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SPR Reading Guidance



Assistance to Address Food Insecurity and Undernutrition

Standard Project Report 2018

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

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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

The onset of drought and escalating conflict defined the challenges facing food security in Afghanistan during the first six months of 2018. Nevertheless, WFP was able to meet the most urgent humanitarian needs and enable communities to become more self-reliant. Further, WFP was in a strong position by the end of June to work under its new approach, the Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022) which the country office started to implement on 1 July 2018.

The wet winter season from October 2017 to April 2018 saw below average rainfall and above-average temperatures which set off warnings of a possible prolonged dry spell or drought, according to the Early Warning Information Working Group under the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC). This led to very low snowpack formation in the mountainous regions, which is key for irrigation systems to function and provide water for the summer months. Lack of precipitation overall prevented the recharging of key aquifers which support crop production. Preliminary reports estimate that 60–70 percent of rainfed wheat production areas have suffered damages due to dryness. First mapping of affected areas was conducted by the FSAC based on satellite data from FEWSNet, followed by a rapid assessment in February 2018 by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the collection of field level data by WFP, FAO and FSAC members. In April 2018, the Government of Afghanistan officially declared a drought across the country.

Meanwhile, despite overtures for peace talks and even a short ceasefire in June, the conflict in Afghanistan escalated during the first half of the year. Between January and June, it had caused the deaths of more civilians than ever recorded for the same period, according to the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan

(UNAMA) and displaced 132,000 people according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

WFP's humanitarian operations in Afghanistan overcame challenges to access remote communities in areas outside of government control and provided life-saving food and nutrition assistance to 1.6 million vulnerable people across the country. Through its development activities, WFP worked with the Government to devise a mechanism for a joint response to the drought, assisted 260,000 women and men to become more resilient and self-reliant by running vocational training sessions in urban areas, and worked with communities to build assets to improve agricultural productivity and reduce the impact of natural disasters.

WFP also helped to address the high levels of malnutrition during the first half of the year by providing specialised nutritious foods to treat moderate acute malnutrition in nearly 360,000 children under five and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG). WFP also strengthened the capacity of the private sector food-processing industry, notably in the area of soya products and wheat fortification, to make nutritious foods more readily available in the market.

Moving towards the Country Strategic Plan

During the reporting period, the country office prepared to shift from working under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRROs) and two Single Country Special Operations to working under its first Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for Afghanistan from July 2018 to June 2022. The CSP is based on the results of the Afghanistan Zero Hunger Strategic Review published in October 2017 that identified the main challenges to food security in the country. The elaboration of the CSP included extensive consultation with the Government, donors and affected communities.

WFP's Executive Board approved the CSP in June 2018. The CSP is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, addresses challenges preventing progress in the country's effort to achieve Zero Hunger and supports the Government of Afghanistan's National Development and Peace Framework as well as the One UN approach.

To achieve its overarching goal of making steps towards Zero Hunger while contributing to Afghanistan's broader aspirations of development and peace, the CSP identifies three shifts that WFP will implement in its future programmes to link activities to the humanitarian-development-peace nexus: From July 2018 onward, WFP Afghanistan will focus to reinforce linkages between its humanitarian and development programmes, enhance its focus on sustainable solutions to hunger and malnutrition and reinforce the Government's role by framing all of its work alongside national policies and institutions while promoting gender equality.

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, have dramatically constrained the country's wider development efforts. As a result, Afghanistan currently ranks 168 out of 188 countries in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index 2016. It has low levels of economic growth: a quarter of the labour force is unemployed and 55 percent of the population lives below the national poverty line (World Bank).

According to the findings of the Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey (ALCS) 2016/2017, implemented by the Government's Central Statistics Organization, the level of food insecurity has increased significantly in recent years to 44.6 percent of the population, or 13.2 million people. Forty percent of children under five years suffer from stunting, or low height for their age. In some provinces, over 20 percent of children under five suffer from wasting, or low weight for height. Gender norms in Afghan society restrict women's mobility, autonomy and agency. Afghanistan ranks 169 out of 188 countries in the Gender Inequality Index, 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. Exacerbating these underlying challenges, two short-term emergencies - the onset of drought and the escalation in conflict - demanded a response from the Government's emergency institutions and the humanitarian community in the first half of 2018.

Drought: Extremely poor rainfall and snowfall, combined with unseasonably high temperatures between November 2017 and February 2018, resulted in a shortage of water for rain-fed and irrigated agriculture during the critical growing periods for the main 'winter wheat' crop. UNOCHA revised its Humanitarian Response Plan to target 1.4 million people across 20 affected provinces with emergency food assistance provided by WFP (these provinces were Badakhshan, Badghis, Baghlan, Balkh, Bamyan, Daykundi, Farah, Faryab, Ghor, Helmand, Herat, Jawzjan, Kandahar, Kunduz, Nimroz, Samangan, Sar-e-Pul, Takhar, Urozgan and Zabul.)

Escalation in conflict: After several years on the defensive, the Government of Afghanistan, supported by international military forces intensified efforts to retake territory from Anti-Government Elements (AGE) in early 2018, leading to an escalation in conflict. Partly in response, AGEs focused their operations on urban areas and launched several high-profile attacks in the capital, Kabul, and other cities. Civilian casualties were high, with 1,692 civilians killed (including 157 women and 363 children) in the first six months of the year, the highest number in five years. A further 132,000 women, men, boys and girls fled their homes to avoid the fighting and moved to other villages or urban areas.

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. Working within these frameworks, the following Government institutions coordinate and sometimes implement relevant development activities and emergency responses depending on the status of the target group and the nature of its situation.

To meet the emergency needs of Afghans who have been displaced by drought or conflict, returnees and Pakistani refugees, the Government's Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) coordinated the necessary humanitarian response alongside the Afghanistan Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) and the humanitarian community. Many IDPs and returnees settled in cities where they need to adapt their skills to generate incomes. Relevant authorities work with humanitarian and development organisations to develop vocational training courses, especially for women.

To assist rural communities dependent on agriculture and vulnerable to climate change, drought and natural disasters, the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) leads high priority programmes for agricultural development including water management, agricultural productivity and runs the country's Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR) to support the Government's emergency response.

Nutrition services are part of the Ministry of Public Health's (MoPH), Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS). As such, the treatment of malnourished PLWG and of children from six to 59 months of age are implemented by national and international NGOs contracted by the Ministry.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP's overall goal is to support the Government and people of Afghanistan to reach Zero Hunger by 2030. WFP worked alongside the Government in 2018, especially where it observed low institutional capacity, and adapted its programming throughout the first half of the year to address the changing context, especially as it related to the drought and escalating conflict. As WFP designed the new CSP 2018-2022, it also adjusted some activities in preparation for that change.

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200447 (2014-2018)

The PRRO supported severely food-insecure 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 six to 59 months and PLWG; improve school enrolment and attendance, especially for girls; and improve livelihood opportunities for women and men of working age.

Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiatives, which had previously been managed separately through a trust fund, were included as part of PRRO 200447. These initiatives worked within the wheat and soya value chains to build safer and more nutritious food systems in the country. The interventions stretched across the food system within both value chains and provided support to smallholder farmers through the local purchase of fortified wheat flour.

Special Operation 200635 (2014-2018)

This Special Operation supported the Government's Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR) by providing capacity development workshops to staff, as well as tools and equipment for the SGR warehouses. During the transition period, WFP conducted an assessment of SGR facilities across the country at the Government's request and started to prepare to work with the SGR in an emergency response to the drought.

Special Operation 200870 (2017-2018)

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.

Strategic coordination

To serve the most vulnerable, WFP targeted regions and groups identified by assessments including the ALCS (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), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector and by working with communities themselves. WFP co-chairs the Afghanistan FSAC 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 NGOs. In addition, WFP, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) co-founded Awaaz Afghanistan, a toll-free inter-agency humanitarian helpline that affected populations can call by dialling 410 on any mobile phone in Afghanistan. Awaaz Afghanistan opened for first calls in May 2018 and will improve accountability by consolidating channels for communication with affected populations.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

During the first half of 2018 prevailing insecurity continued to present the greatest challenge to WFP's operations. However WFP's investment in access meant that its programmes continued and even reached areas that had been inaccessible for up to ten years. Meanwhile, donors provided funding that was more predictable (multiyear) and more flexible (unearmarked) than in same period of 2017, which enabled WFP to provide timely, needs-based assistance to the people of Afghanistan, their Government and the humanitarian community and to plan better towards development outcomes. As a result, WFP is in a strong position to implement its new CSP and respond to the drought that placed an estimated 1.4 million Afghans in need of humanitarian assistance at the beginning of the year.

Insecurity: In June 2018, WFP and its partners had access to 355 of Afghanistan's 399 districts, up from 347 one year earlier. The eight newly-accessible districts have a population of over 300,000 who are now no longer out of WFP's reach. A later section of this report features a story of one of these districts, Musa Qala in Helmand Province, which is now accessible for the first time since 2007.

This improved access is particularly noteworthy during a year in which the evolution of the conflict caused widespread concern for the humanitarian community and an expectation of a shrinking humanitarian space. Some incidents targeted the humanitarian community directly, such as the attack on the compound of the NGO Save the Children in Jalalabad, Nangarhar Province, in January that killed four aid workers. Other incidents had an indirect effect of reducing humanitarian movements and the ability to deliver assistance, such as the AGE attack on the city of Farah or the explosives concealed in an ambulance that detonated in central Kabul. These examples show the challenges of managing security in a fast changing and insecure environment.

During the first half of 2018, WFP's donors provided increasingly flexible and predictable funding. Three months into the year, there was a funding requirement of US\$20 million for the projects closing by mid-year when the implementation of the CSP began. WFP Afghanistan's top donors by mid-year were the United States of America, the Republic of Korea, Japan and Australia.

The drought response in the first half of the year was delivered through existing funding. Generous contributions following the humanitarian community's calls for additional funding and the revised Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) were received in the second half of the year (and will be reported on in the Annual Country Report covering from July to December 2018).

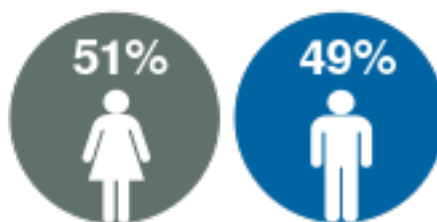
The move from the PRRO to the CSP that clearly aims to link humanitarian action, wherever possible, to the broader, longer-term transition to peace and development makes the receipt of non-earmarked funding increasingly important. In some cases, by earmarking contributions for humanitarian assistance, donors could restrict WFP's ability to link humanitarian assistance with development-oriented programmes that can prevent humanitarian crises in the future and reduce future emergency funding requirements.

WFP Afghanistan started the year knowing that three donors would be providing multi-year funding which enabled WFP to plan its programme more effectively, notably in view of the shift to the CSP that links humanitarian assistance with longer-term development-oriented programming. The committed multi-year funding was USD 40 million by mid-year, some 25 percent of WFP Afghanistan's yearly received funding.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	205,565	202,250	407,815
Children (5-18 years)	484,049	520,527	1,004,576
Adults (18 years plus)	473,930	510,694	984,624
Total number of beneficiaries in 2018	1,163,544	1,233,471	2,397,015



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	26,557	3,599	2,568	3,780	196	36,700
Total Food Distributed in 2018	26,557	3,599	2,568	3,780	196	36,700



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	3,738,881	1,256,181	-
Total Distributed in 2018	3,738,881	1,256,181	-

Supply Chain

WFP Afghanistan's supply chain is central to its operations in reaching families in need across the country. Managing the supply chain to effectively deliver assistance and maintain operational efficiency despite insecurity in a region fraught with political tension was challenging and required agility.

The landlocked country borders Iran in the west, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan in the north, China in the northeast and Pakistan in the east and south. Food commodities are sourced internationally, regionally and locally.

In the first six months of the year, vegetable oil was sourced from Indonesia, split peas from Kazakhstan, Wheat Soya Blend (WSB) from Italy and Lipid-based Nutrient Supplement (LNS) from Pakistan. International purchases entered the country from the port at Karachi, Pakistan, via two border points in the east (Nangarhar Province) and south (Kandahar Province) while regional purchases entered from Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. All the wheat flour and salt procured in the first half of the year was purchased locally. Of a total of nearly 32,000 mt of general food commodities (wheat flour, salt, split peas and vegetable oil) purchased in the first half of the year, 3,400 metric tons (mt) or 11 percent of the total were sourced from international and regional markets.

Achievements

Proactive mitigation measures helped avoid serious pipeline breaks in the first half of the year. They included maintaining alternative supply routes for example via Iran, and the use of the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) to procure vegetable oil from Indonesia, one of the food commodities with the longest lead-time for Afghanistan. WFP delivered food to 205 destinations in the country using commercial trucking companies and WFP Afghanistan's own fleet.

Food commodities are being purchased locally wherever possible: In the first six months of the year, nearly 250 mt or 100 percent of all procured iodised salt came from Afghanistan and the totality of the procured 28,000 mt fortified wheat flour was sourced locally. Wheat flour makes up the majority of the caloric value of the food basket WFP distributes in Afghanistan, a country where bread is a staple food. Procuring this wheat flour from local milling companies achieved a cost-saving of USD 1.1 million and considerably reduced the procurement lead time from three to four months to one month.

Further, WFP Afghanistan's local procurement of fortified wheat flour from Afghan commercial millers strengthened local food value chains as the millers buy at least 40 percent of the wheat from Afghan farmers as per an agreement with WFP. The millers are supported by WFP which provides pre-mix and microfeeders to more than 30 wheat flour mills across the country. This partnership has provided millers, transporters and smallholder farmers a predictable, high volume demand that gives them the confidence to invest and create jobs.

