levels of public expenditure to agriculture (including agriculture, livestock, fisheries, food, forestry and wildlife, but excluding irrigation) have risen in line with the higher level of provincial expenditures following the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment. The Departments of Agriculture and of Livestock and Fisheries were allocated almost PKR 13 billion in 2016/17 and PKR 14.5 billion in 2017/18, however actual expenditures in 2016/17 were less than 25%. In terms of agriculture, Sindh accounts for 18 % of the country's land area, 16 % of its total cropped area. Between 2001-2010 the pace of agricultural growth has slowed down to hardly 3%. Modest agriculture growth over the past decade has mainly been the result of utilization of more land, water and inputs, higher livestock numbers, greater fishing effort. Such an input-based pattern of growth is not sustainable without improvements in productivity.

Similar to other provinces in Pakistan, in Sindh, farm size distribution is highly skewed – with 85% of the land owned by less than two percent of the population. Most of the small farm holdings are owner operated, while medium and large-size farms are generally operated by *haris*. The vast majority of the rural population are peasants who are tenant farmers and sharecroppers. Most farm families lack clear and legally enforceable tenure over their farmland upon which their livelihoods depend, leaving them vulnerable to poverty and exploitation. The existing sharecropping tenancy system is historically deep-rooted and perpetuates the deeply entrenched poverty of tenants and farm labour through unbalanced revenue-sharing and cost-sharing arrangements and a complex system of dependencies. Low productivity is also a main cause of low incomes and high food prices which make it difficult for the majority of Sindh's population to afford a nutritious diet and is a principal cause of the widespread malnutrition. According to FSA 2016 draft report, 22% of population in Sindh is undernourished (food insecure). As per findings of Integrated Phase Classification of Chronic Food Insecurity analysis conducted for 18 districts in Sindh in 2017, around 18% of population of 18 districts was estimated to be in severe chronic food insecurity level, around 24% in moderate chronic food insecurity, 30% in mild chronic food insecurity level, while 28% was classified in minimal/no chronic food insecurity. The National Nutrition Survey (NNS) conducted in 2011, found that in Sindh province, 48 % of children

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<sup>42</sup> Provisional Summary Results of 6th Population and Housing Census, 2017. Accessed at <http://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/provisional-summary-results-6th-population-and-housing-census-2017-0>.

<sup>43</sup> Economic survey 2017-2018.

<sup>44</sup> Punjab Agriculture Department. Accessed at <http://www.agripunjab.gov.pk/strategy>.

<sup>45</sup> Economic survey 2017-2018.

under five years of age were stunted, 41 % underweight and 18 % wasted.<sup>46</sup> On 16 April 2018, the Government of Sindh approved the first Sindh Agriculture Policy. Main objectives of the policy are: i) to increase the agricultural sector growth; ii) to halve the number of poor and eliminate extreme poverty and reduce food and nutrition insecurity; iii) to promote sustainable use of key natural resources; iv) promote resilient and climate smart agriculture practices, particularly at farm level.

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<sup>46</sup> Pakistan National Nutrition Survey, 2011.



### Annex 3: TCP Indicative Pipeline

Country	Pakistan	
CPF implementation cycle	Start: Year 2018	End: Year 2022
TCP pipeline timeframe	Start: Year 2018	End: Year 2019
Ref. to CPF priority and output*	TCP contribution to CPF result – Title or Thematic Area[2]	Indicative biennium for resource allocation
Country Outcome 1: Zero Hunger: Healthy, Safe and Nutritious Food for all	Indicative resource requirements/ range (US\$)	Implementing Government institution/ partner
Output 1.1.2: Strengthened organisational and human capacities in policy/strategy/frameworks/guidelines/standards formulation and implementation	TCP - Plant Genetic Resources use in varietal development and integration in seed system	2018-2019
Output 1.1.2: Strengthened organisational and human capacities in policy/strategy/frameworks/guidelines/standards formulation and implementation	TCPF - Improvement of Animal Genetic Resources in Pakistan	2018-2019
Output 1.1.2: Strengthened organisational and human capacities in policy/strategy/frameworks/guidelines/standards formulation and implementation	TCPF - Exploring the Poverty-Food Insecurity Nexus in Pakistan	2018-2019
Output 1.1.1: New/revised policies/frameworks/strategies/guidelines with the incorporation of food security and nutrition objectives and gender considerations in place	TCP - Sectoral Analysis of National Fisheries and Aquaculture Gaps and Opportunities	2018-2019
Output 1.1.1: New/revised policies/frameworks/strategies/guidelines with the incorporation of food security and nutrition objectives and gender considerations in place	TCPF - Technical Support in Prioritizing Strategies for Implementation of National Water and Food Security Policies	2018-2019
Output 1.1.2: Strengthened organisational and human capacities in	TCPF - Technical Support to the Implementation of KP	2018-2019
		50,000
		Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

