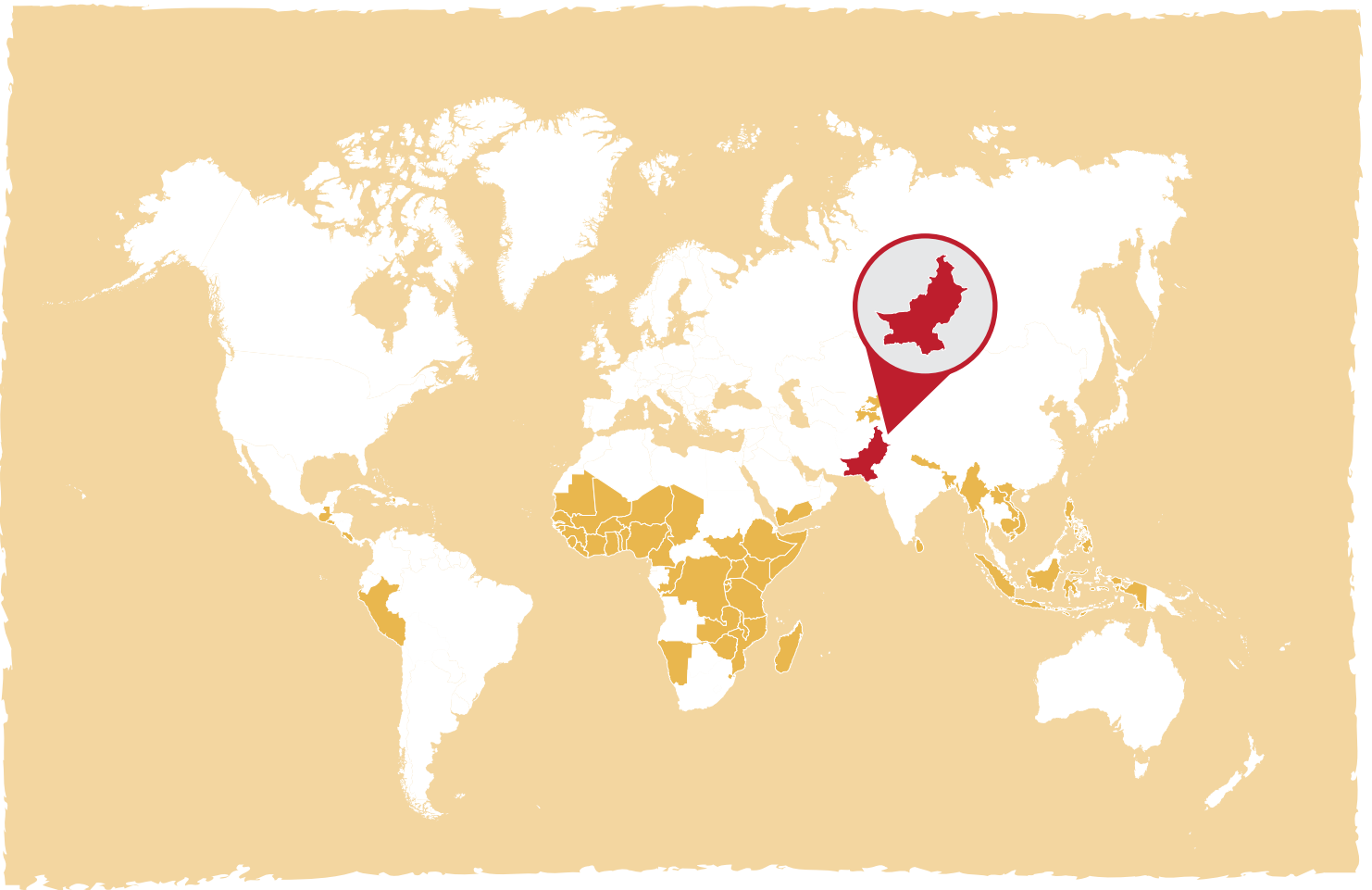


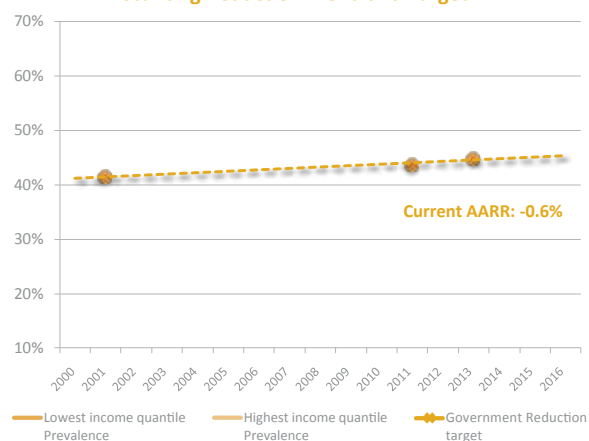
# Pakistan



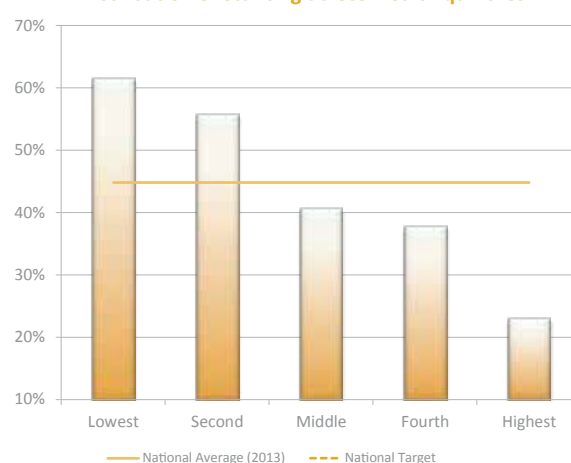
Joined: January 2013

Demographic data	
National Population (million, 2010)	173.1
Children under 5 (million, 2010)	21.3
Adolescent Girls (15-19) (million, 2010)	9.50
Average Number of Births (million, 2010)	4.60
Population growth rate (2010)	1.84%
WHA nutrition target indicators (DHS 2013)	
Low birth weight	25.0%
0-5 months Exclusive Breastfeeding	37.7%
Under five stunting	45.0%
Under five wasting	10.5%
Under five overweight	4.8%
Coverage of Nutrition-relevant Factors	
Infant and young child feeding practice	
6-23 months with Minimum Acceptable Diet	14.8%
6-23 months with Minimum Diet Diversity	22.2%
Programs for vitamin and mineral deficiencies	
Zinc Supplementation for Diarrhea	1.5%
Pregnant Women Attending 4 or more Antenatal Care Visits	36.6%
Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	99.0%
Households Consuming Adequately Iodized Salt	-
Women's Empowerment	