At the same time, WFP Afghanistan has assessed the capacity of the Government's SGR and continues to support it by strengthening capacities of their staff, notably regarding ensuring food quality and warehouse management and preparing the SGR to be activated in emergencies.

In-kind food assistance made up the majority of all WFP-provided assistance in Afghanistan but WFP Afghanistan has been continuously increasing its dual approach of using both in-kind and cash (and/or vouchers) where appropriate for its operations. In the first six months of 2018, WFP transferred USD 3.8 million in cash-based transfers to cover food needs of families.

Common services

WFP Afghanistan continued to provide logistics services to a number of humanitarian partners in 2018 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 2018. WFP recovered the full cost of the services provided to these partners.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Iodised Salt	77	33	110
Lns	-	1,523	1,523
Split Peas	-	2,717	2,717
Vegetable Oil	-	260	260
Wheat Flour	27,560	520	28,080
Wheat Soya Blend	-	2,273	2,273
Total	27,637	7,326	34,963
Percentage	79.0%	21.0%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Vegetable Oil	1,871
Total	1,871

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 agencies and NGOs further validated WFP's approach and provided useful suggestions for the future.

The following progress was made in the implementation of evaluation recommendations during 2018:

- 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 Monitoring and Evaluation Tool (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 *Sexual Harassment and Abuse of Power* and *I Know Gender*. Three days of gender in-programme training has been conducted for all WFP relevant staff, as well as partners. Training on deconstructing harmful gender norms has been partially conducted, and will continue until the end of to year.

Extra section

The case of Musa Qala district in Helmand Province is a tangible example of the importance of investing in humanitarian access: The remote district in Kandahar Province is home to 60,000 people to whom WFP had no access to since 2007.

A Taliban stronghold, the district is strategically important because of its proximity to the Kajaki hydro-power dam that supplies electricity to Kandahar city and because it is a centre for the illicit poppy trade. Roads were often mined and members of the armed group manned checkpoints and considered humanitarian workers as spies and denied them access.

At the same time, however, district elders repeatedly approached and urged humanitarian organizations to implement projects in the district. They wanted health clinics to reopen and their children to go to school. Persistent efforts by WFP and a local cooperating partner to gain access included negotiations through mediators like the local elders and influential people, both with Government officials and members of the Taliban. They finally came to a breakthrough in January 2018 and WFP was granted access to the district for the first time after nearly a decade.

In the first half of 2018, WFP provided assistance in the form of take-home-rations of vegetable oil to the families of 2,000 students from 19 schools of 45 mt in total. This encouraged school enrolment and helped keep attendance steady. Among the 2,000 students were 380 girls - a modest but important number in a region of Afghanistan with some of the most restrictions placed on women and girls.

Following the success of this school feeding programme, in April 2018, WFP also sent 135 mt of food commodities for distribution in Musa Qala as seasonal support to 700 highly vulnerable families.

Aside from the short-term benefits of providing food to people at risk of severe food insecurity, WFP plans on expanding its operations to treat moderate acute malnutrition and improve long-term food security based on the newly gained access to the district and increasing the humanitarian space.

Access is not only important to support families in need across the country, but also for the humanitarian community and its donors to support the claim to provide assistance to all girls, boys, women and men in following the humanitarian principles of Humanity, Impartiality, Neutrality and operational Independence, regardless of which party to the conflict is in control of the territory.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

The protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200447) closed at the end of the reporting period on 30 June 2018, to be replaced by the WFP Afghanistan Country Strategic Plan (CSP) that will guide WFP's action from 2018 to 2022. This marks a change that will enhance integration between the activities, shift focus towards preparedness, prevention and development gains alongside humanitarian assistance and set out a national framing of its contributions towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

Throughout this period of transition, WFP continued to serve the vulnerable people of Afghanistan, providing life-saving food assistance during and after emergencies as well as development assistance to prepare vulnerable groups for a more prosperous future. In the first half of the year, WFP worked with 52 local and 15 international NGOs, its cooperating partners, to implement activities throughout the country to achieve its objectives. All NGO partners signed Field Level Agreements confirming they would adhere to WFP's standards and principles, including for safeguarding. WFP coordinated its activities through the FSAC and the Nutrition Cluster. WFP operated in support of government ministries and alongside relevant United Nations 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 and the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority. WFP also worked with the Ministry of Women's Affairs through its decentralised structures at field level. 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).

Respond to immediate food security and nutrition needs of conflict-affected IDPs and returnees, natural disaster-affected populations, and persons affected by acute economic stresses (WFP Strategic Objective 1):

Activity: General rations

WFP uses the Food Consumption Score (FCS) indicator, a proxy for measuring household food security, to assess the efficacy of its general food distribution programmes. FCS is a measure of dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional importance of the food consumed. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) findings for January to June 2018 show that the level of poor food consumption among rural and urban beneficiaries who had received WFP assistance was lower than baseline figures, suggesting that WFP's assistance helped to stabilise beneficiaries' food security.

PDM findings showed that in addition to food, recipients of cash-based transfers (CBT) spent some of their cash on other pressing needs like health care, shelter or transport. In consequence, beneficiaries in rural areas who predominantly received in-kind food assistance from WFP had lower levels of poor food consumption than urban beneficiaries, who predominantly received WFP assistance in cash. To avoid this issue in future, WFP is seeking opportunities to collaborate with other humanitarian partners to provide multipurpose cash transfers to meet a variety of needs.

Activity: Emergency Preparedness Capacity Development

WFP measures the Government's capacity for Emergency Preparedness and Response by holding an annual multi-stakeholder forum during which it scores the Government's emergency institutions across six variables of the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI): food security and vulnerability analysis; food assistance planning; hazard analysis and early warning; national preparedness and response; humanitarian supply chain management; and emergency telecommunications. The EPCI workshop takes place annually at the end of the year so it will only be included in the ACR for 2018.

In the first six months of 2018, WFP maintained emergency preparedness by updating its own Minimum Preparedness Actions and by supporting the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) with technical assistance on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Disaster Management and Emergency Preparedness and Response. To bring more coherence to its DRR capacity strengthening activities, WFP also extended its support to relevant authorities to develop a national resilience framework in consultation with a variety of stakeholders; expanded these consultations on both the national and provincial level; and developed a road map for the implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR through the UN DRR working group, which includes the World Bank and representatives of 14 UN agencies and which WFP chairs.

Support the recovery of communities, families and individuals affected by successive shocks (WFP Strategic Objective 2):

Activity: Physical and natural asset creation

In consultation with community leaders and in coordination with the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development and the Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock, WFP used the Integrated Context Analysis tool and the ALCS (2016/1017) to identify communities most at risk of recurring shocks, natural disasters and high food insecurity. WFP then targeted these communities for assistance through large-scale asset creation activities. Community development councils, provincial departments of rural rehabilitation and development, departments of agriculture irrigation and livestock and women's *shuras* (community groups) identified assets, such as irrigation canals, flood mitigation measures and greenhouses, which would provide the greatest benefit to the community in terms of resilience, DRR and livelihoods. In rural communities, these activities presented an opportunity to empower women, especially those who headed households. WFP integrated gender equality and women's empowerment in the planning, designing, implementing and monitoring of asset creation activities.

