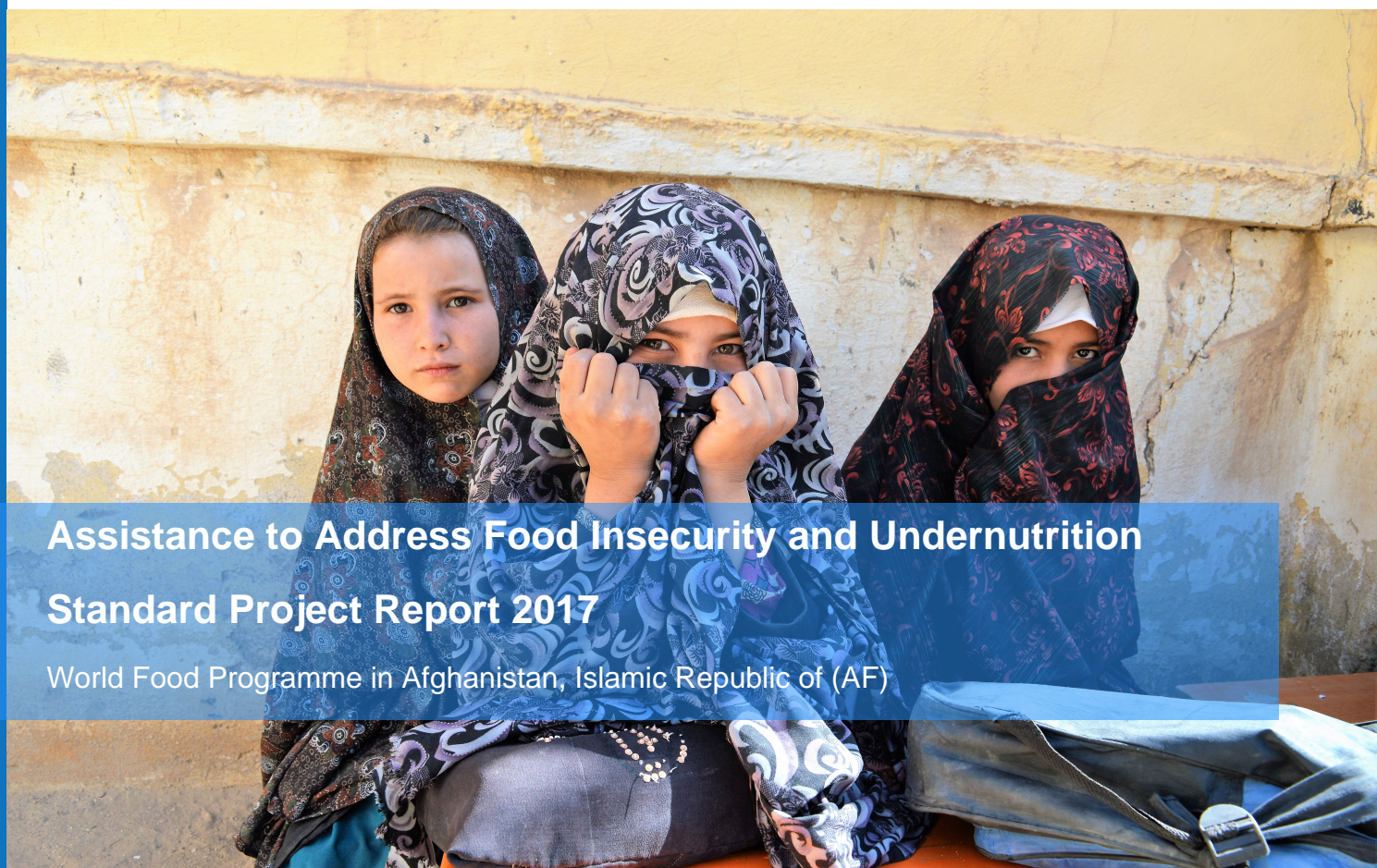


Project Number: 200447 | Project Category: **Single Country PRRO**  
Project Approval Date: November 06, 2013 | Planned Start Date: January 01, 2014  
Actual Start Date: January 01, 2014 | Project End Date: June 30, 2018  
Financial Closure Date: N/A

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

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

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



**Assistance to Address Food Insecurity and Undernutrition**  
**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

The protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200447) is the main operation through which WFP serves the vulnerable people of Afghanistan. In 2017, WFP provided life-saving food assistance during and after emergencies as well as development assistance to prepare vulnerable groups for crises in the future.

WFP worked with 81 local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), its cooperating partners, to implement activities throughout the country to achieve its objectives. The NGO partners signed field level agreements confirming they would adhere to WFP's standards and principles. WFP coordinated its activities through the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) and the Nutrition Cluster. WFP operated in support of government ministries and alongside relevant United Nations (UN) agencies. Partner government line ministries included the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, the Ministry of Women's Affairs and the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA). Partner UN agencies included the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UN Women and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

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

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

**Activity:** General Distribution (GD)

WFP served vulnerable people affected by conflict and natural disasters with a full family in-kind ration (providing 2,100 kcal per person per day) or the cash equivalent (AFN 6,000, approximately USD 90) each month for a duration of two months. The in-kind ration was composed of wheat flour, pulses, vegetable oil and iodised salt. WFP also served families suffering from seasonal food insecurity and prolonged displacement with a partial family ration (equal to 1,050 kcal per person per day) or the cash equivalent (AFN 2,285, approximately USD 35) each month for a duration of three months.

