

Project Number: 201024 | Project Category: **Single Country EMOP**  
Project Approval Date: October 19, 2016 | Planned Start Date: October 15, 2016  
Actual Start Date: October 15, 2016 | Project End Date: December 31, 2017  
Financial Closure Date: N/A

**Contact Info**  
**Eric Kenefick**  
eric.kenefick@wfp.org

**Country Director**  
**Mick Lorentzen**

**Further Information**  
<http://www.wfp.org/countries>  
**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable returnees and refugees in Eastern Afghanistan and people displaced by conflict**

**Standard Project Report 2017**

World Food Programme in Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of (AF)



**World Food Programme**

# Table Of Contents

## **Country Context and WFP Objectives**

- Achievements at Country Level
- Country Context and Response of the Government
- WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

## **Country Resources and Results**

- Resources for Results
- Supply Chain
- Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

## **Transforming Afghanistan by Working at the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus**

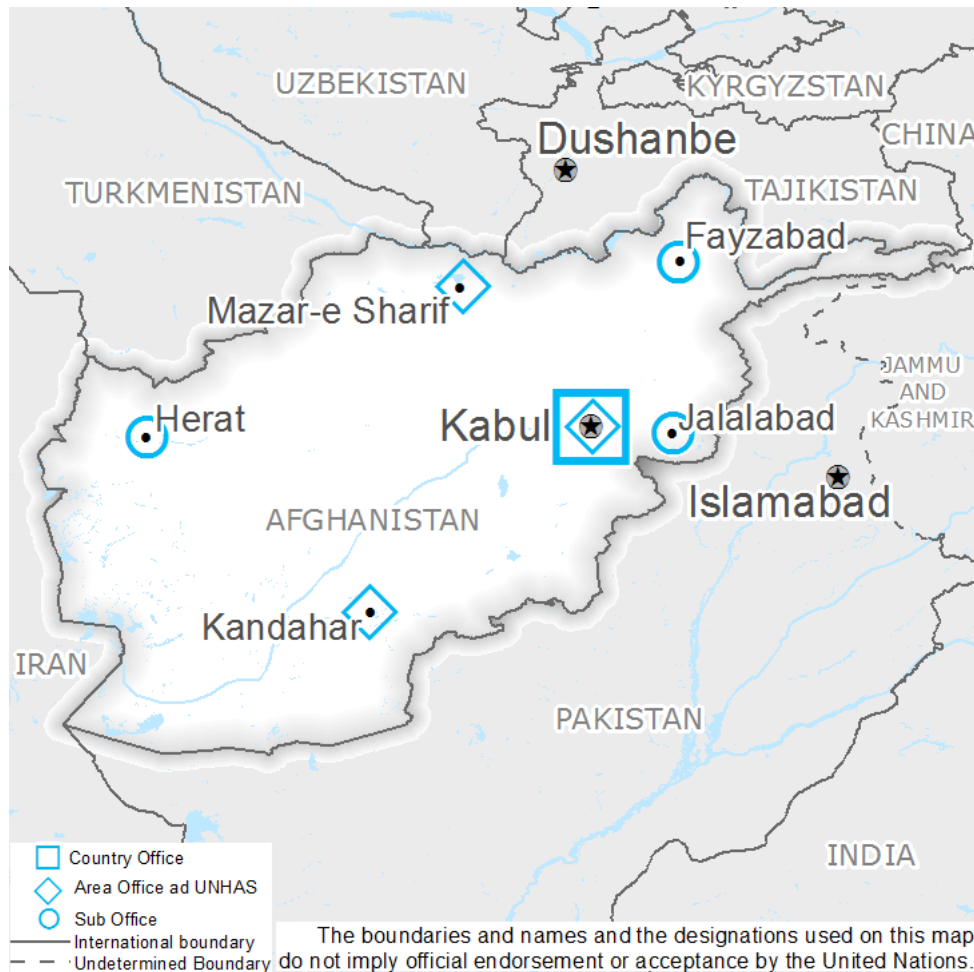
## **Project Results**

- Activities and Operational Partnerships
- Results
- Performance Monitoring
- Progress Towards Gender Equality
- Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

## **Figures and Indicators**

- Data Notes
- Overview of Project Beneficiary Information
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)
- Nutrition Beneficiaries
- Project Indicators
- Resource Inputs from Donors

# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Achievements at Country Level

From the outset, 2017 was a challenging year for Afghanistan as conflict forced people from their homes, lower than average rainfall left crops parched, and the return of thousands of Afghans from Pakistan put many people in a precarious situation without livelihoods to support themselves. In these difficult circumstances, WFP's assistance provided the most vulnerable people with immediate relief from crises and helped them to build resilience for the future.

WFP's humanitarian response reached 2.8 million vulnerable people across the country in 2017, including 556,000 conflict-affected internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 655,000 documented and undocumented returnees. Critical, life-saving support contributed to preventing hunger and malnutrition and enabled beneficiaries to avoid negative coping strategies, such as selling assets.

By linking relief assistance with long-term recovery efforts, WFP provided vulnerable people with food to meet their critical needs while supporting them and their communities to build resilience through food-assistance-for-assets and vocational skills training. As a result, 39,000 vulnerable families benefited from food or cash-based assistance while 15,500 women and 1,100 men completed vocational training sessions. Rural communities built 241 km of canals, 1.5 km of flood protection walls and 340 kitchen gardens. These skills and assets will enable urban and rural communities to preserve their livelihoods and generate income to provide for their families during future crises.

## Country Context and Response of the Government

Strategically situated between Central and South Asia, with a committed Government, rich natural resources, and a young and diverse population, Afghanistan has the potential to make significant progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. However, a complex and protracted conflict combined with other challenges including climate change and natural disasters, demographic shifts, limited job opportunities, pervasive gender inequalities, food insecurity and transparency concerns, has dramatically constrained the country's wider development efforts. As a result, Afghanistan currently ranks 169 out of 188 countries in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index 2016, and 154 out of 159 countries in the Gender Inequality Index. The country has low levels of economic growth, unemployment rates exceed 34 percent, and 39 percent of the population lives below the global poverty line. The level of food insecurity has increased significantly in recent years to 44.6 percent of the population, or 13.2 million people.

The Government of Afghanistan has two broad frameworks that guide its development efforts: the 2030 Agenda represents the long-term vision, while the Afghanistan National Peace and Development Framework articulates the priorities through 2021. The Afghanistan Food Security and Nutrition Agenda (AFSeN) and the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement (SUN), which Afghanistan joined in 2017, coordinate nutrition and food security policy at the national level.

