

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES



# Afghanistan Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan  
2018 - 2022

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022 began in July 2018. In the second half of 2018, WFP was able to make significant progress under the plan, reaching almost 4 million people, despite one of the largest droughts in decades and the escalation of conflict across the country. In addition to undertaking a major drought response, WFP started shifting towards more sustainable solutions, transformational linkages between Strategic Outcomes and national-led framing of efforts.

WFP's focus during the reporting period was on the large-scale drought response which reached 2.8 million people with life-saving food and nutrition assistance under Strategic Outcome 1 (emergency response). In addition, WFP reached 648,000 people affected by other natural disasters, seasonally food-insecure people in urban areas, conflict-affected internally displaced people (IDPs), refugees and returnees.

On top of its emergency assistance, WFP worked towards more sustainable solutions. Under Strategic Outcome 2 (resilient livelihoods), WFP assisted 178,000 beneficiaries through asset creation activities. This included the construction and rehabilitation of more than 100 km of irrigation canals and the building and rehabilitation of 175 km of feeder roads. Alongside this, WFP provided vocational skills training to 58,000 people, which strengthened self-reliance. Under Strategic Outcome 3 (nutrition), WFP reached 219,000 children and 137,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) with prevention or treatment of malnutrition. As part of Strategic Outcome 4 (value chains for nutritional products), WFP supported 32 flour mills that are strategically located across the country and purchased fortified wheat flour from eight mills.

Under Strategic Outcome 5 (policy coherence), WFP provided financial and technical support to the Afghanistan Food Security and Nutrition Agenda. Moreover, WFP developed a strategy for the continued implementation of SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, and provided humanitarian air services under Strategic Outcome 6 (common services and platforms).

In addition, WFP was able to shift to more transformational linkages among strategic results areas. Thanks to an innovative twinning arrangement with donors, for example, the Government mobilized 60,000 mt of wheat grain from its Strategic Grain Reserve (Strategic Outcome 6), which WFP milled and fortified (Strategic Outcome 4) before delivering it to drought-affected people (Strategic Outcome 1). This approach led to a more efficient, timely, and effective response to the drought. WFP was able to achieve these results despite serious access challenges that arose from intensified conflict and adverse weather conditions, while navigating pipeline breaks.

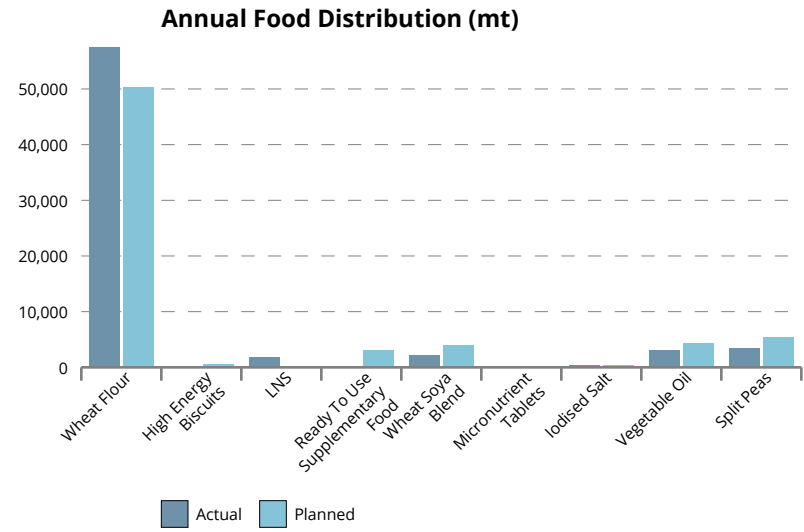
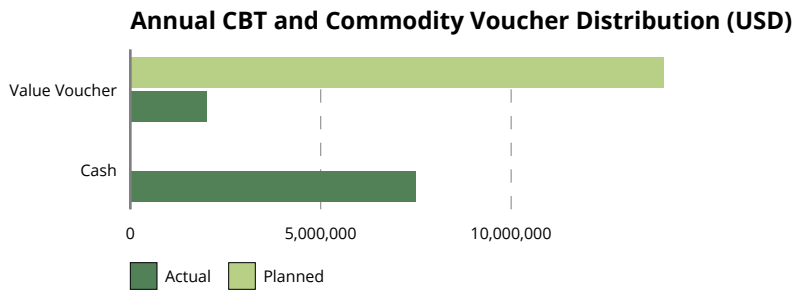
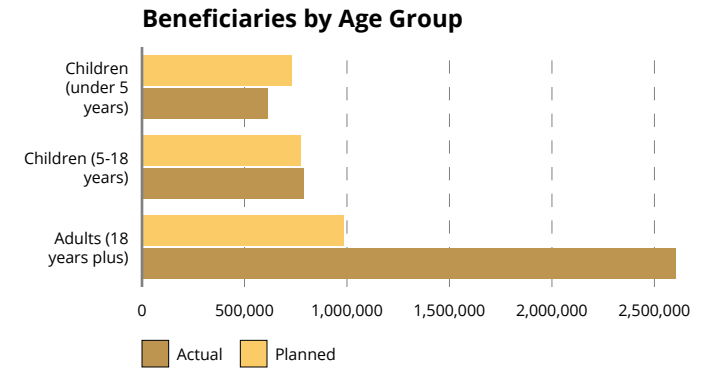
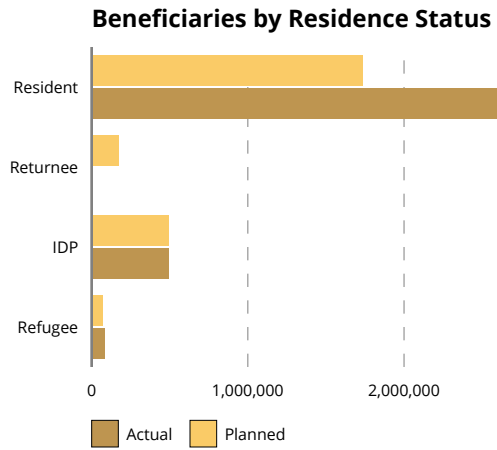
WFP kept its focus on the cross-cutting issues of gender equality and women's empowerment, protection, and accountability to affected populations (AAP). WFP conducted a Rapid Gender Analysis and a Privacy Impact Assessment to identify protection risks in relation to SCOPE and played a key role in setting up Awaaz, the first inter-agency hotline to further strengthen AAP.

With peace negotiations underway and an increased focus on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach among relevant actors in the country, WFP is well-placed to make further progress against SDGs 2 and 17 in 2019.

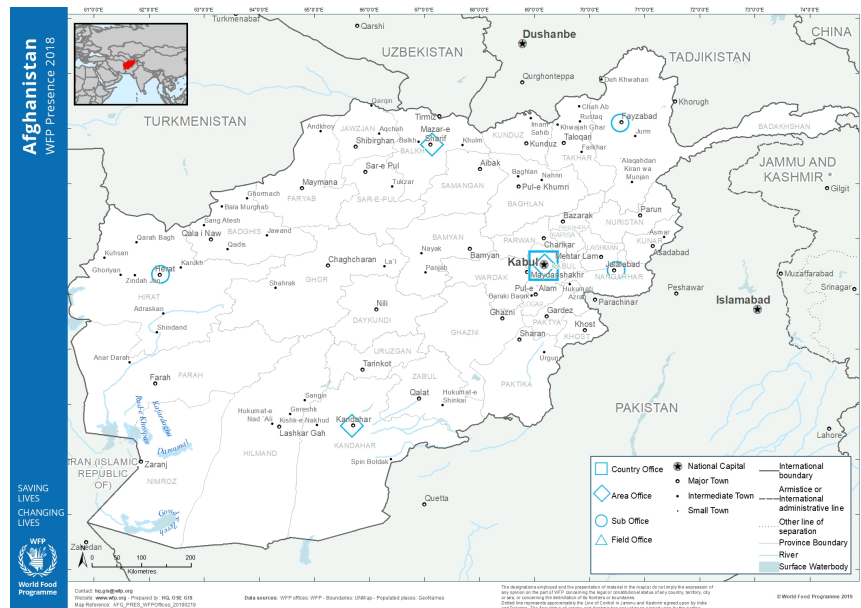


**3,999,345**  
**total beneficiaries**  
**in 2018**

42% female      58% male



# Context and Operations



## Country Context

Afghanistan's development efforts, including on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger), are constrained by the country's complex and protracted conflict, climate change, natural disasters, demographic shifts, limited job opportunities, pervasive gender inequalities and transparency concerns.

The 2017 Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey found that overall food insecurity, including both moderate and severe forms, had increased from 33 to more than 44 percent since 2014. More than 40 percent of children under 5 years of age are stunted, which is classified as very high according to World Health Organization (WHO) thresholds. The prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years is 9.5 percent – 10.3 percent for boys and 8.7 percent for girls.