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 after the assets were completed. Monitoring was conducted by WFP field staff or third party monitors contracted by WFP. WFP also piloted the Asset Impact Monitoring System (AIMS), a WFP innovation that uses satellite imagery to assess the long-term landscape changes associated with asset creation activities. AIMS started to monitor 11 separate asset creation sites in Afghanistan.

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) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Treat moderately malnourished children under 5 years of age and pregnant and lactating women and school aged children (WFP Strategic Objective 4):

Activity: Nutrition interventions

WFP supported the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children between six months and five years of age and in malnourished PLWG through fixed government health facilities and expanded services through mobile clinics in hard to reach areas in 20 out of 34 provinces. The programme was implemented by national and international NGOs contracted by the Ministry of Public Health to deliver the Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS). In consultation with the Nutrition Cluster and the Public Nutrition Department of the Ministry of Public Health, WFP targeted provinces with high and very high prevalence of acute malnutrition with aggravating factors such as conflict and displacement, high levels of food insecurity or poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions.

At the clinic and community levels, the NGOs providing health care services screened children using mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) and weight and height measurements and MUAC only for pregnant and lactating women and girls and admitted malnourished individuals for treatment. Children enrolled in the programme received 1.5 kg of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) every two weeks until their recovery, or until the MUAC measurement exceeded 12.5 centimetres and those children admitted by weight-for-height reached or exceeded a z-score of -2 (a measure of the deviation in the ratio of weight for height when compared to healthy children). Malnourished PLWG enrolled in the programme received 7.5 kg of Supercereal (a wheat soya blend with added sugar - WSB) on a monthly basis until their recovery, their MUAC reached or exceeded 23 centimetres or their infant reached six months of age.

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). The integrated treatment of children with MAM and SAM with the other health services has the potential to result in a more streamlined, cost-effective program, higher recovery, and higher program coverage, allowing easier access to malnourished children, thus curing more children of malnutrition and preventing its lifelong effects.

Following nutrition 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 continued a blanket supplementary feeding programme for the prevention of acute malnutrition and for reverting the trend of stunting, targeting all children between 6 and 24 months of age and PLWG, regardless of their nutritional status. Children received 30 50-gram sachets of Wawa Mum, a ready-to-use supplementary food, each month for three months.

PLWG received 7.5 kg of specialised nutritious food, Supercereal, each month for three months.

Contribute to the learning of primary and lower secondary school pupils and adults, particularly women (WFP Strategic Objective 4):

Activity: Vocational training

To address the challenges of communities in prolonged displacement adapting to urban environments and to provide alternate forms of income for vulnerable families in urban and semi-urban areas, WFP supported vocational skills training (VST) activities for women and men to help them find employment as carpet weavers, tailors, mechanics and other occupations. WFP targeted individuals for VST in consultation with local elders, WFP field staff, WFP cooperating partners, local authorities, and community development councils. Alongside other activities, WFP registered all VST beneficiaries in SCOPE - WFP's beneficiary and transfer management system - in Jalalabad and Herat. Cash assistance was also managed through SCOPE using SCOPECARDS (Smart cards) with fingerprint authentication to ensure the assistance reaches the selected beneficiaries.

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 AFN2,300 (approximately US\$35) per month per participant for six months.

WFP ran a complementary, standalone pilot project in partnership with the Bank of America to improve the transition of VST graduates into employment. WFP coordinated VST activities with the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MoLSAMD) 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 (WHH) and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC).

Activity: School meals - take-home rations

To address gender gaps in education in Afghanistan and low school enrollment and attendance rates, WFP implemented a take-home ration for girls and boys in primary schools and girls in secondary schools. WFP maintained its focus on targeted geographical areas where girls' enrollment and attendance were the lowest in the country - the eastern, southern and western regions. In the eastern region, WFP continued to target districts with high numbers of returnees from Pakistan to facilitate their reintegration. 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 for a duration of eight months, conditional on their regular attendance.

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 continued to monitor protection issues closely, monitored calls to its hotline and responded accordingly.

WFP worked closely with UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), to achieve equal access to education and supported the national deworming campaign for schoolchildren in partnership with the ministries of Education and Public Health and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Results

Respond to immediate food security and nutrition needs of conflict-affected IDPs and returnees, natural disaster-affected populations, and persons affected by acute economic stresses (WFP Strategic Objective 1):

Activity: General rations

WFP uses the Food Consumption Score (FCS) indicator, a proxy for measuring household food security, to assess the efficacy of its general food distribution programmes. FCS is a measure of dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional importance of the food consumed. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) findings for January to June 2018 show that the level of "poor" food consumption among rural and urban beneficiaries who had received WFP assistance was lower than baseline figures, suggesting that WFP's assistance helped to considerably improve beneficiaries' food security, though the project end target was narrowly missed.

Activity: Emergency Preparedness Capacity Development

WFP measures the Government's capacity for Emergency Preparedness and Response by holding an annual multi-stakeholder forum during which it scores the Government's emergency institutions across six variables of the Emergency Preparedness Capacity index (EPCI): food security and vulnerability analysis; food assistance planning; hazard analysis and early warning; national preparedness and response; humanitarian supply chain management;

and emergency telecommunications. The EPCI workshop takes place annually at the end of the year so it will only be included in the ACR for 2018.

Support the recovery of communities, families and individuals affected by successive shocks (WFP Strategic Objective 2):

Activity: Physical and natural assets creation

Asset creation activities in 2018, led to the construction of a range of disaster risk reduction, income generation and nutrition-supporting assets such as flood protection walls, irrigation canals and kitchen gardens. At the beginning of the year, WFP conducted baseline surveys, against which to compare the impact of community assets over time, however as it takes more than six months for those benefits to reach the communities, WFP did not conduct a follow up before July.

Treat moderately malnourished children under 5 years of age and pregnant and lactating women and school aged children (WFP Strategic Objective 4):

Activity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)

MAM treatment performance indicators include 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 participated in the programme indicates how well a prevention programme is achieving its objectives. The coverage of MAM treatment services indicates key issues affecting timely presentation at a clinic programme and the level of programme coverage reaching the intended individuals achieved.

While the mortality rate in the first six months of the year was well within core standards of humanitarian assistance put forward by the Sphere project and much lower than reported in 2017, the cure rate and default rate have deteriorated when compared to the previous year and neither has reached the relevant Sphere standard (>75% cured and <15% default), indicating lack of effectiveness of implemented treatment programmes. The poor programme performance is due mainly to the escalation in fighting and displacement in the country, and a focus of attacks by anti-government elements on medical facilities that led to a reduction in the humanitarian space and prevented nutrition treatment activities in some locations. Meanwhile, a shortfall in financial resources in May and June of 2018 forced WFP to pause its targeted supplementary feeding programmes due to a pipeline break in specialised nutritious food.