WFP targeted households using criteria agreed by humanitarian partners and the Government. Targeting was implemented through the humanitarian cluster system and coordinated by OCHA. The Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations and ANDMA were WFP's main government partners, while IOM and UNHCR were the main UN partners.

For in-kind food assistance, WFP worked closely with Afghan commercial wheat millers, from whom it procured almost all fortified wheat flour for distribution. In the case of cash-based transfers, WFP worked with four financial service providers from the Afghan private sector—Etisalat, Afghan Besim Mobile Money Company (ABMMC), Azizi Bank and Afghanistan International Bank—to transfer cash to eligible households.

**Outcome:** National institutions, regional bodies, and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies

**Activity:** Emergency Preparedness Capacity Development

In 2017, WFP supported ANDMA to develop a national resilience framework in consultation with a variety of stakeholders, and also contributed to the development of a road map to implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction through the UN disaster risk reduction (DRR) working group, which WFP Afghanistan chaired. This included collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations and the Central Statistics Organization as well as FSAC. FSAC's early warning working group was periodically activated based on forecasts consolidated from international organizations such as the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS-Net) and iMMAP, an international information management and data mapping non-government organization. To bring coherence to WFP's DRR capacity strengthening activities, WFP coordinated with ANDMA, the World Bank and representatives of 14 UN agencies through the UN DRR working group.

### Strategic Objective 2: Support to restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

**Outcome:** Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure

**Activity:** Asset Creation

In consultation with community leaders and in coordination with the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, WFP used the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) tool to identify communities most at risk of recurring shocks and natural disasters. WFP then targeted these communities for assistance through large-scale asset creation activities. Community development councils, provincial departments of rural rehabilitation and development and women's *shuras* (community groups) identified assets, such as irrigation canals, flood protection and greenhouses, that would provide the greatest benefit to the community in terms of resilience and DRR. In rural communities, these activities presented an opportunity to empower women, especially women who were heads of household. WFP involved women in project planning so that the assets met women's needs and activities were suitable for women's participation.

Once communities, assets and activities had been identified, WFP's partners selected project participants alongside the local community, giving priority to individuals from the most vulnerable households. Those who were able-bodied participated in physical work while those unable to complete physical work supported the project in ways that matched their abilities. Participants in these activities received a full family in-kind ration of wheat flour, pulses, vegetable oil and iodised salt (equal to 2,100 kcal per person per day) or the cash equivalent, conditional on their participation, each month for the duration of the work. WFP's cooperating partners managed the distributions and coordinated the work to build community assets. The communities took ownership of the completed assets through handover ceremonies.

Away from the field sites, WFP worked closely with government counterparts at the national level and their provincial departments, as well as with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Disaster risk reduction activities were implemented according to the Sendai Framework, to which the Government of Afghanistan is a signatory.

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

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

**Activity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)

Through the Government's Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS), WFP supported programmes for the treatment of MAM among children between 6 months and 5 years of age at health centres in 27 out of 34 provinces in the country. In consultation with the Nutrition Cluster, WFP targeted provinces with very high rates of acute malnutrition or those with high rates of MAM that were also subject to aggravating factors such as conflict and displacement, high levels of food insecurity or poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions.

At the clinics, BPHS implementing NGOs screened children and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) using the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) measurement and admitted malnourished individuals for treatment. Children enrolled in the programme received 1.38 kg of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) every two weeks until their MUAC measurement exceeded 12.5 cm. From January to June 2017, malnourished PLWG received 32.7 kg of assorted food commodities per month (fortified wheat flour, pulses, fortified vegetable oil, salt and micronutrient tablets) until their infant reached six months of age. From July to December 2017, PLWG received 7.5 kg of specialised nutritious food each month.

WFP's MAM treatment programme was complementary to the United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) programme for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

**Activity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

Following assessments that identified high rates of acute and chronic malnutrition among Pakistani refugee children and acute malnutrition among PLWG in Gulan camp in Khost Province, WFP launched a blanket supplementary feeding programme for the prevention of acute malnutrition targeting all children between 6 months and 5 years of age and PLWG, regardless of their nutritional status, for at least six months. Children received 30 sachets (of 50 g each) of Wawa Mum, a RUSF, each month for six months. PLWG received 7.5 kg of specialised nutritious food each month for six months.

**Outcome:** Increased equitable access to and utilisation of education

**Activity:** School meals - take-home rations

To address gender gaps in education in Afghanistan and low school enrolment and attendance rates, WFP implemented a take-home ration for girls and boys in primary school and girls in secondary schools. Considerable security and access challenges forced WFP to focus on the distribution of take-home rations in targeted geographical areas where girls' enrolment and attendance were the lowest in the country—the eastern, southern and western regions. In the eastern region, WFP targeted districts with a high concentration of returnees from Pakistan to improve enrolment and attendance among the children of returnees. Girls and boys who enrolled in WFP-supported primary schools and girls who enrolled in WFP-supported secondary schools received an in-kind,

take-home ration of 4.5 kg of fortified vegetable oil per month, conditional upon their attendance, for a duration eight months.