Female literacy	43.4%
Female employment rate	29.1%
Median age at first marriage	19.5
Access to skilled birth attendant	73.1%
Women who have first birth before age 18	7.9%
Fertility rate	3.8
Other Nutrition-relevant indicators	
Rate of urbanization	35.97%
Income share held by lowest 20%	9.60%
Calories per capita per day (kcal/capita/day)	2,354.1
Energy from non-staples in supply	43.37%
Iron availability from animal products (mg/capita/day)	1.4
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities	59.5%
Open defecation	21.4%
Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources	93.0%
Access to Piped Water on Premises	28.8%
Surface Water as Drinking Water Source	1.2%
GDP per capita (current USD, 2013)	1,299.00
Exports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	0.12
Imports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	0.09

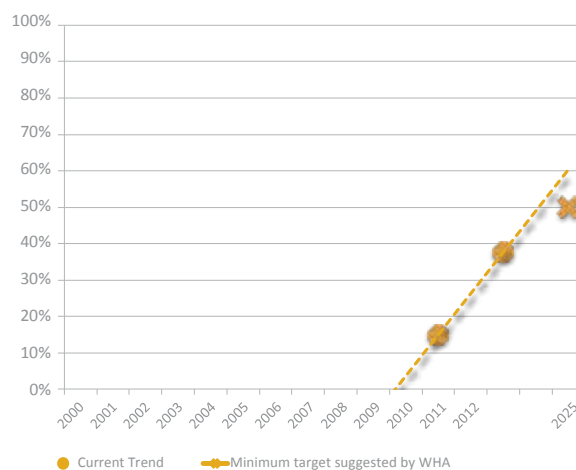
Stunting Reduction Trend and Target



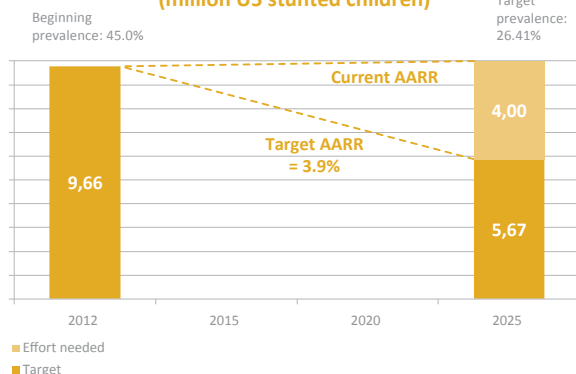
Distribution of stunting across wealth quintiles