Due to different methodologies, the estimated programme coverage for the period of January-June 2018 (40%-desk based) is not comparable to the coverage reported in 2017 (SQUEAC/Coverage survey). Nevertheless, treatment coverage does not meet the Sphere standard (50% for rural population) because of many factors including access (distance to the health facilities), transport costs, weather condition in the first quarter of the year and road blocks due to conflicts.

Contribute to the learning of primary and lower secondary school pupils and adults, particularly women (Strategic Objective 4):

Activity: School meals - take-home rations

WFP's school feeding activities only take place during school terms, which vary across the country. In some areas, schools close in the winter, while in others they close during the heat of the summer. While PDM through school headcounts showed the continuation of the positive trend observed since 2014 in enrollment at WFP-assisted schools, the rate of increase almost halved since 2017. Notably, the level of attendance of girls in secondary schools fell by almost a third.

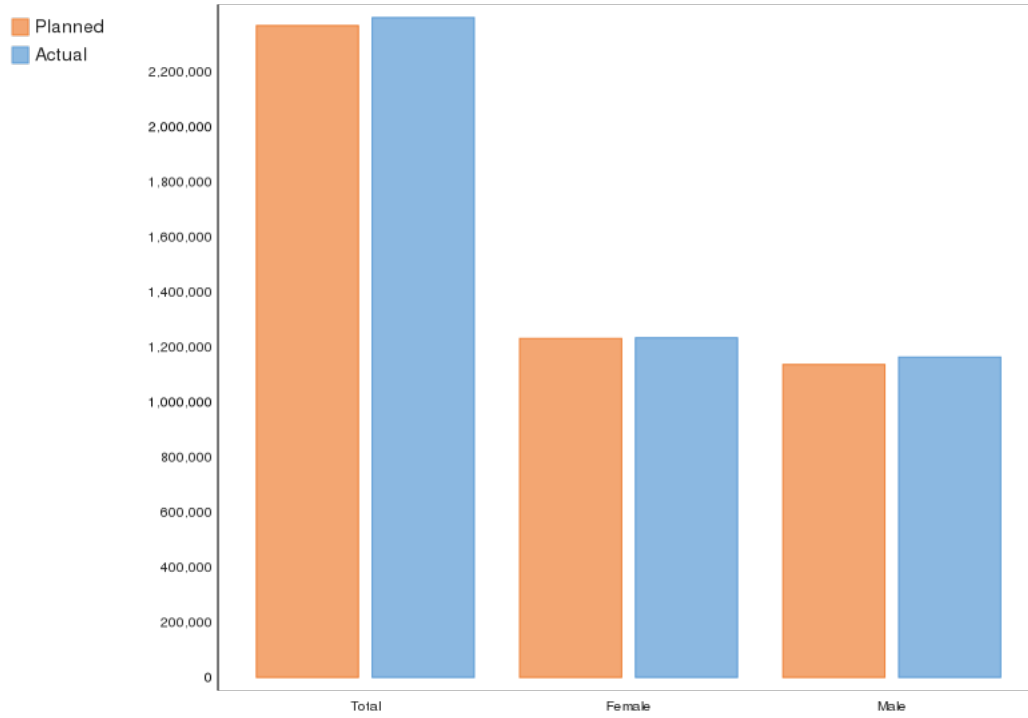
The poor results of these indicators may relate to resource shortfalls that forced WFP to reduce both ration sizes and the number of schools in which it implements. The smaller rations mean families have less incentive to send their children to school. Meanwhile, WFP targeted the schools with the lowest levels of enrolment, which skewed the results.

Activity: Vocational Skills Training.

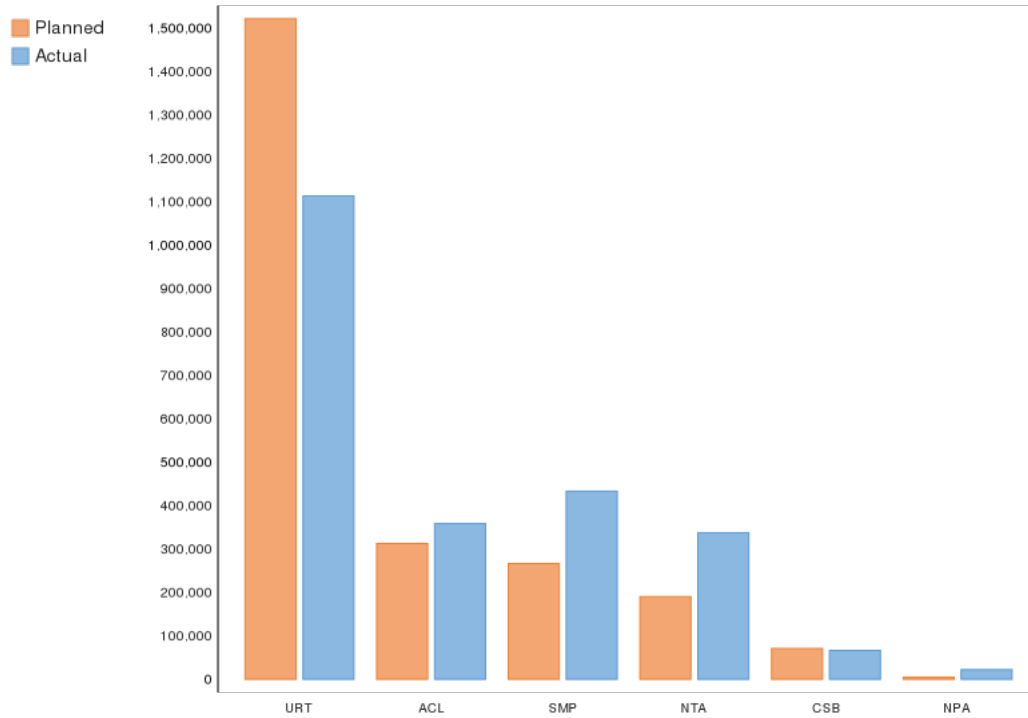
PDM of vocational skills training activities found that almost all women and men who had enrolled in VST trainings completed their courses and graduated in the first six months of 2018.