Protection and gender concerns were particularly important for young girls and boys. To ensure that take-home rations did not place children or their families at greater risk of harm, WFP incorporated gender and protection questions into its post-distribution monitoring surveys. In addition, WFP ran a hotline for complaints and feedback to receive any reports of protection concerns and respond accordingly.

WFP worked closely with UNICEF to achieve equitable access to education and supported the national deworming campaign for schoolchildren in partnership with the Ministries of Education and Public Health as well as UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO).

**Activity:** Vocational Skills Training (VST)

To address the challenges of adapting to urban environments for prolonged internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees, and to provide alternate forms of income for vulnerable families in urban and semi-urban areas, WFP supported VST activities for women and men to enable them to learn trades and skills to help them find employment as carpet weavers, tailors, mechanics and other vocations. WFP targeted individuals for VST in consultation with local elders, WFP field staff, WFP cooperating partners, local authorities, and community development councils. Priority groups included households headed by women, households without income sources or income-generating assets, and households relying mainly on assistance or loans to access food. Participants in VST received conditional cash-based transfers (either in direct cash or value vouchers) with a value of AFN 2,285 (approximately USD 35) per month per participant for six months.

WFP coordinated VST activities with the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled at the national level and with its directorates at the provincial level. Other key partners for VST included national and international NGOs such as HELP International, *Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V.*, and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). NRC worked with WFP to provide support to VST graduates in finding employment and to better understand the impact of VST training on participants' ability to find work once they had finished their training.

## 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)

Through general distributions, WFP reached most of the planned beneficiaries in 2017 but distributed less cash than was planned. This was a result of a reduction in the entitlement for prolonged internally displaced persons (IDPs) during the year. While WFP originally planned to provide the cash equivalent of a full food basket (AFN 6,000 or USD 90), this was scaled down to match the seasonal support value (AFN 2,285 or USD 35).

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. Overall, in spite of some disruptions in the procurement process, deteriorating security and access challenges that negatively affected WFP's capacity to respond, WFP was able to provide full rations more consistently than in the previous year while targeting more vulnerable people across the country. This resulted in a positive shift in the average household food consumption among similar groups across all targeted areas compared to 2016.

Households headed by women were more likely to have a poor food consumption score (17 percent) compared to households headed by men (12 percent) according to 2017 post-distribution monitoring (PDM) results. This reflects higher levels of poverty among households headed by women due to persistent inequalities, such as 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.

Looking at sub-activities targeting specific populations, Pakistani refugee households, who received a full ration of food, were the best off, with no households having poor consumption. Conflict-affected internally displaced persons (IDPs) who received food were slightly less likely to have poor consumption (9 percent) than those receiving cash-based transfers (11 percent). WFP responded with cash-based transfers in areas where affected populations had access to fully functioning markets and where they were also able to use cash-based entitlements for non-food expenses. To address the different results achieved with food and cash-based transfer assistance modalities, WFP has begun to strengthen partnerships with other clusters in order to ensure that the non-food needs of targeted households are met by humanitarian partners. Seasonally food-insecure households were the most likely

(25 percent) to have poor consumption because, in early 2017, WFP did not have sufficient resources to provide these households with their full entitlement.

**Outcome:** National institutions, regional bodies, and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies

**Activity:** Emergency Preparedness Capacity Development

The Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index (EPCI) represents the changes resulting from WFP's interventions in the area of preparedness for emergency response. The EPCI focuses on the national government ownership of these systems, placing a greater value on sustainability.

WFP held a full-day multi-stakeholder forum to score Government capacities across six variables: food security and vulnerability analysis; food assistance planning; hazard analysis and early warning; national preparedness and response; humanitarian supply chain management; and emergency telecommunications. While the total EPCI score showed an overall improvement compared to 2016, some components such as hazard analysis and early warning, national preparedness and response, and food security and vulnerability analysis, showed more improvement than others. Hazard analysis and early warning saw the greatest increase due to extensive capacity development support that WFP provided to the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) and the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development in these areas. However, the EPCI score for emergency telecommunications, where WFP provided only advisory support, decreased in 2017. Although the emergency telecommunications cluster is not active in Afghanistan, WFP plans to enhance focus on capacity development in this area under the forthcoming Country Strategic Plan (CSP).

**Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies**

**Outcome:** Improved access to assets and/or basic services including community and market infrastructure

**Activity:** Asset Creation

Under WFP's food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities for asset creation, most participants received a full family ration either in cash or in-kind for the duration of the activities. In the planning of FFA activities WFP assumed that implementation would take six months. However, as was the case in 2017, activities were often finished in less than six months. As a result, WFP distributed a lower value of cash-based transfers than planned under the FFA component of the project, even though the planned number of beneficiaries were reached.

Community Asset Score (CAS) measures the number of functioning assets that enable a community, and the households living in it, to be more resilient or less negatively impacted by shocks. An increased CAS suggests that the community has become more resilient.