Agriculture is the largest sector of the economy, accounting for approximately half of the economic growth in 2016 and providing a source of income for about 44 percent of the population – 60 percent of women and 40 percent of men – especially among rural households, which are largely subsistence farmers with small, rain-fed holdings. Agricultural productivity is closely tied to irrigation, but currently only 40 percent of farming households have access to irrigated land.

## Two significant new challenges since the design of the Country Strategic Plan

WFP embarked on its new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018–2022 facing two serious challenges: an intensification of the impact of the drought, which led to greater food insecurity and undernutrition, and an escalation of the conflict, which complicated access for the drought response under Strategic Outcome 1 and other Strategic Outcomes.

During the winter of 2017-2018, extremely poor rain- and snowfall, combined with unseasonably high temperatures, resulted in a shortage of water for rain-fed and irrigated agriculture during the critical growing periods for the main wheat crop. As a result of this drought, the harvest was less than 50 percent of the normal level; in some locations, it was the fifth consecutive year with below-average production.

Overall, the drought affected millions of rural individuals in the northern, western and southern parts of the country, leading to the displacement of more than 100,000 people from rural areas to provincial capitals. In October 2018, WFP commenced a full-scale response to the drought for 2.8 million people in 22 provinces. This followed the enhanced drought-response from July to September, which reached more than 500,000 people across the five worst-hit provinces.



In addition to the drought, the second half of 2018 was characterized by the further escalation of fighting and violence, putting an additional burden on a population rattled by four decades of conflict. Although conflict-induced displacement in 2018 was lower than in 2017, it was still responsible for forcing 187,000 people from their homes between July and December. The highest number of conflict-displaced families came from Ghazni, Faryab and Kunduz provinces. The complex dynamics of the conflict have complicated efforts to gain access to people in need.

Given the new challenges, WFP had to give emphasis to the massive drought operation and made significant progress on the other elements of the CSP, while working to secure access across the country in a complex and dynamic environment. WFP revised the CSP to accommodate the response to the drought, representing an expansion of operations under Strategic Outcomes 1 (Emergency Response) and 3 (Nutrition).

# Programme Performance - Resources for Results

WFP's response in Afghanistan in the second half of 2018 was largely defined by the intensification of the drought during the first half of the year, which had implications for the planned budget. The initially approved amount for the period of July-December 2018 was USD 83.3 million. As the adverse effects of the drought became clearer through on-the-ground assessments and data analyses, WFP prepared a budget revision to consider the increasing needs for the Afghanistan CSP, increasing it to USD 172.4 million to assist 2.5 million drought-affected people by the winter period.

Overall, the CSP was well-funded, thanks to fundraising efforts including advocacy at the ministry level of government and with donors both in-country and in capitals. WFP received 90 percent of funds required for the drought response for life-saving activities under Strategic Outcomes 1 (emergency response) and 3 (nutrition). Late receipt of contributions and earmarking towards the drought response affected the supply chain of specialized nutritious food, and achievements of Strategic Outcomes 4, 5 and 6, which do not have food or cash components.

As in past years, WFP received multi-year contributions for the CSP from the Netherlands and the Republic of Korea. For the first time, WFP received flexible funding from Australia, which comprised USD 7.7 million of the total USD 11.6 million received in unearmarked funding. Multi-year contributions and donor flexibility are a priority for WFP as they enable resources to meet the interconnected humanitarian-development goals of the four-year CSP.

The Government of Afghanistan contributed 60,000 mt of wheat from its Strategic Grain Reserve and entered its first tripartite partnership, while WFP mobilized twinning funds from the United States. This commitment from the host government was an important step towards national ownership of humanitarian needs.



# Programme Performance

## Strategic Outcome 01

Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after emergencies through 2022

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP focused on enabling vulnerable people to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after emergencies.

### Progress on activities

- *Activity 1: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people.*

In close collaboration with the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and government entities such as the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock and the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation, WFP provided cash and food transfers, including specialized nutritious foods.

#### *People affected by the severe drought*

WFP's emergency assistance to drought-affected populations was one of its key activities, reaching 2.8 million people. Initially, WFP used secondary information from the Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey to estimate the drought needs in the 20 most affected provinces and began providing assistance in the five worst-affected provinces in July. Then, using the findings from the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), the drought response was scaled up to 22 provinces starting in October. Both food and cash assistance were provided along with blanket supplementary feeding to young children and pregnant and lactating women in order to prevent deterioration in their nutritional status.

#### *Households affected by natural disasters (non-drought)*

The CSP has a provision to provide food assistance to people affected by natural disasters such as drought, floods and avalanches. Floods and avalanches usually occur during the first half of the year. As a result, there were not many households assisted under this sub-activity in 2018. However, WFP did provide some assistance to households affected by floods, though at a much smaller scale, and reached 11,000 people.

#### *Seasonally food-insecure households in urban areas*

WFP provided cash-based transfers to 328,000 beneficiaries as seasonal support for winterization during the October to December period with a focus on long-term internally displaced persons (IDPs) residing in major urban areas, including the Kabul informal settlements.

#### *Conflict-affected IDPs*

WFP provided unconditional food and cash-based assistance to 208,000 people who have been internally displaced due to conflict.

#### *Returnees*

WFP also provided unconditional food- and cash-based assistance to Afghans returning from Pakistan and Iran. WFP supported 5,600 documented and 50,000 undocumented returnees. Fewer than expected Afghans returned from Pakistan, mainly as a result of Pakistan's change in policy towards Afghan refugees. Instead, the number of people coming back from Iran was higher than anticipated, most likely due to the political and economic situation in Iran, though WFP's assistance to this group was lower as most were economic migrants and did not meet the targeting criteria for food assistance.

#### *Refugees*

WFP provided unconditional resource transfers to 45,000 refugees from Pakistan living in host communities and camps in Khost and Paktika provinces since they arrived in 2014. Based on a Joint Refugee Survey in 2017 and a Joint Assessment Mission carried out in August 2018, WFP and UNHCR initiated a discussion on transitioning to activities that strengthen refugee self-reliance from 2019 onwards.

### Key achievements (outputs and outcomes)

WFP's key achievement under this Strategic Outcome was the large-scale drought response, despite access challenges due to adverse weather conditions and the deteriorated security situation.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) in December covering seasonally food-insecure households in Kabul and Kandahar found that food consumption improved significantly compared to the base value from 2017. This means that beneficiaries were doing better than the previous year during the same period.

In the five worst-affected provinces where WFP provided food (Herat, Badghis, Ghor, Jawzjan and Faryab), WFP conducted a PDM in December which highlighted a deterioration in the food consumption score in comparison to the base value taken from the EFSA carried out in August. The consumption-based average coping strategy index showed a similar picture, indicating an increase in the use of negative coping strategies for access to food.

In the PDM in Bamyan and Daykundi provinces, where drought-affected populations received cash-based transfers, the food consumption score indicated a deterioration in diet frequency and diversity. Despite this, almost all beneficiaries preferred cash over food as transfer modality. The coping strategy



index indicated that, based on people's own perception of what an adequate diet looks like, especially during this time of the year, people were less inclined to resort to negative coping strategies.

There are several explanations for the deterioration of the food security indicators between baseline and follow-up surveys. Firstly, the baseline covered the entire population, while the PDM only covered the most vulnerable people who have been targeted to receive food assistance. Secondly, the EFSA baseline was conducted shortly after the harvest when people use to eat fruits, vegetables, and pulses more regularly, whereas the follow-up values reflect a winter diet based on less perishable food items (such as wheat-flour bread, oil, and sugar). Thirdly, the PDMs were conducted at a time when the distribution of food had been delayed for several weeks as access was denied due to bag markings. The PDMs clearly show that the people who were surveyed had little to no other means to provide for themselves and showcase how critical WFP's food assistance was at the height of the lean season.

### Key challenges and lessons learned

Concerted access efforts with access teams at the central and local level were critical to enabling WFP to reach those in need and proved to be an important structure that needs to be reinforced in emergencies. At the same time, WFP learned that any delay in assistance, like the one due to bag marking, can be critical. WFP recognizes that the PDM results reflect an unusual situation with delays in getting food assistance out in time. As such, it would be important to conduct a follow-up PDM to assess effects on food security and nutrition.

### Strategic Outcome 02

Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are increasingly able to meet their food and nutrition needs on their own by 2022

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP focused on enabling vulnerable households to increasingly meet their food and nutrition needs on their own.

### Progress on activities

- *Activity 2: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people*

In close collaboration with government entities including the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Rural Development, the Ministry of Women's Affairs and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, and the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), WFP provided livelihood support through asset creation activities in rural areas as well as vocational skills training in urban areas, combined with

nutrition messaging on infant and young child feeding and the importance of a balanced diet.

### Asset creation

In rural areas, WFP supported 178,000 beneficiaries through asset creation activities which helped build community resilience against disaster risk and climate change. This contributed to the protection and strengthening of rural livelihoods, which mostly depend on food production. In the second half of 2018, WFP implemented 21 asset creation projects in 13 provinces, focusing on improving access to water, health and community support. Disaster risk reduction activities such as flood protection walls helped to prevent flood damage to homes, agricultural land and schools, while tree plantations aimed to mitigate the effects of climate change.