Overall, these graduates outnumbered those for the whole of 2017, due to the increased need for livelihood support to people displaced by conflict and the continuous return of documented and undocumented refugees from Iran and Pakistan. These results are particularly relevant at a time when the pressure on urban centres, especially Herat, is rising due to the increasing number of Afghan migrants returning from Iran following Iranian currency fluctuations caused by the re-imposition of US sanctions and as the drought forces some families from their homes.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

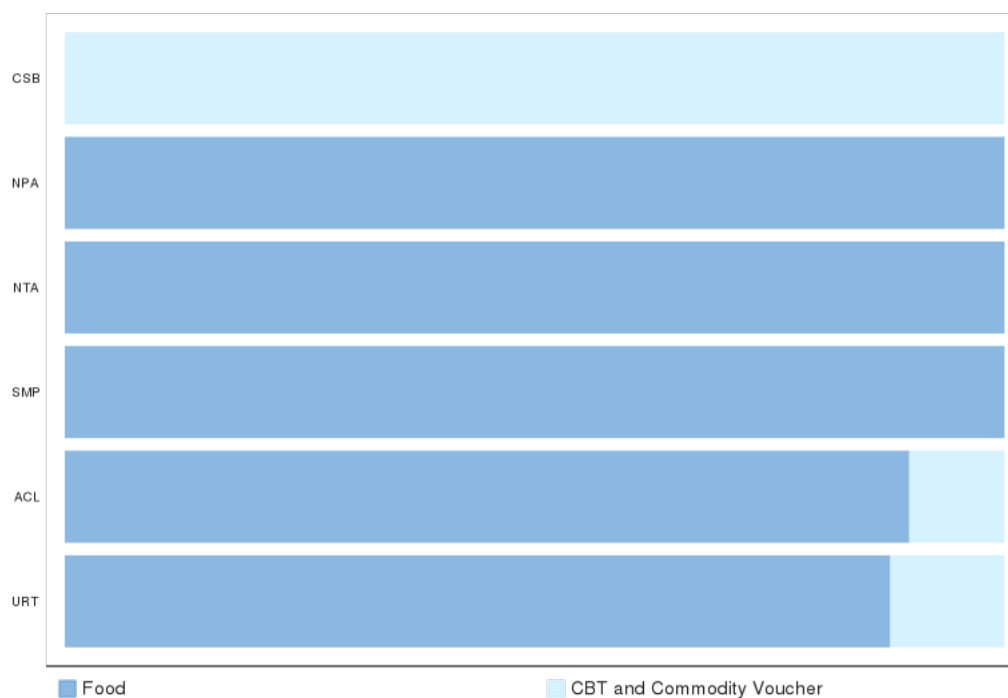


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food
 ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities
 SMP: School meal activities
 NTA: Nutrition treatment activities
 CSB: Individual capacity strengthening activities
 NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities

Modality of Transfer by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food
 ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities
 SMP: School meal activities
 NTA: Nutrition treatment activities
 NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities
 CSB: Individual capacity strengthening activities



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Corn Soya Blend	4,730	-	-
Iodised Salt	362	194	53.5%
LNS	-	53	-
Micronutrient Tablets	-	3	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	749	810	108.1%
Split Lentils	2,631	-	-
Split Peas	2,635	2,568	97.4%
Vegetable Oil	6,903	3,599	52.1%
Wheat Flour	48,486	26,557	54.8%
Wheat Soya Blend	-	2,918	-
Total	66,496	36,700	55.2%

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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	-	3,738,881	-
Value Voucher	9,048,367	1,256,181	13.9%
Total	9,048,367	4,995,062	55.2%

Performance Monitoring

WFP's Approach

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

Accessing Populations in Need

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 visit. As of June 2018, out of a total of 399 districts in Afghanistan, WFP staff reached 93, WFP's partners reached a further 262, and 44 remain inaccessible to field monitors and, therefore, WFP assistance. WFP trains PATs to fulfil numerous functions on its behalf, including activity monitoring, distribution monitoring, PDM, gender and protection surveys, and monitoring of retailers conducting cash-based transfers. In the first half of 2018, WFP provided additional training to familiarise PATs with changes that would be introduced in the second half of the year with the new CSP (2018-2022).

Ensuring Feedback from Women and Girls

WFP worked to reach women and support gender-responsive monitoring by adopting approaches appropriate to the context. Among 61 PAT monitors working for WFP across the country, only 10 were women. This made it difficult to engage women in monitoring activities, as male PATs could not easily interview women. Unfortunately, Afghan 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 the few women monitors.

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 system, provided data on women's participation which was used to improve targeting and programme design. Moreover, WFP collected sex-disaggregated data and conducted qualitative surveys to monitor gender inequalities and protection concerns, especially for households headed by women. WFP Afghanistan has implemented gender indicators to illustrate changes in women's roles in household decision-making and women beneficiaries' leadership roles in project management committees and prepared guidelines to improve its gender-responsive monitoring.

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 the potential to improve food security and nutrition for families. In order to achieve Zero Hunger in Afghanistan, the country must continually work towards achieving gender equality and empowering women. WFP understands this imperative and mainstreams gender equality across its operations.

WFP's Approach

Throughout its programmes, 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 respect for local customs. By setting up distribution sites adapted to the different needs of women, men, girls and boys and by targeting specific interventions to empower girls and women in emergency situations, WFP programmes contributed to modest but important improvements in women's position in Afghanistan.

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.

Women remained underrepresented in leadership positions in project management committees across WFP activities and among the project management committee members that WFP trained on modalities of food, cash or voucher distribution. 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 training women to gain skills such as tailoring and mobile phone repair have provided livelihood opportunities to women in urban centres.

Women, who made up of the majority of VST participants in the first half of 2018, reported that thanks to WFP's programmes, they had more income to support their families and provide nutritious foods. Some women said they had more confidence in their skills, to the extent that some they ran their own businesses and trained other women. WFP's monitoring 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.

Research conducted in 10 selected provinces by UN Women in 2016 has shown that only 11 percent of women and men believe that markets are safe for women to use independently. Men tend to do family's household shopping as a result. WFP worked with UN Women and the ILO to develop the project "Safe Markets for Women". It will pilot safe markets for women in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. A central objective of the programme is to demonstrate how women's and girls' safety can be promoted in markets both as vendors and buyers.

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 helped 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.

WFP also ensures that its offices, staff and implementing partners demonstrate high standards of gender sensitivity and uphold values of gender equality. WFP required its cooperating partners to sign terms and conditions that included accountability for implementing gender equality and protection measures prior to beginning work with WFP. WFP has continued encouraging partners to mainstream gender in their work and find innovative ways of advocating for gender equality in their activities. In March, WFP marked International Women's Day in Herat with women beneficiaries from its nutrition programmes. WFP has continued its internship programme for Afghan women graduates in 2018, inviting a third round of 13 female interns across various functional units to provide them with practical work experience and to increase the pool of qualified Afghan women that can compete for professional positions. Almost all of the interns in the first two rounds of the programme have gone on to obtain employment in Afghanistan.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

The armed conflict in Afghanistan continued to injure and kill civilians and negatively impact all aspects of life, including destroying livelihoods and displacing people across the country. The United Nations Assistance Mission for Afghanistan (UNAMA) recorded 5,122 casualties, including 1,692 deaths between 1 January and 30 June 2018. However, the last days of Ramadan witnessed an unprecedented cessation of hostilities, the first in 17 years of warfare, following the announcement by both the Government and the Taliban of ceasefires that overlapped during the holiday period.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Context

Afghan people continued to live in the shadows of immense humanitarian, socio-political and environmental challenges in 2018 that resulted in displacements, civilian casualties, a surge in sectarian violence and the onset of drought. The protection environment remains fragile, leaving the population with limited coping mechanisms for survival. At the same time, access challenges and low levels of literacy, especially amongst women, make it difficult to engage meaningfully with all categories of affected populations.