In 2017, WFP focused on four threats to food security in Afghanistan:

1. **People on the move:**

Conflict continued to be the most significant driver of hunger in 2017, disrupting access to food markets and forcing 440,000 people from their homes, according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). In 2017, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) reported high rates of return by destitute undocumented Afghans from Pakistan (98,191 people) and Iran (462,361 people) that exacerbated the situation. The Government's Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation and the Afghanistan Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) coordinated the response by working with humanitarian organizations to conduct assessments and provide life-saving support to vulnerable internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees.

2. **Urban displacement:**

Many IDPs and returnees seek refuge in towns and cities where they struggle to survive, becoming dependent on food purchases and vulnerable to price fluctuations. The Government aims to build the human capital of people enduring prolonged displacement in informal urban settlements, so that their skills align with private sector demand and they are able to create livelihoods that will sustain them in their new environments. The Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation works with humanitarian and development organisations to build this skill-base, especially among women.

3. **Rural resilience:**

Sixty-one percent of the population depends on the agriculture sector for their livelihoods, especially in rural areas. However, climate change will increasingly affect agriculture and drive hunger in rural communities where water is scarce, ecosystems are fragile and natural disasters have become increasingly frequent and intense. The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock leads high priority programmes for agricultural development including better water management and the establishment of a strategic grain reserve, while ANDMA works with aid organisations to reduce the risk to communities of losing livelihoods to natural disasters such as drought and flooding.

4. **Malnutrition:**

Malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women and girls prevents the full physical and mental development of future generations of Afghans. Forty percent of children under 5 years suffer from stunting, or low height for their age. In some provinces, 21.6 percent of children under 5 suffer from wasting, or low weight for height. Meanwhile, gender norms in Afghan society restrict women's mobility, autonomy and agency. A third of girls marry before the age of 18; girls still make up only a third of school attendees; 87 percent of women have experienced some form of gender-based violence; and literacy rates for women remain low at only 20 percent. As a result, women are often disempowered from making decisions that could have an overwhelmingly positive impact on their family's nutrition, and malnutrition continues to be transmitted from one generation to the next. In an effort to tackle this problem, the Ministry of Public Health Basic Package of Health Services works with humanitarian and development agencies to provide nutrition treatment.

## WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP's overall goal is to support the people of Afghanistan to reach Zero Hunger by 2030. WFP adapted its programming throughout the year to address the four key threats to food security in Afghanistan in 2017: (1) people on the move; (2) urban displacement; (3) the lack of rural resilience for natural disasters; and (4) malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women and girls. In 2017, WFP Afghanistan addressed these challenges through five operations and a trust fund. Each operation and the trust fund had its own specific objectives.

### **Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200447 (2014-2018)**, approved budget USD 763 million

The PRRO supported severely food-insecure internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, refugees, and those affected by conflict, natural disaster and economic stress to: meet their food security and nutritional needs; improve resilience to natural disasters; prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls; improve school enrolment and attendance for all children, but especially girls; and improve livelihood opportunities for women and men of working age. The PRRO therefore addressed key threats 1, 2, 3 and 4.

### **Emergency Operation (EMOP) 201024 (2016-2017)**, approved budget USD 67 million

The EMOP augmented the capacity of the PRRO to support documented and undocumented returnees, refugees from Pakistan, and an unusually high number of conflict-affected IDPs to meet their immediate food needs, especially during the winter months. In July 2017, WFP scaled down the nutritional activities under the EMOP to be provided by the PRRO. The EMOP addressed key threats 1 and 3.

### **Special Operation 200635 (2014-2018)**, approved budget USD 14 million

This special operation supported the Government's strategic grain reserve (SGR) by providing capacity development workshops to SGR staff and tools and equipment for the SGR warehouses. The SGR addressed key threat 3.

### **Special Operation 200870 (2017-2018)**, approved budget USD 33 million

This special operation enabled the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to provide safe and reliable passenger and cargo air services to the entire humanitarian community. UNHAS remained the only service that provides an extensive air network in Afghanistan. The air service provided access to remote areas of the country and enabled WFP and its partners to serve the people of Afghanistan. It therefore contributed to addressing all the key threats.

### **Purchase for Progress (P4P) (2014–2017)**, approved budget USD 12 million

This trust fund worked within the wheat and soya value chains to build safer and more nutritious food systems. The interventions stretched across the food system within each of the value chains and provided support to smallholder farmers through the local purchase of fortified wheat flour. Purchase for progress addressed key threat 3.

### **Strategic coordination**

To serve the most vulnerable women, men, boys and girls effectively and selectively, WFP targeted regions and groups identified by assessments including the Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey (2016/17) and Integrated Context Analysis (2016). Across all its work in Afghanistan, WFP embraced a "whole of society" approach by seeking to support the Government, where appropriate, and to complement the work of other UN agencies, especially the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), NGOs, the private sector and by working with communities themselves. WFP co-chairs the Afghanistan Food Security and Agriculture Cluster with FAO.

WFP also provided other common services to humanitarian organizations, including supply chain and information and communication technology (ICT). WFP started to make SCOPE, its beneficiary and transfer management platform, available to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other United Nations (UN) agencies. In addition, WFP, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) co-founded the Inter-agency Communication and Accountability Centre, which will improve accountability by consolidating channels for communication with affected populations when it opens in 2018.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

WFP received generous support from its donors in 2017. However, insecurity and unpredictable funding continued to hinder its activities. After a difficult first six months, WFP ended the year in a stronger position having adapted to overcome these two principal constraints.

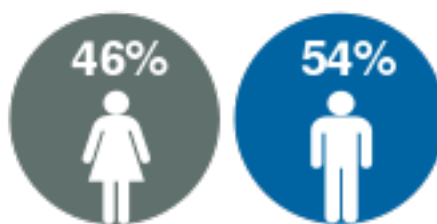
**Insecurity:** Security across Afghanistan deteriorated in 2017. Civilian casualties remained unacceptably high as anti-government elements targeted urban centres. Attacks in Kabul city, especially a massive truck bomb in the "green zone" on 31 May 2017, made it clear that the situation was worsening. As a result, accessing communities continued to be problematic across the country. To manage deteriorating security, WFP contracted third party monitors called programme assistance teams (PATs) to monitor programmes given security restrictions affecting WFP staff. PATs were a necessary cost for WFP in order to effectively monitor its operations and access people in need. WFP also applied innovative approaches to help it reach beneficiaries in insecure areas. WFP used mVAM to conduct mobile phone surveys that provided valuable market, protection, gender and post-distribution monitoring analysis of insecure areas at a fraction of the cost of in-person surveys. By switching its response modality from in-kind assistance to cash-based transfers wherever possible, WFP also avoided the need to transport large quantities of food to remote areas where trucks were occasionally diverted by insurgents. Instead, WFP securely transferred cash to its financial service providers who disbursed it directly to beneficiaries at distribution sites.