Some activities were targeted in the east and southeast regions less impacted by the drought, yet access to water was a challenge for many communities. In addition, using the Integrated Context Analysis of 2016, disaster risk reduction-focused activities were implemented in the northeast, northern and central highlands regions which are prone to floods and avalanches, prior to the scale-up of the main drought response.

### Vocational skills training (VST)

The displaced often seek refuge in and around Afghanistan's urban centres. In such areas, access to food is derived almost entirely from market purchases, and therefore, food security is mostly based on household purchasing power. Opportunities for income generation are limited, especially for women due to their socio-cultural position in the family and community.

In response to this, WFP supported 58,000 beneficiaries through VST activities to raise and stabilize incomes. Training sessions were given for a duration of six months, which were complemented by cash-based transfers to off-set opportunity costs and cover household food needs. The main target group consisted of internally displaced or returned vulnerable young women from households in protracted situations, though WFP also targeted young men. Women learned skills such as tailoring, carpet weaving, and food processing, while men learned skills related to plumbing, mobile phone repair, and home appliance repair. The areas for skills training were selected based on market- and needs assessments and took into account gender norms to ensure women felt safe and confident when engaging in such activities. VST activities were targeted in ten main provincial capitals with high numbers of returnee and long-term internally displaced person (IDP) households, including in Badghis – the epicentre of the drought response. The activities challenged existing gender norms, for example around women's mobility and ability to earn their own

income.

- *Activity 3: Provide capacity strengthening to emergency preparedness institutions*

In support of ANDMA, WFP provided technical training and two table-top simulation exercises in Kabul city and Kandahar city, to strengthen the Government's preparedness for large-scale conflict-induced displacement. Participants included provincial and district government officials, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations. Based on a request from the Government, WFP made plans to carry out simulation exercises in other provinces in 2019, while developing an internal Emergency Preparedness and Response Strategy which will address the challenges identified, in close collaboration with ANDMA.

### Key achievements (outputs and outcomes)

WFP's asset creation activities included the construction and rehabilitation of 122.2 km of irrigation canals; the building and rehabilitation of 175 km of feeder roads; the construction of 4 km of water supply lines; the construction of 525 m<sup>3</sup> of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures and; 1,702 m of flood protection dikes and; the protection of 821 ha of community forest. Given the nature of asset creation activities and their longer-term outcomes, WFP will report on the outcomes of this work in the 2019 Annual Country Report.

WFP is already working with the corporate Asset Impact Monitoring System to monitor the impacts of large-scale asset creation activities using satellite imagery. Geo-coordinates for assets created under the Country Strategic Plan in 2018 have been collected to monitor the environmental change indicators over time.

During the second half of 2018, 99 percent of male participants and 99 percent of female participants graduated from the VST.

### Key challenges and lessons learned

Although VST increased employability, receiving training did not always result in longer-term employment or income. An important lesson learned from the pilot project funded by the private sector, which linked former VST graduates to experienced mentors, showed that mentorships can help close this gap. Building on this lesson, WFP made plans to seek opportunities to include a mentorship component to its future VST activities.

In Badakhshan Province, WFP supported a pistachio tree nursery project led by a women's *shura* (community group) to benefit other local communities where the trees were replanted. The tree plantation skills obtained will help women of this community to continue and/or expand this activity in the future. WFP made plans

to expand this project to other provinces in 2019.

WFP also planned the roll-out of the social and behavior change communication component for these activities in 2019, using the lessons learned from the pilot testing in 2018. Post-distribution monitoring will include survey questions related to knowledge, attitudes and practices of beneficiaries to measure behavior change in the target population.

### Strategic Outcome 03

Vulnerable people at each stage of the life cycle in target areas have improved nutrition by 2022

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP focused on preventing and treating undernutrition among vulnerable people, following a life-cycle approach.

### Progress on activities

- *Activity 4: Provide a comprehensive, gender transformative package for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition, including services, appropriate specialized nutritious foods and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC), to targeted individuals and their communities.*

During the reporting period, WFP focused on treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and deworming for an estimated 5 million primary school children while also preparing the operational strategies for (a) stunting prevention using SBCC and (b) a new approach for take-home rations for school children. This was done in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Education as well as other United Nations agencies including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO), and the Nutrition Cluster.

### Treatment

WFP continued to provide support for the treatment of MAM, building on activities carried out prior to the Country Strategic Plan (CSP). WFP focused on 27 priority provinces, which were selected in consultation with the Public Nutrition Directorate of the Ministry of Public Health and the Nutrition Cluster, based on findings from recent provincial level Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) surveys. Activities were implemented in provinces with a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of over 15 percent or over 10 percent when accompanied by aggravating factors. In total, 151,000 children and 91,000 PLW were reached.

WFP provided this support through the Government's Basic Package of Health Services and mobile health and nutrition teams. As such, WFP's interventions

were part of a continuum of care which included treatment of both MAM and severe acute malnutrition (SAM), in close collaboration with WHO and UNICEF. As part of this, nutrition education was provided, including on infant and young child feeding (IYCF), maternal nutrition, and sanitation and hygiene practices.

Children received specialized nutritious food (SNF) to recover from acute malnutrition; PLW were provided with fortified blended Super Cereal. Looking forward, under Strategic Outcome 4 (value chains for nutritional products), WFP is taking steps to purchase fortified blended food locally. To this aim, WFP is supporting the local production of wheat soya-blended food using locally produced soya, through private sector engagement. This production line should be ready by mid-2019 when the local purchase could start.

#### *Prevention*

WFP did not systematically implement malnutrition prevention activities during the second half of 2018 as the main focus was on the drought. However, some small-scale pilots were carried out reaching 68,000 children and 47,000 PLW, while the groundwork for a full roll-out in 2019 was laid. First, WFP included SNF in the in-kind food baskets. Second, nutrition messages for instance on IYCF and balanced diets were developed for beneficiaries receiving livelihood assistance under Strategic Outcome 2. Third, nutrition messages were also given through mobile clinics and health facilities where WFP provided MAM treatment. Fourth, to ensure a strategic implementation of this activity, WFP initiated the recruitment of an SBCC specialist to develop an SBCC strategy.

#### *Take-home rations for school children*

Given the early stages of the CSP, WFP did not implement this activity during the reporting period. Instead, WFP focused on strengthening its partnership with the Ministry of Education and re-activated its engagement with the private sector for the local production of fortified high energy biscuits (HEB) for primary school-aged children (Strategic Outcome 4). WFP prepared a funding proposal for school feeding plus, which aims to provide conditional cash-based transfers for adolescent girls, complemented by learning on sexual reproductive health, in partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Implementation will start in 2019.

To ensure up-to-date nutrition data, WFP provided technical and financial support to ensure that the Afghanistan Household Survey included relevant nutrition indicators. The report is expected to be released at the beginning of 2019 and will further inform the activities of WFP and its partners.

In addition to this, WFP undertook a joint mission together with UNICEF to assess the needs of internally displaced persons in Qala-i-Naw, the capital of Badghis

Province – one of the worst drought-affected provinces. Based on the assessment, the nutrition response by the two agencies was scaled up.

#### **Key achievements (outputs and outcomes)**

WFP reached 219,000 children and 137,000 PLW with prevention or treatment of malnutrition and provided support to 942 health centres.

Although there was a slight deterioration in recovery rates in comparison to the previous year, the target reached for MAM treatment was well beyond the recommended Sphere standard of > 75 percent recovery. The percentage of women who consumed a diet in line with minimum diversity standards decreased, which can be explained by the fact that the baseline was conducted in August, at the height of the harvest season, while the follow-up was conducted during the lean season.

Based on an internal desk review conducted during the reporting period, WFP has significantly increased its coverage of both malnourished girls and boys aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women from 28.6 percent to 52 percent.

#### **Key challenges and lessons learned**

In some cases, procurement lead times resulted in pipeline breaks for SNF. To address this issue, WFP resorted to procurement of SNF from Pakistan. Meanwhile, WFP is exploring ways to locally produce SNF under Strategic Outcome 4 (value chains for nutritional products).

### **Strategic Outcome 04**

**People throughout the country can have access to a wide range of fortified nutritious food products at affordable prices by 2022**

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP aimed at strengthening food systems to make them more resilient and to ensure that people have access to fortified, nutritious food products.

#### **Progress on activities**

- *Activity 5: Provide support to the Government and commercial partners in developing, strengthening and expanding nutritional product value chains.*

In cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock, the Ministry of Public Health, the National Fortification Alliance, the Afghanistan Wheat Millers' Association, wheat farmer cooperatives, and soya farmer associations, WFP strengthened and expanded wheat and soya food systems.