WFP's approach

In this context, WFP took a number of steps to make its programme more accountable to the affected populations, strengthen safeguarding at programme sites, and improve the way assistance is provided to ensure activities contribute to people's protection needs. These included the following:

- WFP continued to mainstream protection and AAP throughout its programmatic tools and operations, and enhance collaboration with the Afghanistan Protection Cluster.
- WFP developed a draft Protection and AAP Strategy for Afghanistan to advise the implementation of Humanitarian Protection and AAP policies within the new CSP. The strategy was developed following extensive field visits, consultations with relevant agencies working on protection, food security and community engagement, WFP and partner staff members, affected populations and government departments.
- WFP developed the Afghanistan Right Way Guidelines as an effort to ensure that the provision of assistance considers risk that people face, is sensitive to the conflict and operational environment, meets the highest quality standards and is undertaken in a manner that protects beneficiaries at the time of crisis. The guidelines will be piloted in the fourth quarter of 2018 and rolled-out across the country in 2019.
- WFP has been the prime agency funding Awaaz (together with UNHCR, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund (AHF) and the European Union Humanitarian Aid), an inter-agency call-centre operated by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). Awaaz commenced piloting in late May 2018. Awaaz does not replace WFP's own hotline that acts as a Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM). Rather, Awaaz refers any calls relating WFP's activities to WFP and helps the CFM-hotline concentrate on its core duties by dealing with general inquiries.
- WFP commenced a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) with the desk review taking place in June to identify risks arising from the processing of personal data of affected populations, and the risk of sharing that data with other stakeholders, including government agencies.
- WFP supported and initiated the establishment of the Afghanistan Community Engagement Working Group at the national level.

Achievements

WFP Afghanistan integrated the Protection and AAP role in the core structure of the office by hiring a national Programme Policy Officer for Protection and AAP on a fixed-term contract – the second fixed-term protection position in WFP, worldwide.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/Sayed Hadi Abdullahi

A woman from a drought-affected family in Sheberghan, Jowzjan province, receives WFP food assistance.

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	1,136,574	1,231,393	2,367,967	1,163,544	1,233,471	2,397,015	102.4%	100.2%	101.2%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	347,423	324,038	671,461	205,565	202,250	407,815	59.2%	62.4%	60.7%
Children (5-18 years)	374,950	351,209	726,159	484,049	520,527	1,004,576	129.1%	148.2%	138.3%
Adults (18 years plus)	414,201	556,146	970,347	473,930	510,694	984,624	114.4%	91.8%	101.5%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	22,731	24,628	47,359	47,156	45,308	92,464	207.5%	184.0%	195.2%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	397,801	430,987	828,788	76,404	65,774	142,178	19.2%	15.3%	17.2%
Returnees	-	-	-	52,872	134,020	186,892	-	-	-
Residents	716,042	775,778	1,491,820	1,011,557	963,924	1,975,481	141.3%	124.3%	132.4%

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)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	1,193,500	328,500	1,522,000	978,216	135,314	1,113,530	82.0%	41.2%	73.2%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	307,000	6,000	313,000	322,399	36,316	358,715	105.0%	605.3%	114.6%
School meal activities	266,667	-	266,667	433,356	-	433,356	162.5%	-	162.5%
Nutrition treatment activities	190,500	-	190,500	337,852	-	337,852	177.4%	-	177.4%
Malnutrition prevention activities	4,800	-	4,800	22,393	-	22,393	466.5%	-	466.5%
Individual capacity strengthening activities	-	71,000	71,000	-	66,626	66,626	-	93.8%	93.8%

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)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	170,500	46,929	217,429	141,609	19,322	160,931	83.1%	41.2%	74.0%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	43,857	857	44,714	46,057	5,188	51,245	105.0%	605.4%	114.6%
School meal activities	88,889	-	88,889	144,452	-	144,452	162.5%	-	162.5%
Nutrition treatment activities	190,500	-	190,500	337,852	-	337,852	177.4%	-	177.4%
Malnutrition prevention activities	4,800	-	4,800	22,393	-	22,393	466.5%	-	466.5%

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)
Individual capacity strengthening activities	-	10,143	10,143	-	9,770	9,770	-	96.3%	96.3%

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)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food									
All	110,889	106,540	217,429	79,569	76,448	156,017	71.8%	71.8%	71.8%
Activity supporters	-	-	-	2,507	2,407	4,914	-	-	-
Total participants	110,889	106,540	217,429	82,076	78,855	160,931	74.0%	74.0%	74.0%
Total beneficiaries	776,220	745,780	1,522,000	567,900	545,630	1,113,530	73.2%	73.2%	73.2%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities									
All	22,804	21,910	44,714	22,181	21,310	43,491	97.3%	97.3%	97.3%
Activity supporters	-	-	-	3,955	3,799	7,754	-	-	-
Total participants	22,804	21,910	44,714	26,136	25,109	51,245	114.6%	114.6%	114.6%
Total beneficiaries	159,630	153,370	313,000	182,945	175,770	358,715	114.6%	114.6%	114.6%
School meal activities									
Student (primary schools)	46,640	41,360	88,000	75,561	67,006	142,567	162.0%	162.0%	162.0%
Student (secondary schools)	-	889	889	-	1,885	1,885	-	212.0%	212.0%
Total participants	46,640	42,249	88,889	75,561	68,891	144,452	162.0%	163.1%	162.5%
Total beneficiaries	141,334	125,333	266,667	229,679	203,677	433,356	162.5%	162.5%	162.5%
Individual capacity strengthening activities									
All	4,869	5,274	10,143	2,862	3,100	5,962	58.8%	58.8%	58.8%

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)
Activity supporters	-	-	-	1,828	1,980	3,808	-	-	-
Total participants	4,869	5,274	10,143	4,690	5,080	9,770	96.3%	96.3%	96.3%
Total beneficiaries	34,080	36,920	71,000	31,981	34,645	66,626	93.8%	93.8%	93.8%