**Unpredictable funding:** Because of the record numbers of protracted crises worldwide, WFP Afghanistan has received less funding, year on year, since 2014. Meanwhile, humanitarian needs and food insecurity are now rising once again. In recognition of the growing urgency of funds, WFP's donors renewed efforts to prioritize Afghanistan in the second half of 2017. The funding situation improved, and WFP reached more people in November and December as a result. To manage the sudden changes in funding during the year, WFP had to adapt its implementation plan to new funding levels four times in 2017, which was a costly and time-consuming process. While many donors understand the benefits that comes with predictable, multi-year funding, these resources made up only 9.6 percent of WFP's funding in 2017. To reduce overall costs and improve value for money, WFP moved its offices in Mazar-i-Sherif, Kandahar and Herat into warehouse compounds and promoted Afghan nationals to run all six of its field offices. While donors' renewed focus on Afghanistan holds promise for the future, WFP continues to advocate for predictable funding that allows for better planning, more efficient implementation and better service to the Afghan people.



## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	211,948	216,217	428,165
Children (5-18 years)	667,425	448,607	1,116,032
Adults (18 years plus)	625,818	633,989	1,259,807
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2017</b>	<b>1,505,191</b>	<b>1,298,813</b>	<b>2,804,004</b>



## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country EMOP	18,677	1,273	1,214	86	84	21,333
Single Country PRRO	32,370	5,129	3,643	4,527	221	45,889
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2017</b>	<b>51,047</b>	<b>6,401</b>	<b>4,856</b>	<b>4,613</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>67,222</b>



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country EMOP	7,128,192	-	-
Single Country PRRO	1,822,396	520,668	-
<b>Total Distributed in 2017</b>	<b>8,950,587</b>	<b>520,668</b>	<b>-</b>

## Supply Chain

While WFP Afghanistan is gradually moving towards cash-based transfers, where possible, to mitigate access challenges, inject cash into the national economy, and provide the people it serves with greater dignity and choice, in-kind food assistance still makes up 87.5 percent of all WFP-provided assistance in Afghanistan. As a result, WFP Afghanistan's supply chain remained central to its operations and the problems that it faced demanded urgent and innovative solutions.

A landlocked country, Afghanistan borders Iran in the west, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan in the north, China in the northeast and Pakistan in the east and south. In 2017, WFP purchased over 99 percent of its fortified wheat flour locally. Most of WFP Afghanistan's international purchases entered the country from the port at Karachi, Pakistan, via border points at Torkham (east) and Spin Boldak (south) while regional purchases entered from Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. While managing this supply chain to effectively deliver assistance and maintain operational efficiency in an insecure environment and a region fraught with political tension was challenging and required frequent adjustments, WFP used its unique purchasing power and logistical expertise to support Afghan food value chains.

## Achievements

WFP Afghanistan used its procurement of wheat flour to strengthen local food value chains through the Purchase for Progress (P4P) programme by purchasing over 99 percent of its fortified wheat flour from Afghan commercial millers who must source at least 40 percent of this wheat from Afghan farmers. This provided predictable, high volume demand that gave millers, transporters and smallholder farmers the confidence to invest and create jobs. At the same time, WFP Afghanistan built the capacity of the Government's strategic grain reserve in food quality and safety control, warehouse management and fortification to enable the Government to respond better to emergencies in the future.

WFP also ensured that its operations were the most efficient possible. Local purchases significantly reduced storage and transport costs (by 8 percent compared to 2016) as WFP purchased fortified wheat flour from selected mills that were closer to the communities it served. WFP distributed 67,222 mt\* of various food commodities to 250 destinations in the country using commercial trucking companies and WFP Afghanistan's own fleet, which was consistently among the most efficient across WFP globally in terms of the cost per metric ton transported. In recognition of its efforts, WFP Afghanistan was given an international award for its efficiency.

Moreover, WFP successfully dealt with unexpected challenges. In May 2017, the Government of Pakistan closed the overland border for nearly two months. This delayed the arrival of food commodities (mainly vegetable oil) and forced WFP to divert shipments at sea to Bandar Abbas, Iran, to ensure that deliveries continued uninterrupted. As a result, WFP established a viable alternative transport corridor in addition to the overland one from the seaport of Karachi.

## Common services

WFP Afghanistan continued to provide logistics services to a number of humanitarian partners in 2017 including government institutions. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and a number of non-governmental organizations used WFP's warehouses and transport services across the country in 2017. WFP recovered the full cost of the services provided to these partners.

\* Of this total, WFP purchased 48,522 mt during the year, with the remainder either purchased in 2016 and received in 2017, or carried over from the 2016 closing stocks.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Iodised Salt	198	-	198
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	1,011	1,011
Split Peas	-	3,607	3,607
Vegetable Oil	-	5,942	5,942
Wheat Flour	33,093	139	33,232
Wheat Soya Blend	-	4,531	4,531
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,291</b>	<b>15,230</b>	<b>48,522</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>68.6%</b>	<b>31.4%</b>	

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

The mid-term evaluation of WFP's protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200447) in 2016 provided six recommendations and offered a timely validation of the appropriateness of the WFP Afghanistan programme portfolio and strategic direction. Consultations with communities, the Government, United Nations (UN) agencies



and non-governmental organizations further validated WFP's approach and provided useful suggestions for the future.