Although WFP experienced shortfalls in resources for asset creation activities during the first half of 2017, activities began in earnest once resources became available. Community-led programmes in 30 districts outperformed plans for the construction of irrigation canals and planting of trees. Communities reported that the assets helped them to maintain and improve their livelihoods and allowed them to provide for their families without migrating to other regions of the country or abroad to find work; 88 percent of the surveyed villagers reported positive changes due to the asset creation activities. The analysis of the CAS indicator supported the reports from community members, showing an increase of 6 percentage points from 2016. PDM results also showed that, following the activity's completion, only 10 percent of participants' households had poor food consumption. This suggests that the entitlement received for participation in the asset creation activities helped the most vulnerable households to meet their food needs.

**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)

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 achieving its objectives. The proportion of the eligible population who participate in the programme indicates the coverage of MAM treatment services.

All four MAM treatment performance indicators remained within target levels in 2017, meeting the SPHERE standards. Indicators for the proportion of individuals in MAM treatment programmes who recovered and those who defaulted from the programme both improved. However, MAM treatment coverage in Afghanistan deteriorated in 2017. Poor referrals meant that many of those with MAM or their caregivers were unaware of the treatment services available, while insecurity and the remoteness of communities prevented some of those who knew about the

services from reaching them (in 2017, anti-government elements targeted health providers specifically). Other factors contributing to low MAM treatment coverage included the physical distance to health centres and lack of resources for transportation. Barriers to accessing treatment include an inability to leave the household to attend the treatment centre due to competing priorities, such as care for other children and sick family members, and a general preference toward ensuring the nutritional well-being of boys.

To improve coverage, WFP plans to work with communities, including religious leaders, to improve their understanding of practices that lead to better nutrition. In addition, WFP will strengthen the referral system and use social and behaviour change communication to influence cultural norms so that girls and boys receive equitable treatment.

**Outcome:** Increased equitable access to and utilisation of education

**Activity:** School meals - take-home rations

In 2017, schools supported by WFP performed well with improvements in all but one indicator. Target levels were reached for all indicators, compared to only one in 2016. While attendance at schools supported by WFP has appeared to fluctuate in line with changes in WFP's programme (decreasing in 2016 when resource constraints forced WFP to reduce the ration size by half), enrolment has improved steadily since 2014. However, these positive results only represented a portion of the areas that WFP targeted in 2016. This is because WFP adjusted its targeting in 2017 in response to funding constraints, to avoid decreasing the ration size. WFP targeted only a few of the most vulnerable districts in eight provinces with particularly low enrolment and high gender disparity rates, and in the eastern region where there were high concentrations of Afghan returnees from Pakistan.

**Activity:** Vocational Skills Training (VST).

WFP's partners implemented all VST projects in urban or peri-urban areas, chosen based on the high number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees. The majority of VST activities commenced in the last quarter of 2017, and were not completed by the end of the year. While the majority of beneficiaries were reached with some cash-based assistance in 2017, beneficiaries did not receive their full cash entitlement by the end of the year, resulting in a lower than planned cash distribution under the VST programme in 2017.

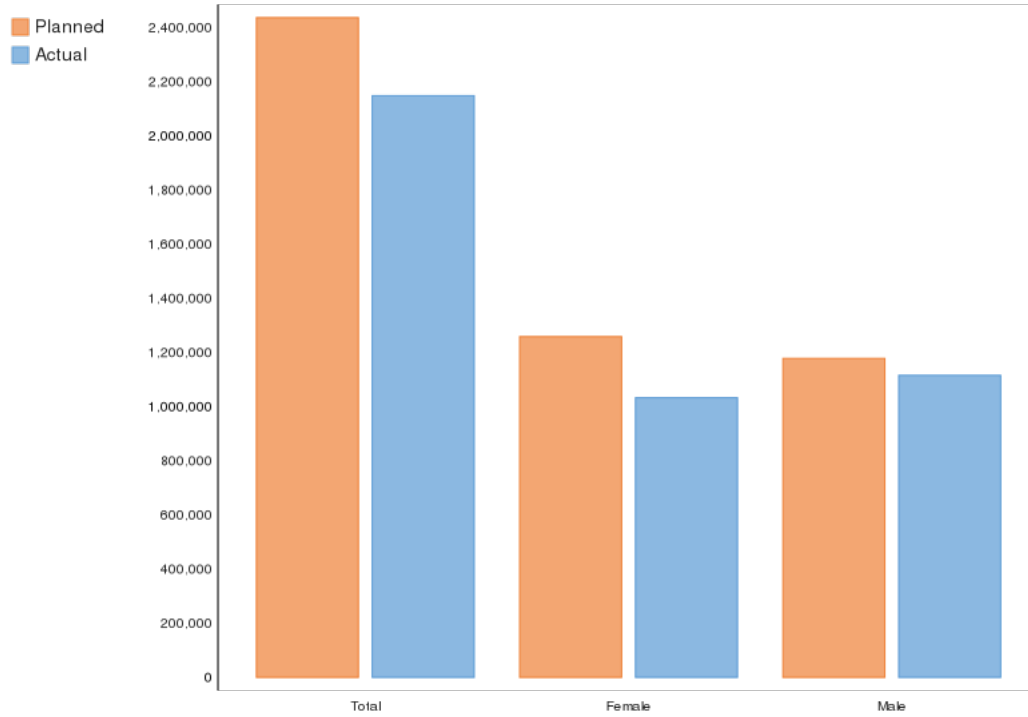
A total of 16,662 participants completed training courses in the 2017 programme, of which 7 percent were men and 93 percent were women. Many others were involved in training courses that will be completed in 2018. PDM findings indicate that these positive results in terms of graduation of trainees were not coupled with positive overall food security trends. While the percentage of households with poor food consumption remained stable, findings show an overall decrease in acceptable food consumption among assisted households. This is a result of the fact that WFP targeted families with higher levels of vulnerability in 2017, especially families of returnees and prolonged IDPs, whose food security tended to be worse to start with. Households headed by men were more likely to have acceptable consumption (35.5 percent) compared to households headed by women (25 percent). This may be because women, who have fewer opportunities to generate income than men, were forced to spend part of their entitlement on non-food items such as rent or healthcare.