Trend of Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate



Targeted Stunting Reduction (million US stunted children)



## Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Nutrition as a multi-sectoral development concern was institutionalized into Pakistan's national planning process since the mid-1970s. A high level National Nutrition Committee (NCC) at the Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD) oversees nutrition planning and implementation across sectors and ensures multi-sectoral implementation of nutrition interventions. The NCC is the highest national level decision making committee headed by the Minister of Planning and Development, and includes participation of all of the secretaries of the key ministries. Country representatives of UN and donors are also present. A national committee was recently put in place at the MPD to foster a multi-sectoral approach to address nutrition by overseeing policy, strategy and surveillance. This is a working level platform that provides a forum for different stakeholders (government, UN & development partners) to plan towards common goals and act in a synergistic manner.

A government SUN National Focal point has been nominated and is coordinating SUN work at the national level. High-level political commitment is in place. A multi-sectoral strategy is being developed at federal and provincial levels. There is a Steering Committee with technical working groups which organises workshops at the provincial level to integrate nutrition in the provincial planning system.

There is an agreed distribution of roles among UN partners based on agency mandates and key strengths. For example, Donors invest intensively in evidence generation, situation analysis, dissemination and recommended way forward (i.e. NNS 2011, IDS, Political Economy Analysis, donor's internal strategy developments, advocacy workshops). Academia has been involved at various levels in analysing policies and programs, but are without any formal infrastructure for the moment.

## Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

There is no CRF yet, however, common objectives of addressing malnutrition are supported focusing on declared identified cost effective interventions.

The federal and provincial governments and development partners are jointly committed to an integrative strategy at the provincial level. Within the SUN UN Network nutrition sensitive and specific interventions are aligned with the National Nutrition Policies. The elaboration of the five year National Nutrition Plan has involved all relevant partners and stakeholders working in Pakistan, and include the establishment of coordination mechanisms, a results monitoring framework with clear objectives and targets over a five year period. Pending since 2013, it will have to be approved and replicated to provinces.

The National Nutrition Program includes indirect interventions focused on nutrition and is financed by the World Bank and the government. Similarly, the Agricultural Program includes indirect interventions focused on nutrition and is 70% financed.

The SUN approach is crosscutting all UN nutrition supported programs and initiatives, e.g. Polio plus (UNICEF), livelihood and nutrition integration (WFP) and agriculture and nutrition integration (FAO).

A more detailed analysis of sectoral strategies is required, e.g. Social Protection, Agriculture, WASH, Health and Education.

## Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

In Pakistan, responsibility for food and nutrition security is shared by the federal, provincial and local governments. A National Food Security and Nutrition Policy is under submission for approval while the Five Year National Nutrition Plan has been developed through multi-stakeholder consultation. The Inter-sectoral Nutrition Policy Guidance was developed and endorsed, as is the Inter-sectoral Nutrition Strategy. Policy guidance notes and multi-sectoral nutrition strategies include nutrition-specific interventions and nutrition-sensitive actions in the agriculture, food, WASH, education and social protection sectors and also give considerable attention to gender issues and to public-private partnerships.

## Financial Tracking and resource mobilization

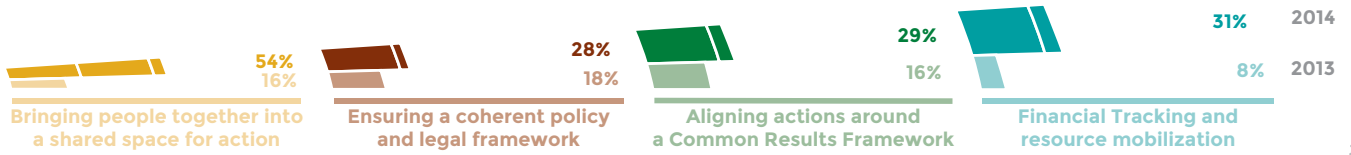
Mapping of donor spending is being undertaken. An extensive System for financial tracking is available with the government. However, the system is not in place for nutrition allocations and utilisation, in addition, development partners have not yet established any tracking system for development investments.

A financial tracking and mapping system is to be developed as a next step. It should build on the government system, be owned and managed by the government. Partners will align and comply with the system to be established.