The following progress was made in the implementation of evaluation recommendations during 2017:

1. **Making the WFP safe distribution model relevant to the Afghanistan context:**  
WFP prepared safe distribution guidelines. WFP coordinated with safety and law enforcement actors to implement appropriate crowd control measures at distribution sites while considering Afghanistan's social and cultural practices to protect the dignity of all women, men, girls and boys involved.
2. **Developing qualitative and practical gender indicators:**  
WFP developed a comprehensive gender action plan that included measuring selected qualitative gender indicators through surveys and developing capacity on gender mainstreaming. WFP hired a gender equality specialist in 2017 to maintain and improve upon gender policies and programming results in the future.
3. **Improving the sustainability of local production of specialised foods:**  
Responding to challenges that WFP Afghanistan faced in the past, the country office produced a lessons learned document on the production of high energy biscuits in containerised food production units. The lessons learned exercise recommended that WFP improve its exit strategy by ensuring the commercial sustainability of specialised food products.
4. **Developing a third party monitoring (TPM) guidance policy:**  
TPM remained essential to maintain programme delivery and monitoring in Afghanistan, where insecurity heavily restricted the movements of WFP staff. WFP Afghanistan conducted compliance reviews of two TPM companies in 2017 and prepared a policy for the use of TPM in future. The policy provided criteria for TPM deployment and defines responsibilities for ensuring proper management of TPM.
5. **Harmonization of data management:**  
Based on recommendations to improve organizational performance, WFP Afghanistan moved all monitoring and evaluation to the Country Office Tool for Managing (programme operations) Effectively (COMET), WFP's corporate programme design, implementation and data management tool.
6. **Gender mainstreaming guidelines:**  
WFP Afghanistan acted upon recommendations to improve gender mainstreaming by ensuring that staff completed WFP's corporate online training modules on *Sexual Harassment and Abuse of Power* and the *I Know Gender*.  
. Several technical units were involved in gender mainstreaming awareness sessions. WFP is in the process of developing training material for basic gender equality training for all staff as well as materials for a specialised training for programme staff. In addition, WFP held several gender awareness sessions for staff in local languages.

Throughout 2017 WFP held consultations with its donors, partners and other UN agencies which validated WFP's work. Many also praised the initiative WFP is taking to bridge humanitarian and development assistance in the future.

# Transforming Afghanistan by Working at the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus

Summers are dry in Takhar Province of northeastern Afghanistan, while winters are harsh. Bagh-e-Shah, a village in Takhar's Rustaq District, sits in a valley with barren mountains surrounding it. Summer droughts and rising temperatures make life challenging here, but a recent joint project in Takhar Province involving communities, government line ministries, the non-governmental organization Shelter for Life, and WFP, shows the transformative possibilities of working at the humanitarian-development nexus.

The community in Bagh-e-Shah chose to build a canal to regulate water throughout the growing season. The multi-year project that followed involved the construction of over 11 km of canal through WFP's food for assets programme in order to irrigate the land in Bagh-e-Shah and three neighbouring villages. The excitement of the villagers is palpable. They speak of moving from suffering annual shortages of wheat to selling surpluses to the market and growing and consuming fruits and vegetables for the first time. Instead of migrating to Iran and Pakistan in search of work each year, or looking for alternative strategies for addressing their families' needs, they finally have sustainable livelihoods in their home villages.

"Before the canal, we were sad and poor. Our men had to leave the village and travel far away to Jalalabad, Laghman or Kunduz to make money to feed our children. Now they are working with us here. Together, we are able to provide for our families. We were hungry before, but we are not hungry anymore. We are able to feed our families." *Nissa, 40, a mother of five.*

The canal enables farmers in Bagh-e-Shah to irrigate more than 1,000 ha of arid land, improving farming conditions and access for hundreds of families to more varied and nutritious food.

"Before the canal, we could only harvest wheat on this land. With the irrigation canal, we can also produce fruits and vegetables; now people can work the land and grow their own food. We have squash, beans, beets, watermelon, onions, grapes, tomatoes." *Sultan Ahmed, a village elder.*

The project shows the benefits of linking humanitarian and development efforts. WFP provided humanitarian assistance in the form of fortified wheat flour for three months to meet a critical food gap for 845 vulnerable families. In return, men and women from these families built the canal to help themselves to make their livelihoods more sustainable -- for this generation and the next one.

"We hope to produce more and get enough food to continue to feed our children. Maybe we can even sell some at the market to make enough to keep the children in school. Then they can get a good education and grow up to become teachers or engineers. This will help them to make a life for their families in the future." *Sheikh Mohammad, 50, a father of ten from the village of Bagh-e-Shah.*

Moreover, beyond Bagh-e-Shah, WFP purchases the fortified wheat flour from local millers, who, according to their contract with WFP, must source 40 percent of the wheat from smallholders within the country. WFP contracts Afghan transport companies to deliver food to the communities. As a result, there are economic development benefits in the form of employment and livelihoods all along the chain from the smallholders to the millers to the transporters and communities.

The community and the government are convinced that these efforts which support livelihoods and offer opportunities for the future contribute to stability and promote peace.

"Such projects have a very important role in bringing positive changes to the lives of people. It positively changes the economy[.] I have witnessed projects in many parts of the country that encourage people ... even those, who are part of the armed opposition ... [to leave] the illegal activities and [start] a new life by working in such development projects in their areas." *Lutfullah Rashed, Director of Communications at the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock*

The project in Bagh-e-Shah provides a concrete example of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus at work. For now, the village is thriving with plentiful fruits, vegetables and wheat. Bagh-e-Shah literally means the "garden of the king". Once again, it is living up to its name.

# Project Results

## Activities and Operational Partnerships

In October 2016, WFP launched emergency operation (EMOP) 201024 to respond to the dramatic increase in the number of vulnerable documented and undocumented Afghans returning from Pakistan and the simultaneous increase in the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to conflict across the country. The EMOP also covered the needs of refugees from Pakistan in Khost and Paktika provinces of Afghanistan. Initially, the EMOP was intended to finish in July 2017 but was extended to the end of the year in order to continue to support Afghan returnees and continuing needs among conflict-affected IDPs and Pakistani refugees. During the budget revision process, the augmentation of existing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment programmes in six districts of Nangarhar province was discontinued because of the lower than expected increase in malnutrition rates as a result of the returnee crisis.

At the national level, WFP coordinated its activities to achieve these outcomes through the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) and the Nutrition Cluster. It operated in support of government ministries and alongside relevant United Nations (UN) agencies. Government line ministry partners included the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations, the Ministry of Public Health and the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), while UN partner agencies included the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), International Organization for Migration (IOM) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). WFP also worked with 17 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to implement activities under the EMOP. These NGOs signed field level agreements that stated they would adhere to WFP's standards and principles.