-----  
Notes for the Annual Project Food distribution table:

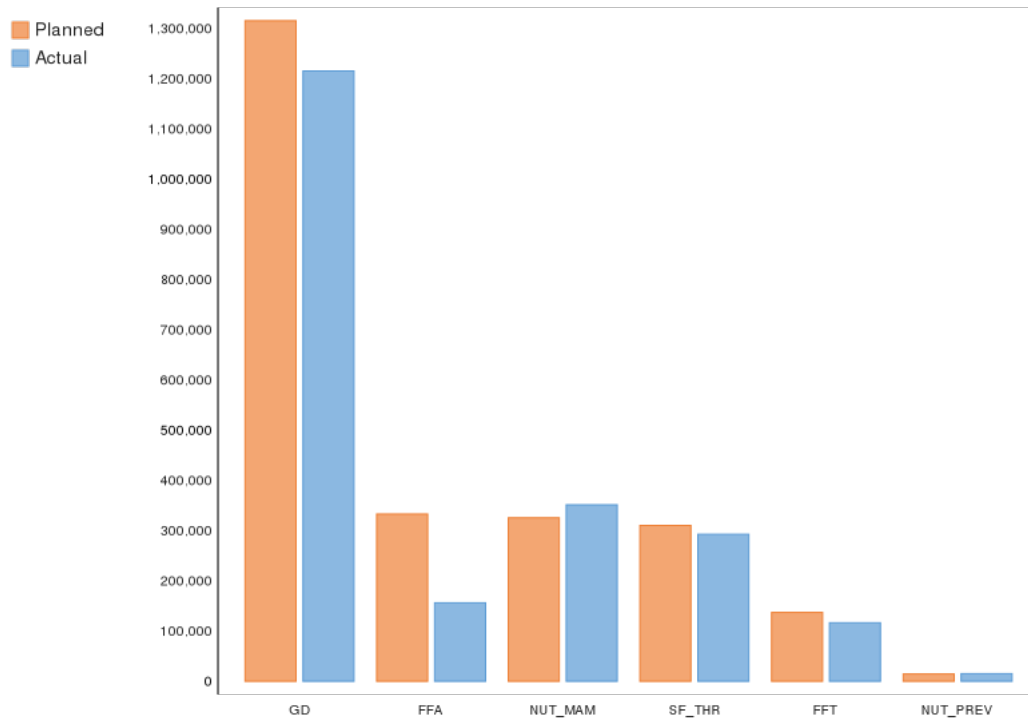
[1] While the table includes planned corn soya blend, the value refers to planned quantities of wheat soya blend.

[2] The actual distribution of split peas should be analysed against the total quantity of pulses planned (split lentils and split peas).

Annual Project Beneficiaries



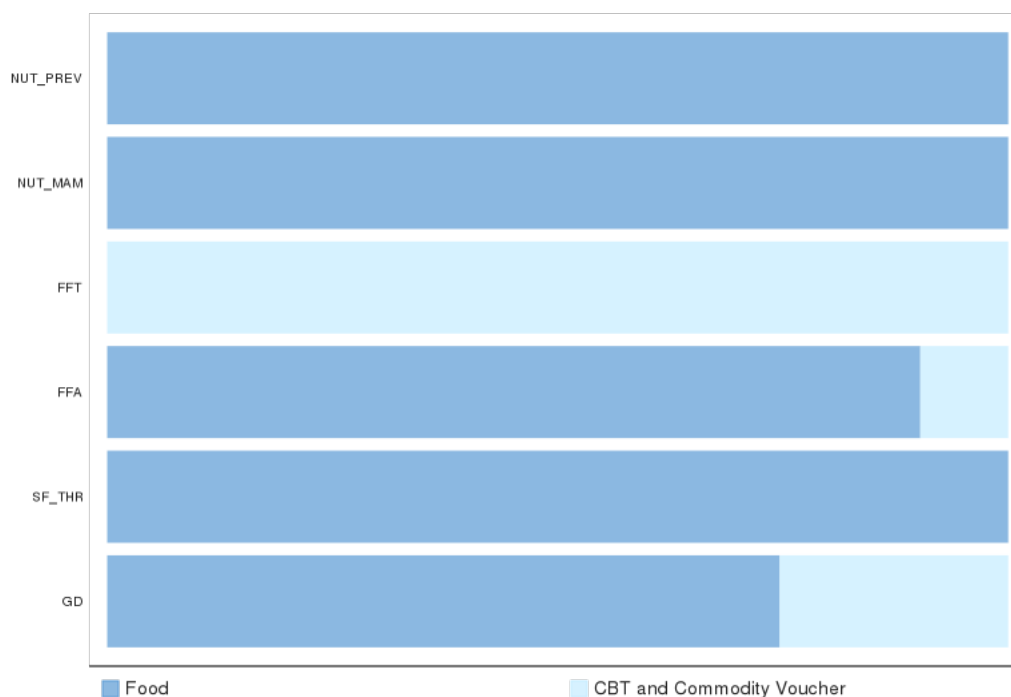
Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
 NUT\_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
 SF\_THR: School Feeding (take-home rations)  
 FFT: Food-Assistance-for-Training  
 NUT\_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition



Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 SF\_THR: School Feeding (take-home rations)  
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
 FFT: Food-Assistance-for-Training  
 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
Corn Soya Blend	3,924	-	-
High Energy Biscuits	-	0	-
Iodised Salt	386	211	54.7%
Micronutrient Powder	-	0	-
Micronutrient Tablets	8	10	128.2%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,771	1,219	68.8%
Split Lentils	676	-	-
Split Peas	5,006	3,643	72.8%
Vegetable Oil	8,370	5,129	61.3%
Wheat Flour	44,371	32,370	73.0%
Wheat Soya Blend	-	3,308	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,512</b>	<b>45,889</b>	<b>71.1%</b>

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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	12,633,528	1,822,396	14.4%
Value Voucher	-	520,668	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,633,528</b>	<b>2,343,063</b>	<b>18.5%</b>

## 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 constraints often prevented WFP staff from monitoring programmes directly. To address this challenge, WFP contracted third party monitors called programme assistance teams (PATs) to monitor activities 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.

### 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.

At the same time, WFP used mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (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 the 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 that it will use 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.

To include women in livelihoods and resilience activities in spite of social barriers to women's participation and mobility, WFP consults women through women's *shuras* (community groups). This helps WFP to identify asset creation and vocational skills training (VST) activities in which women feel they can safely take part. Some of these activities, such as weaving gabion boxes, planting nurseries and kitchen gardening, have actively engaged women in asset creation, while others such as training women to gain skills as tailors and beauticians have provided livelihoods opportunities to women in urban centres.

Women, who made up 93 percent of VST participants in 2017, reported that, because of WFP's programmes, they have more income to support their families and provide nutritious foods. Some women say they have a new confidence in their skills, to the extent that some run their own businesses and train other women. WFP's monitoring has found that the families of some of these women and their communities now recognise and respect them for their contributions and that women are more involved in decision making in the household and the community as a result.

Gender gaps in enrolment and attendance in schools across Afghanistan are wide and pervasive. By providing take-home rations as an incentive to families to keep girls in secondary school, WFP helps to delay early marriage and improve young women's livelihood opportunities and, in turn, those of their daughters. Better education also leads to a better understanding of nutrition, which is especially relevant for young mothers. The attendance rates for girls and boys at schools assisted by WFP improved in 2017. The largest improvement was among secondary school girls, whose attendance increased by 14 percentage points.

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. The country office 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 programme for national female graduates, WFP engaged the second round of 11 female interns across 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 the 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 make its programme accountable to the affected populations it served, put appropriate safeguards in place at programme sites, and provide assistance in a way that contributed 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 provided the avenue for protection concerns to inform emergency preparedness (Strategic Objective 1) and resilience building (Strategic Objective 2) 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 and 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

Three young school girls from Abgarmak girls' high school, which WFP supports, in western Badghis Province.

## 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	1,178,342	1,258,598	2,436,940	1,115,590	1,032,942	2,148,532	94.7%	82.1%	88.2%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	336,207	313,604	649,811	151,767	160,709	312,476	45.1%	51.2%	48.1%
Children (5-18 years)	400,101	375,667	775,768	572,076	357,575	929,651	143.0%	95.2%	119.8%
Adults (18 years plus)	442,034	569,327	1,011,361	391,747	514,658	906,405	88.6%	90.4%	89.6%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Refugees	19,745	21,090	40,835	10,958	10,528	21,486	55.5%	49.9%	52.6%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	127,242	135,909	263,151	129,971	124,874	254,845	102.1%	91.9%	96.8%
Returnees	101,794	108,727	210,521	192,637	174,045	366,682	189.2%	160.1%	174.2%
Residents	929,561	992,872	1,922,433	697,048	808,471	1,505,519	75.0%	81.4%	78.3%

## 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)	999,768	315,987	1,315,755	907,100	308,549	1,215,649	90.7%	97.6%	92.4%

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)
School Feeding (take-home rations)	310,536	-	310,536	292,830	-	292,830	94.3%	-	94.3%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	319,150	14,050	333,200	141,212	15,260	156,472	44.2%	108.6%	47.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	-	137,179	137,179	-	116,634	116,634	-	85.0%	85.0%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	325,750	-	325,750	351,659	-	351,659	108.0%	-	108.0%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	14,520	-	14,520	15,288	-	15,288	105.3%	-	105.3%

## 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)	142,824	45,141	187,965	129,586	44,078	173,664	90.7%	97.6%	92.4%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	103,512	-	103,512	97,610	-	97,610	94.3%	-	94.3%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	45,593	2,007	47,600	20,173	2,180	22,353	44.2%	108.6%	47.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	-	19,597	19,597	-	16,662	16,662	-	85.0%	85.0%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	250,300	-	250,300	265,401	-	265,401	106.0%	-	106.0%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	14,520	-	14,520	15,288	-	15,288	105.3%	-	105.3%