policy/strategy/frameworks/guidelines/standards formulation and implementation	Agriculture and Livestock Action Plans			
<b>Country Outcome 2: Climate Smart Resilient Agriculture and Sustainable Ecosystems including Forests, Fisheries, Livestock, Rangeland and Water Management</b>				
Output 2.2.1: Government practitioners and targeted households demonstrate climate resilient agriculture (CRA) and smart water practices/ initiatives	TCP - Pilot use of drone-based sensors and Remote Sensing technology for development of e-agriculture based atlases, applications and knowledge products	2018-2019	300,000	Government of Punjab, Ministry of Planning, Development & Reform (Agriculture Department)
Output 2.2.1: Government practitioners and targeted households demonstrate climate resilient agriculture (CRA) and smart water practices/ initiatives	TCPF - Agriculture based innovative finance mechanisms to support family farmers, focusing on women and youth	2018-2019	90,000	

## Annex 4: CPF Results and Resource Requirements for 2018 to 2022

### Government priority 1: Zero Hunger: Healthy, Safe and Nutritious Food for all An estimated USD required

<b>Country Outcome 1.1:</b> Government Institutions implement sectoral policies with the incorporation of food security and nutrition objectives and gender considerations	
<b>Output 1.1.1:</b> New/revised policies/frameworks/strategies/guidelines with the incorporation of food security and nutrition objectives and gender considerations in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of national/provincial/regional policies/frameworks/strategies/guidelines reviewed/revised/improved/developed</li> <li># of action plan for policy implementation revised/developed</li> </ul>
<b>Output 1.1.2:</b> Strengthened organizational and human capacities in policy/strategy/frameworks/guidelines/standards formulation and implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of ministries, P&amp;D departments and relevant regulatory authorities technically supported in policy processes</li> <li># of policy makers/government staff /farmers/private sector professionals skilled in policy making and implementation process</li> </ul> <p><i>(disaggregated by gender and age)</i></p>
<b>Country Outcome 1.2:</b> Government officials utilize National/Provincial agriculture and food information systems for institutionalization of evidence-based policies/frameworks/strategies/guidelines	# of systems/information services in the domain of food security, climate resilient agriculture, smart water management, etc. established at national/provincial/regional levels
<b>Output 1.2.1:</b> National/Provincial agriculture and food security information systems functional and knowledge products in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of government officials, farmers, market actors, water managers and private sector professionals trained in utilization of information systems</li> </ul> <p><i>(disaggregated by gender and where possible by age)</i></p>
<b>Output 1.2.2:</b> National/Provincial agriculture and food security information systems functional and knowledge products in place	# of knowledge products (e.g. atlases, e-agriculture information systems, etc.) /analyses (e.g., food insecurity & malnutrition analyses, etc.) /assessments (drought assessments) available for action at national/provincial/regional levels
<b>Total estimated resources required: USD 12.4 million</b>	
<b>Available funding: USD 2.0 million (16%)</b>	

**Government priority 2: Climate Smart Resilient Agriculture and Sustainable Ecosystems including Forests, Fisheries, Livestock, Rangeland and Water Management**