**Strategic Objective 1:** Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

**Outcome:** Stabilised or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

**Activity:** General Distribution (GD)

WFP targeted Afghans returning from Pakistan using a WFP-developed vulnerability targeting tool which was endorsed by FSAC and the Humanitarian Country Team. After receiving a food ration for one month at the border upon arrival, targeted returnee households received a monthly ration of food (100 kg of fortified wheat flour, 7 kg split peas, 7.4 kg fortified vegetable oil and 0.5 kg salt, equal to 2,100 kcal per person per day) or the cash equivalent (AFN 6,000, approximately USD 90) for three months at their final destinations. To prevent a deterioration in the nutritional status of young children during the first three months following their arrival in Afghanistan, WFP provided 1.5 kg of specialised nutritious food (SNF) to targeted returnee families with children under 2 years.

Vulnerable conflict-affected internally displaced persons (IDPs) across the country received a ration of fortified mixed commodities (as for returnees, providing 2,100 kcal per person per day) or AFN 6,000 per household for two months. 35,000 vulnerable refugees from Pakistan received a monthly ration of food (as for returnees, providing 2,100 kcal per person per day) for the duration of the EMOP.

WFP worked with ANDMA and the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations to assist vulnerable women, men, girls and boys across the country by coordinating monitoring and implementation. UNHCR, IOM and WFP worked alongside one another to meet the needs of documented and undocumented returnees from Pakistan. UNHCR, WFP and NGOs also partnered to support Pakistani refugees living in Khost and Paktika provinces. WFP signed stand-by agreements with Etisalat, a financial service provider (FSP), and five NGOs to provide both cash-based and in-kind assistance whenever needed so that response times to reach IDPs across the country were reduced.

WFP launched SCOPE, WFP's global beneficiary and transfer management platform, in Afghanistan. Initially, WFP used SCOPE to register returnees and IDPs, expanding it later in the year to begin the "end-to-end rollout" whereby SCOPE was used to manage cash entitlements. In September, returnees and IDPs received their entitlements through the SCOPE system for the first time in Afghanistan.

**Strategic Objective 4:** Reduce under-nutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

**Outcome:** Reduced under nutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school aged children

**Activity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) (From 1 January to 30 June 2017)

WFP augmented existing MAM treatment programmes provided as part of the Government's Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) in six 'high return' districts of Nangarhar Province through the EMOP. For the treatment of

malnutrition, WFP formed partnerships with NGOs contracted by the Ministry of Public Health to implement its BPHS. Partner NGOs admitted malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women and girls based on mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening. Once admitted, malnourished children received 1.38 kg of a ready-to-use supplementary food every two weeks until their MUAC measurement exceeded 12.5 cm. Malnourished pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) received 32.7 kg of assorted food commodities per month (fortified wheat flour, split peas, fortified vegetable oil, salt and micronutrient tablets) until their infant reached six months of age. The ration for the PLWG was a partial family ration, therefore also covering some men, boys and girls from the participant's family. The partial family ration provided was planned to assist the participating PLWG as well as two additional family members.

## Results

**Strategic Objective 1:** Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

**Outcome:** Stabilised or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

**Activity:** General Distribution (GD)

The Food Consumption Score (FCS) indicator is a measure of dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional importance of the food consumed which WFP uses to measure household food security. Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) measures the number of different food groups consumed over a given period. An increase in the score shows an increase in the quality of the diet.

WFP was able to provide the most vulnerable internally displaced people (IDPs) and returnees with a full ration in a timely manner in 2017, which was not possible in 2016 due to funding constraints. As a result, post-distribution monitoring showed an improvement in food security among the assisted population in comparison to similar groups in 2016. Families with poor food consumption headed by men experienced a greater improvement in FCS (7 percentage points) than those headed by women (2 percentage points). This difference reflects the persistent gender inequalities—such as women's lower educational attainment and limited access to markets and livelihood opportunities—that prevent women who head households from supplementing their families' diet by earning additional income. Households headed by women were encouraged to register as the primary recipients in the distributions, which were monitored by both women and men third party monitors, called programme assistance teams.

Overall, WFP reached fewer returnees than planned, because fewer Afghans returned to the country from Pakistan than expected.

**Strategic Objective 4:** Reduce under-nutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

**Outcome:** Reduced under nutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

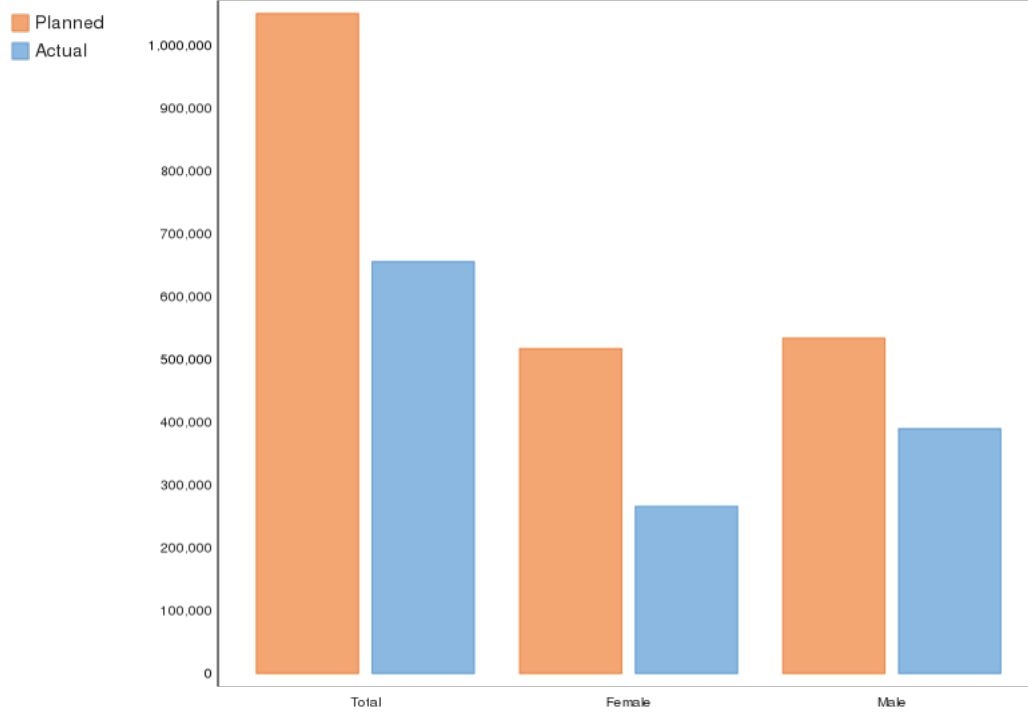
**Activity:** Prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)

The MAM treatment performance rate includes mortality rate, default rate, non-response rate, and recovery rate. Together, the four indicators provide an understanding of how well a treatment programme is performing. The proportion of the targeted population that participate in an adequate number of distributions measures adherence to WFP's nutrition programme.