## 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)
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	95,862	92,103	187,965	120,740	52,924	173,664	126.0%	57.5%	92.4%
Total participants	95,862	92,103	187,965	120,740	52,924	173,664	126.0%	57.5%	92.4%
Total beneficiaries	671,034	644,721	1,315,755	638,794	576,855	1,215,649	95.2%	89.5%	92.4%
<b>School Feeding (take-home rations)</b>									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	54,154	48,024	102,178	41,779	54,256	96,035	77.1%	113.0%	94.0%

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)
Children receiving take-home rations in secondary schools	-	1,334	1,334	-	1,575	1,575	-	118.1%	118.1%
Total participants	54,154	49,358	103,512	41,779	55,831	97,610	77.1%	113.1%	94.3%
Total beneficiaries	164,585	145,951	310,536	185,497	107,333	292,830	112.7%	73.5%	94.3%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	24,276	23,324	47,600	17,443	4,910	22,353	71.9%	21.1%	47.0%
Total participants	24,276	23,324	47,600	17,443	4,910	22,353	71.9%	21.1%	47.0%
Total beneficiaries	169,932	163,268	333,200	98,637	57,835	156,472	58.0%	35.4%	47.0%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>									
People participating in trainings	9,407	10,190	19,597	1,101	15,561	16,662	11.7%	152.7%	85.0%
Total participants	9,407	10,190	19,597	1,101	15,561	16,662	11.7%	152.7%	85.0%
Total beneficiaries	65,846	71,333	137,179	7,705	108,929	116,634	11.7%	152.7%	85.0%

## 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)	24,000	22,000	46,000	37,331	58,170	95,501	155.5%	264.4%	207.6%
Children (24-59 months)	78,000	76,000	154,000	53,886	58,508	112,394	69.1%	77.0%	73.0%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	50,300	50,300	-	57,506	57,506	-	114.3%	114.3%
Total beneficiaries	102,000	223,750	325,750	133,041	218,618	351,659	130.4%	97.7%	108.0%
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	1,902	1,902	3,804	2,032	2,032	4,064	106.8%	106.8%	106.8%
Children (24-59 months)	2,853	2,853	5,706	3,049	3,049	6,098	106.9%	106.9%	106.9%

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)
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	5,010	5,010	-	5,126	5,126	-	102.3%	102.3%
Total beneficiaries	4,755	9,765	14,520	5,081	10,207	15,288	106.9%	104.5%	105.3%

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
AFGHANISTAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Post distribution monitoring data , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM monitoring checklists , <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	18.00	23.00	15.00
National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies				
<b>EPCI: Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index</b>				
AFGHANISTAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Survey on government institutions on emergency preparedness & response , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12, WFP survey, WFP Survey on governmental institutions , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Joint survey, Survey, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, Joint survey, Survey	=3.40	6.10	2.60	2.70
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
AFGHANISTAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Survey on communities having Assets creation , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12, WFP survey, Survey , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP survey, Site Visits and Focus Groups, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP survey, Site visits and focus groups	=80.00	79.00	81.00	87.00
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
MAM-CH/AFGHANISTAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report, <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report; 596 clinics, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly distribution report	>75.00	82.00	79.21	87.00



Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
MAM-CH/AFGHANISTAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report, <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report; 596 clinics, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly distribution report	<3.00	0.20	0.15	0.56
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
MAM-CH/AFGHANISTAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report, <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report; 596 clinics, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly distribution Report	<15.00	7.00	20.00	12.00
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
MAM-CH/AFGHANISTAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.01, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report; 596 clinics, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly distribution report	<15.00	1.70	0.64	0.83
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
MAM-CH/AFGHANISTAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Monthly Progress Report, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, Secondary data, Semi-Quantitative Evaluation of Access and Coverage (SQUEAC)	>70.00	43.00	43.00	28.60
<b>Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</b>				
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
AFGHANISTAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Head count form, <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Head count data, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, School Head count, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, School Head count	>6.00	0.00	8.00	8.00
<b>Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
AFGHANISTAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Head Count, <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Head Count, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Headcount: 445 schools, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Schools headcount	=80.00	77.00	74.00	84.00
<b>Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
AFGHANISTAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Head count data , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12, WFP survey, Head count data , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Headcount: 445 schools, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Schools headcount	=80.00	77.00	74.00	83.00
<b>Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
AFGHANISTAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Head count data , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12, WFP survey, Head count data , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Headcount: 445 schools, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Schools headcount	=80.00	75.00	75.00	85.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted secondary schools</b>				
AFGHANISTAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Head Count data, <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12, WFP survey, Head count , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Headcount: 152 schools, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Schools headcount	=80.00	77.00	67.00	81.00
<b>Percentage of trainees graduated (women)</b>				
AFGHANISTAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Monthly attendance , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner monthly reports , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Attendance records: 290 Vocational Training Centres, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Attendance records of Vocational Training Centres	=100.00	89.00	99.00	99.00
<b>Percentage of trainees graduated (men)</b>				
AFGHANISTAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Monthly attendance , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monthly attendance , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Attendance records, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner Attendance records of Vocational Training Centres	=100.00	81.00	92.00	100.00
<b>Project-specific</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
AFGHANISTAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training, Asset Creation, & TSFP Post Distribution Monitoring	<3.00	13.00	5.00	6.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
AFGHANISTAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training, Asset Creation, & TSFP Post Distribution Monitoring	=7.00	37.00	45.00	59.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>				
AFGHANISTAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training, Asset Creation, & TSFP Post Distribution Monitoring	=90.00	50.00	50.00	35.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
AFGHANISTAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training, Asset Creation, & TSFP Post Distribution Monitoring	=3.00	13.00	5.00	7.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
AFGHANISTAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training, Asset Creation, & TSFP Post Distribution Monitoring	=3.00	13.00	5.00	6.50