<b>Country Outcome 2.1:</b> Targeted communities benefit from climate resilient agriculture and smart water initiatives (CRA, NRM, DRR/M)	
<b>Output 2.1.1:</b> Government practitioners and targeted households demonstrate climate resilient agriculture (CRA) and smart water practices/ initiatives	# of HHs benefiting in model climate resilient agriculture villages in different agro-ecological settings
	# of climate resilient agriculture and smart water initiatives demonstrated
	# of government officials, family farmers, livestock keepers supported in terms of capacity building/inputs/demonstration of CRA and smart water practices <i>(disaggregated by gender and age)</i>
	# of agro-ecological zone redefined at national/provincial/regional level
	# of knowledge products on climate resilient agriculture practices/ technologies developed
<b>Output 2.2.1:</b> Disaster prone provinces and districts administrations and community develops/implements DRR strategies/CBDRM plans and other disaster management operational plans	# of district disaster management operational plans (DDRMOPs)/CBDRM plans and other DRM operational plans/strategies developed/implemented
	# of provincial/ district crop/livestock emergency response plans developed/implemented
	# of target community members trained in DRRM <i>(disaggregated by gender and age)</i>
	# of informal/formal land tenancy agreements between landlords and Harts comes into effect
<b>Country Outcome 2.2:</b> Disaster prone communities enabled to better anticipate and cope with natural calamities related to the climate change	
<b>Output 2.2.2:</b> Disaster affected communities are timely assisted to respond to human made or natural disasters	# of projects designed
	Amount of funds mobilized
	Timely coordination with government and implementation of FAO emergency procedures

## Government priority 2: Climate Smart Resilient Agriculture and Sustainable Ecosystems including Forests, Fisheries, Livestock, Rangeland and Water Management (Cont.)

Country Outcome 2.3: Government livestock departments, family farmers and livestock keeper communities practise improved animal disease control practices	
Output 2.3.1: Effective livestock and zoonotic disease prevention, control and rapid response practices available to government veterinary staff, family farmers and livestock keepers	# of government veterinary staff trained in livestock and zoonotic disease, epidemiology, control of backyard poultry diseases, etc <i>(disaggregated by gender and age)</i>
	# of family farmers and livestock keepers trained in livestock and zoonotic disease, epidemiology, control of backyard poultry diseases, etc <i>(disaggregated by gender and age)</i>
	OIE-FAO FMD working group for West Eurasia declared Pakistan status to PCP stage 4 Rapid response provided to 80% of livestock disease outbreaks
Country Outcome 2.4: Local communities benefit from productivity, services and functions of improved key forestry and rangeland and water management systems	
Output 2.4.1: Key forestry and rangeland ecosystems improved and rehabilitated	# of hectares of forest land rehabilitated for natural regeneration and planting
	# of forest and rangeland ecosystems promoted
	# of HHs benefit from forest and rangeland ecosystem projects
	# of government officials and members from local community organizations skilled in protection, conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems <i>(disaggregated by gender and where possible by age)</i>
Total estimated resources required: 160.4 USD million Available funding: USD million 102.1 (64%)	

### Government priority 3: Inclusive and Efficient Agriculture and Food Systems

<b>Country Outcome 3.1:</b> Increased employment and income opportunities for market actors in sustainable agri-business	
<b>Output 3.1.1:</b> Competitive and sustainable agri-businesses with increased value addition and improved quality and safety compliance for selected commodities are operational	# of newly developed and improved value chains
	# individuals benefit from income generation initiative projects within selected value chains <i>(disaggregated by gender and age)</i>
	# of seed producers/FMC members/farmers registered with FSCRD
	# of farmers/market actors skilled in value addition/promotion <i>(disaggregated by gender and age)</i>
	# of government agriculture staff trained in market facilitation <i>(disaggregated by gender- and where possible by age)</i>
<b>Output 3.1.2:</b> National/Provincial market environment promotes opportunities for strengthening agri-enterprise value chain entrepreneurship	# of linkages established between the value chain intermediaries vs financial vs private sector companies
	# of private sector companies providing services in agricultural market
<b>Total estimated resources required: USD 43.6 million</b>	
<b>Available funding: USD million 33.6 (77%)</b>	