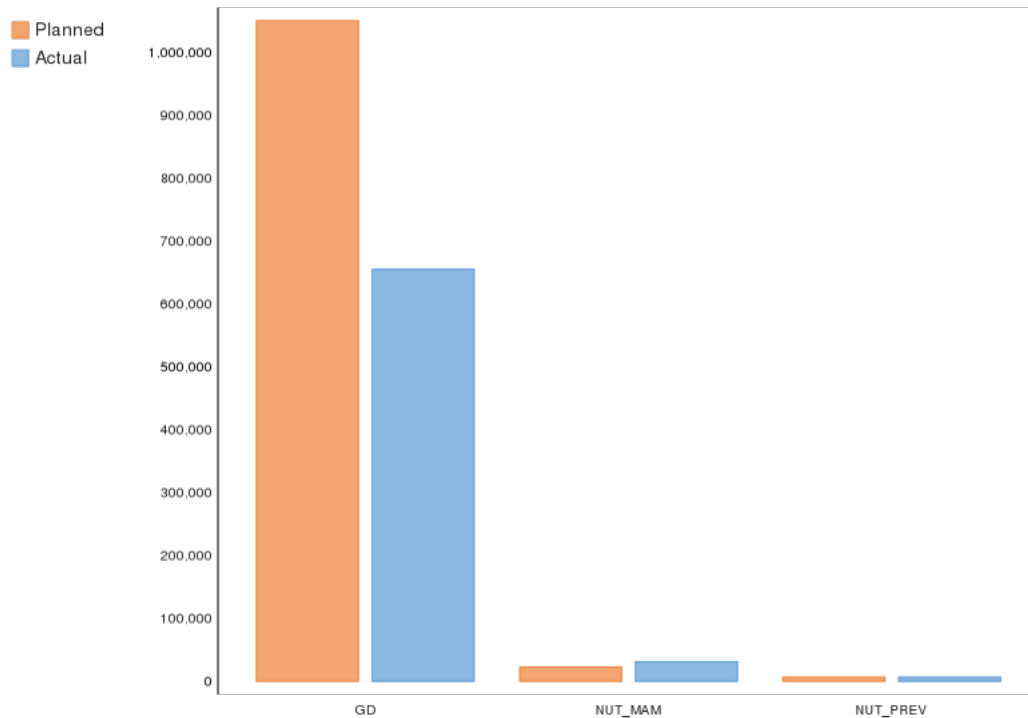
The smooth implementation of the MAM treatment programme conducted under the emergency operation was largely attributable to reliable WFP partners and the consistent availability of specialised nutritious foods. The four indicator results reflect this, with the programme reaching targeted levels for all four indicators in 2017. In practice, WFP assisted more malnourished pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) than planned while distributing fewer rations. A likely explanation is that PLWG, in the mobile returnee population, began to receive MAM treatment in one location, before moving elsewhere. This interpretation is corroborated by the rise in the default rate, which reflects an increase in non-completion of treatment.

The Annual Project Food Distribution table below does not reflect small tonnages below 1 mt. In 2017, WFP planned to distribute 0.27 mt of micronutrient tablets. By the end of the year, 0.185 mt had been distributed.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

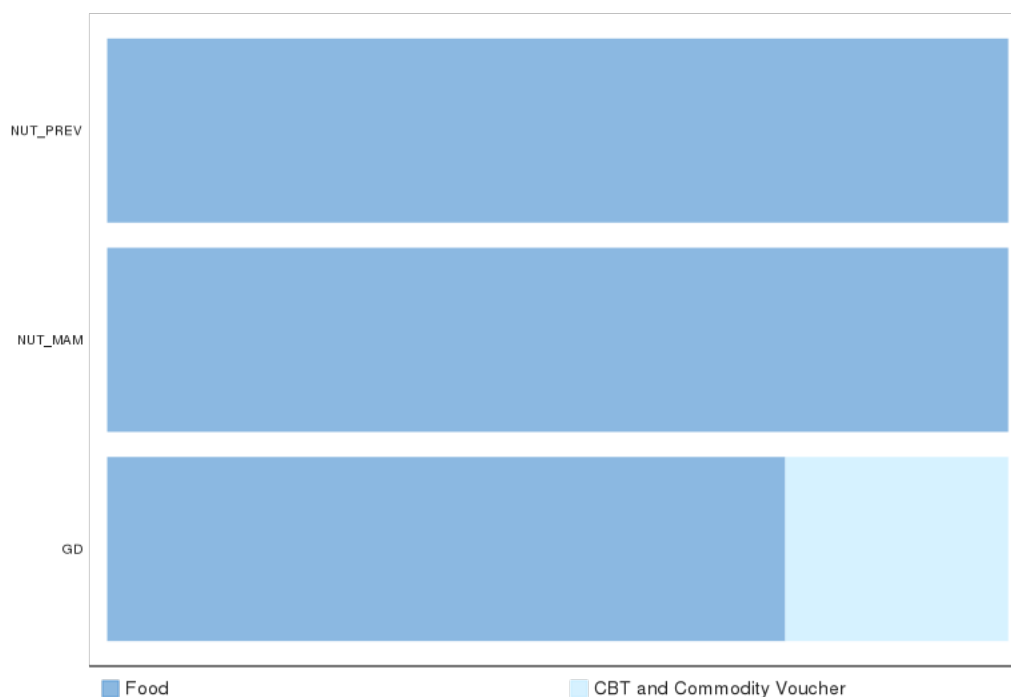


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 NUT\_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
 NUT\_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 NUT\_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
 NUT\_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
High Energy Biscuits	-	56	-
Iodised Salt	122	83	68.4%
Micronutrient Tablets	0	0	68.5%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	66	30	45.7%
Split Peas	1,736	1,214	69.9%
Vegetable Oil	1,776	1,273	71.6%
Wheat Flour	23,966	18,677	77.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,667</b>	<b>21,333</b>	<b>77.1%</b>



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	20,454,138	7,128,192	34.8%

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Total	20,454,138	7,128,192	34.8%

## Performance Monitoring

### WFP's Approach

To ensure that its food assistance reached those in need, WFP's monitoring strategy provides the country office and field offices with timely and effective feedback that informs analysis and improves programme implementation. In the complex context of Afghanistan, WFP had to design an approach that could address two significant monitoring challenges: accessing populations in need and ensuring feedback from women and girls.