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
AFGHANISTAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training, Asset Creation, & TSFP Post Distribution Monitoring	=7.00	37.00	45.00	67.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
AFGHANISTAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training, Asset Creation, & TSFP Post Distribution Monitoring	=7.00	37.00	45.00	58.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
AFGHANISTAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training, Asset Creation, & TSFP Post Distribution Monitoring	=90.00	50.00	50.00	25.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
AFGHANISTAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training Post Distribution Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Vocational Training, Asset Creation, & TSFP Post Distribution Monitoring	=90.00	50.00	50.00	35.50

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO1: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness</b>				
Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	24	20	83.3%
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	300	280	93.3%
Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	276	260	94.2%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	10	8	80.0%
<b>SO1: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	individual	250	364	145.6%
<b>SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	152	140	92.1%
Length (km) of irrigation canals constructed/rehabilitated	Km	241	241	99.9%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Meters of protection wall constructed (river or flood protection wall, gabion wall)	meter	2,926	1,495	51.1%
Meters of terraces constructed	meter	11,195	5,995	53.6%
Number of family gardens established	garden	750	340	45.3%
<b>SO4: Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>				
Number of vocational centres assisted	centre	122	110	90.2%
<b>SO4: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	932	815	87.4%
<b>SO4: School Feeding (take-home rations)</b>				
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	624	534	85.6%
Number of secondary schools assisted by WFP	school	51	80	156.9%

## 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: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=40.00	61.00	-	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: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	19.00	-	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: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	20.00	-	23.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>AFGHANISTAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	23.00	16.00	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: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=60.00	25.00	59.00	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 (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>AFGHANISTAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	98.40	98.00	95.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>AFGHANISTAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	98.40	98.00	98.00
<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: 2018.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	97.10	94.00	97.00

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>AFGHANISTAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=12.00	40.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>AFGHANISTAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=40.00	100.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00529-03	Super Cereal (WSB+) With Sugar	-	115
Canada	CAN-C-00546-01	Super Cereal (WSB+) With Sugar	-	192
Canada	CAN-C-00546-01	Vegetable Oil	-	564
Canada	CAN-C-00546-01	Wheat Flour	-	1,329
Japan	JPN-C-00537-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	187
Japan	JPN-C-00537-01	Split Peas	-	65
Japan	JPN-C-00537-01	Vegetable Oil	-	55
Japan	JPN-C-00537-01	Wheat Flour	-	707
Japan	JPN-C-00537-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	124
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	-	30

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	428
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	1,037
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Super Cereal (WSB+) With Sugar	-	575
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	983
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Flour	-	3,690
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Soya Blend	-	2,001
Netherlands	NET-C-00129-01	Iodised Salt	-	10
Netherlands	NET-C-00129-01	Split Peas	-	332
Netherlands	NET-C-00129-01	Vegetable Oil	-	238
Netherlands	NET-C-00129-01	Wheat Flour	-	2,253
Norway	NOR-C-00336-01	Iodised Salt	-	22
Norway	NOR-C-00354-03	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	165
Norway	NOR-C-00354-03	Salt - Iodized	-	57
Private Donors	WPD-C-03872-04	Vegetable Oil	-	130
Switzerland	SWI-C-00583-12	Super Cereal (WSB+) With Sugar	-	133
Switzerland	SWI-C-00583-12	Wheat Flour	-	1,279
UN CERF	001-C-01661-01	Salt - Iodized	-	2
UN CERF	001-C-01661-01	Split Peas - Yellow	-	27
UN CERF	001-C-01661-01	Vegetable Oil - Palmolien	-	36
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01514-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	635
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01595-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	231
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01595-01	Super Cereal (WSB+) With Sugar	-	43
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01595-01	Wheat Flour	-	139
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01595-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	1,334
USA	USA-C-01201-03	Iodised Salt	-	20
USA	USA-C-01201-03	Split Peas	-	715
USA	USA-C-01201-03	Vegetable Oil	-	1,716
USA	USA-C-01201-03	Wheat Flour	-	13,478
USA	USA-C-01201-04	Iodised Salt	-	58
USA	USA-C-01201-04	Split Peas	-	1,040
USA	USA-C-01201-04	Split Peas - Yellow	-	261

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
USA	USA-C-01201-04	Wheat - Flour	-	3,106
USA	USA-C-01201-04	Wheat Flour	-	2,283
		<b>Total</b>	-	<b>41,823</b>