Commitments are offered and made available by donors, however, implementation capacity needs to be enhanced to ensure an effective – efficient implementation and utilisation of resources offered.

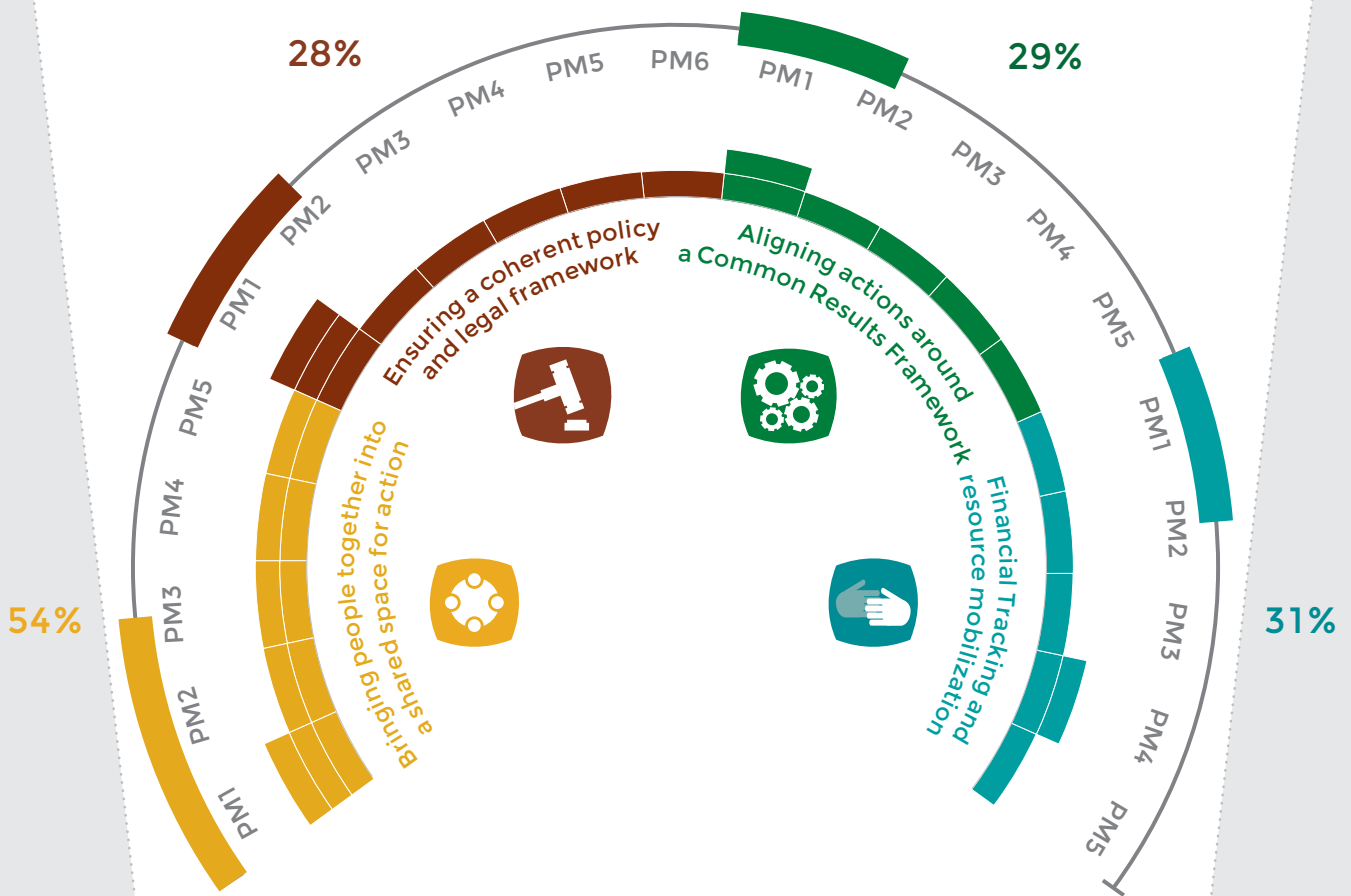
# Progress Across Four SUN Processes Pakistan

## 2013<sup>1</sup> and 2014<sup>2</sup> Scoring of Progress Markers



## 2014 Dashboard for Progress Markers

Stage of Preparedness



<sup>1</sup>Externally assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat  
<sup>2</sup>Internally assessed by in-country self-assessment exercise