#### Access

Access often prevents WFP staff from monitoring its programmes directly. To address this challenge, WFP adopted two innovative approaches. First, it contracted third party monitors called programme assistance teams (PATs) to monitor activities on its behalf at field sites that WFP staff could not access. In 2017, WFP trained PATs to fulfil functions including activity monitoring, distribution monitoring, post-distribution monitoring, gender and protection surveys, and monitoring of retailers conducting cash-based transfers. Second, under emergency operation (EMOP) 201024, WFP piloted the use of mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) for post-distribution monitoring, which improved data collection, especially from hard-to-reach areas.

#### Gender

WFP worked to overcome the challenge of reaching women and supported gender-responsive monitoring by adopting context-appropriate approaches. Among PATs, 88 percent were men in 2017. This made engaging women through monitoring activities difficult, as male PATs could not easily interview women. Unfortunately, women are rarely able to travel without a male family member and therefore often cannot work as field monitors, given the need for extensive travel. To address this concern, WFP facilitated male relatives to accompany women monitors, as this was often deemed more appropriate in the context of Afghanistan than women travelling alone.

WFP used mVAM mobile phone surveys conducted by women operators and developed networks of women within the communities it served to gather qualitative data. SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, provided data on women's participation that will improve targeting and programme design in future. Moreover, WFP collected sex- and age-disaggregated data and conducted qualitative surveys to monitor gender inequalities and protection concerns, especially for households headed by women. WFP Afghanistan has identified gender indicators to improve its gender-responsive monitoring in 2018.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

According to the Afghanistan Zero Hunger Strategic Review, low levels of participation of women in the workforce and girls in education significantly undermine a potential means to improve food security and nutrition for families. In order to achieve Zero Hunger in Afghanistan, the country must first work towards achieving gender equality and empowering women. WFP understands this imperative and mainstreams gender across its operations.

### WFP's approach

Throughout its programmes, which had a 2A gender marker, WFP Afghanistan aspired to transform unequal gender relations and empower women. WFP adapted implementation to the needs and capacities of women, men, boys and girls, taking into consideration defined gender roles in Afghan society. In the Afghanistan context, this was a difficult task as there was a need to balance challenging gender norms with respecting local customs. By setting up distribution sites adapted to the different needs of women, men, girls and boys, and targeting specific interventions to empower girls and women in emergency situations, WFP contributed to modest but important gains towards improving women's position in Afghanistan across its programmes.

### Achievements

WFP worked with community leaders to reach vulnerable women, including widows, adolescent girls who have dropped out of school and married early, and women whose husbands have migrated for economic reasons. WFP encouraged the registration of women as recipients of food assistance to enhance their participation in decision-making on household resources. Where WFP implemented these measures, post-distribution monitoring data showed that in 77 percent of households, women were involved in decision-making at the household level either independently (20 percent) or jointly with men (57 percent).

Women comprised only 9 percent of leadership positions in project management committees across WFP activities. Similarly, among the project management committee members that WFP trained on modalities of food, cash or voucher distribution, only 18 percent were women. These indicators reflect the wider societal gender disparities. Together with partners, WFP continued to work to increase women's participation and their influence in community decisions. WFP's cooperating partners were required to sign terms and conditions that included accountability for implementing gender equality and protection measures prior to beginning work with WFP. WFP continuously advocated for its partners to engage more women staff to communicate better with women beneficiaries.

WFP Afghanistan also engaged a gender equality specialist to provide technical assistance to its programmes and improve staff capacity to mainstream gender into their work. WFP has held several awareness sessions with staff in all functional areas and developed a gender action plan for the office that includes campaigns for gender equality and women's empowerment and against gender-based violence. Following the first round of an internship program for national female graduates, WFP engaged a second round of 11 female interns who have been attached to various departments to provide them with practical work experience and increase the pool of qualified Afghan women that can compete for professional positions. Success in this approach was evidenced by the fact that of first round of young women interns, all have obtained employment in Afghanistan.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

A United Nations Assistance Mission for Afghanistan (UNAMA) review in 2017 noted that Afghanistan is no longer "in a post-conflict situation, where sufficient stability exists to focus on institution-building and development-oriented activities, but a country undergoing a conflict that shows few signs of abating".

### Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Context

Conflict and resulting displacement increased in 2017, leading to a litany of protection concerns that were exacerbated by Afghan social and cultural norms and an unpredictable political environment that affected both Afghans at home and those living abroad. For example, in 2017, Afghans faced death or maiming from conflict, a lack of livelihood sources, gender-based violence, and human trafficking. At the same time, access challenges and low levels of literacy, especially for women, made it difficult to engage meaningfully with affected populations.

### WFP's approach

In this context, WFP took a number of steps in 2017 to ensure that its assistance was accountable to the affected populations it served and to contribute to their protection. These included the following.

- WFP mainstreamed protection and AAP throughout its programmatic tools and operations. It also revised its targeting criteria for community level and border assistance to include people with disabilities and chronic illness and protection-specific referrals. By introducing relevant indicators into its post-distribution monitoring and mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) tools, WFP was able to design more protection-sensitive programming. WFP hired a Protection and AAP Adviser for the WFP country office, enabling WFP to collaborate more closely with the Afghanistan Protection Cluster and to provide training for its staff and those of its cooperating partners.
- By holding community level consultations, WFP ensured that protection concerns informed emergency response (Strategic Objective 1) activities. In 2017, protection issues raised during community level consultations informed the Afghanistan Zero Hunger Strategic Review, which WFP co-funded with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The Strategic Review, which forms the basis for WFP's future strategy in Afghanistan, has protection concerns at its core.
- WFP maintained a dedicated hotline for receiving feedback and complaints from beneficiaries to inform its programmatic response. Alongside the WFP hotline, WFP co-founded the Inter-agency Communication and Accountability Centre (ICAC), an inter-agency and inter-sectoral call centre, with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). Once running in early 2018, the ICAC will serve the wider development and humanitarian community.
- To overcome the challenges of widespread illiteracy, WFP continued to enhance non-text-based communication. At Torkham, a border crossing with Pakistan and the main arrival point for returnees, WFP produced an audio message describing the registration processes and targeting criteria and shared WFP's hotline number.
- WFP aims to incorporate programmatic flexibility to include populations with serious protection concerns in emergency food assistance if they are left out of standard targeting processes.