#### *Wheat Value Chain*

WFP supported 32 flour mills in six provinces and purchased fortified wheat flour from eight mills across the country for WFP programmes as part of its large-scale flour fortification programme. In response to the drought, WFP supported the milling and fortification of 60,000 mt of wheat grain donated from the Government's Strategic Grain Reserve through the mills supported under Strategic Outcome 6 (common services and platforms).

Building on a partnership established under the former Purchase for Progress programme, WFP continued the implementation of a multi-year project with ACTED which supports the production capacity of smallholder wheat farmers and linked them to local markets. The project targeted 28 farmer cooperatives with approximately 9,400 members including 3,300 women in five provinces across Northern and Eastern Afghanistan.

#### *Soya Value Chain*

Building on its previous work with its cooperating partner to make soya a viable crop in Afghanistan, WFP provided support to smallholder soya farmer associations and soya factories. Across 12 provinces, WFP linked smallholder farmers to 12 local private seed companies contracted by WFP. During the reporting period, 5,700 soy farmers including 778 women farmers received inputs for the cultivation of soybean covering 1,200 ha of land, 240 ha of which were supported by the seed companies. This is the first time that WFP engaged private seed companies for soya through soya farmers associations – a sustainable model copied from WFP's work on wheat value chains.

WFP also continued its collaboration with and support to eight business partners and their soya processing factories which allowed them to better market wheat and soya flour blends to produce commercial naan bread, in collaboration with naan bakeries. The factories sold up to 200 mt of soy flour to more than 150 naan bakeries across eight provinces. WFP linked the soy farmers associations to factories to help them find a market for their produce. To ensure the quality of local soy products, WFP also provided technical support to the Ministry of Public Health. Alongside this, 1,200 rural women from the soy farmers' families were empowered through training and awareness sessions on soy food culture.

In October 2018, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock organized a workshop with private sector partners to discuss the future of soya food systems in the country. During the workshop, it was confirmed that soybean had been included in the list of priority crops in the country. Looking ahead, WFP will increase its engagement with the Government and the private sector in this area.

#### *High-Energy Biscuits (HEB)*

In the second half of 2018, WFP re-activated its partnership with a private sector partner in Jalalabad for the local production of fortified HEBs for the drought response and as a take-home ration for school children under Strategic Outcome 3 (nutrition). It is expected that WFP will be able to purchase biscuits from 2019 onwards.

#### *Lipid-based Nutrient Supplements (LNS)*

WFP previously partnered with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) to establish a local capacity for the production of LNS. However, GAIN ended its operations in Afghanistan, which left WFP with the production unit. During the reporting period, WFP identified a private sector partner who agreed to install the production unit with technical support of WFP and the Ministry of Public Health. It is expected that the unit will be operational within one year, which will allow WFP to purchase locally produced LNS for its activities under Strategic Outcome 3 (nutrition). These efforts contribute to the wider outcome of increasing availability of and access to locally-produced nutritious products.

#### **Key achievements (outputs and outcomes)**

WFP's key achievement under Strategic Outcome 4 (with linkages to Strategic Outcomes 1 and 6) was the fact that WFP contracted millers were able to mill and fortify 60,000 mt of wheat grain from the Government's Strategic Grain Reserve for the drought response. Another key achievement was the 200 mt of soy flour sold to more than 150 naan bakeries as part of WFP's partnership with and support to eight business partners and their soya processing factories.

The percentage increase in the production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods surpassed the target. This can be explained by the fact that WFP purchased higher numbers of fortified wheat flour from mills than initially anticipated in response to the drought.

#### **Key challenges and lessons learned**

The drought affected some of WFP's work with the wheat and soya value chains. For example, limited access to water resulted in bad yields for soya production. To address this, seed companies identified farmers who used canals instead of irrigation systems and helped them with digging wells.

#### **Strategic Outcome 05**

National and subnational institutions have a strengthened policy approach to food security and nutrition by 2022

Work under Strategic Outcome 5 on policy coherence ensured a national-led framing of WFP's strategic result areas, allowing the organization to contribute to Afghanistan's longer-term transition to development and aspiration for peace.

## Progress on activities

- *Activity 6: Provide support to government officials and partners in enhancing the coherence of zero-hunger policy, particularly related to social protection, and the recognition of zero hunger as a development priority*

WFP established a dedicated Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 team, responsible for the management of all activities falling under Strategic Outcomes 5 and 6. The main activities during the reporting period were: (i) providing support to the Afghanistan Food Security and Nutrition Agenda (AFSeN); (ii) supporting the development of national social protection systems and; (iii) preparing for WFP's engagement with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) to advance on the organization's corporate thinking around the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

### *Support to AFSeN*

In close collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), WFP supported the Government in the establishment of AFSeN to ensure that Zero Hunger is a development priority for the Government and all relevant interlocutors.

AFSeN is a multi-stakeholder platform that aims to coordinate food security and nutrition-related efforts in the country and is led by a high-level inter-ministerial steering committee and an executive committee chaired by the Chief Executive Officer. AFSeN consists of three working groups, namely (i) the Food Security Working Group; (ii) the Nutrition Working Group and; (iii) the Advocacy and Public Awareness Working Group (co-chaired by WFP).

WFP provided both technical and financial support to AFSeN which contributed to (i) the establishment of the AFSeN Secretariat and three working groups; (ii) the development of the AFSeN five-year Strategic Plan as well as the Advocacy and Public Awareness Framework and two-year Plan and; (iii) AFSeN's membership to the Scaling Up Nutrition Global Movement. In addition, WFP leveraged this multi-stakeholder platform to better coordinate food security and nutrition-related interventions at provincial level. In this regard, WFP has supported the expansion of AFSeN in 14 provinces and intends to further support such expansion across the remaining 20 provinces of the country.

Linked to Strategic Outcome 4 (value chains for nutritional products), a long-awaited national regulation for the fortification of wheat flour and cooking oil was signed by the President in November, stipulating that both locally produced and imported flour and cooking oil must be fortified. WFP provided policy advice and technical support to the Ministry of Public Health.

### *Supporting social protection systems*

WFP collaborated with the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) on technical assistance to strengthen national social protection systems and programmes for 14 priority countries, including Afghanistan. WFP contracted an external firm to undertake the technical assistance assignment in early 2019, in close partnership with FAO, UNICEF, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Office of the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and in consultation with the Department of International Development (DFID), ECHO and the World Bank. The assignment will entail in-depth consultations with all social protection-relevant stakeholders, a means to develop a social protection framework for engagement for Government and other key stakeholders. The initiative will help identify the best ways to complement humanitarian interventions with sustainable solutions, such as Government-owned social protection mechanisms.

### *Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus*

WFP and its United Nations partners presented a potential approach to the triple nexus (humanitarian-development-peace) in Afghanistan, which received positive responses from different actors including the United Nations Humanitarian Country Team. This will be an area we will follow up on in 2019. Moreover, building on the corporate knowledge partnership agreement between WFP and SIPRI and given WFP's strong emphasis on the triple nexus approach in Afghanistan, an engagement strategy has been developed. This strategy entails the development of various theories of change to better integrate triple nexus thinking into WFP's programmes.

## Key achievements (outputs and outcomes)

The key achievement under this Strategic Outcome is the establishment of the AFSeN secretariat and three working groups in support of policy reform, with the financial and technical support of WFP and other relevant stakeholders. In addition, WFP supported the development of the AFSeN five-year Strategic Plan to strengthen policy engagement.

## Key challenges and lessons learned

The multi-stakeholder nature of AFSeN has proven to slow down the implementation of its ambitious agenda, though it is expected that the upcoming provincial expansion will allow for a more decentralized and smooth operational layout of the coordination mechanism across the country.

It proved challenging to find a suitable candidate to carry out the social protection assignment which delayed the process. However, a suitable candidate was found in December 2018 and it is expected that work will begin in early

2019.

## Strategic Outcome 06

The Humanitarian community has enhanced capacity to respond to needs throughout the country through 2022

Work under Strategic Outcome 6 enabled the Government and the broader humanitarian and development community to respond better to the needs of affected populations through the provision of common services and platforms such as SCOPE, supply chain, information and communication technology (ICT), information management and provision.

### Progress on activities

- *Activity 7: Provide SCOPE, supply chain, ICT and information management and provision services to partners to promote effective field operations*

*SCOPE – WFP's corporate beneficiary and transfer management platform*

During the reporting period, a SCOPE strategy was developed which forms the basis for the continued implementation of SCOPE in Afghanistan, including operations and partnerships. During the reporting period, 612,000 beneficiaries were registered in SCOPE, largely as a result of the drought response. Since the start of SCOPE in Afghanistan, more than 1.5 million people have been registered. The SCOPE platform has gained significant interest among government entities and the humanitarian and development community. Therefore, and building on its work around SCOPE registrations, WFP has increased its focus on partnerships. As part of this effort, WFP entered discussions with the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, including on the potential use of SCOPE for future government-led social protection programmes.