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)
Nutrition treatment activities									
Children (6-23 months)	10,440	9,570	20,010	21,186	19,419	40,605	202.9%	202.9%	202.9%
Children (24-59 months)	33,930	33,060	66,990	68,851	67,086	135,937	202.9%	202.9%	202.9%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	103,500	103,500	-	161,310	161,310	-	155.9%	155.9%
Total beneficiaries	44,370	146,130	190,500	90,037	247,815	337,852	202.9%	169.6%	177.4%
Malnutrition prevention activities									
All (6-23 months)	-	-	-	1,895	1,750	3,645	-	-	-
Children (6-23 months)	1,664	1,536	3,200	7,826	7,224	15,050	470.3%	470.3%	470.3%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	1,600	1,600	-	3,698	3,698	-	231.1%	231.1%
Total beneficiaries	1,664	3,136	4,800	9,721	12,672	22,393	584.2%	404.1%	466.5%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SR1 Everyone has access to food				
Enhanced social and public-sector capacity to assist populations facing acute, transitory or chronic food insecurity				
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index				
AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	=3.40	2.40	2.70	-
Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Enrolment rate / Female				
AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	>6.00	-	8.00	4.31
Enrolment rate / Male				
AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	>6.00	-	8.00	4.31
Enrolment rate / Overall				
AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	>6.00	-	8.00	4.31
Attendance rate / Female				
PRIMARY SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	>80.00	77.00	83.00	83.00
Attendance rate / Male				
PRIMARY SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	>80.00	75.00	85.00	82.00
Attendance rate / Overall				
PRIMARY SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	>80.00	77.00	84.00	82.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
RETURNEES/DISPLACED URBAN POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<5.00	15.00	-	7.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
RETURNEES/DISPLACED URBAN POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<5.00	15.00	-	7.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>RETURNEES/DISPLACED URBAN POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<5.00	15.00	-	7.00
Percentage of trainees graduated / Female				
<i>RETURNEES/DISPLACED URBAN POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	>95.00	99.00	99.00	83.00
Percentage of trainees graduated / Male				
<i>RETURNEES/DISPLACED URBAN POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	>95.00	92.00	100.00	0.00
Percentage of trainees graduated / Overall				
<i>RETURNEES/DISPLACED URBAN POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	>95.00	95.00	99.00	83.00
Attendance rate / Female				
<i>SECONDARY SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	>80.00	77.00	81.00	65.00
Attendance rate / Male				
<i>SECONDARY SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	>0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Attendance rate / Overall				
<i>SECONDARY SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	>80.00	77.00	81.00	65.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>VULNERABLE LOCAL POPULATION (SEASONAL SUPPORT), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<5.00	15.00	-	3.70
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>VULNERABLE LOCAL POPULATION (SEASONAL SUPPORT), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<5.00	15.00	-	3.70

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>VULNERABLE LOCAL POPULATION (SEASONAL SUPPORT), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<5.00	15.00	-	3.70
SR2 No one suffers from malnutrition				
Improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods among targeted individuals				
MAM Treatment Default rate / Female				
<i>AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	<15.00	7.00	12.00	26.00
MAM Treatment Default rate / Male				
<i>AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	<15.00	7.00	12.00	26.00
MAM Treatment Default rate / Overall				
<i>AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	<15.00	7.00	12.00	26.00
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Female				
<i>AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	<3.00	0.20	0.56	0.01
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Male				
<i>AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	<3.00	0.20	0.56	0.01
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Overall				
<i>AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	<3.00	0.20	0.56	0.01
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Female				
<i>AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	<15.00	1.70	0.83	0.14
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Male				
<i>AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	<15.00	1.70	0.83	0.14
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Overall				
<i>AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	<15.00	1.70	0.83	0.14

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Female				
AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	>75.00	82.00	87.00	73.00
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Male				
AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	>75.00	82.00	87.00	73.00
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Overall				
AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	>75.00	82.00	87.00	73.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female				
AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based	>50.00	43.00	28.00	40.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male				
AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based	>50.00	43.00	28.00	40.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall				
AFGHANISTAN , Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based	>50.00	43.00	28.00	40.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
CRF SO1-SR1: Asset creation and livelihood support activities				
Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	52	52	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of land under orchards established	Ha	26	26	100.8%
Hectares (ha) of micro watershededes rehabilitated	Ha	480	445	92.7%
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	20	19	97.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built	Km	145	145	100.3%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	60	57	94.2%
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	150	142	94.5%
Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed	meter	3,500	3,814	109.0%
Linear meters (m) of diversion weirs, embankments built	meter	850	800	94.1%
Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created	meter	6	4	66.7%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of culverts and drainage systems built (between 4-6m in width)	Number	6	6	100.0%
Number of culverts and drainage systems repaired (between 4-6m in width)	Number	1	1	100.0%
Square metres (m2) of existing nurseries supported	m2	99,000	99,000	100.0%
Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems rehabilitated	m3	145	140	96.6%
CRF SO1-SR1: Individual capacity strengthening activities				
Number of people trained	individual	7,500	7,730	103.1%
Number of vocational centres assisted	centre/site	171	144	84.2%
CRF SO1-SR1: School meal activities				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	389	353	90.7%
CRF SO2-SR2: Malnutrition prevention activities				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	175	174	99.4%
CRF SO2-SR2: Nutrition treatment activities				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	400	557	139.3%
CRF SO3-SR4: Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
Mt of fortified blended food produced at WFP supported factories	Mt	60,000	40,637	67.7%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women AFGHANISTAN , Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Malnutrition prevention activities, Nutrition treatment activities, School meal activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Vocational Skills Training, Cash, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06	=30.00	9.00	-	14.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men AFGHANISTAN , Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Malnutrition prevention activities, Nutrition treatment activities, School meal activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Vocational Skills Training, Cash, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06	=40.00	57.00	-	62.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men AFGHANISTAN , Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Malnutrition prevention activities, Nutrition treatment activities, School meal activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Vocational Skills Training, Cash, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06	=30.00	23.00	-	23.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women				
AFGHANISTAN , Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Malnutrition prevention activities, Nutrition treatment activities, School meal activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Vocational Skills Training, Cash, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06	=30.00	20.00	-	15.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female				
AFGHANISTAN , Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Malnutrition prevention activities, Nutrition treatment activities, School meal activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Vocational Skills Training, Cash, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06	=80.00	97.00	-	99.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
AFGHANISTAN , Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Malnutrition prevention activities, Nutrition treatment activities, School meal activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Vocational Skills Training, Cash, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06	=80.00	97.00	-	99.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
AFGHANISTAN , Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Malnutrition prevention activities, Nutrition treatment activities, School meal activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Vocational Skills Training, Cash, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06	=80.00	97.00	-	99.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
AFGHANISTAN , Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Malnutrition prevention activities, School meal activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06	=90.00	98.00	-	99.70
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
AFGHANISTAN , Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Malnutrition prevention activities, School meal activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06	=90.00	95.00	-	99.70

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall AFGHANISTAN , Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Malnutrition prevention activities, School meal activities, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.06	=90.00	96.50	-	99.40

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2018 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	LNS - Large Quantity (RUSF)	-	1,219
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	LNS - Medium Quantity	-	305
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Salt - Iodized	-	110
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas - Yellow	-	2,717
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Super Cereal (WSB+) With Sugar	-	2,273
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	1,871
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil - Palmolien	-	260
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat - Flour	-	24,782
		Total	-	33,536