## Achievements

As a result, WFP generally performed well on protection and AAP indicators. Data from country level surveys showed that 97 percent of the people WFP assisted were informed about who was included in assistance, what they would receive and how to provide a complaint or feedback. The proportion of women and men who did not experience safety concerns travelling to or from or at programme sites was 98 percent and 95 percent, respectively.

WFP conducted a total of 10 protection and AAP half-day workshops across all of its offices in 2017, training 176 people of whom 104 were WFP staff and 72 were staff from cooperating partners, government departments or other United Nations agencies. Unfortunately, as a reflection of gender inequalities in Afghanistan, only 31 of the participants were women.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/Wahidullah Amani

A man receives a cash-based transfer with a SCOPE card in the city of Kandahar, southern Afghanistan.

### Explanatory notes:

- Nutrition Beneficiaries:

Figures in the Nutrition Beneficiaries table reflect a partial family ration provided for pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) under the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition programme. Therefore the total number of beneficiaries planned and reached is higher than the sum of the children and PLWG assisted, as the planned and actual figures also include other family members benefiting from the ration provided.

- Annual Project Food Distribution Table:

WFP decided to add remaining stocks of high energy biscuits (HEBs) to the ration for newly arriving returnees in early 2017 to boost returnees' nutrient intake when they arrived in the country.

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	533,806	516,994	1,050,800	389,600	265,872	655,472	73.0%	51.4%	62.4%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	121,893	116,639	238,532	60,181	55,508	115,689	49.4%	47.6%	48.5%
Children (5-18 years)	193,347	184,941	378,288	95,348	91,032	186,380	49.3%	49.2%	49.3%
Adults (18 years plus)	218,566	215,414	433,980	234,071	119,332	353,403	107.1%	55.4%	81.4%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Refugees	27,758	26,884	54,642	35,064	23,929	58,993	126.3%	89.0%	108.0%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	135,053	130,799	265,852	179,215	122,301	301,516	132.7%	93.5%	113.4%
Returnees	370,995	359,311	730,306	171,424	116,984	288,408	46.2%	32.6%	39.5%
Residents	-	-	-	3,896	2,659	6,555	-	-	-

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

### Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	540,800	510,000	1,050,800	493,230	162,242	655,472	91.2%	31.8%	62.4%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	22,750	-	22,750	31,269	-	31,269	137.4%	-	137.4%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	6,667	-	6,667	6,714	-	6,714	100.7%	-	100.7%

### Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	77,250	72,850	150,100	70,461	23,177	93,639	91.2%	31.8%	62.4%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	11,500	-	11,500	14,888	-	14,888	129.5%	-	129.5%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	6,667	-	6,667	6,714	-	6,714	100.7%	-	100.7%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

### Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
People participating in general distributions	105,070	45,030	150,100	75,435	18,204	93,639	71.8%	40.4%	62.4%
Total participants	105,070	45,030	150,100	75,435	18,204	93,639	71.8%	40.4%	62.4%
Total beneficiaries	535,908	514,892	1,050,800	390,894	264,578	655,472	72.9%	51.4%	62.4%

## Nutrition Beneficiaries

### Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	1,240	1,160	2,400	1,171	1,110	2,281	94.4%	95.7%	95.0%
Children (24-59 months)	800	800	1,600	879	803	1,682	109.9%	100.4%	105.1%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	2,500	2,500	-	3,642	3,642	-	145.7%	145.7%
Total beneficiaries	2,040	9,460	11,500	5,437	9,451	14,888	266.5%	99.9%	129.5%
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	3,400	3,267	6,667	3,336	3,378	6,714	98.1%	103.4%	100.7%
Total beneficiaries	3,400	3,267	6,667	3,336	3,378	6,714	98.1%	103.4%	100.7%

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
AFGHANISTAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.07, Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring	=4.00	16.00	19.00	11.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
AFGHANISTAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.07, Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring	=4.00	16.00	19.00	16.20
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
AFGHANISTAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.07, Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring	=4.00	16.00	19.00	3.50
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
AFGHANISTAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.07, Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring	>4.50	-	4.90	3.60
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
AFGHANISTAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.07, Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring	>4.50	-	4.90	3.60
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
AFGHANISTAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.07, Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring	>4.50	-	4.90	3.80
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
MAM-CH/AFGHANISTAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.07, CP monthly progress reports, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP monthly progress reports, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly distribution report	>75.00	93.00	-	87.00
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
MAM-CH/AFGHANISTAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.07, CP monthly progress reports, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP monthly progress reports, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly distribution report	<3.00	0.11	-	0.56
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
MAM-CH/AFGHANISTAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.07, CP monthly performance reports, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP monthly performance reports, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly distribution report	<15.00	5.30	-	12.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>MAM-CH/AFGHANISTAN, Project End Target: 2017.07, CP monthly progress reports, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, SPR report 2015, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly distribution report</i>	<15.00	0.68	-	0.83
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>MAM-CH/AFGHANISTAN, Project End Target: 2017.07, Applicable to BSFP only. CP monthly progress reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner registration book</i>	>66.00	-	-	77.00

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>AFGHANISTAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.07, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=40.00	54.00	-	57.00
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>AFGHANISTAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.07, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	16.00	-	20.00
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>AFGHANISTAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.07, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	30.00	-	23.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>AFGHANISTAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.07, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=35.00	11.00	-	9.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>AFGHANISTAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.07, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=60.00	15.00	-	18.00

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>AFGHANISTAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.07, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=70.00	99.00	-	97.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>AFGHANISTAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.07, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	98.00	-	93.00

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>AFGHANISTAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=20.00	8.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>AFGHANISTAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	25.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Australia	AUL-C-00247-03	Wheat Flour	-	661
Belgium	BEL-C-00130-01	Wheat Flour	-	341
China	CHA-C-00056-04	Wheat Flour	-	1,277
Italy	ITA-C-00200-03	Wheat Flour	-	182
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	130
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	309
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil - Palmolien	-	1,037
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Flour	-	2,228
USA	USA-C-01276-01	Wheat Flour	-	3,579
		<b>Total</b>	-	<b>9,744</b>