In addition, work has continued to enable data sharing with partners. WFP and the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) are working towards a revised data sharing agreement for Afghanistan, in line with the recently signed corporate Addendum on Data Sharing to the UNHCR/WFP Memorandum of Understanding. WFP also provided SCOPE services through the Afghanistan Emergency Response Mechanism, including training, procurement of equipment and pilot registrations with a view to roll-out SCOPE across the country.

### *Supply Chain*

For the drought response, WFP adopted an innovative supply chain design. In a first-time arrangement, most of the wheat grain for the response was coming from the Government's strategic grain reserve (SGR). WFP used its existing network of local companies to mill and fortify the wheat before dispatching it

using Afghan transporters, while complementary commodities, such as fortified oil and pulses were procured from abroad. WFP is planning to expand the current SGR to include new silos and warehouse facilities across the country. WFP's support has been sought to provide technical guidance and expertise to support the development of the institutional infrastructure and capacity required to operate and manage the facilities. In November 2018, WFP deployed engineering expertise for the physical infrastructure component. The innovative use of the SGR during the drought response linked WFP's efforts under Strategic Outcomes 1 (emergency response), 4 (value chains for nutritional products) and 6 (common services).

As a service to other United Nations (UN) agencies such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNHCR, WFP also provided logistical support, notably by managing the proper storage and handling of relief items from WFP warehouses. This service was provided in Kabul, Jalalabad, Mazar and Herat and generated more than USD 300,000 which has subsequently been invested in the maintenance and upgrading of WFP's warehouses across the country.

Moreover, WFP conducted an Emergency Logistics Training in November 2018. The objectives of the training were to understand the country's supply chain in an emergency response setting from a strategic and operational perspective, and to learn from approaches from other countries which could be applied to the Afghanistan context. The training participants included government staff from the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority, the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, staff from the Afghan Red Crescent and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

### *ICT*

As part of its ICT service provision, WFP provided Digital Mobile Radio (DMR) network services and broader telecom support to other UN agencies in locations where WFP has an office. Moreover, as part of its Memorandum of Understanding with UNICEF on Disaster Recovery Plan sites, WFP continued to provide services to ensure business continuity in the event of calamities. WFP also took part in Operational Management Team (OMT) discussions and served as the chair of the OMT ICT sub-working group which aims at improving the ICT services for the humanitarian and development community and strengthening coordination. Lastly, WFP has initiated discussions on cost-sharing for telecom activities provided to other agencies which are currently ongoing.

- *Activity 8: Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available*



The entire humanitarian and development community, including UN agencies and NGOs, relied primarily on United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) for access to difficult-to-reach areas in Afghanistan. Operating out of Kabul, UNHAS provided life-saving, reliable and cost-effective air passenger and cargo air services to 25 pre-defined destinations as well as other locations based on ad-hoc requests. During the reporting period, UNHAS transported 20,000 passengers and 31 mt of light humanitarian cargo. In addition to this, UNHAS facilitated three evacuations for humanitarian actors.

### **Key achievements (outputs and outcomes)**

Based on the UNHAS passenger satisfaction survey conducted in the third quarter of 2018, WFP surpassed the target for the percentage of respondents that were satisfied with UNHAS' services. Moreover, the number of UNHAS passengers surpassed planning figures as a result of the drought response.

### **Key challenges and lessons learned**

Weak administrative and regulatory provisions continue to hamper commercial aviation growth in the country. As a result, there are only few commercial air carriers present, which operate in line with international standards, while those who are flying serve only limited destinations. It is therefore unlikely that an appropriate alternative becomes available in the near future.



# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

### The gender context in Afghanistan

Afghanistan ranks 153rd out of 189 on the 2017 Gender Inequality Index. Approximately a third of girls marry before the age of 18, limiting their educational, livelihood and leadership opportunities. Discrimination against women is manifested by low rates of participation in the workforce and relegation to the few sectors where it is socially acceptable for them to work. Eighty-seven percent of women experience gender-based violence (GBV) and 62 percent report experiencing multiple forms of violence.

### How WFP addressed gender inequalities

WFP adopted a gender-transformative approach in its programme design by conducting gender analyses, consultations with affected populations, and tailoring its approach to the gender norms of various locations. For example, the safe implementation of a vocational skills training (VST) for women in Kandahar (located in the South) was a notable achievement in a region where women face restrictions on movement and participation.

In support of the drought response, WFP conducted a Rapid Gender Analysis, which revealed that existing gender inequalities were exacerbated by the crisis. There were increased workloads for women, irregular migration for economic reasons by men, and a higher likelihood of early marriage for girls. Alongside this, some unexpected positive findings were identified, such as the increase in women's mobility and engagement in productive work outside the home. Based on these findings, WFP increased the registration of women into SCOPE as their male family members were more open to this idea.

WFP also partnered with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to provide sexual and reproductive health and GBV information and services through static and mobile health teams in Kabul and Nangarhar provinces targeting internally displaced persons (IDPs) living in camps, VST beneficiaries and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and girls in nutrition centres. In addition, WFP engaged in preparatory work together with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) for the establishment of a safe market for women, including by supporting the development of an information package on preventing sexual harassment in the market place and the importance of women's participation in the economy.

WFP organized several activities during the 16 Days of Activism, including a cycling event for women in Kabul city and information sessions on GBV

prevention for former female drug users. Within WFP internally, the third round of the female internship programme was completed, which allowed 13 young Afghans to gain valuable working experience.

### WFP's impact on gender equality

The baseline for WFP's corporate indicator for measuring progress against gender equality shows differences between households in different locations. In drought-affected provinces where food was provided (for example in Badghis and Ghor provinces) 28 percent of households reported that decisions were made by women and men jointly, whereas households receiving cash (for instance in Bamyan and Daykundi provinces and urban areas) reported that 89 percent of the households made joint decisions. WFP will follow this closely to see what contribution WFP's assistance is making towards gender equality, and to determine whether cash or in-kind might have a different impact, including through post-distribution monitoring and focus group discussions.

## Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

### Protection challenges in Afghanistan

Afghanistan continues to face a complex humanitarian situation, with an intensified conflict causing extreme levels of harm to civilians. From January to September 2018, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) recorded the highest number of civilian deaths during the same nine-month period since 2014 as a result of armed conflict. [1]

In this challenging context, women, men, girls and boys in Afghanistan are facing numerous protection risks, which are exacerbated by hunger in an environment with conflict and extreme weather conditions. Families resort to negative coping strategies such as early marriage (mostly affecting girls) and child labour (mostly affecting boys). Social tensions rise between host communities and the displaced, as they compete for land, food, water, and jobs.

WFP beneficiaries surveyed reported that assistance was received without any serious protection challenges. This shows that despite the protection concerns that prevail in the country, most beneficiaries were able to access assistance in a dignified and safe manner.

### How WFP addressed protection risks



During the reporting period, WFP undertook several steps to further mainstream and integrate protection into its operations.

First, WFP developed a Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Strategy for the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018–2022 in line with its corporate policies and guidance on protection and AAP.

Second, in line with the strategy, WFP developed a Handbook on Protection, AAP and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) to increase the awareness and understanding of these issues among WFP and cooperating partners' staff. It is expected that the Handbook will be distributed among WFP and cooperating partners' staff in early 2019.

Third, in support of the SCOPE registrations during the drought response, WFP carried out a Privacy Impact Assessment to identify potential risks arising from the processing and sharing of affected populations' personal data. The assessment included consultations with key stakeholders including affected communities, Government entities, United Nations agencies and other partners. The findings of the assessment will be used to further strengthen WFP's data protection measures and will mitigate potential data sharing risks. It is expected that the assessment will be finalized in early 2019.

Fourth, WFP also developed the 'Right Way Guidelines', a checklist for integrating protection and accountability to affected populations into programmes. During the reporting period, the Right Way Guidelines were piloted in Herat and Jalalabad during which WFP's cooperating partners received training and technical guidance, including on PSEA. Looking forward, it is expected that the Right Way Guidelines will be finalized and rolled out across Afghanistan in early 2019, based on lessons learned during the pilot phase.

### Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

### WFP's methods and avenues for information provision

WFP's complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) includes a hotline which can be reached through phone, short message service (SMS) and a dedicated email address. The hotline is managed by female call operators who received more than 2,400 calls. Twenty-seven percent of callers were women; 73 percent men. Complaints and feedback received from women mostly related to a lack of nutritious foods for children and purchasing power, while men mostly raised targeting issues and entitlements. In 2019, WFP Afghanistan's CFM will also include internet-based messaging (e.g. WhatsApp and Viber) and a suggestion

box for internal use.

Information was also provided through Awaaz, Afghanistan's inter-agency call centre which referred callers to WFP when needed. WFP distributed printed outreach material to affected communities about WFP's assistance and hotline. Regular focus group discussions, post-distribution monitoring exercises, and community engagement initiatives took place to receive feedback from beneficiaries.

WFP developed standard operating procedures for its CFM and piloted the CFM standardization project - a corporate initiative that consists of an information technology solution designed to manage complaints and feedback.

### Challenges for people in accessing information

Alongside the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), WFP co-chaired the Community Engagement Working Group (CEWG) to strengthen the community engagement efforts of relevant actors in Afghanistan. The CEWG conducted a survey to identify information provision gaps, which included (i) understanding the roles and mandates of different actors; (ii) information on long-term programmes; (iii) how to find or increase income-generating opportunities.

Considering the Afghanistan context, post-distribution monitoring showed positive results on people's access to information in urban areas and in provinces where cash was provided. In provinces where food was provided, people appeared less well-informed. This can be explained in part by the fact that cash assistance is easier to explain (i.e. duration and entitlement) while providing information on in-kind support in the context of a drought of an unknown duration is more challenging.

### How WFP and its partners improved information provision

WFP played a key role in setting up Awaaz, which handled 1783 calls related to WFP, 27 percent of which came from female callers; 73 percent from male callers. WFP provided monthly programmatic updates to Awaaz to ensure up-to-date information provision and observed an increase in the number of women and girls who reached out to its hotline, which points to increased awareness around WFP's CFM.

In support of the drought response, WFP consulted the affected population and provided information and key messages on its food assistance and SCOPE to 400 community representatives from internally displaced persons' communities. This included information on targeting criteria, modalities and duration of assistance, and information on how beneficiary data will be kept and processed in SCOPE.

## Collection and analysis of beneficiary feedback

Complaints and feedback received through WFP's hotline were collected by a dedicated team in the Country Office who referred to the relevant Strategic Outcome managers and focal points in the field for further analysis, follow-up, and wherever possible, direct feedback to beneficiaries. When calls were received through Awaaz, the call operators referred beneficiaries to WFP's hotline, if needed.

### Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

#### How WFP addressed environmental issues in Afghanistan

Decades of conflict and violence, coupled with drought, landslides and avalanches have had a devastating impact on Afghanistan's natural environment. Urban growth has resulted in negative environmental impacts including heavy pollution. WFP ensured that its operations addressed environmental issues in the country through environmental co-benefits from programme activities, resource efficiency, and facilities management.

Firstly, asset creation activities under Strategic Outcome 2 (resilient livelihoods) strengthened livelihoods and provided wider environmental benefits. For example, WFP's watershed activities, including the construction of check dams, prevented environmental degradation, while tree planting contributed to the reduction of greenhouse emissions. WFP advised beneficiaries of nursery and home garden establishment to keep away from the use of hazardous chemicals, while cooperating partners were instructed to prevent as much as possible the cutting of trees for the construction of flood protection walls and irrigation canals; this prevented deforestation.

Secondly, as part of its corporate Energy Efficiency Programme, WFP used solar panels to generate electricity for its field offices and warehouses. In Herat, WFP made use of windy conditions by shifting to wind power. Moreover, WFP's offices are connected to grid power except in Faizabad. In remote locations, WFP used solar cubes for its SCOPE registrations. As a result, WFP was able to minimize the use of generators and significantly reduced CO<sup>2</sup> emissions. In fact, WFP saved 7,200 litres of fuel per month. This amounts to 16,416 kg of CO<sup>2</sup> per month during the reporting period.

Lastly, WFP has off-set the gas emissions of its vehicles and ensured good running conditions of its fleet to minimize environmental impact.



# Sustainable Solutions

As the drought moved in, many families packed up their lives and moved to other towns and urban areas in the hope of finding food and work. In a four-month period, 14,000 families moved into the city of Herat. Thousands more moved into Mazar-i-Sharif, the largest city in northern Afghanistan, in search of opportunity.

Illness had already forced Yagin, a father of four, to sell most of his land to pay for treatment. His wife had worked as a farm labourer on other people's land, but the drought meant there was no work. Yagin says: "When the drought came, it destroyed everything, so we sold what we had left in our village as we could not stay there anymore." They ended up living in a settlement in a dusty gully near Qala-e-Naw, capital of Badghis Province in the west, along with hundreds of other families. As with the others living in the camp, Yagin and his family received an initial two-month ration of fortified wheat from Afghanistan's Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR) which was milled and fortified with support from WFP, as well as fortified vegetable oil, iodized salt, pulses and special nutritious food for his children. Yagin called this assistance "life-saving" for his family as they dealt with the prospect of beginning a new life.

The SGR was a key enabler of WFP's drought response and showed the Government of Afghanistan's commitment to developing social safety nets that will help its people in times of crisis. For the first time, the Government provided a contribution to WFP in the form of 60,000 mt of wheat grain from their SGR, which was complemented by twinning funds to cover associated costs for processing through local milling companies and distribution.

On top of its emergency assistance, WFP also focused on asset creation and skills training, linking humanitarian, development and peace efforts. Thirty-year-old Shayesta had to flee her village in the Sherin Tagab district of northern Faryab Province due to conflict and severe drought. Arriving in Mazar-i-Sharif, she attended training on making thread that will allow her to earn an income for her family and also gained basic literacy skills. Once the drought and fighting are over, she hopes to return to her village with better career prospects. Her classmate, Zeba who fled the same province, says: "We were in a difficult situation [in our village]. This training helps us to stand on our own feet in the future, and the assistance we receive from WFP during the training helps us to get through this critical time." By devoting resources not only to emergency assistance but also working towards sustainable solutions, WFP looks to contribute to Afghanistan's broader, longer-term aspirations for peace and development.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

### Summary

Cover page photo ©WFP/Fezeh Hosseini  
Woman gardening

[-] The implementation of the Country Strategic Plan began on 1 July 2018. All figures and narrative in this report refer to the period July - December 2018 only.

[-] Based on considerations including the operational environment and cost-efficiency calculations, WFP opted for direct cash transfers as the modality of choice under Strategic Outcome 1. This explains the discrepancy between planned and actual figures for the CBT transfer modalities.

### Strategic outcome 01

While WFP emphasized developing its capacity to conduct PDMs on representative samples of beneficiaries of the drought response, WFP did not measure all the indicators selected under SO1. Due to the limited availability of field monitors as well as the risk of spending long days collecting monitoring data in remote villages, it was impossible to collect data against FCS-nutrition, MAD, and MDDW indicators. WFP Afghanistan will keep on balancing cost-effectiveness of its monitoring with its ambition for comprehensive datasets.

Targets for the indicators are set to be achieved for the duration of the drought response and the urban assistance package. Due to the limited time frame of the assistance given under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP Afghanistan does not set targets for the end of the CSP.

### Strategic outcome 02

WFP Afghanistan has started developing a system for outcome monitoring for its Strategic Outcome 2 activities since the start of the CSP. However, the implementation of systematic data collection will only take place in 2019, and first results will be presented in subsequent annual reports. For this reason, WFP does not yet have data to report on the progress on outcome indicators under Strategic Outcome 2 in the 2018 ACR.

### Strategic outcome 04

The outcome indicator end CSP target will be set in 2019 following further analysis

### Strategic outcome 05

Towards the end of 2018, WFP has created a dedicated team, which will be engaging with relevant partners to work on the policy landscape of Afghanistan. Due to the limited amount of time since the team's inception, the outcome indicators can not yet be reported on.

### Progress towards gender equality

The CSP started mid-year (July 2018). The first monitoring value serves as baseline. The next Follow-up values will be collected in 2019.

## Protection

[1] UNAMA documented 8,050 civilian casualties (2,798 deaths and 5,252 injured) between 1 January to 30 September 2018. See: UNAMA Protection of Civilians Quarterly Report, October 2018, available here (last accessed: 26 January 2019).

- Outcome Indicator "Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges": The CSP started mid-year (July 2018). The first monitoring value serves as baseline. The next Follow-up values will be collected in 2019.

## Accountability to affected populations

- Outcome Indicator "Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements": The CSP started mid-year (July 2018). The first monitoring value serves as baseline. The next Follow-up values will be collected in 2019.

## Environment

WFP Afghanistan did not yet integrate the environmental screening tool in its data collection exercises under Strategic Outcome 2 and expects to pilot the approach in 2019. A gradual uptake of this tool can be expected in 2019 and the target is to integrate environmental screening in all projects by the end of the Country Strategic Plan.

## Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,182,182	2,301,082	194.6%
	female	1,302,345	1,698,263	130.4%
	total	2,484,527	3,999,345	161.0%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	407,433	1,586,653	389.4%
	female	573,216	1,015,316	177.1%
	total	980,649	2,601,969	265.3%
Children (5-18 years)	male	397,886	403,960	101.5%
	female	376,117	383,039	101.8%
	total	774,003	786,999	101.7%
Children (under 5 years)	male	376,863	310,469	82.4%
	female	353,012	299,908	85.0%
	total	729,875	610,377	83.6%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	74,536	82,612	110.8%
IDP	496,905	493,473	99.3%
Returnee	173,917	8,500	4.9%
Resident	1,739,168	3,414,758	196.3%

## Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after emergencies through 2022			
Wheat Flour	39,988	51,953	129.9%
High Energy Biscuits	153	0	-
LNS	0	600	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,042	0	-
Iodised Salt	347	353	101.5%
Vegetable Oil	3,431	2,778	81.0%
Split Peas	3,683	2,782	75.5%
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are increasingly able to meet their food and nutrition needs on their own by 2022			
Wheat Flour	10,286	5,525	53.7%
LNS	0	49	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	154	0	-
Iodised Salt	103	26	25.4%
Vegetable Oil	761	328	43.1%
Split Peas	1,646	654	39.8%
<b>Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable people at each stage of the life cycle in target areas have improved nutrition by 2022			
High Energy Biscuits	369	0	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
LNS	0	1,254	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,953	94	4.8%
Wheat Soya Blend	3,945	2,262	57.3%
Micronutrient Tablets	0	1	-
Vegetable Oil	238	0	-

## Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after emergencies through 2022			
Cash	0	7,376,247	-
Value Voucher	9,571,238	0	-
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are increasingly able to meet their food and nutrition needs on their own by 2022			
Cash	0	116,222	-
Value Voucher	4,147,303	2,006,229	48.4%
<b>Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable people at each stage of the life cycle in target areas have improved nutrition by 2022			
Value Voucher	287,090	0	-



# Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are increasingly able to meet their food and nutrition needs on their own by 2022				
Output A: Vulnerable people benefit from nutrition-sensitive livelihood support in order to enhance self-reliance, reduce disaster risk and adapt to climate change, create employment in urban and rural areas				
Act 02. Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people				
Number of vocational centres assisted	centre/site	114.0	115.0	100.9
Output D: Vulnerable people benefit from nutrition-sensitive livelihood support in order to enhance self-reliance, reduce disaster risk and adapt to climate change, create employment in urban and rural areas				
Act 02. Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people				
Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest protected	Ha	821.0	821.0	100.0
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	Ha	0.48	0.48	100.0
Hectares (ha) of land plated with forage seeds	Ha	25.0	25.0	100.0
Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed	Km	4.0	4.0	100.0
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built	Km	130.0	135.77	104.4
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads maintained	Km	15.0	15.0	100.0
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	37.0	38.9	105.1
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	100.0	81.71	81.7
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	37.0	39.95	108.0
Kilometres (km) of live fencing created	Km	3.0	3.01	100.3
Linear meters (m) of diversion weirs, embankments built	meter	50.0	50.0	100.0
Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed	meter	1700.0	1702.0	100.1
Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated	meter	200.0	200.0	100.0
Meters (m) of concrete/masonry dam/dike/water reservoir constructed	meter	980.0	984.0	100.4
Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (3000-8000 cbmt)	Number	1.0	1.0	100.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of water springs developed	Number	40.0	40.0	100.0
Square metres (m2) of new nurseries established	m2	32000.0	32000.0	100.0
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	525.0	525.0	100.0
Volume (m3) of sand/sub-surface dams constructed	m3	90.0	100.0	111.1
Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems rehabilitated	m3	230.0	230.0	100.0
<b>Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition</b>				
Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable people at each stage of the life cycle in target areas have improved nutrition by 2022				
Output A: Vulnerable people throughout the lifecycle – children aged 6–59 months, schoolchildren, adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women and girls – receive nutrition services and appropriate specialized nutritious foods in order to prevent and treat malnutrition and contribute to gender equality (SDG 5)				
Act 04. Provide a comprehensive, gender-transformative package for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition, including services, appropriate specialized nutritious foods and SBCC, to targeted individuals and their communities				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	700.0	942.0	134.6
<b>Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable</b>				
Strategic Outcome 04: People throughout the country can have access to a wide range of fortified nutritious food products at affordable prices by 2022				
Output C: Vulnerable people benefit from the availability of locally-produced fortified nutritious food products in order to address their food and nutrition needs				
Act 05. Provide support to government and commercial partners in developing, strengthening and expanding nutritional product value chains				
Number of individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	individual	7200.0	7700.0	106.9
Output C: Vulnerable people in targeted areas benefit from improved government nutritional product value chains involving the strategic grain reserve in order to address their food and nutrition needs and support stability				
Act 05. Provide support to government and commercial partners in developing, strengthening and expanding nutritional product value chains				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	30.0	25.0	83.3
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	coordination mechanisms	1.0	1.0	100.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	18.0	12.0	66.7
<b>Strategic Result 6: Policies to support sustainable development are coherent</b>				
Strategic Outcome 05: National and subnational institutions have a strengthened policy approach to food security and nutrition by 2022				
Output J: Vulnerable people benefit from greater recognition of zero hunger as one of the main development priorities in order to improve their food security and nutrition and support stability				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Act 06. Provide support to government officials and partners in enhancing the coherence of zero hunger policy, particularly related to social protection, and the recognition of zero hunger as a development priority				
Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	policy	1.0	1.0	100.0
Output M: Vulnerable people benefit from improved zero hunger policy coherence, including on social protection, in order to improve their food security and nutrition and support stability				
Act 06. Provide support to government officials and partners in enhancing the coherence of zero hunger policy, particularly related to social protection, and the recognition of zero hunger as a development priority				
Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented	policy engagement strategies	1.0	1.0	100.0
Strategic Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 06: The Humanitarian community has enhanced capacity to respond to needs throughout the country through 2022				
Output H: Vulnerable people receive timely and effective assistance thanks to SCOPE, the supply chain, information and communications technology (ICT), facilities and the information management services provided by WFP to its partners				
Act 07. Provide SCOPE, supply chain, ICT, and information management and provision services to partners to promote effective field operations				
Number of services provided	service	12.0	16.0	133.3
Output H: Vulnerable people receive timely and effective assistance thanks to the air services provided by WFP to its partners				
Act 08. Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available				
Number of passengers transported	individual	12500.0	19847.0	158.8
Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Mt	30.0	31.32	104.4

# Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after emergencies through 2022								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Drought affected provinces (Bamyan & Daykundi)	URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	Cash	male	11.00	3	<11.00	-	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	11.00	3	<11.00	-	
			overall	11.00	3	<11.00	-	
Drought affected provinces (Herat, Ghor, Badghis, Jawzjan, Faryab)	URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	Food	male	11.50	13.00	<11.50	-	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	11.50	13.00	<11.50	-	
			overall	11.50	13.00	<11.50	-	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Drought affected provinces (Bamyan & Daykundi)	URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	Cash	male	24.00	8	>24.00	-	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	24.00	8	>24.00	-	
			overall	24.00	8	>24.00	-	
Drought affected provinces (Herat, Ghor, Badghis, Jawzjan, Faryab)	URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	Food	male	24.00	2	>24.00	-	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	24.00	2	>24.00	-	
			overall	24.00	2	>24.00	-	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Seasonal Support to Urban Poor (CBT)	URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	Cash	male	9	26.00	>9	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	9	26.00	>9	-	
			overall	9	26.00	>9	-	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Drought affected provinces (Bamyan & Daykundi)	URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	Cash	male	35.00	32.00	>35.00	-	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	35.00	32.00	>35.00	-	
			overall	35.00	32.00	>35.00	-	
Drought affected provinces (Herat, Ghor, Badghis, Jawzjan, Faryab)	URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	Food	male	30.00	22.00	>30.00	-	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	30.00	22.00	>30.00	-	
			overall	30.00	22.00	>30.00	-	
Seasonal Support to Urban Poor (CBT)	URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	Cash	male	56.00	52.00	>56.00	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	56.00	52.00	>56.00	-	
			overall	56.00	52.00	>56.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Drought affected provinces (Bamyan & Daykundi)	URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	Cash	male	41.00	60.00	<41.00	-	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	41.00	60.00	<41.00	-	
			overall	41.00	60.00	<41.00	-	
Drought affected provinces (Herat, Ghor, Badghis, Jawzjan, Faryab)	URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	Food	male	46.00	76.00	<46.00	-	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	46.00	76.00	<46.00	-	
			overall	46.00	76.00	<46.00	-	
Seasonal Support to Urban Poor (CBT)	URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	Cash	male	35.00	22.00	<35.00	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	35.00	22.00	<35.00	-	
			overall	35.00	22.00	<35.00	-	
<b>Outcome Indicator: Food Expenditure Share</b>								
Drought affected provinces (Bamyan & Daykundi)	URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	Cash	male	51.00	51.00	<51.00	-	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	51.00	51.00	<51.00	-	
			overall	51.00	51.00	<51.00	-	
Drought affected provinces (Herat, Ghor, Badghis, Jawzjan, Faryab)	URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	Food	male	64.00	46.00	<64.00	-	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	64.00	46.00	<64.00	-	
			overall	64.00	46.00	<64.00	-	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Seasonal Support to Urban Poor (CBT)	URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	Cash	male	49.00	58.00	<49.00	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	49.00	58.00	<49.00	-	
			overall	49.00	58.00	<49.00	-	
<b>Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food</b>								
Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are increasingly able to meet their food and nutrition needs on their own by 2022								
Outcome Indicator: Graduation rate								
Afghanistan entire country	ACL: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people	Cash	male	99.00	99.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.06
			female	100.00	99.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	99.00	=100.00	=100.00	
<b>Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition</b>								
Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable people at each stage of the life cycle in target areas have improved nutrition by 2022								
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Afghanistan entire country	NPA: Provide a comprehensive, gender-transformative package for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition, including services, appropriate specialized nutritious foods and SBCC, to targeted individuals and their communities	Food	male	12.00	15.00	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.06
			female	12.00	15.00	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	12.00	15.00	<15.00	<15.00	
<b>Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate</b>								
Afghanistan entire country	NPA: Provide a comprehensive, gender-transformative package for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition, including services, appropriate specialized nutritious foods and SBCC, to targeted individuals and their communities	Food	male	0.56	0.06	<3	<3	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.06
			female	0.56	0.06	<3	<3	
			overall	0.56	0.06	<3	<3	



Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
Afghanistan entire country	NPA: Provide a comprehensive, gender-transformative package for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition, including services, appropriate specialized nutritious foods and SBCC, to targeted individuals and their communities	Food	male	0.83	0.21	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.06
			female	0.83	0.21	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	0.83	0.21	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Afghanistan entire country	NPA: Provide a comprehensive, gender-transformative package for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition, including services, appropriate specialized nutritious foods and SBCC, to targeted individuals and their communities	Food	male	87.00	85.00	>75.00	>75.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.06
			female	87.00	85.00	>75.00	>75.00	
			overall	87.00	85.00	>75.00	>75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
Afghanistan entire country	NPA: Provide a comprehensive, gender-transformative package for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition, including services, appropriate specialized nutritious foods and SBCC, to targeted individuals and their communities	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	43.00	19.00	>43.00	>43.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
Afghanistan entire country	NPA: Provide a comprehensive, gender-transformative package for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition, including services, appropriate specialized nutritious foods and SBCC, to targeted individuals and their communities	Food	male	28.60	52.00	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.06
			female	28.60	52.00	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	28.60	52.00	>70.00	>70.00	
Strategic Result 4 - Food systems are sustainable								
Strategic Outcome 04: People throughout the country can have access to a wide range of fortified nutritious food products at affordable prices by 2022								
Outcome Indicator: Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods								
Afghanistan entire country	CSI: Provide support to government and commercial partners in developing, strengthening and expanding nutritional product value chains	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	20.00	=5	-	
Strategic Result 8 - Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs								
Strategic Outcome 06: The Humanitarian community has enhanced capacity to respond to needs throughout the country through 2022								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: User satisfaction rate								
Afghanistan entire country	CPA: Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	90.00	93.00	>90.00	>90.00	

## Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
Afghanistan entire country	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher, Value voucher transfer for services	ACL: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people, NPA: Provide a comprehensive, gender-transformative package for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition, including services, appropriate specialized nutritious foods and SBCC, to targeted individuals and their communities, URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	10.00	-	-	>30.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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								
Drought affected provinces (Bamyan & Daykundi)	Cash	URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	89.00	-	>89.00	>95.00	
Drought affected provinces (Herat, Ghor, Badghis, Jawzjan, Faryab)	Food	URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	28.00	-	>28.00	>30.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Seasonal Support to Urban Poor (CBT)	Cash, Food	URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	88.00	-	>88.00	>95.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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								
Drought affected provinces (Bamyan & Daykundi)	Cash	URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	3	-	<3	<5	
Drought affected provinces (Herat, Ghor, Badghis, Jawzjan, Faryab)	Food	URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	60.00	-	<60.00	<50.00	
Seasonal Support to Urban Poor (CBT)	Cash, Food	URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	7	-	<7	<5	
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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								
Drought affected provinces (Bamyan & Daykundi)	Cash	URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	8	-	<8	<5	
Drought affected provinces (Herat, Ghor, Badghis, Jawzjan, Faryab)	Food	URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	12.00	-	<12.00	<20.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Seasonal Support to Urban Poor (CBT)	Cash, Food	URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	5	-	<5	<5	
<b>Protection</b>								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Drought affected provinces (Bamyan & Daykundi)	Cash	URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	male	100.00	-	>90.00	>90.00	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	100.00	-	>90.00	>90.00	
			overall	100.00	-	>90.00	>90.00	
Drought affected provinces (Herat, Ghor, Badghis, Jawzjan, Faryab)	Food	URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	male	95.00	-	>90.00	>90.00	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	95.00	-	>90.00	>90.00	
			overall	95.00	-	>90.00	>90.00	
Seasonal Support to Urban Poor (CBT)	Cash, Food	URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	male	97.30	-	>90.00	>90.00	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	97.30	-	>90.00	>90.00	
			overall	97.30	-	>90.00	>90.00	
<b>Accountability to affected populations</b>								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Drought affected provinces (Bamyan & Daykundi)	Cash	URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	male	77.00	-	>80.00	>80.00	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	77.00	-	>80.00	>80.00	
			overall	77.00	-	>80.00	>80.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Drought affected provinces (Herat, Ghor, Badghis, Jawzjan, Faryab)	Food	URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	male	29.00	-	>80.00	>80.00	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	29.00	-	>80.00	>80.00	
			overall	29.00	-	>80.00	>80.00	
Seasonal Support to Urban Poor (CBT)	Cash, Food	URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	male	65.00	-	>80.00	>80.00	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	65.00	-	>80.00	>80.00	
			overall	65.00	-	>80.00	>80.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Afghanistan entire country	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher, Value voucher transfer for services	ACL: Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people, NPA: Provide a comprehensive, gender-transformative package for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition, including services, appropriate specialized nutritious foods and SBCC, to targeted individuals and their communities, URT: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.06 Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2018.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	



## **World Food Programme**

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Woman gardening

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/afghanistan>

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after emergencies through 2022	Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to vulnerable people	22,429,354	111,984,961	0	111,984,961	59,298,867	52,686,094
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,861,070	0	2,861,070	0	2,861,070
	Vulnerable people in Afghanistan are increasingly able to meet their food and nutrition needs on their own by 2022	Provide conditional, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood support to vulnerable people	19,753,046	19,949,578	0	19,949,578	9,642,720	10,306,859
		Provide capacity strengthening to emergency preparedness institutions	185,714	95,582	0	95,582	15,206	80,376
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>42,368,115</b>	<b>134,891,192</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>134,891,192</b>	<b>68,956,793</b>	<b>65,934,399</b>

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# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Vulnerable people at each stage of the life cycle in target areas have improved nutrition by 2022	Provide a comprehensive, gender-transformative package for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition, including services, appropriate specialized nutritious foods and SBCC, to targeted individuals and their communities	12,138,753	15,769,495	0	15,769,495	8,214,081	7,555,413
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>12,138,753</b>	<b>15,769,495</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,769,495</b>	<b>8,214,081</b>	<b>7,555,413</b>
4	People throughout the country can have access to a wide range of fortified nutritious food products at affordable prices by 2022	Provide support to government and commercial partners in developing, strengthening and expanding nutritional product value chains	6,017,469	4,689,129	0	4,689,129	2,932,452	1,756,676
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>6,017,469</b>	<b>4,689,129</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,689,129</b>	<b>2,932,452</b>	<b>1,756,676</b>
6	National and subnational institutions have a strengthened policy approach to food security and nutrition by 2022	Provide support to government officials and partners in enhancing the coherence of zero hunger policy, particularly related to social protection, and the recognition of zero hunger as a development priority	740,720	181,620	0	181,620	2,775	178,845
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)</b>			<b>740,720</b>	<b>181,620</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>181,620</b>	<b>2,775</b>	<b>178,845</b>

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	The Humanitarian community has enhanced capacity to respond to needs throughout the country through 2022	Provide SCOPE, supply chain, ICT, and information management and provision services to partners to promote effective field operations	1,720,488	523,229	0	523,229	98,832	424,397
		Provide humanitarian air services to partners until appropriate alternatives become available	7,430,481	10,844,446	0	10,844,446	6,418,718	4,425,728
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>9,150,969</b>	<b>11,367,675</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,367,675</b>	<b>6,517,550</b>	<b>4,850,125</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>70,416,026</b>	<b>166,899,110</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>166,899,110</b>	<b>86,623,651</b>	<b>80,275,459</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>7,753,257</b>	<b>14,845,897</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,845,897</b>	<b>4,218,522</b>	<b>10,627,375</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>78,169,283</b>	<b>181,745,007</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>181,745,007</b>	<b>90,842,173</b>	<b>90,902,834</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>5,081,003</b>	<b>10,076,281</b>		<b>10,076,281</b>	<b>10,076,281</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>83,250,286</b>	<b>191,821,288</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>191,821,288</b>	<b>100,918,453</b>	<b>90,902,834</b>

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

### Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

**Annual Country Report - Donor Version**  
**Afghanistan Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2022)**

**Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)**

	<b>Needs Based Plan</b>	<b>Implementation Plan*</b>	<b>Expenditures</b>
Afghanistan	83,250,286	100,812,000	100,918,453
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			